

## Schnellrecherche der SFH-Länderanalyse vom 26. Januar 2015 zu Irak: Mosul

Fragen an die SFH-Länderanalyse:

- Gab es im Jahr 2014 in Mosul (bzw. in Anbar) Demonstrationen gegen die irakische Regierung?
- Wer war – vor der Machtübernahme der IS – in Mosul für Verhaftungen zuständig? Das irakische Militär oder die föderale Polizei?
- Was ist nötig, damit jemand aus dem Gebiet der IS in die kurdischen Gebiete einreisen kann? Braucht er hierfür einen kurdischen Bürger?
- Wie ist die Sicherheitslage heute in Mosul?

Die Informationen beruhen auf einer zeitlich begrenzten Recherche (Schnellrecherche) in öffentlich zugänglichen Dokumenten, die uns derzeit zur Verfügung stehen.

### 1 Gab es im Jahr 2014 in Mosul (bzw. in Anbar) Demonstrationen gegen die irakische Regierung?

**Demonstrationen gegen die irakische Regierung seit 2012.** Gemäss einem Bericht der *UN Assistance Mission for Iraq* vom 18. Juli 2014 kam es seit 2012 in den Provinzen Ninewa, Anbar, Salah id-Din und Kirkuk sowie in den entsprechenden Städten Mosul, Ramadi, Fallujah, Tikrit und Hawijah zu Demonstrationen gegen die irakische Regierung. Dabei ging es hauptsächlich um die Situation der Sunniten, die sich von den politischen Prozessen ausgeschlossen fühlten. Zudem kritisierten die Demonstranten das Vorgehen der Sicherheitskräfte gegen Sunniten unter dem Anti-Terrorismus-Gesetz. Die Regierung versuchte oft auch mit militärischer Gewalt die Demonstrationen zu beenden. Die Sicherheitskräfte begründeten die Gewalt damit, dass sich Terroristen unter den Demonstranten befinden würden.

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*UN Assistance Mission for Iraq*, 18. Juli 2014:

*«The origins of the current conflict in Iraq are longstanding and complex. **Civilian demonstrations and sit-ins had been taking place across most Sunni dominated areas of Iraq since the end of 2012 – particularly in the governorates of Ninewa, Anbar, Salah id-Din and Kirkuk, and including towns such as Mosul, Ramadi, Fallujah, Tikrit, and Hawijah.** Protesters cited a range of grievances, among which were the perceived exclusion of Sunni Iraqis from political processes, their targeting by the Government security forces under the Counter Terrorism Law no. 13 of 2004, the mistreatment of female detainees, failures by the Government to respect due process and fair trial standards, and lack of development and limited access to basic services in areas of the country where Sunni constitute the majority of the population. **At various times during 2013, the Government of Iraq attempted to end the demonstrations at times through ad hoc negotiations with demonstrators' representatives, or by military action.** For instance, on 23 April 2013, ISF violently ended*



a sit-in demonstration in the town of Hawijah in Kirkuk Governorate after negotiations and an ultimatum had reportedly failed to end the demonstration, on its assertion that 'terrorists' had infiltrated among the protestors. Based on the findings of its investigations, UNAMI concluded that as a result of the Government's actions, a minimum number of 44 civilians (including two minors aged 14 and 17) and one Iraqi Army soldier were killed and another 110 civilians (including nine minors aged between 15 and 17) were wounded. **The Government also moved to end demonstrations in other areas, including in Mosul and more broadly in Ninewa and Salah id-Din governorates.**»  
Quelle: UN Assistance Mission for Iraq, Report on the Protection of Civilians in the Non International Armed Conflict in Iraq: 5 June – 5 July 2014, 18. Juli 2014:  
[www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI\\_OHCHR\\_POC%20Report\\_FLINAL\\_18July2014A.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC%20Report_FLINAL_18July2014A.pdf).

## 2 Wer war vor der Machtübernahme der IS in Mosul für Verhaftungen zuständig? Das irakische Militär oder die föderale Polizei?

