

14/12/2015 –
02/03/2016 79 days of
Curfew

Cizre Review Report

31 March 2016

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2 AIMS OF DELEGATION

Governor of The Provicincial Administration Law of Sirnak – District of Cizir declared a curfew on the basis of Article 11 (law no 5442) on December 14, 2015, 23 o'clock. The aims of the delegation was to report about violations of human rights, to identify any need and make preliminary studies which could be the basis for future long-term studies.

3 THE DELEGATION

The delegation included members and executives from Human Rights Association (IHD), the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (TIHV), Health and Social Service Workers Union (SES), Diyarbakir Bar Association and Agenda Child Association.

Member of delegation:	
Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (Türkiye İnsan Hakları Vakfı TIHV)	Human Rights Association (İnsan Hakları Derneği IHD)
Ümit Biçer, TIHV	Öztürk Türkdogan
Ümit Efe, TIHV	Hasan Anlar
Coşkun Üsterci, TIHV	Raci Bilici

Canan Korkmaz, TİHV	Feray Salman
Senem Dođanođlu, TİHV	Hatice Demir
Metin Bakkalı, TİHV	Gamze Yalçın
Barıř Yavuz, TİHV	Zana Aksu
Veysi Őlgen, TİHV	Abdulkerim Husat
İlham Yılmaz, TİHV	Emirhan Uysal
Serkan Delidere, TİHV	Mehmet Bađatır
Diyarbakır Barosu	Civan Roni
Ahmet Őzmen, Diyarbakır Barosu	Sađlık ve Sosyal Hizmet Emekçileri Sendikası
Serkan Akbař, Diyarbakır Barosu	Selma Atabey,
Gündem Çocuk Derneđi	Lezgin Gözlek
Ezgi Koman, Gündem Çocuk Derneđi	Sosin Buđday
Esin Koman, Gündem Çocuk Derneđi	Gönöl Erden
Adnan Vural, Gündem Çocuk Derneđi	Birsen Seyhan



4 RESEARCHES

The researches were made on 6-8 March 2016 after the curfew was declared. The observations and interviews are made in following neighborhoods: Yafes, Cudi and Nuh.

Our committee could enter Cizir without delay on 06/03/2016 although there was a convoy of vehicles. On 03/07/2016 in Cizre our vehicles were stopped and the delegation had to wait for permission to go ahead with research works. Our committee had to call Cizre Prosecutor's Office to get the permission: after reporting in our names and aims in city of Cizre. After about 1.5 hour we could enter Cizre.

Members of our committee asked on which grounds we had to wait: officials notified that it was a general decision. Our delegation wanted to see the decision on the paper. In return officials told us: You will have to wait on or two hours since the papers are not with us.

Although there were no formal papers on 'general decision' our committee and their vehicles were researched.

The committee wanted to start its observations studies in Cizre around 09:30 o'clock. But due to entering issues it could start on around 13:00 o'clock March 7, 2016. Some members, who were supposed to set up the research studies, lived in different cities and had to leave. Therefore the studies in the neighborhood were postponed and a new working group was established. The new group planned its observations studies on March 8. It was planned that TIHV will on March 8, 2016 do the investigation in Cudi neighborhood.

Before the examination on 5 March 2016, IHD wrote to Cizre District Governorship, Cizre Prosecutor's Office, Cizre Municipality and Cizre State Hospital Chief of Staff and asked to make an

appointment. But only Cizre Municipality accepted an appointment.

5 Curfews – Background

Sirnak Governor's Office declared a curfew in according to Provincial Administration Law 11/C no 5442 on September 4, 2015. The first curfew in district of Cizre started from 20:00 o'clock and lasted until September 12, 2015. Second curfew was on 13-14 September 2015, the third curfew on 14 – 15 November 2015. The longest curfew was between 14 December 2015 and 3 March 2016. During the longest 79 days no citizen were allowed to be on the streets etc.

'To the public opinion

In our cities Cizre and Silopi a curfew in accordance to Provincial Administration Law 11/C no 5442 has been declared from 23:00 o'clock 14.12.2015. This curfew is aimed to annihilate the members of separatist Terror Organization, to clean mine other explosives and ditches in order to protect citizens' life.

'It is already known by the public opinion that separatist terror organization has blocked and prevented our citizens right including the right to life. The terrorists have carried out attacks on freedom and property of citizens. They have carried out attacks with explosive traps and trenches that have made the every day life hard. Citizen were deprived their right of basic public services such as health.

Our citizens in suburbs of Cizre and Silopi will get all kind of support in the framework of fundamental rights. In this sense, I offer my most sincere love and respect for all our citizens.

Governor of Sirnak, 14.12.2015'

As from the statement of the Governor of Sirnak (see above) regarding the curfew there is no further information following points: how will citizens get support, how can they

leave conflict areas to more secure areas, how will they go to hospitals, if there houses will be protected or not.

Governor of Sirnak declared in a written statement on 2 March 2016 that the curfew will be in force from 05:00 o'clock until 19:30 o'clock.

Chief of Staff of Turkish Army stated on February 24, 2016 that in Cizre as many as 665 people have been rendered ineffective, which is another term used for killed militants.

Issues of legality regarding curfew

We think that there is a problem with the legality of curfew in Cizre that lasted for 79 days. In addition to international human rights instruments Turkey has its own agreements and laws. In case of restriction of fundamental rights and freedoms in Article 13 of the Turkish Constitution, it says all situations shall be clearly written. Law no 5442, Article 11 of Provincial Administration does not provide authority to declare a curfew by the provincial governor. There is no such phrase in the law.

Measure of curfew is written in law and can be applied in case of emergency or martial law. But the duration of the latest curfew has never been implemented even in a state of emergency or martial law in recent history of our country. But human rights violations can be naturally understood or estimated. The curfew decision of government which was implemented by governors and districts is illegal and also against article 15 of Human Rights Agreement of Europe.

5.1 REVIEW ACTIVITIES BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CIZRE:

- August 28, 2015. Diyarbakir Bar Association Study: Two

children and two public official, total four civilians lost lives.

President of Bar Association Tahir Elci and board members payed a visit to Cizre in connection to these developments. A report on this matter was issued on August 31 2015. To access the report:

<http://www.diyarbakirbarosu.org.tr/H-610-2015-08-31%2007:06:16-cizre-de-yasanan-sivil-olumlere-iliskin-inceleme-raporu.html>

-12 September 2015 Social and Legal Research Foundation's (TOHAV) Visit: Law Bureau of Asrin, Regional Bar Association of Contemporary Lawyers Association, Association of Lawyers for Democracy, Social Rights Association of Contemporary Lawyers Group, Liberal Democratic Lawyers, Law and Society Research Foundation and many other lawyers took part in the delegation that visited Cizre on September 4, 2015. The aim was to put pressure so that the curfew could end, to detect human rights violations in Cizre and draw attention of the public and to create awareness on national and international level. To access the report: <http://www.tohav.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/CIZRE-RAPORU.pdf>

-18 September 2015 the Turkish Medical Association (TTB) payed a visit: Health workers of different institutions visited Cizre in order to observe and identify the status of health care organizations and public health was held visits Cizre. To access the report: <http://www.ttb.org.tr/images/stories/file/2015/cizreraporu.pdf>

-22 September 2015 Mazlumder visits Cizre: a delegation of Mazlumder visited Cizre, a suburb of Sirnak and prepared a comprehensive report. The report states that people living in neighborhoods of Nur, Cudi, Yafes took refugee in basements,

secure rooms of their homes in order to not become the target of clashes. To access the report: <http://docplayer.biz.tr/9785228-Mazlunder-cizre-olaylari-gozlem-raporu.html>

-20 October 2015, HRA, TIHV, TMA and General Practitioners Association visit Cizre: civil institutions prepared a review report on curfew that lasted from 04.09.2015 to 09.12.2015 in Cizre regarding human rights violations. To access the report: <http://www.insanhaklaridernegi.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Cizre-1%CC%87nceleme-Raporu.pdf>

-3 March 2016, Human Rights Foundation of Turkey Human Rights Association visit Cizre: A day after lifting of the curfew IHD President Öztürk Türkdoğan and Forensic Medicine Specialist Professor Dr. Protect Fincancı made an emergency visit to Cizre and prepared preliminary reports. To access the report: <http://tihv.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/3-Mart-2016-Cizre-%C3%B6n-rapor.pdf>

6 MEETINGS AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE STREETS

6.1 YAFES STREET

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND EVALUATIONS

Our study group walked through neighborhoods of Yafes, Park Caddesi, street of Sinir among some other streets. Some observations and photographs of the region were taken.

Statements from people living in these neighborhoods were asked, condolences were made during visiting families of those who lost their lives. Needs of people were noticed.

This is only a preliminary report and therefore includes only a part of the whole story and reality.

1. It was observed that people were busy in stressed to go back to their homes after lifting the curfew.
2. External, all houses in the neighborhood were destroyed. A general opinion was dominant: the destruction were mainly by mortar shells, grenade launchers, barreled weapons and bullets. Severe damage to houses was widely visible. Many homes have been rendered uninhabitable. According to the statements of people living in this area, tanks of the Turkish Armed Forces located in the opposite slope, have continuously bombed the neighborhood with grenade launchers. This statement is consistent with the general observation.
3. Electrical transformers removed from their place, electricity poles have been damaged and electrical remain where the fell.
4. Any barricades in the neighborhood did not prevent the entrance.
5. On the streets of Park, some of houses, especially who are very beautiful are hit by cannon fire. The damage are severe and therefore no one can live in these houses any more.
6. There is no water and electricity in this street. Sewer and infrastructure have been completely destroyed.
7. A mosque located on the border neighborhood street is totally destroyed. Houses around the mosque are also completely damaged. There are piles of stones near the mosque. If no notification regarding the mosque will be made, no one will

understand that there is a mosque among the pile of rubble.

8. People are nervous angry and are in a miserable situation. But they show respect to us. They share their problems amid warm feeling towards us.

9. Settlers in the neighborhood of Yafes lived in their homes, but 25 days after the curfew they were forced to leave their homes.

10. People were forced to leave their homes because the snipers and Turkish Armed Forces deployed around State Hospital and on the opposite hills were continuously bombing on anything that was moving. People were defining the violent bombings as 'if they hit us from the sky'.

11. after heavy bombardement, people was asked to leave the neighborhood. Many masked and uniformed security forces entered the neighborhood and forced people to leave.

12. Settlers confirmed that when they left their houses were not severe damaged and they could still live their. Meanwhile their food stocks were made due to the curfew.

13. Homes of settlers, who left their homes after 25th day of curfew, were damaged and their doors were opened with many heavy types of equipment.

14. It has been observed that all houses along the way have been destroyed and have collapsed as a result of the shelling and many of them have been set on fire.

15. Some of houses appears as if there is no damage, but their gardens have been collapsed and traces of fire have been detected. When we entered the houses everything is destroyed, windows are broken, white goods are destroyed with equipments such as sledgehammers. Almost all the furnishings in the houses are damaged. Items such as computer, tablet and mobile phones are stolen. Photo albums, underwears and other clothes have been placed on the floor. Racist, sexist notes that glorify violence and

against people's values and beliefs are written on walls. Shit have been made in the houses, there are traces of urine inside houses. Foods that have been stocked are stolen. The privacy and human dignity have been ignored. The treatments are worse than enemies.

16. Families who have been forced to leave, first left for more secure neighborhoods in Cizre, afterwards they had to leave again to other secure places like Antep, Mersin and villages, looking for a new secure place to take refuge.

17. It was observed that faith places, mosques and cemetery are destroyed. A Mosque is totally destroyed. It was observed that the mosque was compiled to a pile of rubble.

18. The delegation talked to children on the streets. They said they could not go to school due to the curfew, they were very scared and they were affected. The next day curfew ended, but the children said they do not want to go to school, but will do their work at home.

19. Our delegation could make some observations and communicate with the people on the street. Families never come face to face with barricades to state security forces. The barricades were possible to be removed through dialogue. People who were killed were mostly by snipers and armored vehicles that were deployed on the hills outside the city. The settlers also said that after they left their homes, security forces looted and damaged their houses and attacked their values and beliefs.

20. Settlers told us that Municipality of Diyarbakir had distributed food via a mobile vehicle (with a chart saying ASXANE, means kitchen in Kurdish). The mobile vehicle and people distributing food were totally hygienic and have been here since 2 days ago. People stated that since morning about 1000 people received soup, about 2000 people received lunch. There are more people in need of help in regard to food distribution but the vehicle is unable to meet this demand.

Cemetery damaged

On 07 March 2016 a visit was made to Cizre, street of Sur. First observations were made in Cizre cemetery. Our delegation found out that some graves of militants were destroyed and their tombs damaged. A wall at the entrance of the cemetery was also target of bullets.

