

14/12/2015 – 02/03/2016

79-DAY CURFEW

CIZRE FIELD REPORT

31ST MARCH 2016

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2. PURPOSE OF THE COMMITTEE

In Cizre district of Şırnak, closed to communication and access to the outer world, curfew was declared by the Governor of Şırnak on the night of 14 December 2015 at 23:00 based upon the 11th article of Provincial Administration Law number 5442. Purpose of the committee is to report violations of human rights, to obtain their declaration, to conduct a needs assessment and to perform a pre-study to constitute a ground for long term studies which are planned to be carried out in future.

3. FORMATION OF THE COMMITTEE

Composed of members and directors of Human Rights Investigation Committee, Human Rights Association (HRA), Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (HRFT), The Trade Union of Public Employees in Health and Social Services (SES), Diyarbakır Bar Association and The Agenda of Child Association (Gündem Çocuk Derneği).

Observers in Monitoring Committee:

Human Rights Foundation of Turkey	Human Rights Association
Ümit Biçer	Öztürk Türkdoğan
Ümit Efe	Hasan Anlar
Coşkun Üsterci	Raci Bilici
Canan Korkmaz	Feray Salman
Senem Dođanođlu	Hatice Demir
Metin Bakkalcı	Gamze Yalçın
Barış Yavuz	Zana Aksu
Veysi Ülgen	Abdülkerim Husat
İlham Yılmaz	Emirhan Uysal
Serkan Delidere	Mehmet Bağatır
Diyarbakır Bar Association	Civan Roni
Ahmet Özmen	The Trade Union of Public Employees in Health and Social Services
Serkan Akbaş	Selma Atabey
Agenda of Child Association	Lezgin Gözlek
Ezgi Koman	Sosin Buğday
Esin Koman	Gönül Erden
Adnan Vural	Birsen Seyhan



4. EXTENT OF THE RESEARCH

Research report includes interviews and investigations carried out in the curfew implemented neighborhoods Yafes, Sur, Cudi and Nuh between 6-8 March 2016.

On 06.03.2016 despite the vehicle convoy, our committee has entered Cizre without delay or any problem. On 07.03.2016 our committee has reported that they have been stopped at the entrance of Cizre and been told that vehicles were waiting in line to enter Cizre and they must join the line in order to gain access. After being waited for an hour and a half, a phone call has been made with the Public Prosecutor of Cizre and the prosecution office has asked to be notified of the names of our committee members. Necessary information has been supplied to the Prosecutor of Cizre. The vehicle which carried our committee had been stopped at the entrance of Cizre for ID check and told that lawyers' information will be confirmed from Bar Associations. The reason for the implementation and wait of our vehicle was asked and an official responded stating that it is a general search decision. When our committee asked to see the general search decision, replies "I don't have the general search decision on me right now but we can bring it if you can wait 1-2 hours." were given. It was identified that despite not having a general search decision, vehicle and body searches were being made.

As our committee's entrance to Cizre on 7 March 2016 was deterred, observation works which were planned to start in the morning at 9:30 could only begin at 13:00. The majority of the committee investigating Cudi neighbourhood were left to their cities that morning so a new investigation committee had to be established and investigations had been postponed to 8th of March. It is planned that investigation on Cudi neighbourhood starting on 8 March 2016 will start off with HRFT Cizre Reference Centre and will continue with investigations in the neighbourhood.

Prior to the investigation, HRA Headquarters have written to Cizre District Governorship, Cizre Prosecution Office, Cizre Municipality and Cizre State Hospital Chief requesting an appointment on 5 March 2016 yet only Cizre Municipality accepted this appointment request.

5. CURFEWS – BACKGROUND

In accordance with Provincial Administration Law no 5442 Article 11/C, a curfew had been declared in Cizre district by the governor of Şırnak on 4 September 2015 at 20.00. The first curfew lasted until 12 September 2015. The second curfew was on 13-14 September 2015, the third curfew on 14-15 November 2015. The longest and continuous curfew was implemented between 14 December-3 March 2016 and lasted for 79 days.

"In accordance with the Article 11/C of Provincial Administration Law no 5442 a curfew was declared on 14.12.2015 at 23:00 in our cities Cizre and Silopi in order to counteract members of Separatist Terrorist Organizations, eliminate barricades and ditches trapped with mines and explosives by members of separatist terrorist organization and to provide security for life and property to our citizens and public order.

Separatist Terrorist Organizations have carried out attacks with mines, explosive-trapped barricades and trenches aimed at our citizens', fundamental rights and freedom such as the right to live, freedom, security and property. These acts have caused pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages to our citizens, disrupted daily lives and health in the lead, impede access to basic public services.

In the district centers of Cizre and Silopi, with the intention of providing an atmosphere of peace and public order where our citizens can enjoy their fundamental rights and freedom, all kinds of moral and financial support will be provided to our citizens. In this sense, I ask my citizens to feel reassured and offer my sincerest love and respect to all of our citizens.

Respectfully announced to the public. 14.12.2015

Governor of Şırnak”

It was detected that the curfew notice by Governor of Şırnak did not include matters such as “how will the needs of citizens be met, safe evacuation to be done, how will right to access health supplied, whether or not houses of citizens be protected after safe evacuation”.

On 2 March 2016 Governor of Şırnak declared the partial lifting of the curfew implementation between 05:00 and 19:30.

Chief of staff of Turkish Army reported that 665 people have been “neutralized” in Cizre by 24 February 2016.

Controversy on Legality of the Curfews

We acknowledge that there are issues about the legality of 79-day continuous curfew implemented in Cizre. Alongside international human rights instruments, Constitution of Republic of Turkey article 13 states that restrictions on fundamental rights and freedoms must be clearly written in the Constitution or law. Article 11 of Provincial Administration Law no 5442 does not give provincial governor right to declare a curfew. There is no such clause in the law. Curfew measures can only be exercised in cases of state of emergency or martial law as a precaution. In Turkey's recent history, days long “continuous” curfews as a precaution under the state of emergency or martial law weren't brought to agenda. Therefore, it is not even possible to imagine “continuous curfews” which causes the violation of rights on every level. It is observed that through governors and district governors, the government resorts illegal activities and avoids the obligations in Article 15 of European Court of Justice.

5.1 RESEARCHES MADE BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS IN CIZRE

- **28 August 2015 Diyarbakır Bar's Research Visit:** President of Diyarbakır Bar Association lawyer Tahir Elçi and board of directors paid a visit to Cizre regarding the loss of 4 people's lives; (2) children, (2) public officials. Report about the was published on 31 August 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 Society and Legal Research Foundation's (TOHAV) Research Visit:** Asrın Law Bureau, Bar Associations in Districts, Contemporary Lawyers Association, Lawyers for Democracy Association, Social Rights Association, Contemporary Lawyers' Group, Libertarian Democratic Lawyers, Society and Legal Research Foundation (TOHAV) and a number of lawyers attending the event, was formed with the purpose of the lift of the curfew implemented on 4 September 2015 in Cizre District of Şırnak, identifying the violations of rights in Cizre, creating sensitivity to this issue in public and resorting to national and international legal solutions against violations of rights. To access the report: <http://www.tohav.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/CIZRE-RAPORU.pdf>
- **18 September 2015 Turkish Medical Association (TMA)'s Research Visit:** On 18 September 2015 Friday, TTB paid a visit to Cizre with the intention of observing the condition of health workers and health organizations, identifying community health problems. To access the report: <http://www.ttb.org.tr/images/stories/file/2015/cizreraporu.pdf>
- **22 September 2015 Mazlumder Research Visit:** Committee of Mazlumder prepared a detailed and extensive report on 8-day curfew in Şırnak's Cizre district after carrying out an investigation in the neighbourhood. The report stated that the civil society was taking refuge in basements, safe rooms of their house and shelters in order to protect themselves during intense conflicts in Nur, Cudi, Yafes and Sur neighborhoods. To access the report: <http://docplayer.biz.tr/9785228-Mazlumder-cizre-olaylari-gozlem-raportu.html>
- **-20 October 2015 HRA, HRFT, TMA and General Practitioners Association's Research Visit:** Report had been written on the curfew between 04.09.2015-12.09.2015 in Cizre district of Şırnak and human rights violations regarding this curfew. To access the report: <http://www.insanhaklaridernegi.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Cizre-I%CC&87nceleme-Raporu.pdf>
- **-3 March 2016 Human Rights Foundation of Turkey and Human Rights Association's Research Visit:** One day after the lifting of the curfew, President of HRA Öztürk Türkdoğan and Forensic Specialist Professor Doctor Şebnem Korur Fincancı made an emergency visit to Cizre and prepared a pre-research report. To access the report: <http://tihv.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/3-Mart-2016-Cizre-%C3%B6n-rapor.pdf>

6. OBSERVATIONS MADE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOODS

6.1 YAFES NEIGHBOURHOOD

Date: 6 March 2016



▪ GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND ASSESSMENTS

Our group have walked through Cizre's Yafes neighbourhood starting from Park Avenue walked Sınır street and some other streets and made observations. Photographs were taken and observations were made in the area. Condolence visits were made to the families which were affected by the curfew and needs of these families were identified.