**Polizei wie Militär führten Verhaftungen durch.** Demonstranten wurden oft unter dem Vorwand verhaftet, sie seien in terroristische Aktivitäten verwickelt. Sowohl die Geheimdienstpolizei wie auch die irakischen Sicherheitskräfte führten Verhaftungen durch. Die Verhafteten wurden auch in Militärgefängnissen untergebracht. Viele Verhaftete erhielten kein Verfahren. In verschiedenen Berichten wird auch auf Folter in den Gefängnissen hingewiesen.

Wie *Human Rights Watch* in einem ausführlichen Bericht zu willkürlichen Verhaftungen von Frauen beschrieb, führten Sicherheitsbeamte des Innenministerium (=Polizei) wie auch des Verteidigungsministerium (=Militär) Verhaftungen durch.

UN Assistance Mission for Iraq, 18. Juli 2014:

«On 29 December, ISF moved to arrest Ali al-Alwani, the brother of Ahmed al-Alwani, a leading Sunni politician and member of the Council of Representatives, from his home in Ramadi on alleged terrorism-related charges. During the violence that ensued, a number of the politician's household were killed, including his brother, and he himself was arrested. The Government then announced that it was moving to end the sit-in demonstrations in the cities of Ramadi and Fallujah that had been ongoing since December 2012. This, and the arrest of al-Alwani, sparked a hostile reaction among the population in both cities, which were then infiltrated by ISIL and other associated armed groups, who moved quickly to exploit the situation.»  
Quelle: UN Assistance Mission for Iraq, Report on the Protection of Civilians in the Non International Armed Conflict in Iraq: 5 June – 5 July 2014, 18. Juli 2014:  
[www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI\\_OHCHR\\_POC%20Report\\_FLINAL\\_18July2014A.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC%20Report_FLINAL_18July2014A.pdf).

Amnesty International, 14. Oktober 2014:

«Amnesty International has continued to gather reports of torture and other ill-treatment by government forces, notably of Sunni men detained under (Article 4 of) the Anti-Terrorism Law (Law 13 of 2005). A man who was detained for five months under the Anti-Terrorism Law and then released without charge on 29 August

2014 told Amnesty International that **he had been detained for the first 26 days in Mosul and for the remaining four months in an interrogation centre in Baghdad military airport and that he had been repeatedly tortured in both places.**» Quelle: Amnesty International, Absolute Impunity: Militia Rule in Iraq [MDE 14/015/2014], 14. Oktober 2014:

[www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/MDE14/015/2014/en/17cbb7ef-7ca4-4b5a-963e-661f256fddb0/mde140152014en.pdf](http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/MDE14/015/2014/en/17cbb7ef-7ca4-4b5a-963e-661f256fddb0/mde140152014en.pdf).

UN Assistance Mission for Iraq, Juni 2014:

**«UNAMI received allegations that those organizing demonstrations in Kirkuk sometimes face arbitrary arrest and detention. On 8 October for example, Kirkuk Police Intelligence arrested one of the organisers of the 'Herak' demonstrations (demonstrations against government policies in Sunni areas in 2012). Kirkuk Police Intelligence then tried to hand him over to national Intelligence officers who had come from Baghdad with a transfer letter. Eventually a Kirkuk officer refused to transfer him over to the Baghdad authorities without an arrest warrant. Despite this, he was held without charge for three days. Fearing re-arrest, he fled the country. On 1 December security forces in Kirkuk released another organizer of peaceful protests, who had been held in pre-trial detention for six months in a military facility.»** Quelle: UN Assistance Mission for Iraq: Report on Human Rights in Iraq: July- December 2013, Juni 2014:

[www.ecoi.net/file\\_upload/1226\\_1419255816\\_unami-hro-ohchr-hr-report-jul-dec2013-eng-final-14july14.pdf](http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1226_1419255816_unami-hro-ohchr-hr-report-jul-dec2013-eng-final-14july14.pdf).