During a previous ban 18-year-old Osman Çağlıyan lost his life. His brother and mother were at the grave. They stated that together with Osman, 5 other people (Ibrahim Nayir, M Sait Cagdavul and two other unknown) were buried in the same grave.

According to the statements of Osman Çağlıyan's brother; His brother was killed on their street, the street of Cudi/Ziraat. His brother died from loss of blood, because he did not receive medical help in time. They could only drive his brother after a long wait.

Mother of Osman ÇAĞLI said as following:

"My son Osman was 18 years old. My son was shot and killed while he was at home. Our house has two floors. We are not living on the top floor, we were staying downstairs due to shellings. We were on second floor when about 20-30 bullets were shot at our house. We saw two armored vehicles during these shellings. My son Osman was shot around 6- 7 o'clock in the morning. Osman waited long time after being shot. Later on his father and brother took him to the hospital. Later on Osman died due to loss of blood."

Damaged mosque

A mosque called Hazrati Ali (people did not remember the name very well) in Sur and Cudi neighborhoods was completely collapsed into a pile of rubble. Belongings of the imam of the mosque were layed on the rubble. This mosque "second basement,"

he said the place has been found to be just the opposite. This mosque was on opposite site of a place called 'the second basement'.



Store set on fire

It was observed on the Street of Nusaybin a big store called Bellona that is located under a big apartment is totally burned and fire have also continued to upper floors. We asked people why this building was burned: they told us that some slogans were written on the walls of store. Therefore the store was set on fire in order to give back due to revenge.

Petrol station

BP petrol station in Nusaybin Street has been completely destroyed. Along the way there are many walls with two holes, many windows are completely broken. Many houses are ruined.

Some observations and interviews are as follows:

Neighborhood of Yafes on the Avenue of Park

5 and No. 11 buildings: broken doors, interior furnishings are completely unusable.

20 of the building: The house has been completely destroyed. No. 17 buildings: the garden wall of the house is demolished.

Statements from settlers:

“The Battalion in Bozalan village and tanks from hills were bombing. We did not leave our house during 25 days. Our house was randomly bombed. There was no mutual confrontation in the neighborhood. After 25-26 days when the bombings started to increase, we had to leave our house. We took refuge in places were still unaffected by bombs. Later these houses were bombed as well, we had to abandon our refugee and settled in another town or village. When we left our house there were no damage in our house. But when we returned home we noticed that all white goods, television and windows were broken with bullets. Our goods were torn apart and lightweight goods are lost.

Neighborhood of Yafes, street of Sınır

Doors of all the houses on the street were broken and all electronic goods household are broken. It is observed that goods are unusable. The status of some buildings are as follows:

No 30 building: the Martyrs Mosque of Ahmet Demir is completely destroyed.

Statements of the settlers:

“This mosque was unaffected when all people left the neighborhood. It was later demolished,” they said. They said that they thought that a bomb destroyed the mosque.

No 28 building: The building is located at the end of the Martyrs Mosque Ahmet Demir. It was demolished together with the mosque. 6 people were living here before the ban: 4 children together with their parents. This family had to leave together with other families after 25 days. The house was unaffected by bombings. After the evacuation the house was damaged.

A father living in this house:

"25 days after the curfew we left for Dağkapı neighborhood. After 35 days we took refuge to our relatives. Later we left for the province of Sirnak. The bombings and shelling started here too. Therefore we left again for Gaziantep. My family is in Gaziantep. We live in an apartment where we pay for it. I did not bring my family back home since it is not usable. Inside, our goods have become completely unusable. Our furniture are broken and thrown on the ground. Many things in our house have been stolen. Our dowry goods are lost or stolen. Approximate value of the missing items is around 10 thousand. They looted our house officially, "he said.

No 32 building: The building is totally destroyed. Second floor has collapsed. This house belongs to Adil Meniz and it was told that he lives in Mersin.

No 34 building: 6 children lived in this house. All materials inside are looted. Settlers are trying to continue their lives under difficult circumstance. They cannot work and therefore have no money to continue their life. Goods in their home are either looted or taken.

No 36 -37 building: In this house live father and brothers of Özgür Taskin, who was killed during the first ban. Özgür Taskin was killed during the first ban which lasted for 9 days and he was 17 years old. His father said that before second ban started his wife and children left for village and are he is back to see what happened to their homes. Windows and television are broken. Their neighbors said that goods that were stocked are gone as well. According to the owner of the house about 3000 TL value of goods are gone. Other goods in the house are not usable any more.

No 37 *building*: Windows are broken and walls are full with bullets.

38 *nolu bina*: The roof of the house was completely destroyed, water tanks broken, the destruction has occurred in the upper floor of the house as well. 3 families are living in this house. These families sought refuge with relatives in the village after ban. The house door was broken, things are not usable anymore.

Interview with C. A (women) on the street of Sinir:

“Helicopters were making flights during nights. Suddenly the bombs began to fall on the house. We tried to hide under deep blankets. We stayed here for 22 days after the ban was issued. We had to leave after the house was bombed. Then the soldiers and police officers have entered the house. I saw them when they came. Their heads and faces were covered. Tanks, and other armored vehicles walked through the street. When the operations ended I tried to come to my house again. I saw soldiers entering houses. They were traveling with their faces covered and with armored vehicles. They told us: ‘There is no God, there is the State, and all of you are terrorists.’ They wrote a fine of 219 TL for me because I went out on the street. How can I pay it? I have no home, no husband, she said.”

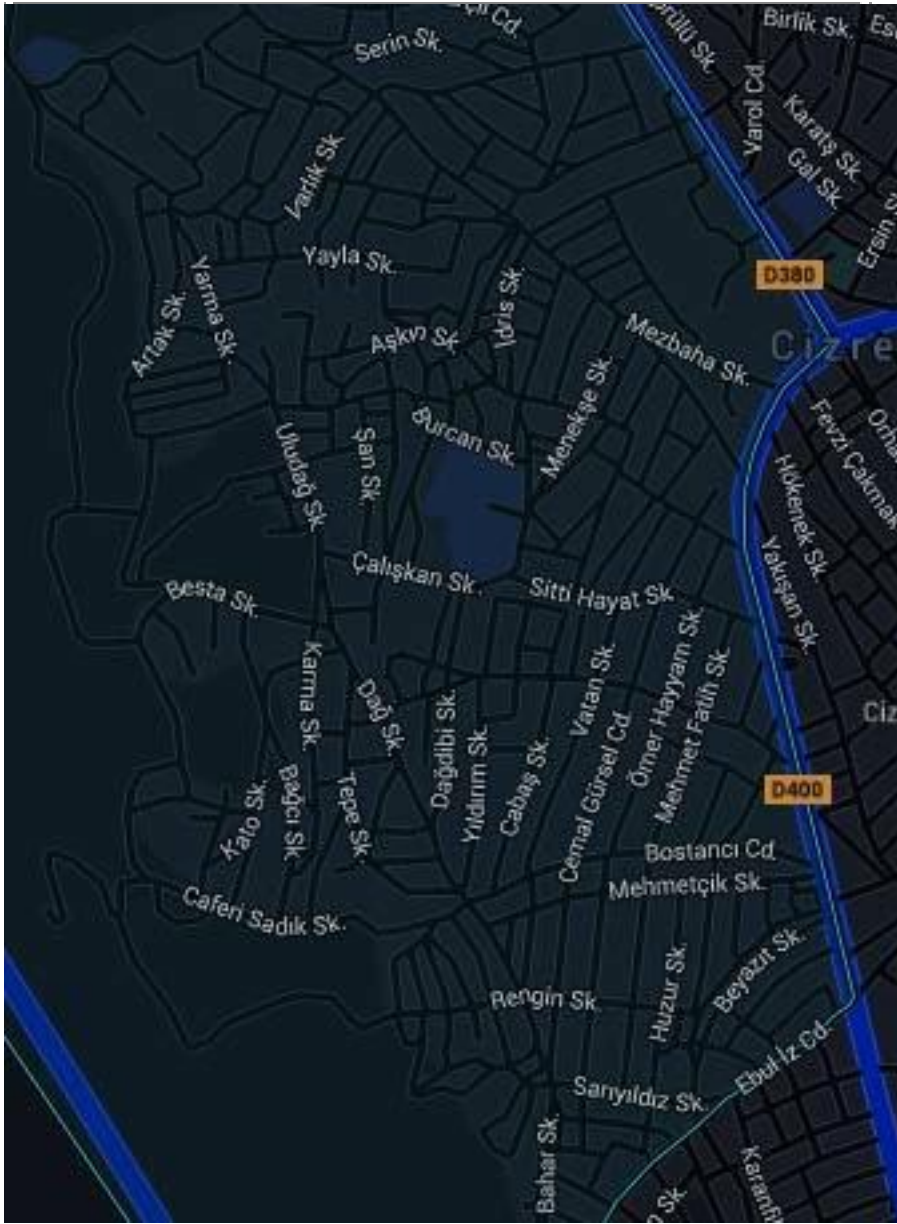
A child Yilmaz from the same neighborhood came to our committee and stated that he went to 3rd class and is not afraid.

Many water tanks have been destroyed in the neighborhood; shelves are dismantled and taken away. Troops and police who are participating the operations are using the no 17 building as their accomadation. The house is good status externally but due to misuse internally the house is in very poor condition.

Our delegation has observed that vehichles of the municipality taking away garbage lying on the street.

6.2 OBSERVERATIONS ON STREET OF CUDI

Date: 6 - 8 March 2016



Our study group, starting from the street where the first basement Bostancı is, visited also the second basement on the street of Narin and made general observations. Witnesses have been heard. The delegation visited also Zeynel Abidin Street, Reyhan Nile Street in the neighborhood of Cudi. Interviews were conducted with families returning to their homes 24 hours after lifting the ban.

GENERAL OBSERVATION AND EVALUATIONS

1. During the entrance of Cudi neighborhood a smell resembling burnt body has been detected. Many buildings in the neighborhood Cudi are destroyed completely, most of which are uninhabitable; heavy weapons and shelling have destroyed or rendered them.

2. In Cudi neighborhood where the first and second basemens are located, buildings near neighborhood of Sur are totally destroyed. There are piles of rubble. Residents are mixed and they even say they cannot find the location of their home. Almost all of the buildings in the neighborhood Cudi are severely damaged.

3. According to our observations and also to witnesses securitz forces who were deployed on the hills and in the Primary School of Ahmet el Cezeri have attached the neighborhood of Cudi with heavz guns since the havoc and damage are really severe.

4. residents told us that 15-16 days after the declaration of curfew, many people left their homes because securitz forces were announcing the whole time 'evacuate your home, if not we will destroy them, we will use chemical weapons'. Due to these threats many people left their homes. We learned that many people took many risks and were using white flags.



Sokağa Çıkma Yasağının Ardından Cizre: Gözlem Raporu-Mart 2016

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5. Snipes on the hills and other places were shooting at everything

that was moving. Many human rights violations occurred.

6. Statements from residents also say that people who were wounded could not receive help from ambulances. They had to get help themselves.

7. All witnesses said that when they could get out and leave their homes, they only took some clothes with them, everything else remained inside. They lock their doors and left. Afterwards when finally coming home they found out that security forces have broken their doors, TV among all goods and material at home; even their personal belongings such as photographs, bras and underwear were misused and spread on the floor (security forces had done it).

8. Witnesses said through the misuse of their houses and belongings, women were dishonored and objectified.

9. Water tanks, infrastructure and electricity lines have been seriously damaged. There is no water and electricity in the neighborhood. Electricity lines are lying on the ground, therefore threatening. Meanwhile garbage is also lying on the ground which is another serious point for health.

10. it was observed many residents were returning home after the curfew eased. Many of the residents were cleaning one room and closing holes in the walls with plastics. In the evening by the end of permission to be outside, there was still no electricity and water. Due to the limited curfew many people was affected psychologically.

11. Residents were talking about the emergency of food and clothes.

12. Witnesses stated since the implementation of curfew on 14 December 2015, children have not gone to school. Therefore it was observed as the right of education is violated. Children don not want to go to school anymore. Some of schools have been used as headquarter by soldiers.

13. Children are playing among rubble. Residents fear there might be explosives which are threats to children.

14. In Cudi neighborhood security forces have written rasists notes on walls: 'long live to Republic of Turkey, long life to Turkish race, no legend is written by dresses.' Therefore traces of hate crimes were seen.





15. It has been seen that adults are angry. Children are scared by any sound they hear, they have problem with insomnia, nightmares, and psychosomatic complaints are intensive.
16. As a result of our interviews and observations particularly the right to life including violation of the ban, the right to property, housing, education is severely violated. The right of access to health care and privacy is also violated.
17. Prosecutors have not visited crime scenes to determine violations: any evidence have been efficiently collected. Therefore proofs are gone as well.