As this is a preliminary report, it does not contain or show the whole truth, reality.

1. It was observed that with the lift of the curfew, people living in the neighbourhood were in a nervous rush to return back to their homes.
2. Externally, all houses in the neighbourhood were destroyed by their appearances. The majority of the damage is thought to be caused by mortar bombs, grenade launchers and long barreled gun bullets. Heavy damages of the houses are visible. Most of the houses were made inhabitable. Regarding the statements made by people living in the area, Turkish Armed Forces' tanks, located on the opposite slope, continuously bombed the neighbourhood with bombs and grenade launchers. This statement is compatible with the general observation.
3. Electricity transformers were dismantled, utility poles were destroyed, electrical wires were on the streets remained on the place they have fallen.
4. Any barricade or any obstacle preventing the entrance to the neighbourhood were not encountered.
5. Some houses, especially pretty and well-kept ones, on the entrance of Park avenue were shot and made inhabitable.
6. No access to water or electricity in the neighbourhood. Sewage and infrastructure had been destroyed completely.
7. A mosque located on Sınır street of the neighbourhood had been demolished by bombs. The bombing of the mosque damaged surrounding houses. Rubbles replaced the mosque. If no notice was given, it was impossible to know there was a mosque within the pile of rubble area.
8. People are anxious, angry and miserable. Yet they still keep their sense of respect and love. They welcomed us with a warm feeling and shared their problems.
9. Settled life was sustained in Yafes neighbourhood until the 25th day of the curfew when they had to leave their homes.

10. The reason for inhabitants of the neighbourhood being forced to leave their homes was given as; 25-day continuous bombing by tanks and grenade launchers deployed by Turkish Armed Forces at the opposite hills and around the State Hospital days, snipers opening fire to anything that moves and heavy bombing on the 25th day. Public described this bombing as “as if they shot us from the sky”.
11. After severe bombardment, citizens had to go out on the streets to leave the neighbourhood. Additionally, they were asked to leave the neighbourhood by announcements. The pedestrian security forces entering the neighbourhood were identified to be special forces in snow masked uniforms and they were reported to be overcrowded.
12. It is reported that abandoned houses are habitable and all furniture is undamaged, food stocks as a precaution for curfews were found.
13. After settlers abandoned their houses on the 25th day of the curfew, houses were entered by breaking their doors. The action of breaking is thought to be done by strong and shattering objects such as sledgehammer.
14. As a result of large and explosive object’s crash, all houses along the road, entire Sınır street, have been collapsed, demolished and some of the houses have been burnt.
15. When some of the houses which seemed like it has not been destroyed looked from inside; collapses, burns and damages were seen. When entered inside, it was identified that the house had been hit by long-barreled weapons, demolished, windows that weren’t broken were broken one by one, goods like white goods and television were destroyed with hammer-like tool such as sledgehammer. Almost all the goods in the houses have been damaged, belongings were stolen, goods which can be carried such as computer, tablet, mobile phones were taken, photo albums and underwear were scattered around, broken doors were burnt, feces were left in the house, they have urinated inside the house. It was stated that stocked supplies were taken away. Writings praising violence, racist, sexist, humiliating and mocking people’s values and beliefs were written on the walls of the houses. The privacy of private life, human honor and privacy are considered neglected, and the enemy is thought to be treated in a lower way.
16. Large families with many children are using only one room of the damaged houses or trying to reconstruct their lives despite the damage. Children are in state of constant fear and anxiety. Issues regarding food, clothing, shelter, health and heating still continues. Security of life and minimum living conditions have been destroyed. Education have been stopped.
17. Families forced to leave their neighborhoods moved to safer neighborhoods in Cizre, when these neighborhoods became dangerous they moved to Şırnak, when Şırnak became dangerous to provinces, villages like Antep and Mersin where they have family members or friends.
18. Places of faith; mosques, cemeteries were damaged and demolished. It was observed that mosque in Sınır street had been demolished completely by bombs and became a pile of rubble.
19. Children in the streets were interviewed. They stated that they couldn’t go to their schools during the curfew, they were very afraid and affected; they did not want to go to their schools even though it opened after the curfew was lifted, they wanted to do their homework from home.
20. During the interviews made in the neighborhood and established communication with the locals; state security forces have never come face to face with barricades, removal of these barricades was possible through dialogue yet it was done through bombing with tanks, armored vehicles and snipers located at the hills and outskirts of the city, damage and marauding was done after people were forcibly removed from their houses by the security forces and all kinds of their value judgements, beliefs were attacked.
21. It was seen that Municipality of Diyarbakır was setting up a mobile vehicle for distributing food with “AŞXANE” (meaning restaurant, kitchen in Kurdish) label on it. This mobile

vehicle, food bank had been there for 2 days. Preparations were being done by hygienic and clean personnel. In our interview, they stated that they were distributing soup to 1000 people in the mornings and 2000 people in the afternoons, the demand was actually much higher but they were short to supply enough food for the demand.

▪ DESTROYED CEMETERY

During the observation and evaluation phase in Sur neighbourhood of Cizre on 7 March 2016, first observations were made in Cizre cemetery. The evaluation made by our committee in Cizre cemetery, where graves of militants are also located; it was seen that gravestones belonging to militants were damaged, broken. The wall at the entrance of the cemetery has also been targeted where bullet traces were noticed.



Brother and mother of Osman Çağlıyan, 18-year-old who lost his life in the previous ban, were also at the cemetery. They stated that İbrahim Nayır, M. Sait Çağdavul and 2 unknown people who lost their lives at the same times with Osman - 5 people in total were buried in the same grave.

According to the statement of Osman Çağlıyan's brother; his brother was shot on their street, Ziraat street on Cudi neighbourhood. They have waited hours for an ambulance, lost his life due to excessive loss of blood. Afterwards, they've taken him to the hospital with their own capacity.

Osman Çağlı's mother in Cizre Cemetery:

“My son, Osman was 18 years old. He was shot to death when he was inside our house. Our house is a duplex-house. We were staying at downstairs due to shootings. Approximately 20-30 shots were made together when we were inside our house. At that moment, we have seen 2 armored vehicles. It was around 06.00-07.00 in the morning when my son Osman was shot. He waited inside the house for a long time until he was taken to hospital by his father and brother. Unfortunately, he had died as he waited a long time wounded and lost excessive blood.”

▪ DEMOLISHED MOSQUE

It is observed that the Hazreti Ali Mosque (ambiguity on the name by the people giving statement) located at the intersection of Sur and Cudi neighborhood was completely demolished and became a rubble mass. Imam's hat and gown were out on the ruins of the mosque. It is verified that this mosque is located right across the “second basement”.

▪ **DEMOLISHED STORE**

A store at the bottom floor of a big apartment on Nusaybin Street called Bellona was completely burned and fire has spread upstairs. We asked people why the building was burned. They stated that the reason was some slogans written on the shutters which provoked vengeful feelings.

▪ **PETROL STATION**

BP petrol station on Nusaybin Street was also destroyed completely. Along the road, it was observed that there were at least two holes on the walls of many buildings, windows broken entirely and numerous houses were destroyed.

▪ **OTHER OBSERVATIONS AND INTERVIEWS MADE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD:**

Yafes Neighborhood, Park Street

Building no.5 & no.11: Broken doors, interior furnishings made unusable.

Building no.20: The house has been destroyed completely.

Building no.17: Garden wall of the house has been demolished.

▪ **NEIGHBORHOOD LOCALS WE HAVE INTERVIEWED ON THE STREETS:**

“Tanks were throwing bombs from battalion and high places in Bozala village. For the first 25 days, nobody could leave their house. First, houses were randomly bombed. There wasn’t a counter-conflict condition in the neighborhood. As bombings intensified we left our houses on 25th-26th day. At first, we took refuge in neighborhoods that haven’t been bombed yet. Later, these places were being bombed as well so we left the city to settle in different cities or villages. Until we left our houses, neighborhoods there weren’t any damages within our houses or furniture. When we got back, we saw that white goods, televisions and windows were shot and broken. Our goods were dirty, torn apart and lightweight goods were lost.”

Yafes neighborhood, Sınır Street

Doors were broken on all houses on Sınır street. All electronic devices were broken and goods were made unusable. Condition of some houses:

Building no.30: Martyr Ahmet Demir Mosque is ruined completely.

Statements from community dwellers’:

“This mosque was intact when we left the neighborhood. It was demolished after we left.” It is thought that the mosque was demolished by explosives.