Joint written statement submitted by the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, non-governmental organization in general consultative status et al., 19. Februar 2014:

**«Despite the existing international norms and standards protecting freedom of assembly and expression, the government has responded to these peaceful protests with excessive violence. Since the onset of the demonstrations in December 2012, and during previous protest campaigns, the Iraqi government has constantly referred to demonstrators as "terrorist". As early as 1 January 2013, the Prime Minister gave an interview in which he earned groups against continuing demonstrations. (...) In August 2013, the Ministry of Interior stated that it was aware of the planned peaceful demonstrations however demanded the postponement while warning the organisers of possible "terrorist attacks" and the importance of national security. This pretext of alleged terrorist attacks has been continuously used to postpone, cancel or prohibit demonstrations as well as arbitrarily detain protesters and convict them on "terrorist charges".»** Quelle: International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations; Union of Arab Jurists; Arab Lawyers Union; Arab Organization for Human Rights; General Arab Women Federation; Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru" et al.: Joint written statement submitted by the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, non-governmental organization in general consultative status; Union of Arab Jurists, Arab Lawyers Union, Arab Organization for Human Rights, General Arab Women Federation, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES, Nord-Sud XXI

– North-South XXI, Organisation Mondiale des associations pour l'éducation prénatale, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale – OCAPROCE Internationale, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status; [...] Peaceful assembly and freedom of opinion, expression in Iraq [19 February 2014] [A/HRC/25/NGO/92], 19. Februar 2014: [www.ecoi.net/file\\_upload/1930\\_1396004535\\_q1411439.pdf](http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1930_1396004535_q1411439.pdf).

*Human Rights Watch*, 6. Februar 2014:

**«Human Rights Watch found that security officials in the Interior and Defense ministries round up women, especially family members of male suspects, without an arrest warrant, deny women access to a lawyer, and fail to bring detained women before an investigative judge according to Iraq's Code of Criminal Procedure. At least 15 female detainees, their families, and lawyers told Human Rights Watch that they were detained as a part of a round-up of an entire family or village. Security officers conducted warrantless raids in neighborhoods and detained some residents for several days.»** Quelle: Human Rights Watch, 'No One Is Safe': Abuses of Women in Iraq's Criminal Justice System, 6. Februar 2014: [www.hrw.org/report/2014/02/06/no-one-safe/abuse-women-iraqs-criminal-justice-system](http://www.hrw.org/report/2014/02/06/no-one-safe/abuse-women-iraqs-criminal-justice-system).

### 3 Was ist nötig, damit jemand aus dem Gebiet der IS in die kurdischen Gebiete einreisen kann? Braucht er hierfür einen kurdischen Bürger?

Für die Einreise in die KRG-Region braucht es einen Sponsor oder Familienmitglieder, die bereits vor Ort leben.

*World Health Organization*, 24. Oktober 2014:

**«As a result of Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) offensives and the Anbar crisis, some 1.8 million Iraqis have been newly displaced from their homes since January of this year (see figure 1.2). These displacements took place in four main waves, in January, June, August and most recently in October 2014. It is estimated that some 500 000 Iraqis fled their homes in Mosul on 10 June alone, including a number of Palestinian families who were already stateless and have been subjected to secondary displacement. Those leaving Mosul have tended to move either from the west bank to the east bank of the city, to other parts of the Ninewa Governorate, or further north to the Kurdistan Region. Movement to the latter region has since been restricted as the KRG-I will only permit entry to those with family or a sponsor already residing in the Kurdistan Region.»** Quelle: World Health Organization, Conflict and humanitarian crisis in Iraq; Public health risk assessment and interventions, 24. Oktober 2014: [http://who.int/hac/crises/irq/iraq\\_phra\\_24october2014.pdf](http://who.int/hac/crises/irq/iraq_phra_24october2014.pdf).

#### 4 Wie ist die Sicherheitslage heute in Mosul?

Die Terrororganisation IS übernahm am 10. Juni 2014 die Kontrolle über Mosul und hat sich seither in der Stadt etabliert (*UN Assistance Mission for Iraq*, 18. Juli 2014). Mosul wird heute als Polizeistaat mit Scharia-Justiz beschrieben. Die Stadt ist zur Verteidigung gegen aussen abgeschottet und der Bau eines Grabens um die Stadt ist geplant (*Reuters*, 22. Januar 2015). Gemäss der Nachrichtenagentur *Reuters* (24. Januar 2015) haben am 23. Januar 2015 kurdische Peschmerga zum ersten Mal seit der Machtübernahme der IS Ziele in Mosul bombardiert.

