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**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
political, economic, social and cultural rights,
including the right to development**

Written statement* submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[03 February 2020]

* Issued as received, in the language(s) of submission only.



Status report Ezidis for the General Director of the United Nations (UN)

Except for Sinja mountain, all settlements came under the control of ISIS (Islamic State). All property of the people was plundered. Their houses were burned, demolished, rendered uninhabitable. Our 68 religious domes in Sinjar, almost all of them were detonated and destroyed. According to the data of the UN, the number of Ezidi captives was 6417 people. 3548 of them were women and others were children. Thousands of men, women and children were massacred. Currently, there are 81 mass graves in the towns of Sinjar. There are also many small mass graves where one or two funerals are buried together. All kinds of opportunities were taken for captive women and children and they were tried to be saved. While using all means in this regard, QSD (Democratic Syrian Forces), the defense forces of the the North-East of the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria), delivered the Ezidi girls and their children, which they saved. After the ISIS (Islamic State) defeat in Syria, Ezidi women, who were kept in camps and who hid their identity from fear, also gave their families to QSD and convinced that they would not be harmed any more. However, there are still about 3000 women and children, and there is no information about their fate.

The current situation of Ezidians in Sinjar

After 2016, Sinjar was liberated by supporting international coalition forces, Iraqi army and peshmerga.

After the Sinjar was liberated, HPG-YJA STAR (Forces de défense du peuple) and YPG-YPJ (People's protection units) forces left Sinjar. YBŞ (Sinjar Resistance Units)-YJŞ (Ezidi Women's Units) Sinjar started to reorganize their lives in the most reliable and livable places around the defense forces.

They strengthened their security with the intense participation of Ezidi youth. Our defense power YBŞ (Sinjar Resistance Units)-YJŞ (Ezidi Women's Units) have gained thousands of experience and created a successful defense with their trained warriors. In fact, while ISIS continued its attacks in many places, all of its attacks against Sinjar were in vain. So much so that, compared to many parts of Iraq, Sinjar has become one of the safest places.

The Ezidis began to settle down by repairing their homes with the possibilities they had. Municipalities were established for basic living needs, cleaning, water and electricity needs were met. Hospitals providing free treatment and medicine services were opened to the public. Schools were opened for our children to be educated in our own language and in accordance with our social reality. Some small-scale studies were carried out to create livelihoods, and grounds for trade opportunities were created. The PADE party (Ezidi Freedom and Democracy Party) was established, which could speak politically on behalf of the Ezidis and represent the Ezidis on political grounds. While these studies were being carried out, there was no government or different institution's services in Sinjar, nor was there a political will. The most important lesson learned by the Yazidis from the massacres; their own self-organization in terms of their political, self-defense and social needs was the only guarantee of life.

Only organized and prepared for any kind of development, the Ezidis can survive and survive. Otherwise, they cannot save themselves from disappearing. With this understanding, the Sinjar Democratic Autonomy Assembly was established in Sinjar, which expresses the organized structure of political social wills. All decisions about Sinjar are taken by the democratic assembly of the people. Ezidi women's organization TAJE (Ezidi Women's Freedom Movement) was created in order to improve the situation of women, to bring back captured women, to take care of those who came, to raise awareness of social freedom. The public order, which provides security to be strengthened together with YBŞ, while providing their training completely, consists of 700 people. As the security and living conditions improved, the returns also intensified. During this process, we did not get any support from anyone other than the North-East of the Syrian Arab Republic. The the North-East of the Syrian Arab Republic has created drug, doctor, municipal service supplies, food aid and

cheap purchasing opportunities for traders. Even though Şinjar recovered these supports, they continued to support from time to time in meeting basic needs.

However, after the Iraqi army arrived in Sinjar, the North East Syria closed the temporary border gate between the democratic Region and Sinjar and prevented the support from coming. Undoubtedly, Iraq should protect its territorial integrity. This is something that the Yazidis also accept and want. However, while the activities of ISIS continue and revived around Sinjar, the people of Ezidi see that the Rojava gate remains open for their own security, while there is a serious chaos in Iraq. The memories of the genocide are very fresh. For this reason, the Ezidis feel like they are surrounded by a dead end and are experiencing serious anxieties once they are starting to recover. The fact that the gate between the the North-East of the Syrian Arab Republic and Sinjar remains open is a guarantee of our survival. Another problem is that the efforts of the Ezidi people to return to Şinjar are prevented. The Kurdistan Regional Government, especially the KDP (Kurdistan Democratic Party) , did not protect the Ezidis against ISIS, but also made it their main policy to obtain material and political rent through the Ezidis who stayed in the camps. They use all kinds of methods to prevent the camps under their control from evacuating and returning to Şengal. We invited many international institutions including the United Nations and Iraqi officials to Sinja to see the facts. To come and see them on the spot. We invite you again. We say, come and see how these people try to heal their wounds. These practices of the KDP are a great persecution after all the people have experienced it. It is unacceptable and will not be accepted. As a matter of fact, the people of Ezidi continued to return despite this. Our people meet the needs of their lives by sharing the possibilities they have for those who do not have anything, and they allow them to settle by repairing where they can stay. Currently, 35% of the Ezidi people have returned. If the support is given, it may be ensured that other Ezidis who stay in the camps within the borders of Iraq come.

Another problem that has intensified recently has been the Turkish state's air strikes. Turkey's State pretext the PKK (Kurdistan Workers Party) has carried out a lot of air strikes in recent years, it continues to perform. It attacks by trying to terrorize YBŞ. It was stated under what conditions YBŞ was formed. YBŞ Ezidi is a defensive force consisting of children. The only thing he does is to prevent attacks on the Ezidi people from outside. He did nothing to disturb neither a state nor any other people. There was neither an attack nor an understanding of harming others. He just defended his people.

Expectations from the UN Organization

The acceptance of the Ezidi people as a respected belief system among the peoples of the world and guaranteeing their rights in the UN human rights declaration,

Recognizing the attack of ISIS against the ancient Yazidi people in 2014, not as any massacre in the region, but as genocide by taking into account the population of Ezidis, the skepticism and social trauma,

Supporting YBŞ, the self-defense force of Izidi people,

Supporting the Yazidis to self-govern themselves within the Iraqi territory in the Sinja region with the neighboring Arab, Shia and Muslim Kurds, acceptance of the Sinja and guarantee in the Iraqi constitution.

Supporting our women's organization, TAJE, which we see as vital for social recovery in Sinja.

Assist the UN to find nearly 3000 women and children whose fate is unknown

Giving support for the Yazidis to return to Sinja from the camps and to rebuild the Sinja and strengthen their economic opportunities.

Aairspace to prevent Turkey's Sinja directed air strikes turkey should be closed. This attack and the genocide threat prevent the return of the immigrants who have been displaced by ISIS attacks from their homeland.

Until the stability in Iraq, the humanitarian aid gate between the North-East of the Syrian Arab Republic

And Sinja is left open.

Turkey's condemnation and stop the attacks being opposite and ring Sinja

Our requests from the UN organization are the demands that the KDP does not accept to receive political rent through the Ezidi people, and to stop its oppressive, hunger and poverty policies. We hope and expect that the voice of a people with a wealth problem will be heard, and our expectations developed within the framework of democracy and human rights of the world nations will be answered. We express our gratitude for the support provided to our people until now, we hope that this support will continue in line with our demands, and we offer our greetings and respect.