Building no.28: This building is right next to Martyr Ahmet Demir Mosque and was demolished with the mosque. 6 people were occupying this house before the curfew, (4) children and other two being parents. Family left their house on the 25th day of the curfew. The house they abandoned undamaged became ruins afterwards.

Statement of the father living in this house:

“We left to Dağkapı neighbourhood on the 25th day of the curfew, then after 25th day we went to Şırnak, where our relatives reside. When clashes began in Şırnak and wasn’t safe anymore, we left for Gaziantep. We haven’t applied to anywhere yet. My family is in Gaziantep. We live in a rented flat. I couldn’t bring my family back because our house is ruined and useless. All of our furniture, goods are damaged and can’t be used anymore. Many of our stuff have been stolen. Our dowry goods are either

lost or stolen. Missing goods add up to nearly 10 thousand Turkish liras. They have truly looted our house.”

Building no.32: The building is completely destroyed, descended two floors to the ground. Our committee was informed that this house belongs to Adil Meniz who resides in Mersin.

Building no.34: 6 children lives in this house. Furniture and goods are completely damaged. Habitants are trying to survive under though living conditions. As they cannot work, they have no money to afford continuing their lives. Provisions were either stolen or damaged.

Building no.36-37: Özgür Taşkın’s father and siblings reside in this house, 17-year-old Özgür was murdered during the previous 9-day curfew. Taşkın’s father had left Cizre before the second curfew and went to the village where his wife and children still are. He came back to his house couple pf days ago after the lift of the ban. Windows were shuttered, television was broken. He also stated that the supplies their neighbors brought due to Özgür’s death were stolen. Supply worth 3.000 TL is lost. Furniture and goods are also unusable.

Building no. 37: Windows are shuttered, bullet holes on the walls.

Building no. 38: Roof is completely destroyed, water tanks are broken, upstairs of the house was also destroyed. 3 families reside in this house. These families took refuge within their relatives’ houses in their villages during the curfew. Doors of the houses were broken, goods were left unusable.

Our committee carrying out investigations on the streets observed that municipal garbage carters were collecting garbage.

Statement of C.A (female) on Sınır Street:

“Helicopters were making night flights. Suddenly bombs started falling down to the houses. We hid in deep places and covered ourselves with blankets. We stayed there until 22nd day of the curfew. We had to leave when they started bombing and firing the houses with tanks. After we left, soldiers and polices entered our houses. I saw them when they were coming, they were overcrowded. Their faces were covered, they couldn’t be seen. They entered with tanks, panzers and pedestrian. I tried coming back home after the operations were done. I saw soldiers breaking into the houses. They were walking with their faces covered alongside panzers. They were chanting ‘There is no God, only the state’, ‘You are all terrorists.’. They imposed 219 TL fine because I was on the streets. ‘How can I pay this? No home, no husband, no money.’ she complained.”

In the same neighbourhood, a child named Yılmaz approached to our committee and said that he is in 3rd grade and he is not afraid.

Majority of the water tanks were damaged, electricity transformers were dismantled and taken away. It was stated that soldiers and polices participating in the operation used house no 17 on Sınır Street as accommodation. House wasn’t damaged on the exterior yet it was in bad shape inside due to misuse.

5. Witnesses stated that during the curfew, snipers located on the north hills and high buildings were firing towards moving people and other living beings and as a result violation of human rights were made.
6. Despite requesting an ambulance and medical assistance, witnesses told us that they didn't get any help and they had to take the wounded people to the hospital by themselves.
7. Witnesses told us they have locked their houses when leaving their houses, took some pieces of clothing with them, left everything else – which is not necessary- in the house. When they went back to their houses after the partial lifting of the curfew on 2 March 2016, they observed that their doors were broken down by security forces, houses were entered, been searched, been stayed at, left dirty, all personal objects, even lingerie, were scattered around. Along with doors and windows, furniture were damaged, white appliances, particularly television and computers all electrical devices were blasted and some of the precious goods were stolen.
8. Again, witnesses stated that women were subjected to an aggressive, objectivist, objectionable and degrading grip on underwear, photographs and special items. When the witness statements are evaluated as a whole, it is believed that the honor and value of women have been taken under the feet of a sexist approach in which the privacy of private life is violated.
9. Transformers, water tanks, sewer pipes in the neighborhood were damaged heavily. Water and electricity couldn't be supplied to the neighborhood. Majority of the electric wires were exposed and therefore dangerous, garbage was not collected and pose health risks.
10. With the partial lifting of the curfew residents returning back home were in rush to return to their homes. It was observed that most of the families were cleaning one room of their destroyed houses, covering holes and broken windows with nylon, plastic. From evening hours when curfew started people were gathering inside the houses, waiting inside without electricity, water, heating etc. until the next day. Many people waiting in the same room in a demolished house without receiving their basic needs, from evening hours to the morning next day left negative psychological effects on people.
11. Almost everybody in the neighborhood said they were in serious and urgent need of food and clothing supply.
12. Witness statements asserted that children couldn't go to school since 14th of December 2015 when the curfew started, schools in the neighborhood were closed, some of them were used as headquarters and a crucial violation of right to education was made. Children interviewed in the neighborhood do not want to go back to the school even their schools re-opened.
13. Children were using pile of rubbles as playground. Resident were worried that houses might still have some explosive substance. These create situation of serious danger to children's health and lives.
14. Security Forces have written racist, discriminatory and humiliating writings like "TC (Republic of Turkey), Long Live Turks, History Won't Be Written in Fistan¹" etc. and committed hate crimes. Additionally, security forces hung Turkish flag on top of some buildings.



¹ "Fistanla Destan Yazılmaz", "History Won't Be Written in Fistan": Fistan is a traditional piece of clothing mainly worn in villages.



15. Adults that we interviewed were exasperated. They said that children were afraid of noises, their sleeping pattern was tainted, sleep deprivation, nightmares and intense psychosomatic remonstrance were observed.

16. According to our interviews and observations in the neighborhood; first and foremost, right to life and violation of the torture prohibition, freehold,

housing right, right to education, right to access health, privacy of private life, communication right was heavily violated.

17. Despite these violations, prosecution offices did not carry out observations in the crime scenes to confirm these claims. Efficient and effective investigation wasn't carried out. Some of the evidences were in the ruins of the buildings and these ruins were transferred to different areas by construction equipment. This prevented evidences to be collected properly and accurately, caused evidences to get lost.

▪ **FIRST BASEMENT (BOSTANCI STREET NO:23)**

Basement was entered through the street. It was observed that stairs descending to the basement was damaged due to the demolition of the building. As basement was dark, lighting was provided by phone light and flashlight to carry out the observations. There was a heavy smell in the basement and furniture was burnt, traces of ashes were detected, basement wall and floor was covered in soot. In accordance with Forensic Expert Professor Dr. Ümit Biçer's request, first basement was emptied and entrance was prohibited in order to carry out detailed investigation. (q.v: Section 8)

Surrounding area of the first basement was constantly crowded, residents were visiting the basements regularly.

▪ **KERENK MOSQUE**

Kerenk mosque was seen on the way to Narin street, where second basement is located, on Cudi Neighborhood Mehmetçik Street No:23. The mosque was severely damaged by security forces; there were bullet marks on both the exterior and interior walls; the windows were broken, mosque's inside and outside yard's door was damaged; there were rubbles and broken glass pieces inside the mosque, the carpets and rugs that people used to pray on became unusable. Prayer rugs and holy books were scattered around.

▪ **SECOND BASEMENT (NARIN STREET NO:6)**

Residents accompanying our investigation committee pointed out that the building where second basement is located is a five-story building. The building was destroyed completely and turned into a pile of rubble. Resident stated that especially during sunny and hot days an intense odor of dead bodies coming from this area. Ruins of the building where second basement was located were dumped near Tigris River by the security forces before any evidence was collected. It was claimed that human limbs were amongst the ruins. (q.v: Section 8)

▪ **THIRD BASEMENT (AKDENIZ STREET-BEYAZIT STREET)**

Our committee, went to the 3rd basement behind the area of 2nd basement. Investigation couldn't be done as the 3rd basement was demolished and every floor of the building was scattered on top of each other. It was seen that other buildings in the area were also destroyed. (See Section 8)



▪ **OTHER OBSERVATIONS AND INTERVIEWS MADE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD:**

Interviews with G.S, C., Ş., A.

Interview was carried out with 4 female students of Atatürk Anatolian High School of Science, 3 in 9th grade and one in 10th grade. The high school is situated at the area next to 2nd and 3rd basement street.

Children stated that they haven't been to the school since the start of the curfew at the 13th December 2015. Atatürk Anatolian High School's roof in Nur neighborhood were burnt (partly) and children were anxious as it is ambiguous if the school would open or not.

"We cannot go to school. My sister won't be able to enter YGS (university exam) this year."