*UN Assistance Mission for Iraq*, 18. Juli 2014:

**«On 6 June, major clashes between ISIL and ISF were reported in Mosul, the capital of Ninewa governorate and Iraq's second largest city, seizing some US\$450 million from Mosul's central bank and other military hardware abandoned by ISF as it fled the city. By 10 June, ISIL had full control of Mosul (the area situated on the west/right bank of the Tigris river), its airport, military bases and government buildings. The fighting sparked a mass exodus of civilians from the city, with reports of as many as 500,000 people fleeing in just one or two days.»** Quelle: UN Assistance Mission for Iraq, Report on the Protection of Civilians in the Non International Armed Conflict in Iraq: 5 June – 5 July 2014, 18. Juli 2014:  
[www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI\\_OHCHR\\_POC%20Report\\_FINAL\\_18July2014A.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC%20Report_FINAL_18July2014A.pdf).

*Reuters*, 22. Januar 2015:

**«In a government building in Mosul, a handful of Iraqi contractors gathered to compete for a tender last month. It was the kind of routine session that happens in cities everywhere -- except here the contract was for fortifications ordered by the new rulers in town, Islamic State. One member of the radical Islamist group grabbed a map and explained to those present what was required. "Under Islamic State's tender document, a trench two meters in depth and two meters in width needs to be dug around Mosul," said a source in the city close to the tendering process. The winning contractor will be paid the equivalent of \$4,000 for each kilometer of trench, the source said. **The tender demonstrates Islamic State's determination to defend the city that it conquered in June, as the extremists grabbed a large area of territory from Baghdad.** Rich in Muslim history, Mosul stands at the center of the group's aim to carve out a modern caliphate from large parts of Syria and Iraq. Interviews with 11 Mosul residents, several of whom fled this month, **reveal how Islamic State has created a police state strong enough to weather severe popular discontent and military setbacks**, including the deaths of senior leaders. **Along with the planned trench, the militants have sealed Mosul's western entrance with giant cement walls.** They also blew up a bridge that Kurdish fighters could use to attack Mosul. "They will fight to the last drop of blood defending Mosul, and for them this battle could define their existence. Losing Mosul means a final defeat for Islamic State in Iraq," said a retired army general living in Mosul.**

#### **LIFE UNDER SHARIA**



*In Mosul's city center, in the old provincial council building, sits Islamic State's religious court. Verdicts can be ruthless. Last week, Islamic State in Mosul posted on the Internet its version of justice: **the stoning of a woman accused of adultery; two men crucified, accused of armed robbery; and two men thrown from a building for allegedly being homosexual.** Reuters interviewed Raheel, a 71-year-old Christian woman, who was brought before the court this fall and forced to convert to Islam. Taken from a senior citizens home in Mosul, Raheel and nine others appeared before a bearded judge. Armed guards stood in the room. "The judge began his speech, in a soft and elegant manner, and he was citing verses of the Koran and sayings of the Prophet Mohammad," Raheel told Reuters. "He said that Islam is the true religion and that we must embrace it or we would die as infidels," she said after her freedom was obtained this month in an arrangement between Islamic State and Chaldean church representatives.*

#### *POLICE AND THIEVES*

***Islamic State runs at least four security organizations in Mosul, including traffic police and a tax force that collects revenues from businesses and individuals.*** *The most feared groups are an elite security committee that makes special arrests and gathers intelligence; and the Islamic moral police, or Hisba, that enforces the jihadists' brand of religious law. Hisba and the intelligence units have also rounded up dozens of former officers, holding them to forestall any revolt and seeking to tap their military knowledge. "We investigate them to figure out why they are not joining Islamic State," an Islamic State leader told Reuters by phone. **The religious code enforced by Hisba includes bans on smoking and on t-shirts with English writing.** Businesses must close at prayer times; women and girls must veil their faces; and schools are segregated. A Mosul father stopped sending his 13-year-old daughter to school because she was forced to cover her face. "She was saying to me 'Dad, I feel I can't breathe,'" the father told Reuters. "It is better she is free inside our house than a prisoner in school here."*