First basement (street of Bostanci no 23.)

In accordance with the wish of forensic expert Professor Dr Umit Bicer a wide study is done after the entry of the basement is prevented for further people. First basement was always crowded, people were visiting.



Mosque of Kerenk

The mosque of Kerenk have been seen on the road to Narin, street of Cudi Mehmetcik no. 23. The second basement is also located here.

Security forces have severely damaged the mosque; the outer walls are full with traces of bullets, windows and door are broken. There was rubble and broken glass inside the mosque. Carpets for praying are lying on the floor. Rugs and religious books was observed to be lying around.

Second basement (street of Narin no 6)

Residents accompanying our study group said second basement is actually under a five-story building. But the building was completely destroyed and there was a pile of rubble. Neighborhood residents said that they particularly during sunny and warm days there is a very intense smell of bodies from the second basement.

As the building of the second basement collapsed, security forces have collected all evidence and thrown them into River of Tigris. (See. Section 8)

Third basement (Street of Akdeniz-Beyazıt Sokak)

Our working group went to the area located immediately behind the second basement and entered the third basement. However, in the third basement cellar piled on each other. Therefore it was not possible to examine in this state. Other buildings around the ruined are also completely destroyed. (See. Section 8)

Observations and interviews on the street are as follows:

Meeting with GS, C., Ş., A.

Meetings and interviews are done with students (4 females) from 9th grade, 10th grade from Atatürk Anatolian High School Science High School. The school is located near the third basement.

Children said that since the curfew began on December 13, 2015, they could not go to school. The roof of Atatürk Anatolian High School has been partially burned. Therefore children are doubtful if school is going open soon.

"We cannot go to school. My sister cannot take part in the examination of YGS this year "one of the girls said.



Two of the children said during the curfew security forces were deployed in the neighborhood. Therefore they did not leave their homes during curfew.

"Soldiers and police were in our neighborhood and were firing to the opposite side, therefore a bomb or a bullet did not target our house."

They said security forces searched the house three times, and "the soldiers acted a little better, special operations police acted much tougher. In fact, they acted badly all of them "they said.

All children have sleep disorder complaints: "We cannot sleep comfortable. We are in a constant concern. I wake up when I hear the sound of vehicles. "

One of the children said she sleeps for a long time (about 12 hours) the others said they have difficulty falling asleep others have interrupted sleep. They mentioned they have the symptoms like nightmares from time to time:

"During curfew we were going to bed as soon as it darkened and was listening to the gunshots and explosions ... there was no electricity. Therefore, we woke up early in the morning ... ", " The food supply was constantly little therefore we eat rice and bulgur all the time ... "

E. A. (Women)

E. A who has a house on the street of Nil, Cudi neighborhood; "You can see the state of our door and our home. They broke and spread things everywhere. TV, refrigerator, they broke all the utensils and household appliances. I have three children. None of them go to school. I am an HDP employee. They broke down the door and searched the whole house. There was a photograph of Selahattin Demirtas in the room; there was a photo of Ahmet Kaya. They tore it all. We were very aggrieved. Fortunately no one was killed in our

home. We are thankful "she said.

S. M. (Women 23 years old)

S.M was met on the street of Cudi:

"I'm living in Sahintepe of Sur neighborhood. After the curfew began I, my husband, my child and mother-in-law went to the house of my father in law in Sirnak. There were announcements made from armored vehicles saying 'if you do not your home, we will use chemical weapons'. We had to protect ourselves and leave for Sirnak. There were snipers on the hills who were shooting everyone in motion. We have worked very carefully and we have to go to the street. My child is 4 years old. The child was very afraid of gunfire and was crying, and still cries when a cop is seen. After the curfew, we return to our home in Sahintepe. The door to our house, my clothes closet, they broke everything. There were snipers on all the buildings during the period of the curfew. But this time we had to heat up our homes with a chimney. However, due to smoke from homes, soldiers were firing on them. We already made preparations for our nutritional needs. We stock supplies. My child is now in very poor condition. The child is very afraid of all sounds. We are victims. People have died and have been killed "she said.

S. K. (Women)

S.K has a house on the end of street of Cudi, Bostanci:

"I have four children; one of my children has disabilities. We had to stay on the same place with 20 people during 19 days. 20 days after the curfew we went to my sister's house in Kumçatı. I came back again to my house in the neighborhood Cudi 10 days ago. When we came back home, fridge, TV and air conditioning were damaged.

They broke all our belongings. All underwear of my granddaughters was hanged on the door of the bra. They tore all our photos. They had written TC and JÖH on our refrigerator. Special Soldiers asked me: are you helping youth? Are helping terrorists? And they were trying to detain my by force. My children could at the end help me and stopped them detaining me."

S.K (18 years old)

"I'm going to 12th class. I did not go to school this year. I live with my grandmother. 20 days after curfew we left for Kumçatı, to the house of of my grandmother's sister. I will do the examination of YGS in Sirnak and Diyarbakir. When we returned home we found that our house had been broken, all our belongings destroyed. Many of our lingerie were pasted on wardrobe with our fotos. So it was we were ashamed to see them. They have done it in many homes. Cops were blaming us for clashes and said: 'Why did you remain silent in advance.'" To meet our nutritional needs we had some stock supplies in advance, but most of them got old. Therefore I went to the store several times, jumping off the roof and through the holes of the house to reach the supermarket; otherwise they could kill me as well. We have no water, we have no electricity. We called 155 on Day 20 of the curfew. The sound of weapons and attacks had increased and we could leave the place after putting our hands up with a white flag, then we went to we went to Kumçatı. Our neighbor Sukri was shot in the street behind our house. He was injured, lying on the ground from 8 in the morning until 20:00 in the evening. In the morning neighbors risking their lives, took Sukri to the hospital. "

Observation of Special Police Forces

When we were talking to residents a woman called S.K panicked and said 'they are coming, get out'. Her grandson (18 years old) was also in panic and said ' don not go outside, they can harm you', closed the door to the garden. Other girls were entering the house as well.

In order to help people calm down, we went out of the garden and saw soldiers with long-barreled weapons in the hands in two armored vehicles in front of the door of the four-storey building. They were masked and were members of special operation police. The other members of our working group met with police chiefs and were asked if we were journalists. They wanted to see our identities. Our group identities were shown. When we asked to see their identities, they told us 'don not you see that we are officials.' After our objections, soldiers were using their identities.

Our delegation asked why soldiers were visiting the area, since their visit made the residents afraid. They gave us no answer.

Violation of human rights

House no 8 on the street of Nil, in the neighborhood of Cudi has been damaged totally. We went to first floor of the building, finding broken glass, torn curtains and traces of firearms in the room's ceiling. In addition, a woman in the building said to two people (one man, one woman) was killed by security forces.

E. K. (Woman)

"There were continually sounds of guns. We stayed in our house until the 20th day of the ban. My wife was sick when we called the ambulance, my son and I, we move her to an ambulance. We left the house without taking anything. Now our house has been demolished. Two weeks ago, 20 people was killed in the basement, one of them 17-year-old M.Ş. was. M.Ş is my aunt's grandson. The government killed him, the bullet came to the head and chest. We buried him in Nusaybin. "

A. Y. (Male student, 14 years old)

"We live in the neighborhood Cudi. We called 155 and said we wanted to go. They said not to go out. On the 16th day of the ban, my mother, brothers, uncles and sons put white flag up and left the house. We were about 20 people. My grandfather and grandmother

had never been outside during prohibition. My 18-year-old brother was a high school student. He lost his identity and had to stay here together with my grandfather and my grandmother. They took refuge in the first basement after the increases of clashes. We were able to get news from them after 10 days. They were exhausted. Then we have not heard from them since on January 29th. Then we learned that he died, they took him to Gaziantep. His body was burnt, the body could not be washed. Only bones remained. He was buried on February 26; the police did not allow anyone except my father and my uncle to take part in his funeral. Currently we returned to our house in the middle of the burned Cudi neighborhood, 15 people are living in one room. Currently we do not have water and electricity. "

H. Ç.

"I live in the Cudi neighborhood. My uncle's son, 22-year-old Murat Ekinci lives also here. Murat was shot by snipers on 20th January; his body was left at the ground 2 days. Later, the funeral took place and his family and HDP deputy Faisal Sariyildiz. My other cousin Muharrem Erbe (16), Mahsun Erdogan (20) and Sabri Sezgin (18 students) remained in the neighborhood to get the body of Murat. They could not get out and sought refuge in the first basement. Later on they too were killed by police. They have burned the house of mine and my uncle. We are now staying with my uncle, the kitchen collapsed, we can live in other rooms, and 25 people stay in this house. The house has no door, no window; there is no water and electricity. "

Regarding Impact of Economic and Social situation in Cizre Jewelry Artisans (Male)

A jeweler responded as follows about our question regarding the impact on economy and social life during the curfew:

"When a woman sells her earrings among other jewelers it is a

shame and cruelty. During the curfew women come to sell her earrings and wedding rings. When this is the case, then has her husband already sold his jacket. So consider what has become of the economic and social life."

E. M (Woman, 61 years old)

"I live in Cudi neighborhood, street of Gursel Cad. No. 90. We recently stayed in our house until the 19th day of the ban. After shelling we had to leave. We came back after the ban lifted. Our relatives went to the surrounding cities and towns. We took refuge everywhere. Our house was hit, soldiers have entered the house, broken our doors and windows and water tanks also hit. Currently we do not have water and electricity."

Z (Women, 43 years old)

"We're sitting on the street of Bostanci in neighborhood Cudi. We went because of shellings and clashes after 19th day of the ban. We set up hands with white flag. They tore our garden, we had a taxi, now it is damaged, and they broke the windows. We have no electricity and water. "

N.N a woman, about 50 years old

A woman that was seen on the street of Narin was interviewed. She said her 22 years old son is lost since 35 days. She adds that since the removal of the ban she is waiting near the debris of the second basement every day. Due to security reasons she does not want to give personal information. She says in case if she will find any piece of clothes she will be able to find his body. Therefore she is not leaving the wreckage.

N.N (male 35 years old)

N.N is very agry when he is telling the realities:

"In the early days of the start of the curfew we left because the bombs began to fall. We're staying in a nearby village for three months. I

came to see the condition of the house, but I can not find my house. I had difficulty finding the street. We will be back even if there is only pile of rubble. There will be no place else to go ... It is said that chemical weapons were used. Did they kill these young people with chemical weapons (pointing to the second basement), right? "

N.N male, about 45 years old

He is pointing to a building on the street of Narin;

"This demolished building is mine. I had nine apartments, now as you see nothing is left. What can I do? How do I earn my life? Who will pay? Where were you before people died, you should have come before atrocities started. There is nothing you can do here. Go to Nusaybin, Sirnak before the same thing happen over there too. "

Employee of Cizre Hope Special Education and Rehabilitation Center (Zeynel Abidin Street)

"It has been messed up inside the school. All items are scattered and destroyed, I have trying to clean since a week. But it seems it is not like to clean, there is no water, no solid materials. We are unable to make renovations. There were more than 200 students of the school. We need to open as soon as possible. I live in another neighborhood. I was working here. What will now happen to these students? All of these houses have been fired with grenade from hill. They have entered and burned belongings inside. "

61 years old woman interviewed on the street of Reyhan

"We came two days ago. Where shall we go? We are living with our relatives in the village for three months already. Nothing has been left at home. They have taken our clothes among every thing at home. Our house is ontaminated. In case you had come 1 week ago, you could see the ruins of the five-story building, but now they

have been removed. They have demolished a house by trucks. We did not take anything than our clothes right now on us, before we left. We have nothing left. Our water tank is fragmented. There is no water. Municipality brings sometimes in water but it is not enough. There will be no electricity before one month more. Where shall we go? I have a lot of children and grandchildren. "

6.2.1 Center of Turkey Human Rights Foundation and Chamber of Doctors of Sirnak

We are commemorating TIHV volunteer and SES Cizre Representative Board Member Abdul Aziz Yural who was shot on 30th December 2015

On March 8, 2016 an investigation was conducted. The Center is located on the street of Nusaybin and the entrance door of the building is on the Beyazit in Sur neighborhood. Buildings in the middle of the 4th and 5th floors and who are named as "basements" are understood as headquarters by security forces. Rests from ammunition have been found.