2 siblings stated that security forces were accommodating at their house during the curfew. For that reason, their house wasn't destroyed and they weren't forced to leave their houses during the curfew.

"Because soldiers and police officers were in our neighborhood, they were shooting towards the opposite position. That is why our house was not hit by bombs or wasn't shot."

Security forces have searched their homes three times and they stated *"The soldiers were behaving relatively better; the police officers were much harsher. Actually, they were all behaving badly ... "*

All children were suffering from lack of sleep:

"We cannot sleep comfortably. We are in a continuous state of anxiety. Whenever I hear a vehicle voice, I wake up shuddering."

One of the children stated that he/she was sleeping for a long time (nearly 12 hours), others talked about having trouble falling asleep, intermittent sleep, waking up shuddering, having nightmares:

"During the curfew, we were going into the beds all together and were waiting for hours listening to the sounds of guns and explosions... There was no electricity. For this reason we were getting up early in the morning ... ", " We had to eat bulgur and rice constantly because of the lack of food."

E.A. (Female)

(Owns a house in Cudi neighborhood Nil street)

"You see the condition of our door and our house. They've damaged and broken everything. Television, refrigerator, white goods and all other goods in the house has been broken down. I have 3 children. None of them is able to go to school. I work for HDP. They've searched my house and broke in by breaking the doors. There were pictures of Selahattin Demirtaş and Ahmet Kaya in the room. They've teared them all. This left us in a miserable condition. At least nobody was killed from our house. We are grateful for that.

S.M (Female, 23-Year-Old)

(Our committee encountered S.M on Cudi neighborhood)

"I live in Şahintepe, Sur neighborhood. After curfew had begun and operations gotten heavier, me, my husband, my mother-in-law and children went to my father-in-law's house in Şırnak as we didn't feel secure in our house. Announcements were made from armed vehicles: "If you don't get out of your houses and leave Cizre, we will use chemical weapons. Empty Cizre.". Neighborhood by neighborhood we had to protect ourselves in order to make it to the main street to go to Şırnak because snipers located on the hills were shooting anyone in motion. We were being extremely cautious and finally reached the main street. My child is 4 years-old, was scared of gunfire and cried whenever he/she saw police officer, still does. After the lift of the curfew, we went back to our house in Şahintepe. Our front door, my wardrobe and furniture were broken. Every building had snipers on top during the curfew. During this time, we had to warm up with a wood stove. But when the smoke came out from the chimney, they were firing at the houses of life. We made preparations for our need for nutrition in advance. We have stocked food. My child is in a very bad condition right now. Every sore is irritated. We are victims. People died, people were killed. "

S.K.

(Female)

(Has a house at the end of Bostancı Street in Cudi neighborhood)

“I have 4 children, one of them is disabled. 20 people, including me, were stuck on the same place for 19 days. On the 20th day of the curfew, attacks have become more intensive so we left to my sister’s house in Kumçatı. 10 days ago, I came back to my house in Cudi neighborhood. We’ve seen that our refrigerator, television and air conditioner were all broken. They’ve damaged all of our goods and furniture. They hung all of my granddaughter’s lingerie, bras to the doors. They’ve teared up all of our pictures. They have written T.C (Republic of Turkey) and JÖH on our refrigerator. Special forces asked ‘Are you helping the youth? You are helping the terrorists, we will take you.’ and attempted to forcibly detained me, take me to the police station, beat me up. My kids

S.K. (18 years-old)

“I go to 12th grade. I couldn’t go school this year. I live with my grandmother. We went to my grandmother’s sister’s house in Kumçatı on the 20th day of the curfew. I will be entering YGS. I chose Şırnak and Diyarbakır as location of the examination. When we went back to our house we saw that our house was blasted and all of our furniture was broken. They threw our underwear around and stick them on cupboards with needles. Also, they put our underclothes inside the wardrobe’s door and stick our pictures on them. Our elders have seen these, we were very embarrassed. They have done this in many houses. They did it in our neighbor’s houses too. Police officers are behaving like we have created the trouble, we took it to this stage. They blamed us saying ‘Why were you silent before?’. We were trying to reach to a supermarket in order to meet our nourishment needs during the curfew. We had food provisions but they became moldy. This is why I jumped from our roof to go to the supermarket several times. To reach the market I followed holes opened in the houses. Because they would shoot us if they saw us. We don’t have water, or electricity. We called 155 on the 20th day of the curfew. We said that sounds of guns and attacks were getting heavier and we needed to get out of our houses carrying white flags. We left our houses to go to Kumçatı. Nevertheless, our neighbor Şükrü was shot in the middle of the street behind our house. He stayed on the ground wounded for 12 hours, from 20:00 in the evening until 8:00 in the morning. In the morning, neighbors took the risk of getting killed and took Şükrü to the hospital wrapping him up in a blanket.”

Observations Against Special Forces

While our interview with S.K. was ongoing, she suddenly became anxious and said; “They are here, you should leave.”. S. K.’s grandchild S.K. (18) also became anxious and tried to warn our committee saying; “They are outside, don’t get out now or they’ll hurt you.” and closed the backyard door. It was observed that other girls in the backyard went inside the house in panic.

In order to not further increase the uneasiness of the people we interviewed, the yard’s gate was left opened from our side. When we went out to the street, we saw there were a large number of special operation police with snow masks alongside two armored vehicles and long-barreled weapons in front of the house opposite us. When passing the policeman, the relatively older one asked “Who are you, journalist?” He wanted to check our identities after we told him that we were Human Rights Delegation. Our delegation has shown their identities and asked the policeman to show his identity. He pointed out to the other special operation polices with snow masks and armored vehicles and said that it was obvious who they were. The police showed his identity after our delegation stated that it was their right to see his identity as they’ve shown their identity.

Police officers create anxiety and uneasiness to the locals of the neighborhoods as they do not the reason why the special operation forces remain in the neighborhood. We asked why the police was there, yet we couldn’t get a clear tangible answer.

VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The building on Cudi neighborhood Nil Street no 8 had been completely destroyed. From first floor, it was observed that all windows were broken, curtains were ripped, there were holes on the ceiling of the room and burn marks were seen in specific areas. Also, locals stated that two people (one man, one woman) were killed by the security forces in this building.

E.K (Female)

“There was constant gunfire sound. Until the 20th day of the curfew we stayed in our house. When my wife got sick we called an ambulance, me and my son carried her to the ambulance. We left our house without taking anything. Now, our house is torn apart, all of our furniture is damaged. Group of 20 people were killed in the basement two weeks ago. 17-year-old M.Ş was one of them. M.Ş. was my aunt’s grandchild. The government killed him/her, the bullets shot him/her on the head and chest. We buried him/her to Nusaybin.”

A.Y (Male, 14, Student)

“We live in Cudi neighborhood. Due to intense clashes, we called 155 and told them we wanted to get out, they told us not to. On the 16th day of the curfew me, my mother, my siblings, my uncle and his sons nearly 20 people left our house carrying white flags in our hands. My grandfather and grandmother did not leave the house during the curfew. My 18-year-old brother was a high school student, lost his id and had to stay in the house with our grandparents. When clashes have gotten even more intense, he took refuge in the first basement. We only heard from him for ten days, he was exhausted. We couldn’t contact him after 29th of January. Then we learnt that he was dead, they took him to Gaziantep. His body was burnt, it couldn’t be washed. Only his bones were left from him. He was buried in 26th of February. The police did not give permission to anybody except my father and my uncle bury my brother’s body. We returned to our house in the half-burnt Cudi neighborhood, 15 people are living in the same room. We still don’t have any access to water or electricity.”

H.Ç

“I live in the Cudi neighborhood. Murat Ekinçi, my uncle’s 22-year-old son, also used to live in the Cudi neighborhood. Murat was shot by snipers on 20th of January, his body remained on the floor for two days. Later on, his body was collected by his family and Faysal Saryıldız, MP of HDP. My other cousins Muharrem Erbek (16), Mahsun Erdoğan (20) and Sabri Sezgin (18, student) stayed in the neighborhood to get Murat’s body. They couldn’t get out and took refuge in the first basement. They were later killed by police whilst they were in the first basement. During this curfew, our house and my uncle’s house had been burnt, demolished. We are staying with one of my uncle now. Their kitchen had been demolished, rest of the house is not damaged. 25 people are living in the same house together. The house doesn’t have a door or windows, we don’t have water, electricity.”

Statement of a Jeweler Artisan in Cizre Regarding Economic and Social Impact (Male)

We asked a Jeweler Artisan crossing the street next to the area where second and third basement is located, the impact of the curfew on economic and social structure.

“It is considered as a disgrace here that a woman has to sell her earring, wedding ring. During these curfews women have sold their earrings, wedding rings. If a woman is selling her earring, her husband must have already sold his jacket. So, imagine what the social and economic life became ...”