#### *WORKING FOR A LIVING*

***The jihadists have forced Mosul's remaining civil servants to work in Islamic State's new government offices, which cover municipal services, energy, education, religion and health.*** *Baghdad earmarks at least \$130 million monthly to pay Mosul government employees, whether they have stayed in the city or left, said Anwar Matti Hadaya, the exiled head of the Nineveh provincial council's finance committee. The money is picked up in Kurdish-held Kirkuk by a department representative and taken to Mosul. Baghdad says the salaries will remind people the national government has not forgotten them. It is unclear how much money reaches employees still in Mosul, but the cash has helped keep the city afloat. Food is readily available. Meat, vegetables, bread and fruit cost the same as before, and some prices are lower than Baghdad. Only fuel prices are high and electricity, supplied by generators, has been cut to six hours a day. Tankers provide drinking water. Islamic State extracts payments from residents on a daily basis. Butchers must pay a tax of around \$4 a day to enter slaughterhouses to buy cattle and sheep. Shop tenants in buildings confiscated by Islamic State must now pay rent to the militants. As air strikes make smuggling oil from Syria more difficult, dozens of homemade refineries belching black smoke have sprung*

up around Mosul. The group's wealth extends beyond oil smuggling and extortion. Iraqi Finance Minister Hoshiyar Zebari estimates Islamic State has looted \$456 million from banks in Mosul, Tikrit and Baiji since its June land grab. Most of the cash has come from Mosul. "Islamic State is rich," Zebari told Reuters. Citing intelligence reports, he predicted IS would create its own currency in the coming months, an idea the jihadists have advertised since June. **Most Mosul residents see a grim future.** A lawyer, who fled this month, decided to leave with his two infant daughters rather than risk a looming military confrontation. He said goodbye to seven brothers and his parents. The night before he escaped, he told his father he was leaving, knowing he might never see him again. "I can't handle it anymore," he said. "I am to afraid."» Quelle: Reuters, In Mosul, Islamic State turns captured city into fortress, 22. Januar 2015:  
[www.reuters.com/article/2015/01/22/us-mideast-crisis-iraq-mosul-idUSKBN0KV13320150122](http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/01/22/us-mideast-crisis-iraq-mosul-idUSKBN0KV13320150122).

Reuters, 24. Januar 2015:

«**Kurdish forces have fired rockets into Mosul for the first time since Islamic State militants overran the northern Iraqi city last summer, Kurdish military sources said on Saturday.** A Kurdish officer said 20 Grad missiles had been launched into Mosul on Friday after receiving information that Islamic State militants were gathering to meet near the city's Zuhour neighborhood. "We hit their positions," said Captain Shivan Ahmed, who belongs to the unit that fired the rockets from around 20 kilometers (12 miles) north of Mosul. Kurdish officials said the strikes had hit their intended target, but two residents of Mosul contacted by Reuters said three civilians were killed in the attack. It was not possible to independently verify the accounts. Following the attack, Islamic State militants published images of a girl lying in a hospital bed, whom they said had been wounded by fire from the Kurdish peshmerga fighters. **U.S.-led airstrikes regularly target areas outside of Mosul, but rarely strike inside the city due to concerns about civilian casualties.** A statement attributed to an unnamed senior Kurdish military source and posted on the ruling Kurdistan Democratic Party's official website said the shelling had "struck great fear into the hearts of the terrorists". Peshmerga forces this week launched a ground offensive northwest of Mosul backed by coalition airstrikes, reclaiming nearly 500 square kilometers of territory and cutting the extremist group's main supply line from the city to the west. Twenty-one senior Islamic State militants were killed during the operation, the Kurdistan Region's Security Council said in a statement on Friday. It said the slain Islamic State leaders included the head of Nineveh province's administrative institutions and a close commander of its special forces, the statement said. There was no way to independently verify the claims.» Quelle: Reuters, Kurdish forces fire into Islamic State-controlled Mosul, 24. Januar 2015:  
[www.reuters.com/article/2015/01/24/us-iraq-mosul-idUSKBN0KX0B120150124](http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/01/24/us-iraq-mosul-idUSKBN0KX0B120150124).