It was observed that the center of TIHV and Chamber of Doctors is broken by sledgehammers. The center has two rooms, kitchen and toilet. (Photo 1 and photo 2)

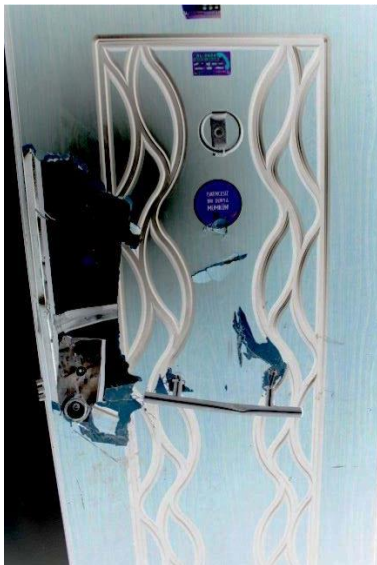


Photo 1



Photo 2

The center is unlike the other apartments not inhabited and there are traces of damages done by will. On the kitchen floor rocket launchers, bullets and ammunition were founded. (Photo 3 and Photo 4)

Photo 3 and Photo 4

The kitchen is also used for the incineration of electronic material as is evident from the remaining parts of the documents belonging to TIHV. Therefore, it was observed that goods have been transported and burned. Localization of ash also refers to this situation. Kitchens has been burned according to a plan and later on the fire have been extinguished. (Photo 5 and Photo6)



Photo 5



Photo 6

All of the apartments on the upper surface of the floor and

furniture are widely seen as black. In the rooms used by the HRFT all materials are scattered on the floor completely and documents are burned. Like one of the furnitures 1 seat was found in another apartment. It has also been understood that fragments used as mattress by police who conducted the operation on the top floor. They have also used the examination seat and wood for heating purposes. Laptops of TIHV have not been found but there are metal rests indicating being part of a laptop. In this respect, the method is not suitable and if the apparent widespread confiscation has been carried out during search operations in the entire city, there are no records. And is also still doubtful whether the computer could be back after an investigation. It has been observed that laptop and computer case in the Chamber of Doctors are gone. Documents have been transported to the kitchen.

TIHV on March 3, 2016 made an application to Cizre District Court to make an investigation into the reasons why the Center has been damaged. But on 07 March 2016, the Court rejected the wish because such applications are cleared by Governship Damage Assessment Commission, the officials claimed. This situation suggests that there is an understanding of financial loss to Cizre. The TIHV is aiming to contribute to the rehabilitation of victims of torture. Therefore the burning action and the extent of the damage are clearly not due to financial matter. All these methods of punishment are used in order to stop TIHV to work in Cizre.

On March 08 2016 a delegation of Ministry of Environment and Urbanization visited the offices of TIHV and Sirnak Medical Chamber to make an assessment of damage in the buildings. Their assignment letter was not submitted to the owner of the building. We received information that there is a delegation of 45 staff and they have also done similar work in Silopi. The assessment papers require the signatures of headman of neighborhood and azans (religious official at the mosque). But this is not the case. There are similar situations in other districts. The headmen of neighborhood or azans are not included in such works. There is a program of conversion of urbanization in Silopi and Cizre. Ministry officials

have arrived in the town in order to assess the loss and damage after the end of the ban. In addition, special operation units have warned people not to let these teams to visit their houses (from inside).

In Cudi neighborhood it was observed that homes and stores are exposed to a huge destruction. Especially near the area of first basement many buildings are only a pile of rubble and the damage to homes and businesses are very heavy. Some streets have been lost due to destruction and people have difficulties to find their homes even. The neighborhood is still without electricity and water. It was observed that municipal teams were trying to give water supplies to residents. Especially women and children in front of damaged building have attracted attention. In interviews with them, they said even though it is a pile of rubble it is their home and they have no other place to go. (Photo 7 and 8)

Photo 7

Photo 8

Three people, who were shot and wounded in the neighborhood shot, were interviewed. All three persons were shot within the boundaries of the garden of their home. They had to wait long hours to reach an ambulance even though they called 155 they did not receive medical help from Cizre State Hospital. When they finally could get treatment in the Hospital they were subjected to psychological pressure from special police forces. Their treatment were delayed due to 'investigation'.



During our interviews with injured people we learned that many people in Cizre were injured and they never received a complete treatment.

On February 11, 2016 two fotos of women bodies were share via social media accounts. It was reminded that the in the clashes in Cizre there will be sexual violences as well. It was also observed in Cizre just like other cities, there were notes written on walls. Groups or institution called JÖH and PÖH have been searching for motivation sources. They wrote notices like: 'my dear, love is made in the basement, no revolution is made by dresses, heval with dress (heval means friend in Kurdish), and girls we are here to destroy

you.' These notices were directly targeted at women.

During the day, the entire city is full with soldiers and Special Forces. This was a threat for residents of Cizre.

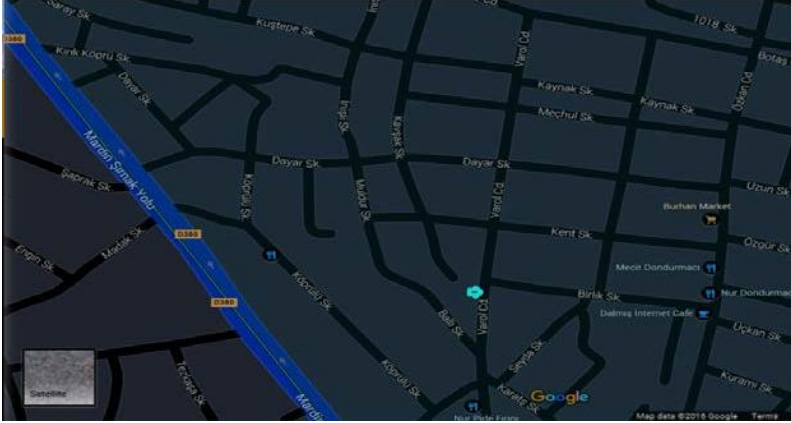
6.3 OBSERVATIONS IN NEIGHBORHOOD OF NUR

Date: 6 March 2016

When we left Cudi neighborhood and headed for Nur neighborhood, along the way there were damage to all exterior walls of the houses, some were partially or completely destroyed. Some cars and homes were painted with the Turkish flag. Some homes and cars were burned. People are trying to clean up. Many white goods and air conditioning components have been removed from homes. People are trying to creat places to stay in, in building once being home to them. Municipality delivers water via water tanks. In the neighborhood the electricity and water cuts is continuing.

OBSERVATIONS AND EVALUATIONS

Our working group has planned to do research work on March 6 March 7 in the street of Nur in the Cudi neighborhood, where TIHV Cizre Reference Center is located. A member of Union of Education was planned to guide but had to leave for personal reasons. Therefore the research work was done without guide.



22

Family of A.

At the request of the S.A her house has been visited and observations are summarized as below.

Her house in Nur neighborhood has a garden and 3 floors, including a rooftop. The family was interviewed for about 1 hour and at their request photographs were taken. The owner of house said that water tank and air conditioners are destroyed with heavy weapons.

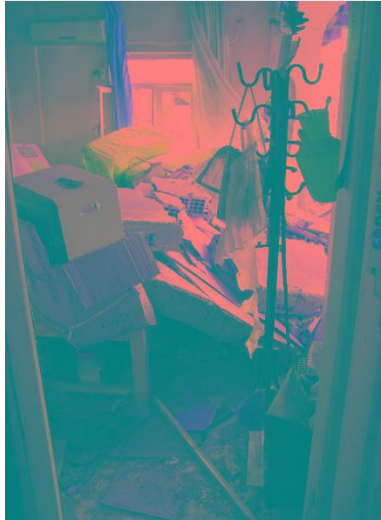
After the announcement of the curfew the family was forced to emigrate with his family for the center, where 46 people had to live together. There were water and electricity cuts. Due to their evacuation they were fined to pay 219 TL.

S.A, the oldest woman of the house, was living with her children and grandchildren. S.A was living on top floor consisting of a kitchen and 5 rooms. Due to shellings 3 rooms are totally destroyed (Photo 3). There is no possibility to enter two rooms (Photo 2). One room (Photo 1) is visible only through the door. One cannot enter the room. Goods are not useable. There is no trace of life.

Photo 1 and Photo 2

Photo 3

In front of the house there were materials of ammunition rests.

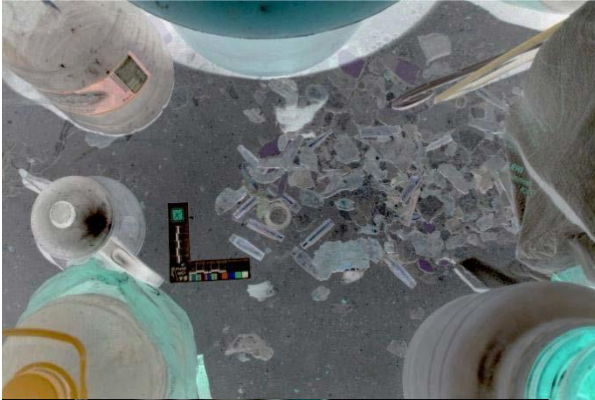


In the lower ground floor it has been learned H.A and A.A live together. H and A is sewing to help household budgets. They use the room in the garden. Due to clashes goods are broken and a large number of ammunition parts have been founded. The house has collapsed. AA is and H.H has a kidney transplanted. Her father has heart disease. Therefore they need regular medication. Due to the ban they have not been able to access to health services. During the curfew they could use their medications bought before.

A. A's smallest child is 2.5-month and her biggest is 15 years old. She has 8 children. Five of the children go to school. Her biggest child is student of 9th grade and studies in Mersin. The other child is student of 8th grade and studies in Batman. 3 other children have not been able to continue their education due to the curfew. When the curfew started the youngest child was 1 week old and was born at home. Due to the ban child is not taken to the hospital; no vaccinations, routine screening and follow-up have been done. After the birth, mother did not benefit from any health services. The family wants that damage to their homes to be investigated and those responsible to be punished.

After the meeting with the family on January 14, 2016, Huseyin Paksoy (1) who was injured and could not get any help died 4 days later from his injuries. His family was visited due to show their condolences.

At the request of the family in Nur neighborhood in Uçkan Street, a 5 story building is examined. Findings are as follows:





Along with family members in the apartment there are also hirers. The backyard of the apartment is completely burnt and a car which is stated to have belonged to the brother of the hirers is observed together rest of to ammunition and bullets. In particular 3rd and 4th floors of the apartment are damaged by artillery fire.

¹ For Huseyin Aksoy European Court of Human Rights decided on January 18, 2016 that he shall be urgently reached to the hospital urgently via its "Interim Measures". In the resolution, "the Court (duty judge), taking into consideration the parties benefit to and carried out in accordance with the proceedings before, the Government of Turkey as according to Article 39 must take all measures within its competence to protect the life and physical integrity". On January 26 2016 the parties were requested to provide information. (Application No. 3758/16).

M lives on the first floor. His house consists of 1 living room and sleeping room. The living room is located at the level of the burned vehicle. Due to the fire and damage from heavy weapons the room is no longer useable (Photo 1).

Photo 1 and Photo 2

In the 2nd floor there are 2 apartments. M lives on the third floor together with his family. There is damage in the house consisting two rooms. The house is searched. On the sam floor H.K is living with his family. The house was searched during an operation called 'cleaning operation'. It was observed that personal

belongings were scattered, pc and watches were stolen. On the 4th floor a nurse stays. During the search her home is also scattered. On the same floor the apartment number 7 has been searched and a laptop computer is broken. In the apartment on the 5th floor a hirer remains (number 8 apartment). The apartment number 9 belongs to an English teacher. In the apartment especially Kurdish books are burned. A store located on the ground floor is also heavily burned and damaged (Photo 2).

All apartments have broken doors, on the walls including kitchens and bathrooms there are traces of military equipment parts. Windows, air conditioning, TV among many other goods are broken.



HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Hediye Erden (56 years old)

Her son Abdulhekim Erden is working South Kurdistan. 17 days after the curfew he phoned her. Because his mother was sick, he asked their neighbor, who is a

doctor on State Hospital of Cizre. He asked them to take his mother to hospital. 15-20 minutes later the house was bombed.

Witness T. (woman) said as following;

"17 days after the curfew, while sitting at home, at a distance of 50 meters there were shellings. While sitting in front of the lower floor of the house, I and Hediye noticed the artillery. We escaped. Hediye got wounded and then she lost her life due to injury. "

According to T the body of Hediye Eren remained until morning. Eren's leg was broken. She was later buried in the village of Boyuncuk near Sirnak.

T said; after the bombing they left for the village, they stayed in the village for about 2 months, they returned one week ago. Erden has two mentally retarded children.

The house is completely destroyed and it was observed that the house is uninhabitable.