E.M (Female, 61)

“I live in Cudi neighborhood, Gürsel street no 90. We stayed in our house until the 19th day of the last curfew. Due to heavy artillery shootings, we had to leave our house. We returned to our house after the lift of the curfew. Our relatives went to neighboring cities and towns. We all took refuge somewhere. A gun had hit our house, our house had been entered. Our windows were broken and water tanks were damaged. Currently, we don’t have electricity or water.”

Z. (Female, 43-years-old)

“We live in Cudi neighborhood, Bostancı street. Due to shootings, we had to leave our house on the 19th day of the curfew. We left with white flags in our hands. They teared our taxi in the courtyard down. They broke the doors and windows of our house. We have no electricity or water. “

Anonymous (Female, 50)

“A woman interviewed in Narin Street, where second basement is located, stated that her 22-year-old son was lost for 35 days. She said that she was waiting around second basement’s ruins since the ban was lifted as she thinks he could be under the ruins. She did not want to give personal information due to security concerns. She said if she could find even one piece of clothing belonging to his son, she would be able to find his body. She also said she is not going to leave the ruins until she finds her son’s body.”

Anonymous (Male, 35)

During the interview, it was observed that he was furious while he was talking about the events.

“Beginning of the curfew when bombs were being dropped, we left our neighborhood taking our children with us. We have been staying in a nearby village for nearly 3 months. I came back to check the situation of the house yet I had difficulties finding the street and now I’m having difficulties identifying my house. We will be back. Even though everything is pile of rubble. I have nowhere else to go... It is said that chemical gases were used here. They killed these young people (referring to second basement) with chemical weapons, is that true?”

Anonymous (Male, 45)

Pointing at his building on Narin Street;

“That demolished building is mine. I had 9 flats here and you see I have nothing left now. What am I supposed to do now? How am I going to make living? Who’s going to pay the price? Where were you until now, you should have act before people died, before this atrocity took place. There’s nothing to here anymore. Go and wait in Nusaybin, Şırnak before they become like this, before same thing happens to them...”

The person who was observed to be angry did not want to speak any more.

Employer of Cizre Umut Private Education and Rehabilitation Center (Zeynel Abidin Street)

“The school had been messed up inside. All the furniture and objects have been scattered around and destroyed, I have been trying to clean it for a week now. I don’t think it can be cleaned, there is no water or intact furniture. We are unable to do renovations. More than 200 students were enrolled in this school. It needs to be re-opened immediately. I live in a different neighborhood. I was working here. What will happen to the students now? All of these houses were bombed with grenade launchers from up the hill. They went inside and burnt everything, they raked everywhere.”

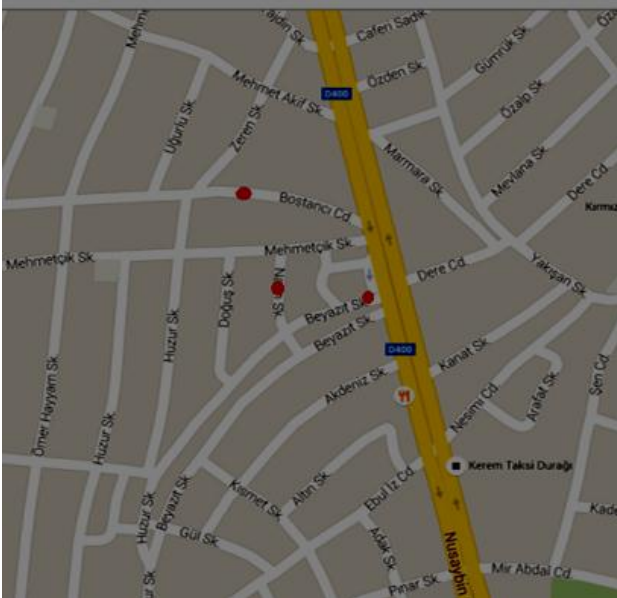
Interview Made in Reyhan Street

Female, 61

“We came two days ago. Where shall we go? We have been staying with our relatives in the village for 3 months already. Nothing was left in the house. From our clothes to blankets they have taken everything. They made a mess in the house. If you came a week ago you would have seen the ruins of a five-story building in the blank space over there, they cleaned it up. They demolished another house and removed the ruins with trucks. We did not take anything else than the clothes we are wearing now. We have nothing left. Our water tank is smashed. There is no water. The municipality sometimes bring water yet it is not enough. They are saying that the electricity won't be accessed for another month but we have to stay here. Where shall we go? I have a lot of children, grandchildren.”

6.2.1 Center of Human Rights Association of Turkey and Chamber of Doctors of Şırnak

Remembering Abdülaziz Yural, HRFT volunteer and SES Cizre Representative Board Member, who was shot on 30th December 2015...



Investigation was carried out on 8th March 2016. The center is located in the 3rd floor of the building on Nusaybin Neighborhood which has entrance door on Sur Neighborhood, Beyazıt Street. The apartment is located in the midst of the buildings referred as “Basements”. From the observation holes that they have opened and the MKE ammunition and waste was left in the building it is understood that 4th and 5th floors have both been turned into headquarters by law enforcement officers where they conduct operations.

Apart from the two rooms separately used by HRFT and Chamber of Doctors Room, it is seen that the common area is composed of a meeting hall, a kitchen and a toilet, the door was broken by sledgehammers in order to enter the Center. (Picture 1 and Picture 2)



Picture 1
Picture 2



Unlike the other apartments in the building, the apartment in which the Reference Center is located offers an image of a place where nobody accommodated and has been specifically damaged. The ammunition thought to belong to the rocket shotgun entering the kitchen floor through the window glass was found and recorded before. (Figures 3 and 4)



Picture 3



Picture 4

The kitchen was also used as an area to burn electronical materials as evidenced by the remaining documents and other stuff belonging to HRFT. Therefore, it had been observed that the furniture and other objects were moved and burned with a plan. Another indicator supporting this observation is the location of the ashes. Another supporting evidence is that; kitchen ceiling was completely burnt and kitchen cabinets were burnt halfway up meaning that the fire could've been stopped whenever they wanted. (Figures 5 and 6)



Picture 5



Picture 6

It has also been found that there is a black-colored soot on the whole apartment floor and the upper surface of the goods. The room HRFT used was completely scattered and again some specific goods and documents were burnt, identified by the location of the ashes. One chair was found in another flat. A bed used as an medical examination sofa was used as a bed by security forces to accommodate. Woods were teared down In order to use it for upstairs' heating. Computer belonging to the foundation couldn't be found yet metal pieces thought to be part of the computer were seen. In this respect, it is doubtful whether there has been a record of the confiscations made during the widespread exploration proceedings in the whole city and whether the computer has been taken under any investigation. The room used by Chamber of Medicine was missing desktop computer box and a laptop. Their documents were taken to the kitchen area, the room they used were covered in black-colored soot.

As HRFT is obliged to research the mechanisms and reasons behind the observation-based damage, evidence by bet detection was requested to Cizre Civil Court of Peace on 03 March 2016. It was rejected on 07 March 2016 with the justification of the possibility of applying to "District Governorship Damage Determination Committee". This implies that the damage done to Cizre is perceived as a financial issue. HRFT's purpose is to contribute to the rehabilitation of those who are tortured and when it is evaluated that people were intentionally subjected to incineration, it is clear that the financial damage is the last dimension. These methods, which are common in Cizre, must be understood together in order to punish and make people ineffective

Apart from this, a delegation of the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning stated that they were in charge of Şırnak Regional Directorate on 08 March 2016 and that they were formed to carry out general damage assessment in the buildings with the appointment of Cizre District Governor. The delegation, which didn't submit their official identification, has not submitted a written report that on the recorded observation of the building. It is understood that nearly 45 teams were appointed in the same way as the team in Silopi. It has been detected that the group who claimed to be in charge of organizing an identification document by means of getting signatures of the headman and ministers weren't accompanied by neither headman nor any minister. It was revealed that same situation was happening in other neighborhoods as well, determination of heavily damaged buildings would be made without the accompaniment of headman or minister. A similar attempt of the Urban Transformation program planned to be implemented in Silopi is being tried to be implemented in Cizre. With the arrival of the Ministry officials, the pressure on the TMMOB members, who are analyzing damage from the end of the ban, has increased and informal detention has been experienced. It is also witnessed that the special operations that are widespread in the city are "warning" that their people should not let their commission members enter their houses.