Hediye Şen (32 years old)

Husband of Hediye Sen who was to first killed person during curfew, M.S stated as following:

"We have 3 children, in the age 3,6,9. On December 16, 2015 at 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. my wife was going to the toilet. There was no conflict in the region of our home. She took the dirt of our child to the toilet outside our house. When my wife went out, suddenly there was electricity cut. Gunfire was heard after she screamed. I do not understand it. Afterwards I flew. Then I saw two bullets in the air. We have our own house in neighborhoods Cudi. We live in house number 8 in the Street of Yasar. 8 bullets were found in my wife's body. 6 bullets in her face, one to her left shoulder and one to the right abdomen. A bullet had cut her throat. She breathes through her throat for about a half hour. We called 112. They said bring to the street of Dört Yol. Since we did not have security it was impossible to take her. I called 155. They told us to come.

There was no conflict in our region. 'Come please, they said they cannot come. Phones were shut in my face. I cried, I cried, I wanted to help. The side wall of

the adjacent neighbor did not even to come to help. One day we were in the yard in the morning until the evening. My wife had prepared the food, standing there. It is impossible that they did not that we were sivilians. I went out, I cried, I cried, I did not want help from anyone. My wife was a teacher of Koran courses. She gave religious lectures on her own. There was no conflict in the region is our home. By morning, my wife stayed in the garden. Four Cobra-type vehicles and military vehicles passed. We told the Imam. He tried to come. They shot at him. Bullet had grazed the imam's feet. Imam called the Mufti. Mufti called the Governor. Governor told to let the children leave the house. As a result of the negotioations, we left our children to neighbor. I cove their mother and waited until morning.

Mufti and Governor agreed to pick up my wife with a truck at 7:30 o'clock. We went to Nusaybin Street. We notified the authorities at the beginning of every street by calling 155. Imam, I and 5-6 and neighbors were present. We waited 20 minutes. They took my wife to Sirnak State Hospital. We buried the body in the village of Güçlükonak Damlabasi. I went also to the funeral. We could not bury her in Cizre. They did not gave us autopsy report or any other document. We do not have a lawyer yet. Then we come to my father's house and stayed here."

Hacı Özdal (27 years old)

Our delegation visited family of Hacı Özdal, showing their condolences.

We interviewed the father of Hacı Özdal. Özdal said after 24 days of curfew they left the neighborhood;

""My two children were killed last five months. Hacı Özdal married and had five children. (Hacı Özdal have children in the age of 2, 3,6,8,9). During the curfew, he was shot and killed with a grenade in the courtyard of their home on December 24, 2016. A cow in the house's garden was killed in the same manner. Ambulance was called, which came after one hour to the park below the house. They want to take Hacı to the hospital wrapped in a blanket. Hacı's brother Abdurrahman took him to the hospital, therefore he was taken into custody. Once at the hospital Hacı Özdal lost his lives. Municipal buried him. We could not join our funeral. Four people were buried. He was buried accompanied panzers. We do not have a lawyer. I will follow the case of my children. "

Abdullah İnedi (26 years old)

26-year-old Abdullah İnedi was killed during the curfew in the neighborhood Sur. Our delegation visited family İnedi. His brother N.İ stated as follows:

"After 23 days of curfew, attacks intensified. Therefore we went to Dagkapi. Because my mother lives in Sur, my brother Abdullah brought her to us. Abdullah was killed on 16 January on the street around 09:00 am. I learned of the incident on television the next day. I called the Faisal Sariyildiz. He said the body is taken to Sirnak. The body of Abdullah was first taken to Cizre then to Sirnak. When we left for Sirnak to take the body, we were afraid therefore we never mentioned about the body. Special operations teams in Cizre were insulting us. Therefore, we buried in Sirnak not in Cizre. Only the prosecutors did the autopsy. No lawyer was allowed to take part in autopsy.

During 12 days of the curfew, we stayed in this small room as you see here. We were 36 people. Because there are snipers, we avoided the upper floors, we were staying on the ground floor. Afterwards we left for the basement due to security reasons. We saw that the basement is safe; therefore we stayed there 12 days. 13 children were trapped in the basement with us. There was no electricity. We used chimney, therefore when they saw smoke coming from the chimney they attacked the home. We were left to our stock supplies in advance and upstairs. When we got downstairs, there was no access to upstairs where we had supplies. We tried to come up by crawling in order to get supplies. After 23 days curfew ended, then we went out in groups. There were attacks, heavy artillery, and also announcements from vehicles about chemical weapons. Due to these we passed through holes in walls in order to reach Nusaybin Main Street.

We saw all the broken stuff when we returned to our homes. They stole the children's tablets. They had torn all photos of Ahmet Kaya, Ahmet Turk and HDP. The state made genocide here. People were burned in the basement. There was a curfew, people were staying at home but many were killed by snipers in their homes. They did this to Cizre but their aim was to break glory and honor of all Kurds. But local people did not kneel. The state called a 3-month baby and 70-year-old grandfather terrorists. They say trenches. There are trenches only at the beginning of the street. If the trenches were the problem,

why did snipers killed everything that moved? The government could have solved the problem of the ditch. The problem was not a ditch, according to the state the problem was the Kurds. After the ban lifted officials in civilian clothes come and asked for my people dressed in civilian clothes came to the house twice and asked for my nephew. We are constant under pressure.

First, the bombing was done from the hills. When all streets collapsed they entered the streets. We called many times 155, we wanted to leave, but after the calls they fired more in our direction. It was as if we have reported about our location. It was not a matter of ditches, trenches had been opened previously but closed after dialogue, it could be solved through dialogue. They entered streets as occupation forces in armored vehicles and armored bucket ".

İbrahim Akan (15 years old)

Our delegation visited and showed condolence to the family of 15-year-old İbrahim Akan who was killed in Sur. Father of İbrahim Akan stated as follows:

“My son İbrahim was killed on December 18 by snipers located in the hills in the neighborhood Sur. He was shot dead by a sniper in front of the toilet door in the garden of our house. It was around 6 o'clock in the evening, we had dinner. Our groom Kadir was also present. He wanted to go home. İbrahim said goodbye to Kadir and then suddenly was shot in front of the sink in our garden. Our groom was injured severely in the arm. The groom was injured in the left arm and was treated in Istanbul, but is still not healed. We called 20 times an ambulance but the ambulance did not come. İbrahim was injured and waited several hours, severely wounded. His uncle took him to the hospital but he died from blood loss.

Doctor said if he could come earlier, he could have been saved. İbrahim's autopsy was performed in Sirnak and he was buried in Cizre. They gave us the news from the hospital and they told us to take the body for the funeral. But we could not go due to heavy attacks. After 28 days my son was buried by the state. Now I know where he is buried and go visit his grave. We were trapped in Sur for 24 days and then we went to nearby village. Since 4-5 days we are back in our house again. There is much damage in our house. They broke down our door with a sledgehammer. We could not receive my son's autopsy report. When we called 112, the emergency they told us that the state does not allow them to

come. We called 155 as well, but they said, do not leave your home. They broke all the furniture in our house, TV, washing machine, doors, water tank, all is broken. They have taken 9 blankets".

K.C who was injured in the attack on Ibrahim Akan, said as follows:

“On December 18 around 18 o'clock, when I left the house there was an attack from the hills, I got injured in my arm while my brother-in-law lost his life. We called 112. But the ambulance arrived after several hours. The first medical intervention in Cizre failed. They send me to Mardin, accompanied by police officers. In Istanbul they detained me 2 days although severely wounded. However, I was a victim of the incident and I was wounded. They took me to the prosecutor in Çağlayan Courthouse in Istanbul; I was released from the prosecution. A lawyer from the Bar Association assigned. I had to seek medical help once in the Haseki Hospital and once in Baltalimani. I could have lost my arm. Now I have photo of my arm. You can see how serious the injury was. I want to heal after the treatment.

On the place where Ibrahim Akan lost his life and KC was injured, an investigation took place. It was observed that you could see the Cizre State Hospital in a cross position from the incident place. It was observed that doors, TV and many other goods were broken. Numerous bullet marks were found on the walls, holes in some walls were observed. Water tank on the roof of the house is hit and is no longer useable.

7 Houses used as headquarters / racist notes

A striking case related to homes in Cizre was detected inside the homes. It was observed that police and soldiers stayed in some homes for a longer time. These homes were completely disorganized: they had used it in a very dirty way. Police or soldiers had written racist and sexist notes regarding women on the walls. The racist notes were about what women do, their identities etc. The sexual assaults were especially against women working in the public sector. Homes which were not inhabited by special forces/soldiers or police there had been

search: everything in house were scattered on the floor, lingeries, family photos and similar thing have been torn. Condoms are left, many things like women lingeries from other homes and vice versa have been left. Therefore there was a suspicion regarding a potential of sexual assault. Privacy is severe violated and is understood as a clear form of sexual violence.

Exterior of some high apartment building located at the entrance of the neighborhood have severe damage. In one of them (Apartment C) is mainly home to government officials. The door of apartment is broken, the elevator is broken. Apartmens are heavily destroyed (including tennis rackets), computer is lost, personal belongings such as jewelery are stolen. Some of the apartments been used as a dormitory. There were cans of security forces scattered in the apartments. In some of the apartments there are racist and sexist notes on the walls. Clothes and personal belongings are taken and even big things that that can not be moved such as electronic goods to damaged. In some houses there were human shits on bed. Piles of garbage in the balcony were observed. Women's underwear is scattered the entire house. On some photos of women there are sexual drawings made. Transcripts about military operation were detected.



TİSTAAWAK

10.02.2016 saat 11:20'de gelizen olayda Uzm. Çvr. [redacted]
yaptığı gözlemler esnasında bir BTÖ mensubu tespit edilmiştir.
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Sokağa Çıkma Yasağının Ardından Cizre: Gözlem Raporu-Mart 2016





8 MASS KILLINGS

According to lawyers, MP Faisal Sariyildiz and municipal officials, people who took refuge in basements asked for help through media. Due to these requests

for help some of lawyers could make applications after the approval of families. Lawyers made the applications to the Constitutional Court and European Court of Human Rights. They asked for access to health care for those who were trapped in the basements and a stop to the military intervention.

Nevertheless, both of the Courts wrote Sirnak Governor's Office regarding the applicants' right to health to the government. But they did not give its decision on the requested injunction. While the processes related to the injunction continued,, we learned later that all applicant were killed and are not longer in a recognized state. They were later transported to Cizre State Hospital. Lawyers, municipal officials and other civilians said that people who were trapped in basements and later on killed is a clear sign that 'this is the end of the confidence in the judiciary' and these incident shall be evaluated as 'crimes against humanity'.

AYM ve AİHM'e yapılan Başvurular:

1. Basement: Mehmet Yavuzel and others/Turkey (Constitutional High Court of Turkey. Application No: 2016/1652)/ (European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). Application No: 5317/16)
2. Basement: Mehmet Balcal and others/Turkey (ECHR)Application No: 8699/16) Constitutional High Court of Turkey
3. Basement: Derya Koç and others/Turkey (EHCR Application No: 8536/16)

8.1 BASEMENT INVESTIGATION

House no 23 in Cudi neighborhood, in the street of Bostanci has been searched. The delegation walked to this house via Nusaybin Street. Damage caused by heavy weapons are observed and photographed.

There was no guard band in front of the building. Number 23 building had 4 floors. All of them are collapsed together with the entrance, except the first floor. The entrance part has collapsed on the basement but it can be still reached. The part of the building on the Nusaybin Street has become a pile of rubble.

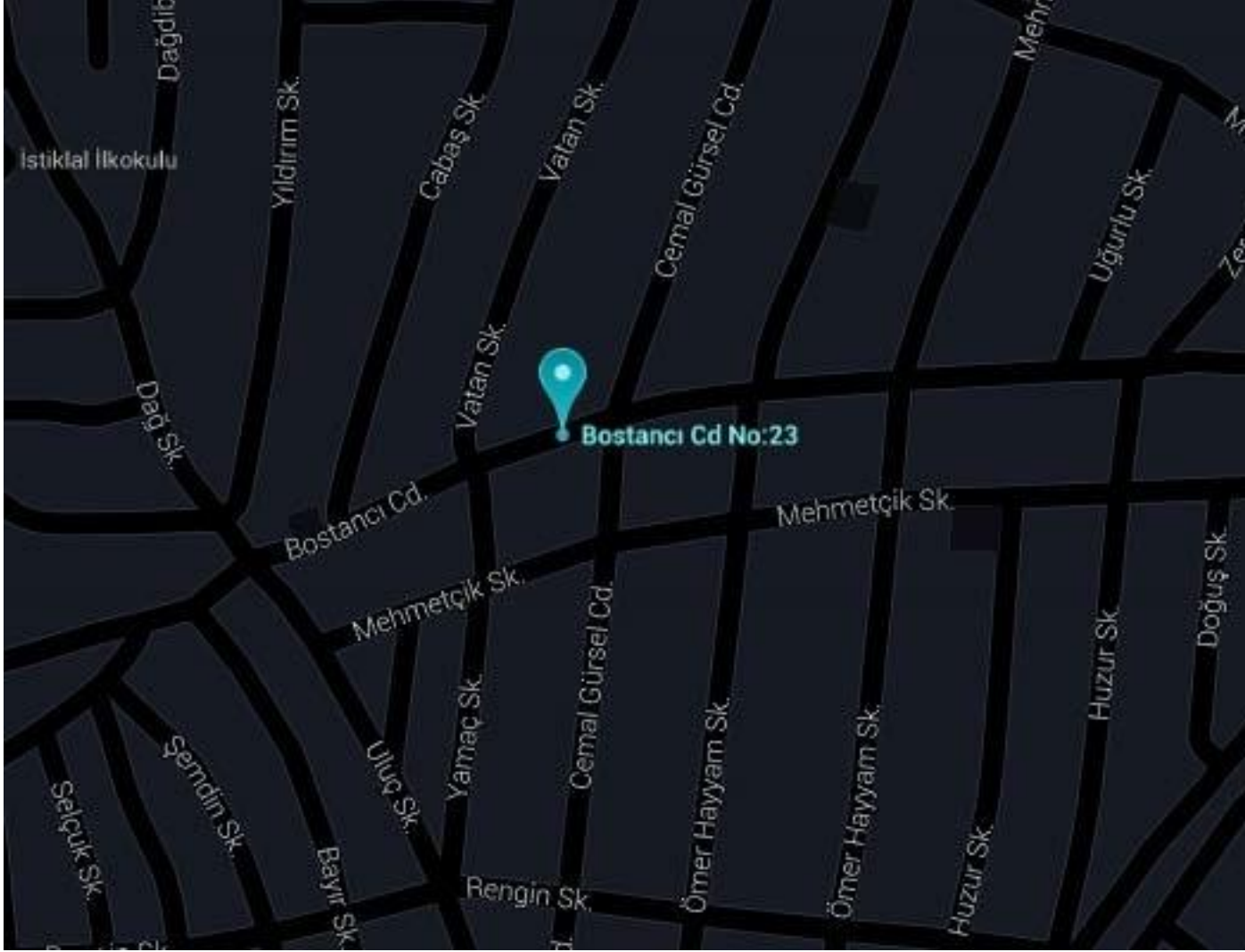


Photo: It was noticed that there is no security mesurement around the basement.

Witnesses on incidents:

Relatives of people killed in the houses, are waiting in front of the building. Şırnak Bar Association lawyers and people around the building said as follow;

- Person or persons killed in the building are removed from the building by security forces,
- "There are no information regarding following points: Has an investigation occurred on the crime scene? Are there any records (photos, video and text documents)? How were the bodies removed? In what way and when and by who were they moved to the hospital? Some bodies were without clothes removed, did any examination took place on these clothes?
- There are no records given to legal representatives regarding any investigation; if the investigation were done, who did it?
- No legal representative took part at any stage of this process,
- Minnesota Autopsy Protocol requirements were not implemented during autopsy process,
- The procedures of bodies/funeral were done as accordance to the request of Ministry of Justice. There is no information regarding the cause of the death and the identities passed to families of the death ones,
- After the end of the curfew, the security band have been removed around the building by security officers, the protection of the building is prevented,
- After the end of the curfew, security forces were cleaning the buildings and threw various parts of objects into river of Tigris,
- on 02.03.2016 Cizre Prosecutor visited the crime, but said that the building is not safe (risk of collapse) and therefore did not enter the building. Two lawyers in the delegation went to the basement and whith the help of lights from phones collected body parts and gave them to the prosecutor.



- A delegation of human rights activists went to Cizre on 3/3/2016. Still at the scene there were no security measures. The delegation went to basement and collected parts of human bodies.

8.1.1

OBSERVATIONS AND EVALUATIONS REGARDING 1ST BASEMENT

During the visit of our committee; "The entrance of the building and the basement was not closed, no measures were taken to protect any proof. There is a door on the back side of the basement."

People were requested to leave the area around the basement on 06.03.2016 and around 13:30 o'clock, the research started.

There is a smell of fire and there are wc, shower, kitchen rooms in the basement.

The smell of fire is still present, the ceiling of the lobby wall of the room and walls are burned and there is a huge pile of rubble.

We started the investigation in the big room located on the left of entrance and reviewed it in the direction of street of Bostanli.

Flashlights were used in the room; evidence such as rest of arms and parts of human bodies were photographed and recorded.

In the room we found burned parts believed to be parts of human body. They are totally burned and can not be differentiated morphologically:

- Broken right wrist and a burned hand with fingers;
- The thigh bone fragment from a broken neck, head of the humerus (shoulder) thought to be pieces of bone
- 4 ribs with the burnt tissue (breast bone);
- Small bone fragments;



- In the second room; about 7-8 cm long brown-yellow color material thought to be hair is found

Among other evidence:

- Many bullet shells (0.9 cm diameter, MKE written and about 4 cm in length) and bullet shells (brand not listed diameter over 4 cm, length 1 cm) bullet shells. They are photographed and have nonbiodegradable outer sections
- In the rooms, under pile of rubble there are burned materials

Ash heap have been seen in the corner of the room.It is secured and recorded. The area which is located directly across from the entrance and the part corresponding to the bottom of the stairs and in the bathroom no investigation or analysis could be done due to huge mass of debris. There are som burned materials.

In the kitchen which is located next to the kitchen, there are similar effects contained. Goods are burned and have been target to physical intervention.

Cizre Municipality hearse officer said that he can not remember the date but in front of the building there were 26 bags with bodies. Security personel openede every bag to control which sex it was. There were only two bodies that were entire but burned, rest of bodies were naked and only parts of human body. Every bag was 5 to 10 kg. Security personel took these bags and brought them to hospital or other places.

Hears officer said that buildings were in another state when he saw them on 6 March. He added that buildings had collapsed due to shooting and artillery.

It was observed building was damaged with heavy weapons (rocket launchers, mortar shells and so on.).



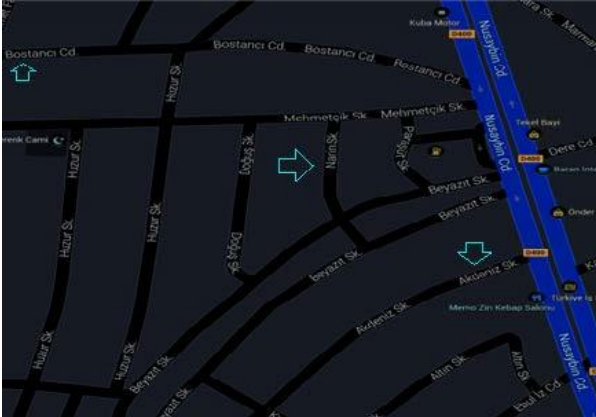
8.1.2 2. and 3. Investigation in basement

2nd basement: street of Narin: 6

Cizre Municipality hearse officer and another official from the same place were interviewed.

Street of Narin house no. 6 had a building with 7 floors. When the bodies were removed it was totally destroyed. Since then all materials beton, stones etc were removed from the site. Corpses removed from the building were naked and burned, they were in bags. They were given to officials from municipality and asked them to bring them to hospital. More than once bags with body were transported. It was over 60 bodies. The building of second basement is also severly damaged.

It has to be investigated if there are parts of bodies under the rubble among debris.





3rd basement: street of Beyazit and Akdeniz

For the research works in the 3rd basement the official from municipality was not present on March 6. We were informed that many bodies were collected from street of Akeniz and Beyazit. Especially the first part of Akdeniz is totally destroyed. The building is nearby to collapse. Thus here investigations could not be implemented. Buildings and streets were damaged due to heavy machine guns, bullet capsules, capsules tank cannon rounds and other ammunition components were observed.

Street of Beyazit is located in the parallel street right next to the street of Akdeniz. Here some of the buildings on the street were seen as entirely converted to rubble. The 3rd basement is only 100 meter away from street of Nusaybin and in this area the vast majority of these buildings is heavily damaged. On collapsed wall racist and hate words are written.

According to information provided by officials of the municipal, from 15 December 2015 until 22 February 2016, municipality have received 141bodies from this basement.

Lawyers have stated as follows:

People who were killed in Cizre district of Sirnak between 14 December 2015 until 2 March 2016 due to ongoing military operations were sent for identification to various provinces and districts. Of these bodies 78 bodies in Habur, 13 in Sirnak, 28 in Urfa, 20 in Antep, 17 in Mardin and 16 in Cizre and 6 bodies in Malatya were sent to morgue. The process of identification is till going on.

Observations made on the river of Dicle

There were reports that near the river there are parts of human body. MP Faysal Sariyildiz showed us a photo were there is a part of an arm. Therefore we wanted to investigate the river of Dicle and went to Cizre courthouse on 06.03.2016. We were not able have a short meeting with general attorney. Since the attorney was not present, Sirnak Bar Association lawyers informed that they have made their application in order to make the investigation on the river of Dicle. The delegation informed and left for the investigation on the same day around 14:00 o'clock.

The Dicle River was used as a dump on the edge of a large area. Municipal of Cizre uses this site as a place for garbage. A tractor driver said he is taking garbage dumps and debris collected from neighborhood and pour it into this area. Other children had played in this area, around the periphery there were no signs of any warning and protection.



In addition to household waste, bodies of dead of animals and construction materials/materials were observed. In addition to the before mentioned body part we searched the trash in order to determine whether there is another body part. During a meeting with the children, Şırnak Bar Association lawyer learned that near the bridge about 10-15 meters, part of an arm is buried and found. To determine the coordinates of the area photos were taken. About 40-50 cm deep, an object wrapped in a black nylon bag a green-blue arm liked body part was founded. After photographing is done, lawyers informed the attorney about the crime scene. The delegation left the area around 15:00 o'clock.

It was reported that after the application of lawyer, the body part was taken in order to make further investigation.

8.2 Evaluation

Despite the application to Constitutional High Court in Turkey and Human Rights Court, the mass killings took place in these basements. It has been prevented to document these seriously human rights violations and crime against humanity.

During incidents which human rights violations were the case, following has happened:

- Security forces were due to come to the crime scene as soon as possible, take security measures, to coordinate and collect proof. One week after lift of the ban assessments are not entirely made. It was observed children; civilians who were near the place of incidents were under threat.
- The purpose of work on the crime scene is to rapidly collect evidence, to determine responsible for the incident, preventing any further incidents, to document all witnesses in an objective manner.
- It is unknown if any photos of the crime scene, video recording or any other documents have been prepared. During these assessments there were no relatives of injured or death or legal representatives present.
- In order to reach the truth and to achieve the justice, it is very important that all data as well as image data is collected and documented. It is observed there are still no efforts made in this direction.



- The prosecutor went to the scene, but did not want to enter in building due to security reasons; he did not give permission to other teams for investigation. This is understandable;
- C. Prosecutor could tell lawyers to collect evidence in the basements,
 - It is not understandable that no effective investigation was made, no security measures were taken until the end of assessment. Meanwhile people are

- visiting the place all the time.
- It was understood that evidents and biological samples were transported to and from the place. Even though this should not be the case.
 - After the discovery of evidence, they were not protected. Each review could pave the way to find different evidence which can lead to wrong results.
 - After the events, during the process of the autopsy and identification procedures several problems occurred. There were no healthy communication to families of killed people and the public, public relations and psychosocial support activities are not even considered.
 - During this time the Regulation of Forensic Institution has been amended twice in the process.

No. 29586 in the Official Dailypaper dated January 7, 2016:

Implementing Regulation of the third paragraph of Article 10 (c) as stated in paragraph "deliver to the municipality," was changed to "deliver to the municipality or local authority. The bodies are identified and the families not shown up within 3 days will be consigned to the municipality or local authority. And the words 'no answer' is followed by 'even though answer is given, relatives or authorities have not received within 3 days'"will be adding;

On January 16, 2016 in the Official Dailypaper No. 29595:

"When there is possibility of disrupted public order during a burial, the body can be delivered to administrative authority." Local authorities have been left outside the whole process.

- In addition, the "Regulations on Cemeteries and Burial, Funeral and Transportation Operations" is changed.

On January 16, 2016 in the Official Daily paper No. 29595:

"According to the Regulations of Forensic Medicine Institute of the Law, third paragraph of Article 10 (c) bodies delivered to their families or municipality must be buried within twenty-four hours. This period may be extended by the civilian administration of the application if necessary. When the burial is not done on time, the civilian administration may take the body and bury it. "

(...)

"Measures to be taken by the territorial governor

Article 42 / A - (1) If public health, peace and wellbeing of the public order and safety is under negative conditions and this is observed by the administrative supervisor, necessary measures for the implementation of business and operations of this regulation may be implemented." Regulation is added in the form of two articles.