The investigations and observations carried out in Cizre put forth the fact that houses and offices were exposed to severe damages, at least one façade of many houses were completely demolished, houses within the area referred as “1st basement” became pile of rubble, damage of the house and offices could be counted as damaged or heavily damaged. Borders of the streets disappeared, people were struggling to locate their houses. Electricity and water cuts were continuing in the neighborhood. It was seen that Municipality’s group were trying to fix the electric transformers and distributing water with water tanks. Children and women waiting in front of the nearly demolished houses caught our attention. During the interviews they said; “Even though their houses are heavily damaged, demolished it is still their houses and they have nowhere else to go to.” (Picture 7 and Picture 8)



(Picture 7)



(Picture 8)

With the guidance of the locals, we have interviewed 3 people who were shot by snipers during the curfew, in different locations and times, and still receiving treatment. All 3-people stated that they were shot within their own yard’s borders, couldn’t access to ambulance for long hours, couldn’t get help from 155 as there wasn’t security of life. They have been exposed to verbal and psychological abuse by Special Operations Police in Cizre State Hospital and in hospitals in neighboring cities and their treatment have been delayed in order to get their statements. In the interviews made with injured people revealed that there were a lot of people living in Cizre who got injured during the curfew and their treatments weren’t done efficiently.

On February 11, 2016, images of two women’s funeral shared on a social media account in Cizre reminded once again of the inevitability of the sexual violence in every conflict and war. The writings on the walls during the curfew were also written in Cizre. Especially the strategy of “making more feminine” were thought to be the way JÖH and PÖH motivated themselves. Writings such as “Aşk

The house situated in Nur Neighborhood Varol Street is a detached house composed of 3 floors - including the attic- and a garden. Family members were interviewed for approximately 1 hour and the



house was photographed with request of the family. The family stated that their water tank and air conditioner was destroyed by heavy weapons to the extent that they can no longer be used. With the declaration of the curfew, they had to leave their homes and migrate to more central places. It was learned that a house in migrated neighborhood inhabited 46 people. Currently, water and electricity is cut. It was seen on the Administrative Sanction Decision Report by the District Governorship that 219 TL administrative fine was imposed on the grounds that they have violated the

curfew.

Oldest woman of the house S.A lives with her children and grandchildren. Upstairs of the house is S. A's living space and it consists of a kitchen and 5 rooms. 3 rooms have made uninhabitable by gunshots (Picture 3), there is still no access to 2 rooms (Picture 2), one room (Picture 1) can only be observed through the door. Furniture is unusable. There is no trace of life on that floor.



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3

Pieces thought to belong to cannon ball and high number of bullets were found in the yard of the house.

H.A and A. A's families were living in garden level downstairs. H. and A.'s wives were sewing in order to contribute to the income. The room in the garden they used to sew was scattered, goods were broken and military ammunition objects were found on the floor. Downstairs ceilings were cracked due to top floor's damage, living spaces were damaged due to bullets and ball that hit the house. It has been learned family member AA was diabetic, H.A had kidney disease (transplanted due to renal insufficiency), father A.A had heart disease, and all three had to have regular medical treatment and doctor controls. During the curfew, family members couldn't access to the medical services. They used the medicine supplied before the curfew.

A.A has 8 kids; the youngest being 2,5 months old and the oldest being 15 years old. 5 of the children goes to school. Oldest child goes to 9th grade and attending school in Mersin. Second oldest child goes to 8th grade and attending school in Batman. Other 3 kids couldn't continue to their education during the curfew. 2,5 month old baby was 1 week old during the curfew and was conceived in the house by families own request. The baby couldn't be taken to the hospital during the curfew so no vaccination, route screening or follow-ups could be made. Mother couldn't use take advantage of any health service after giving birth. The family said that they want the damage to be detected and met, whoever responsible to be brought to book. After meeting the family, family of Hüseyin Paksoy, who was injured by a gun bullet on 14th of January 2016 and lost his life because he couldn't be transferred to a hospital for 4 days.

5 story building located on Nur Neighborhood Uçkan Street was investigated by the request of a family:



Family members of the owner of the building and tenants live in this building. In the backyard of the apartment, a car which was burnt was said to belong to the sibling of the tenant who lived on the first floor, a lot of bullet flares scattered in the area of about 3 m diameter and the parts considered to belong to military ammunition were seen. Especially the 3rd and 4th floors of the apartment were damaged due to the artillery shootings.

M.'s house on the entrance floor of the apartment (1st floor) consists of 2 rooms and the room which is used as the living room is in the same level of the burnt vehicle. This place has become unusable due to damage caused by heavy weapons, as well as fire. (Figure 1)



Picture

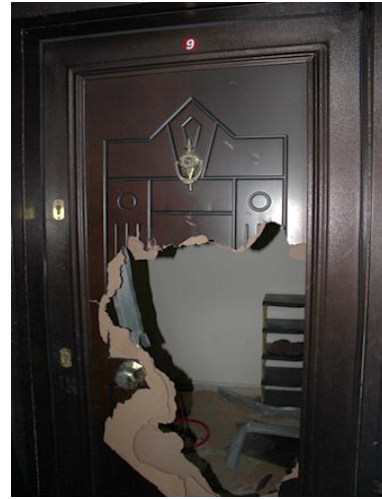


1

Picture 2

2nd floor of the apartment, which is the least damaged floor, consists of 2 flats. S. and M.'s families live in this floor. Flat 4 in 3rd floor was the flat where M.'s family resided before the curfew. The house consists of 2 rooms and 1 living room. It was observed that there were damage due to the shrapnel parts of the ballast and various munitions damage. The house was searched during the period of "Cleaning Operation" and the house was messed up. Relative H.K lived in flat 5 in the same floor with his family. He said that his house was entered and searched during "Cleaning Operation", tablet and his watch was stolen. It was observed that personal belongings were searched and scattered. A nurse lives in flat 6 on 4th floor. The house was messed up thereby to search. Flat 7 on the same floor was also searched and a laptop was broken. A tenant lives on flat 8 on 5th floor. An English Teacher lives on flat 9, it was seen that especially books in Kurdish were burnt. The shop on the entrance floor facing the street were burnt with all the goods inside and was damaged beyond repair.

Every door of the flats were broken in the apartment. Every flat's bathrooms and kitchens were damaged by various military supplies. Bullet castings were found in every flat. Almost every window was broken. Air conditions were made unusable. There were holes on the white goods caused by weapons like bullets etc. and the screens of the televisions were broken.



▪ HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Hediye Erden, 56

It was reported that her son Abdulhekim Erden was in South Kurdistan due to his work, spoke to his mother on the phone on the 17th day of the curfew, called their upstairs neighbor who is a doctor in Cizre State Hospital and asked to send an ambulance or ambulift to get her out of the house. 15-20 minutes later the house was bombed.

Witness T.'s (female) statement;

“On the 17th day of the curfew, while sitting at their houses, artillery shooting was made at a distance of less than 50 meters. Whilst sitting at downstairs front of the house with Hediye, we noticed the bombings and tried to escape inside of the house. Hediye got injured when the 3rd shot hit her and lost her life.”

According to T.'s statement, Hediye Eren's body remained on the flight of stairs until the next morning. She stated that the body was later taken to Şırnak, Hediye Eren's one leg was ruptured, she was buried in Güçlükonak's Boyuncuk Village.

Witness T. said that they left the house for the village after the bombing, after staying there for approximately 2 months they returned to a week ago. She also stated that Hediye Erden had two mentally disabled children.

It was observed that the house is completely damaged and made uninhabitable.

Hediye Şen, 32

First victim of the curfew Hediye Şen's husband M.Ş. was interviewed. His statement is as follows;

“We have 3 children; age of 3, 6 and 9. On 16th December 2015 between 18:00-19:00 my wife was going to the toilet. There was no conflict in the area of our house. She left to the toilet outside our house taking our child's dirt. The moment my wife went outside, electricity was cut. Gun shot was heard after her scream. I didn't understand that. I rushed out to my wife's scream. I saw last two bullets in the air. We were at our house in Cudi Neighborhood. We live in Cudi Neighborhood Yaşar Street no:18. 8 bullets hit my wife's body; 6 to face and neck area, one to left shoulder, one to right

abdomen. One bullet cut her laryngeal. She breathed through her throat for half an hour. We called 112, they asked me to bring her to Dört Yol Street. We had no security therefore it was impossible me to take her there. I called 155: 'You shot my wife, come and get her.' There was no conflict in the area we live, they said that they couldn't come and shut the phone to my face. I screamed, I cried, I cried for help. Even our next-door neighbor did not come to help. We stayed in the yard from morning till night. The wine leaves my wife made is still in the pan. It is not possible that they did not know we were civilians. I went outside, screamed, cried, asked for help yet nobody came. My wife was a teacher at a Qur'an course. She was giving religious lessons, lectures in her own means. There were no conflicts in our house's area. My wife remained at the yard until morning. In the morning, there were four Cobra-type vehicles and three kirpi military vehicle opposite our house. My wife's body remained still. We informed the Imam, he tried to come yet they shot him too. The bullet grazed his feet. Imam called the Mufti and talked to the Governor. Governor told that children should be taken out of the house. I left my kids to the neighbor. I covered their mother and waited beside her until morning. After the announcement made via the Mufti and the Governor we put my wife behind a truck and went to Nusaybin Street. At the beginning of each and every street we called 155 and informed the authorities. Imam and 5-6 neighbors were with me. We waited for 20 minutes. They took my wife to Şırnak State Hospital. We buried her in Güçlükonak Damlaşaşı village. I also went to her funeral. We couldn't bury her to Cizre. Neither autopsy report nor any other document were given to us. We don't have a lawyer yet. Later on, we came to my father's house and stayed here for a while."