These regulations, were understood as "deliberately loosing the evidence, stealing the bodies and bury them without to let their relatives to know it" among community. Lawyers and independent experts were prevented to take part the processes of autopsy, many bodies were quickly buried without the completion of identification process. The identities of bodies were also mixed up. Therefore there is a general sense saying these regulations are amended deliberately. There are traumas caused by failure to complete their last respects to the dead and killed people and thus their belief and process of mourning is also incomplete. Due to the curfew many bodies were left outside, bodies not being buried on time and negative actions against bodies is understood as 'punishment and revenge' by the community.

9 OBSERVATIONS REGARDING CHILDREN

This part of the monitoring report focuses on what children experienced in Cizre. According to a report from TUIK 2013, there are 70 957 children in Cizre. August 14, 2015, after the curfew began, the number of people forced to migrate from Cizre coincides this number - child is not clear. Although there is not a number, during the visit of the 14 June 2015, it was observed many people have moved due to the second curfew.

Observations regarding children are as follows:

9.1 Death of children

According to data of TIHV, at least 38 children lost their lives from 16.08.2015 – 18.03.2016. The age of the children who died ranged from 18 years old to 35 days old baby. In addition it is said that many children could be among those who are not identified and buried yet.

In general, the specific problem that was identified in the interviews, is that many children in the conflict were injured and did not immediately receive a treatment.

A father witnessing this situation, stated as follows:

“Our neighbor tried to take the injured child with a white flag to the hospital but they fired on them too” People and children were not able to go to hospital.

There is no clear data on the death toll and wounded children. There is no information about injured children's current situation and their needs. Therefore no information is obtained regarding permanent disability, etc. that may occur as a result of injury.

9.2 Witnessing injuries and death

It was reported that children had personally witnessed the deaths and injuries occurred during curfew.

In interviews in Nur neighborhood; Parents have told us they witnessed the death and injuries of children. Parent A of 3 years old child said as following:

“I was wounded the shoulder by a bullet in front of our house. I did not notice at first. When it started to bleed I understood. Children seeing the blood began to yell. They were afraid. I wrapped myself my shoulder for a long time. ”

During the curfew, he said everyone were targeted when the were on the street; "I could not go to hospital, I left for my neighbor who is working in hospital and received help, that is how I got my wounded shoulder sewd, " the person said.

During this process, the children were fighting; they had difficulties to calm the children down. A said a doctor had controlled the wounded shoulder and said it must get treated and needs a surgery.

A. on the subject; "After what happened, I can not get a surgery, I don not want to worry my children” .

9.3 Access to health service

Information about the children's right to health is focused in detail in the health section. There were no regular health checks or vaccinations of children have been expressed by all parents interviewed. Parents stated that they could not take their children to the hospital.

A mother in the neighborhood Cudi said even though that her child has bronchitis and could not breath, she could not take the child to the hospital.

Another mother of a child of swollen tonsils said that she could not take the children to hospital nor could she get medications for treatment.

"We've managed with vinegar water. He was sick, because we had to bathe the children in water as cold as ice. "

Another mother said due to prohibitions they left for Gaziantep. Her child got sick and she took the child to Health Center Düztepe. But when the doctor learned they come from Cizre, he/she did no longer treat the child. When asked if they did any complaint or application, etc. on this issue, she said no complaint is officially made.

9.4 CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH

Information about children's mental health was gained through interviews with children, their parents and parents.

In general, all adults stated that children are affected very seriously psychologically. They are affected in a negative way.

One of teachers working in Cizre S.U said:

"There is no longer a naughty child,"

While M. A, a journalist said: many children are not talking any longer.

Parents of children of the Mumin Heybet School, during interviews revealed that children are not longer talking as before.

Another father said that their children are not longer talking.

Parents said their children are very afraid, sometimes children wake up during nights and never goes to sleep again.

A mother of 10 years old girls said: 'My girls is 10 years old and she started to urinate during sleep for the first time.'

A father said that, despite that many houses around were destroyed their home was still fine. But they had difficulty to enter the house, while the child did not want to enter the house, telling he/she is too scared to enter the house.

A father of a 12 years old girl, whose house was destroyed stated as follows:

"My girl cries where is our house, where is our house."

Another parent said that his 2 years old girl was imitating sound of tanks and artillery continuously. Mother of an 8 years old boy said: "My son while sleeping is crying: 'mother mother they will kill us, there are sounds.'"

In interviews with teachers, they have informed about their observations of children and found out following changes:

- Future dreams are cut
- Sleeping disorders
- Afraid of sounds etc
- Depression
- Difficulties with concentration due to a life without a system
- Not sleeping for 12-13 hours during conflict. (or sleeping too much)
- Difficulties to talk
- Afraid that soldiers will come

On the delegation's visit, on March 6, 2016, in the late night, it was spread that there is unilateral sound of gunfire. Residents of Cizre are able to understand from the sound of gunfire, if the gunfire is unilateral or mutual. Children are very afraid of these kind of sounds and are crying and saying 'police will come'. There children can not sleep as well.

9.5 City and living spaces

Due to the curfew children were never let out to the streets. Therefore their daily life was disrupted.

4th grade student:

"They said there is a curfew. OK, there is a curfew, why is there weapons and bombings, I do not understand it at all. My mother was always angry with me. When we left for the garden. I was so bored. I wanted to play. I wanted to go to school. My teacher called my mother, she did not answer. Then we went to the village. "

A 12 years old boy near the neighborhood of Konak said:

He was living in Konak, due to curfew, he never went out, because there were never permissions, but when they tried to go out, soldiers were firing gas. There were search outside and inside the homes, stores were closed and they were never allowed to go to the garden of school and added that there were never a ditch and conflict.

9.6 NUTRITION

A family living in neighborhood of Nur, said, that their homes were totally destroyed, due to the ban they had a problem with nutrition. Then they left for the village. They tried to cope with the situation with food at home, this affected negatively the children. They were afraid.

People who returned to their homes after the lifting of the bans, had serious difficulties. The demolition of houses, electricity and water shortages and lack of financial conditions have been observed. Volunteers of Rojava Association helped with food, but never gather data on how many children there were.

9.7 Housing, environmental risks

There were construction was and rubble inside homes, which could be risk that may result in physical damage to children.

Also in the neighborhood, on the street; fragments of ruined buildings, collapsed walls-fallen poles, large pieces of iron, outdoor electrical cables. All these are still risking life of children.

The basements of mass killings that took place in the Cudi neighborhood were a focus of interest for external delegations and residents of Cizre. Children spend long time near the basements.

Volunteers of Rojava Association said: children who are witness to cry of relatives of killed in the basements. Children visit basements and try to understand what happened.



Basements are risks for children. No one prevent children to visit them.

Interviews were organized in Cudi and Nur neighborhood. There are buildings that can be demolished at any moment due to a heavy damage. Children can be found near these buildings, parts of buildings that could fall are a huge risk of damage during a possible disaster.

In addition, during observations we have seen that children are playing around destroyed buildings.

Our delegation saw that a group of children carry pieces of iron found in the building. When asked what the children are going to do to the iron piece, they said they will sell it.

9.8 Waste of fight and mines

Another issue that may create environmental risks to children is "conflict waste". In the neighborhood where the clashes took place, there is waste from shelling. However, there is no investigation or preventive and informative work in this regard. Children can navigate randomly in the neighborhood.

K from Cudi neighborhood said as following;

“There are explosions everyday due to waste of military equipments, everything can happen to children any time.”

Also during the visit to the school, it was found out that the Kadioglyu Primary Schools is very close to Qamishli border. There is a possibility that mines are near the border which in turn is a risk to children.



9.9 Evacuation by force

There is no data about how many children were evacuated by force during the bans. However, it was reported that about two-thirds of those living in Cizre have migrated to other provinces, especially neighboring villages.

Family D in the Nur neighborhood said: After the ban, 19 days later they left for Çavuşköyü and was living in a house with 5 other families. Many people have returned to rural areas. There were no problems with food, but there were problem with electricity and heating cuts. In addition, they were not able to visit doctor and receive medication. Because of the cold weather even though the children were sick, they had no acces to health service.

A; children have experienced great uncertainty at this time, so that has transferred some changes in children's behavior. Her/his 9-year-old son asks: "Will bad things happen to us" and 7-year-old daughter B, who started school is very sad, because she could not continue. They find success of 13-year-old daughter N very important, said that she worries about the school.

9.10 Detention, arrests and human rights violations

Our delegation met two lawyers of Sirnak Bar Association regarding children's detention and arrests during the curfew. Lawyers said they have no clear information about arrested or detained children and added there were some detention, but no one asked for defending.

9.11 After the curfew, observation about perception of children

After the curfew parents and teachers are interviewed about the children on how they perceive the whole conflict issue:

- Some children are extremely fearless towards Special Forces, other are afraid of police.
- According to the information from teachers, more children want to join the organization. Children want to protect their homes in case of a possibility of attacks from police forces.
- A 10 years old child said: 'soldiers are better, police are bad people.'
- A child who was forced to emigrate, said that he/she does not want to return to Cizre any longer and said: "It was unbearable things, so much pain, therefore we don't want anything".
- It observed that children were not giving any meaning to what have happened. 14-year-old M stopped his school in Cizre and continued his education in Batman cut in half, but it was said that he never wanted to and could not understand why this happened.
- 13-year-old girl wrote; "Why do we have to be at home whole the time, why is our houses searched, were raided? Why did they want to kill us? What is difference between us and our western brothers/sisters? "

10 Education

Information about the status of education was gained from Cizre Representative of Egitim-Sen, Egitim-Sen Branch of Sirnak and teachers. We also visited meeting between parents and teachers at Mumin Heybet School.

According to Ministry of Education there are 41 127 children are enrolled in school in Cizre. There are 104 educational institutions, 47 secondary schools, while the overall number of 40 elementary and secondary schools, the number of vocational and technical schools is 36. The number of teachers working in Cizre is 1298.

The school is closed from December 14, 2015. The training has been stopped since then. After the ban education will begin on March 7, 2016. However, it was seen that everyone have not received this information. Some children said they do not know the date of the opening of school.

On March 6, 2016 children were intervied Cizre Science High School. They said: "Our teacher send us a phone message saying: 'You can not come to school very few students continue anyway.'" After the message of teachers, schools were evacuated.

It was observed that before the curfew and bans teachers had received messages from Ministry of Education in order to leave Cizre.

10.1 Use of schools as headquarter

Some schools which were preparing to close were already used as headquarters. Director of Ahmet El Cezire Primary school said as follows: "Before prohibitions, school was evacuated, official documents were burned, chimneys and places for snipers on the front of the school were prepared."

Another example is the Mumin Heybet School which was also used as headquarter. A week before the ban of the school's window is covered with steel wire, an additional woven wall to wall of the school yard is raised and covered with wire.



A teacher said because the conflict spread to the district center, the school was not used as a headquarters.

Even though school has opened, changes are in the same state.

Via social media it was claimed that schools were used as headquarters. This was confirmed by our delegation as well.

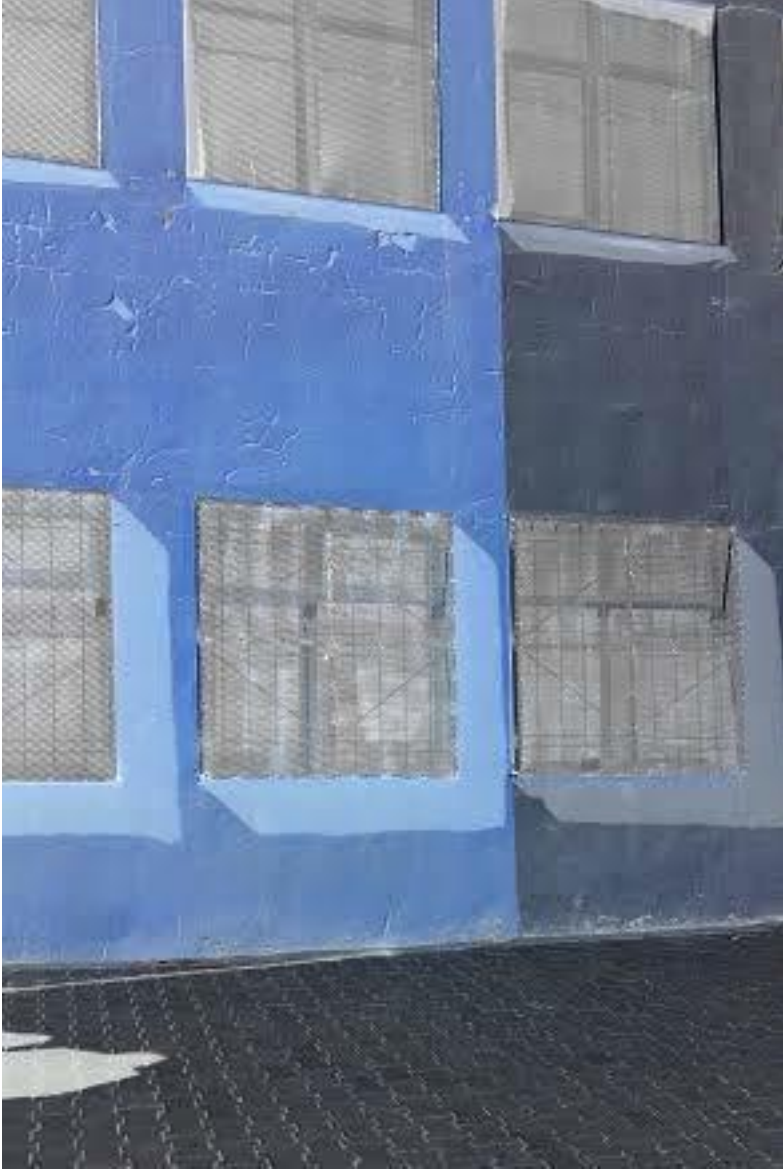
On 6 March, the delegation visited the headquarters of some of educational institutions.

Observations in schools are as follows:

STREET OF KONAK

- Cizre Multi-Program High School:

It was observed that one day before the start of training, school is still used as headquarters. It has not been able to enter the school.



- **Primary School of Hacı Ahmet Aslan Ercan:**



The school was used as headquarters during the specified prohibitions, it was seen that it was emptied during the visit. But all the doors of the school were closed. There are sacks used as shields in the school yard, windows and doors, have been shown to be covered with thick steel wire.

- Cizre Science High School:

The school building, a day before the start of training, on March 6, 2016 was evacuated. In the garden there were trenches and sacks, whereas the thickness of the door glass and was found to be covered with steel wire. During the visit of the cleaning staff employed by the National Education it stated that the school shall be cleaned. We could enter the school but observed the ground floor.

- School toilets and warehouses were used by the security forces, have been left very dirty.



- There are food waste in the warehouse, rubbish of beverages, empty cans, discarded clothes rags and empty beer cans were observed.
- Windows of the school, from the inside were regulated to shot.
- Bags used for trenches were seen again in school.
- Beds are for accommodation. Clothes are thrown and scattered on the floor.

- Cizre Imam Hatip High School Dormitory:

Dormitory, said one day before the start of education, the headquarter was used as headquarters. It could not be entered because it is forbidden.

- Girls and Boys Pensions:

Pensions were also used as headquarters one day even the training started. It could not be entered because it is forbidden.

Yafes Mahallesi

- Multi-Program of High School of Haci Fattan:

The school was used as a headquarters during the ban. But the school is not ready for the opening and information has not been given to people in school yard.

Cudi Neighborhood

- Ahmed Al Cezire Elementary School:

The director of the school was informed that the school will be used as headquarters. Special forces evacuated the school. Although the school were due to open on March 7, 2016, the education never began.

- Marty Said Atak Elementary School:

We were informed that the school was used as headquarters. The school was not opened on the day when training began.

- Cizre Industrial High School:

It was used as headquarters during the prohibition. We were informed it will be used as a police station in future.

10.2 DAMAGED SCHOOLS

Egitim-Sen representative said that many schools are damaged in the conflict. There are no clear information. Ministry of Education has started assessment of damage and repair work. But this could not catch up to the date of opening of schools. Training will start a day later despite the fact that it was not ready in many schools.

In Cudi neighborhood school was hit by a bomb. The school is completely burnt. Fatih School in the same neighborhood has been also burned.

10.3 CATCH-UP TRAINING

Education Ministry General Directorate published a decision on on January 19, 2016 and stated that where there is a cufew, there will be catch-up trainings organized.

Students of 8th and 12th grade received catch-up training in half year vacation and other children had to go to neighboring provinces.

Egitim-Sen representatives said that only about 5% of students participated in the catch-up education while for children there was no such an organization.

In an interview 14 years old M from Nur neighborhood said that many families did not allow their children to take part in these catch-up trainings.

A mother said that she wanted to send her child but had left identities at home during the evacuation; therefore the child could not attend the catch-up training.

The father of another child said as follows;

"Who sends their child to another place after so many things happened. My neighbor send their children, he had to sat at a dormitory, no one had even talked to them during 3 days of stay."

10.4 Schools converted to headquarters

In Cudi neighborhood two schools are converted to headquarters due to "security grounds".

School of Ismail Ebuli was not used as headquarter during the curfew, but it will become a police station in the future.

All children who attend this school were sent to Mumin Heybet Middle School. Ismail Ebuli had a total of 36 branches, after merging of some branches the number of branches was reduced to 33. After this date, students of Mumin Heybet Middle School will study on mornings, while students from Ismail Ebuli will study on afternoons.

Parents of school children said that they received this information one day before changes via phone messages.

Parents were angry and stated as follows:

"Is education or police station important? Our children can not come to this school; it is too far "

"Our children must pass the street of Nusaybin to reach this school in Nusaybin. How will it be in the evenings? "

"For example, my kid goes to this school since 5 years. The child says: I can not get used and do not want to go. "



"Our children's school is not burned down or destroyed. During the curfew it was not used as headquarters, why want they do a police station now?"

"Our neighborhood will now have a police station. Our children are scared when they see the police, what will happen now? "

"Our school is ok and do not need anything. But they did turn it to a police station"

"Our children want their schools"

"My son never ever have come to this side. He does not know ... How can he goes to school? I can not bring him? When they will organize school services they will payed for it, but they do not have money? "

"My son says he don not want to go to school if they move."

"After all, who have come to school? See that many students have been coming here! ".

"My neighbors say they will not send their children to other neighborhood."

"They risk their life ... Our children may die on the roads. They want this to happen? "

"And on that way there are special operations. The child is so frightened child, they will not be able to pass that way."

"We have no money. How can I bring and take him every day. "

After that Ismail Ebuli Middle School is converted to a police station, it was stated that the elementary school nearby will continue to be a school.

A parent said as follows:

"They are small children... Will they be side by side to the police station every day? So many things have happened. Children are already upset, afraid or angry. Is this fair? "

The school in neighborhood in Cudi that is converted into a police station is a high school. What will happen to students, there is no information about how and when the education will continue.

A parent in this regard:

"I have 5 children attending there. But nobody gave any information to us. These are very serious things "

A parent of a student of Ismail Ebuli Middle school stated as follows:

"We will first give a petition to National Education Ministry, telling them we don't want a police station. If our request will be denied, we will not send our children to school".

10.5 School attendance

There are about 1000 students at Mumin Heybet School. On the first day (07.03.2016) after the training started about 301 children are present.

The kindergarten, with a total of 40 children in two branches no children were present.

10.6 Children's view on the education

A meeting with children from Yafes neighborhood was organized. They are students of Haci Fattan Kadioglu Multi Program High School.

13-year-old boy's statement is as follows:

"My school was used as a headquarter. Soldiers have posted here mortars. We never saw our teachers. There are permanent civilian police around here. Our school will be a police station. "

In the the garden of Cizre Science High School two children accepted an interview. Children are aged between 9 and 10, they live in street of Konak and before the ban, and they continued their schools. One week before the curfew the school was evacuated. They have not gone to schools since 3 months.

When asked about their views on training compensation; they said this was organized only for students of 8th and 12th grade. They have no information when the schools will reopen.

"We did not go out during the bans on the street; we heard nothing from the neighborhood. We wondered a lot. We heard about killed children "they said.

They want to play at school (children stated specifically that someone called Mustafa is not allowing it).

"Nevertheless, we entered the garden of the secret schools. We're playing ball. Whe security guards come we are running away "they said.

The same children said that police were coming to school. They have about 30 friends in the class and they want to continue their education.

"Cops stole ice cream from stores, and said if we say 'dirty PKK' they will get an ice cream. We wanted it. But they pulled us away. "



11 Report on health situation

- TTB and SES members and State Hospital in the town, two private medical institutions, eight Family Health Center, a Community Health Center in with Tuberculosis Unit and the Municipal Public Health Center have reached the following conclusions:
- State Hospital's 3rd floor was used by the security forces; There were notices about to enter 3rd. Police forces were having guns
- During the ban only emergency department worked and sick and wounded were brought by ambulance to the hospital.
- The department of birth was open, while patients were referred to other provinces before the ban started.
- Health workers were forced to stay in hospital. Majority of their homes were

damaged

- buildings of two private medical center, especially private Cizre Medical Center were destroyed, medical supplies are not useable.
- Municipality Bişeng Public Health Center could serve during the entire ban.
- Eight Family Health Centers were closed due to the curfew. Especially their branches in Sur and Cudi are totally destroyed.
- Some of pharmacies, especially in Nur and Sur neighborhood were severely damaged.

Turkish Medical Association and members of the SES have written their observations into a separate report. To access this report: <http://www.ttb.org.tr/index.php/Haberler/cizre-6031.html>

12 Announcement of disaster zone / public land acquisition

When the delegation was in Cizre on March 06, 2016, Sirnak province declared neighborhoods in Silopi as risky. This declaration was published in the official Dailypaper.

'On 16/02/2016 it was decided according to the law no 6306 of 'converting disaster places' article 2, following streets are public aquisitioned; streets of Silopi Barbaros, Basak, Cudi, Karsiyaka, Sehit Harun Boy, Nuh, Yenisehir and Yesiltepe.

Council of Ministers referred to the decision of the Council law No. 6306: Law on Transformation of Disaster Risk Areas was published on May 16, 2012. In Article 1 on the objective of the Law "disaster risk areas, land where the risk structures

outside these areas and terrain, according to science and art norms standards, improvements to constitute a healthy and safe living environment, liquidation and procedures regarding the renewal and to determine the principles of". Law is approving that Environment and Urban Planning Ministry and the TOKI to change and construct the area. During process of writing this report, Council of Ministers decided to immediately acquire Sur district of Diyarbakir. This decision was declared on March 25, 2016. It seems that a similar decision will be taken regarding Cizre.

13 General results and proposals

The reconciliation is not provided, it is impossible for the realization of justice in cases where there are no legal regulations and security. National and / or international law is violated. There have been serious human rights and humanitarian law violations, even when the evidence is lost, and with a time limit research and analysis of the basic rules were not respected the principle of non-abandonment of practices and scientific methods.

Through the curfew, communication with the outside world was cut. Deaths in these areas must be cleared what happened and if the killing was necessary. An effective and independent investigation must be conducted and responsible must be executed.

Human rights violations, torture and political killings must be investigated in an open manner with the participation of experts.

A fundamental document of United Nations called "Minnesota Autopsy Protocol" must be used. Legislation and practice in Turkey are working in accordance with this protocol. But in Cizre this was not the case.

In addition the European Human Rights Court had a framework of Jordan decision (2) "... investigating authorities must take initiative, act independently to be investigators, all about the incident of documents, letters, reports should be

collected according to procedure, there should be immediate action and move reasonably fast investigation, this process shall be open to public scrutiny ... "it observed the principle does not apply.

In the wake of the trauma, the sense of justice shall be strengthened, to repair, sincere and genuine steps shall be taken among the community. Society feel the need in the aftermath of the events the truth will be cleared and crimes and criminals will be punished. The aim shall be to strengthen the sense of justice; not only in the judicial process, what is happening in the process, established and used language, the trauma and pain of awareness, sincerity, authenticity and the most important one is the existence of an attempt to reach the truth. The emergence of the Truth, justice and moral satisfaction of the facility near the victim, only then can the community come together again and allows the reconstruction of social life. State of the effective investigation and who died a precondition to do research / relatives of those killed and independent experts are also involved in the process. Repair process scientific, objective, participation and supervision of independent experts will have to start with clear research and investigation.

This observation is subject to the reporting quarter and until the fulfillment of the principles of independent and effective investigation into the events of the basement as a place of preserving essential for uncovering the truth. Disaster area declared and fast evidence of expropriation procedures and the elimination of hiding the truth may lead to new abuses and this will not be able to compensate.

2 THE European Court of Human Rights: Jordan decision (Application No. 24746/94, Decision: 05/04/2001), money (102-109[http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng#{"fulltext":\["Jordan"\],"documentcollectionid2":\["GRANDCHAMBER","HAMBER"\],"itemid":\["001-59450"\]}](http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng#%7B%22fulltext%3A%5B%5D%22%2C%22documentcollectionid2%3A%5B%22GRANDCHAMBER%22%2C%22HAMBER%22%2C%22itemid%3A%5B%22001-59450%22%5D%7D))