Hacı Özdal, 27

Hacı Özdal's father was interviewed. Statement of father Özdal who had to leave the neighborhood on the 24th day of the curfew;

"My two children were murdered in last five months. Hacı Özdal was married and was father of five children. (Hacı Özdal had children at age of 2, 3,6,8 and 9.) During the curfew on 24th December 2016, he was murdered by a shot fired from grenade in the yard of our own house. A cow in our yard was also killed in the same way.

Ambulance was informed, it arrived at the park near the house after an hour, wanted to take him to the hospital wrapping him in a blanket. His brother took him to the hospital and therefore they took his brother Abdurrahman into the custody. Hacı Özdal lost his live when he arrived at the hospital. The municipality buried him. We couldn't attend our own funeral. Four people buried him. His burial was accompanied with panzers. We don't have a lawyer but I will follow my children's cases."

Hacı Özdal's condolence was made one month after his death. Our visit was made in the 3rd day of the condolence.

Abdullah İnedi, 26

Condolence visit was made to Abdullah İnedi's house in Sur Neighborhood. 26-year-old Abdullah lost his life during the curfew. Statement made by Abdullah İnedi's brother N.İ is as follows;

"Due to intensified attacks, we went to Dağkapı neighborhood on the 23rd day of the curfew. Our mother stayed at our house in Sur. On 16th January, Abdullah was on his way to get our mother when he was killed on the street at around 9pm. I found out about the incident from television the following day. I called Faysal Sarıyıldız, he told us that the body was taken to Şırnak. It was first taken to Cizre and then to Şırnak. When we were going to Şırnak to get my brother's body, we were so afraid that we couldn't say the reason why we were going. In Cizre Special Operations Team were assaulting us. Thereof, we buried the body in Şırnak instead of Cizre. Only prosecutor attended the autopsy. The lawyer was not allowed in. For 12 days -from 11th to 23rd day of the curfew- we stayed at the small area in the yard with 36 people, including children. Because the upper floors were targeted by the snipers located at the hills. We moved to downstairs at first. When we found out that it is not safe

anymore, we moved to the basement located in the yard and 36 people stayed there for 12 days. 13 children were trapped inside the basement with us. There was no electricity. When we used the stove, smoke would come out of the chimney and they would attack the house. We stocked our supplies in advance and left it in the upstairs. When we moved to downstairs, accessing the supply in upstairs became harder. We were crawling to upstairs in order to reach our stocks. On the 23rd day of the curfew, we left Sur Neighborhood in groups. Because the attacks have gotten heavier, artillery shootings were being made, announcements declaring that chemical weapons will be used if people did not leave their houses were made in armored vehicles. To save our lives, we left our houses in group of 5-6 and reached to Nusaybin Street walking through the holes of the houses.

When we got back to our houses, we saw that all of our stuff was broken. They have taken our children's tablets. Pictures of HDP, Ahmet Türk and Ahmet Kaya were teared apart. The government carried out a genocide here. People were burnt in basements. Curfew was declared yet people were shot by snipers inside their houses. These acts were aimed to break the honor and pride of Kurds in Cizre. Cizre's people did not kneel down. The state declared 3 months baby and 70-year-old grandfather as terrorists. Trenches used to be further, at the street entrances. If trenches were the problem, despite being at the street entrances, snipers at the hills would not shoot at every moving thing. The trench problem could have been solved in a softer, easier way by the state. The problem was not trenches, it was the Kurds. After the curfew was lifted civil clothed people came to the house once or twice, asked about my nephew. We are constantly under pressure...

First, bombardments were done from the hills, they entered into the streets after everywhere was bombed and demolished. We called 155 repeatedly and said we wanted to get out. They started firing more to our area after the calls made. We denounced ourselves. Trenches weren't the issue. If it was, it could've been solved through dialogue like it did before. The trenches could have been filled. Armored vehicle and armored diggers entered streets like occupation forces."

Ibrahim Akan, 15

"My son Ibrahim was shot dead in our house in Sur Neighborhood by the snipers situated on the hills

Around 6pm, we had dinner. Our son-in-law Kadir was also with us. He was going to go home. Ibrahim was shot in front of the sink in our yard when he was saying goodbye to Kadir. My son-in-law Kadir also got injured heavily from his arm. Same bullet killed Ibrahim and wounded Kadir. Kadir got injured from his left arm and got treatment in Istanbul for a while, yet he is not healed yet. We called the ambulance for 20 times but it did not come. Ibrahim remained on the ground injured for hours. At night time Ibrahim's uncle took him to the hospital, he lost his life due to heavy blood loss. Doctor said, 'He could have survived if he came early.'. Ibrahim's autopsy was made in Şırnak and he was buried in Cizre. The hospital asked us to take the body. The attacks were so intense that we couldn't even go to the hospital to get his body. We couldn't leave our houses, couldn't get my son's body and 28 days later my son was buried in Cizre by the state. Now I know where he is buried and visit his funeral. We were trapped in Sur for 24 days and left to nearby villages on the 25th day. We have been back to our houses for 4-5 days. There are major damages in our houses. They broke down our doors with hammers to get in. We couldn't get our son's autopsy report, we still don't have it today. When we called 112 for Ibrahim they were replying to us saying: 'The state is not allowing us to come so we can't.'. We also called 155, said we would get out, they said we shouldn't because we don't have security, nobody came to help us. They have broken everything in our house. Television, washing machine, door, water tanks are all broken. They have taken 9 blankets. Economical and sentimental damage is beyond repair."

K.Ç who got injured in the events which violated Ibrahim Akan's right to live;

“On 18th December around 6 in the evening my brother-in-law İbrahim was seeing me off, fire was shot from the hills opposite Cizre State Hospital and I got injured from my left arm, İbrahim lost his life. We called 12. Ambulance arrived after several hours. First medical intervention couldn’t be made in Cizre. I was sent to Mardin, accompanied with police officers. When I was sent to Cizre they have taken my clothes. From Mardin I was sent to Istanbul. They kept me under surveillance in Vatan Police Headquarters for 2 days when I was severely injured though I was the victim in this case and was injured. Despite the fact that I was injured, I was still held in custody for 2 days. They have taken me to Cağlayan Courthouse in Istanbul and taken my testimony, I was released from the prosecution office. A lawyer was appointed from the Bar. In distinct times, I went to Haseki and Baltalimanı Hospital for my arm. If I couldn’t get treatment, my arm could have stayed crippled. I have a picture of my arm’s initial state. You can see the extent of the injury when you look at the picture. I want to get treated and recover.”

An investigation was conducted in the house where İbrahim Akan lost his life and K.Ç got injured. It was reported that İbrahim was shot and K.Ç was injured in front of the toilet and sink at the left of the entrance of the yard. It was confirmed that the hill that Cizre State Hospital is situated on is right opposite to the point of İbrahim’s death. The investigation carried out at the house revealed that the doors were broken, television was broken, numerous bullet holes were seen at the house and on the walls, deep holes were opened in some walls, the water tank on the roof was hit and in unusable condition now.

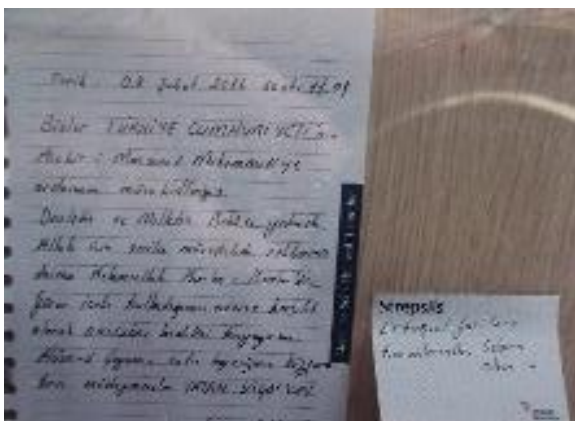
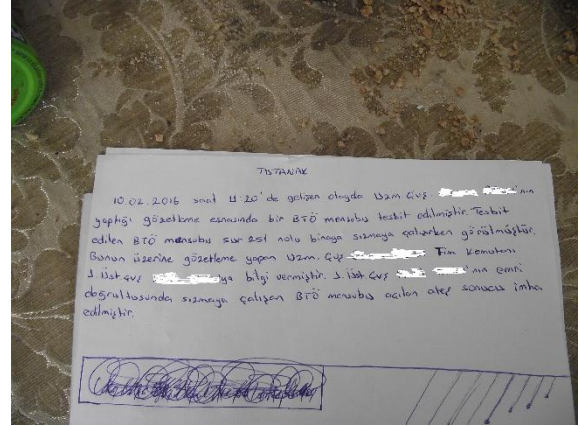
7. HOUSES USED AS HEADQUARTERS / DEROGATORY BEHAVIOR

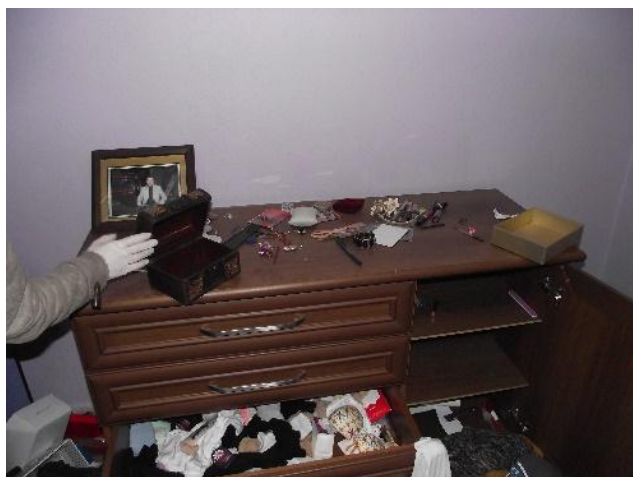
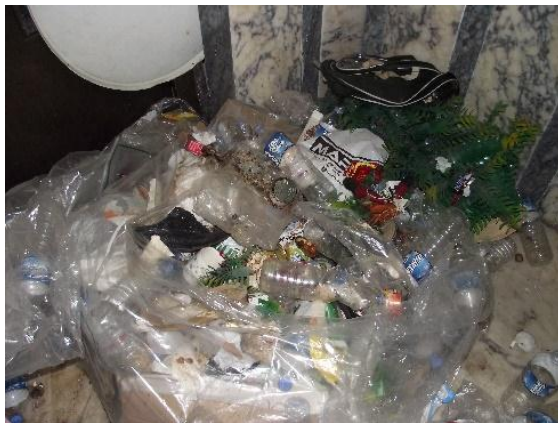


Another striking case of Cizre is concerned with the identification of the writings in the houses. It was observed that the law enforcement officers who lived in the houses for a long while left it messy and wrote life-threatening and sexual messages to the women who lived in the house. Women underwear, family pictures were left visible and teared up in the houses they did not live in but messed up under their “search” excuse. Condoms were left in the houses, women underwear - either brought from other houses or belonging to women living in that house- creates a suspicion of a possible sexual assault that might have happened. This violent violation of privacy has been considered as a clear form of sexual violence.

Some of the tall apartments at the entrance of the neighborhood have been found to have been damaged which is impossible to detect from the outside. It is stated that in one of these (C. Apartment), the civil servants were predominantly residing. Apartment’s entrance door was broken, the elevator was damaged. The doors of each apartment on the floor was broken. The goods inside the house (including tennis rackets) were destroyed. Computer, jewellery and some other goods were lost. Some flats were used as an accommodation. Canned food distributed to the officers were left inside the house. In some flats there were writings on the wall. Some clothes, personal goods, even goods that are too big to be carried such as electronical devices were broken. Human feces was left on beds in some houses. There were garbage piles in balconies. Women’s underwear were taken out of their drawers, sexual drawings were

drawn on pictures of women. Operation records were found in some houses and they were photographed.





Investigation was carried out in the house and basement in Cudi Neighborhood Bostancı Street No:23.

We have arrived at the house in Bostancı Street No:23 entering through Nusaybin Street accompanied by the committee. Damages and destructions caused by firearms, rockets etc. were seen on the façade of the houses situated on both side of streets. The street and heavily damaged buildings were photographed.

There was no guard band in front of the street or the building, the first floor of the four-story building located at Bostancı Caddesi 23, which is described as the first basement, the entrance of the building was destroyed, collapsed towards the basement and could be entered through here.



Picture: 1st Basement

It was witnessed that no means of precaution was taken towards the collapse of the buildings and to other dangers.

Witnesses on the investigation:

It was seen that people were waiting in front of the houses where their relatives were killed. Entrances and exits were made to the building. Lawyers of Şırnak Bar and people close to the building stated:

- People who died/murdered in the house were taken out of the building by security forces,
- Whether or not
 - investigation of the crime scene is made,
 - records were found or not (pictures, videos and written documents),
 - how, in what way and by whom the corpses were taken to the hospital,
 - the bodies were dressed or undressed,
 - clothings were taken into investigation -as some bodies arrived at the hospital and to the autopsy centers undressed
- If the clothes were taken for investigation, report about the information on where, when, how and by whom were they sent was found or not was not sent to legal representatives
- Legal representatives were not involved in any of these processes,

- Minnesota Autopsy Protocol's requirements were not met during the autopsy process,
- Transactions carried out at the funerals were carried out by the Ministry of Justice and the information about the identities of the bodies and the causes of the deaths were not given, the bodies were tried to be buried without their families,
- After the curfew, the building's surroundings were tried to be controlled by tape, the protection bands were removed as security officers, the protection of the buildings was prevented
- From the completion of the operation until the lift of the curfew, the security forces cleared the buildings, burnt various parts, took rubble and other objects from the ship building and dumped it into the trash along the Dicle river
- The Cizre Prosecutor visited the address on 02.03.2016 for crime scene investigation, yet couldn't enter as the building wasn't safe (danger of destruction), two lawyers in the committee have entered the basement of the building and collected evidences and body parts thought to belong to human bodies with their camera flashlights. They delivered these evidences to C. Prosecutor.
- Human Rights Committee which arrived at Cizre on 03.03.2016 and visited the basements stated that there are no precautions and protections at the scene, the delegation entered the basement and found bones and articles of the human body and recorded them.

8.1.1 OBSERVATION AND EVALUATIONS REGARDING 1ST BASEMENT

During the visit of our committee; "The building and the basement weren't closed to entrance for public, no measures for the protection were taken against the possibly found evidences at the scene ". It was observed that there was an exit at the back of the building and basement level could be entered from here.

Entrance and exit from the building was limited with request made to the people living nearby and investigation started on 06.03.2016 at 13.30 by entering from the front of the building.

Burning smell was detected. The area labelled as "basement" consists of a toilet, kitchen, bathroom, hallway and rooms.

The burning smell continued, the ceiling and rubbles thought to belong to the hallway wall were inside the room. The floor was covered with rubbles. Walls and ceiling was burnt.



The squaring system of investigation started from the first big room at the entrance and continued “following Bostanlı Street direction and to the right”.

The evidences of “firearms/explosives and remaining’s of a human body” were numbered using scale and photographed by using flashlight.

What thought to be the belongings and remaining’s of human body weren’t morphologically distinguishable as they were burnt or shattered to a considerable degree of carbonization.

- Disconnected from right wrist and fingers from a burnt hand,
- A piece of bone broken off from the neck region of the femur (thigh) bone, a piece of bone thought to be the humerus head (shoulder),
- A piece of bone with 4 ribs (breastbone) with a burnt texture,
- Small pieces of bone,
- In the 2nd room; a material brown-blond colored, approximately 7-8 cm in length, thought to have heat-related affects and thought to be hair was found.

Within the scope of other evidences;

- Numerous cartridge cases (0.9 cm diameter, 4 cm long MKE written) and (4 cm long with a diameter of 1 cm above the non-branded); two pieces of material in the photographs, cannot be separated from each other, has metal outer parts,
- It was detected that underneath the rubble, the floor was burnt in some places. Even underneath the material used for the floor was burnt.

There were ashes at the corners of the walls. They were detected and reported. Due to the intensity of pile of rubbles opposite the building entrance –which is underneath the stairs- and bathroom, investigation couldn’t be made. Majority of the goods and furniture here were burnt and covered with soot yet plastic goods weren’t damaged in a similar way.

Same affects were seen in the kitchen area next to the bathroom, same damages were detected on the goods and furniture, damages were due to burn or physical force.

Cizre Municipality funeral vehicle officer, remembering the date stated that 26 corpse bags were in front of the building. The zipper of each corpse bag and checked whether the corpse was male or female by security personnel and that all the corpses were naked and there were no clothes on them. Only 2 bodies were full of body integrity that these bodies had burn marks, that the remaining 24 bodies had no body integrity, were severely burned. Some body bags were around 5 or 10 pounds and had burnt body parts inside. He stated that all the corpses taken from the streets were put naked on the corpse bags waited to be taken away, and that their task was to take only these corpse bags and deliver them to the hospital or specified places.

The funeral service officer stated that the physical structure of the building he saw on March 6th was not the same as the physical structure of the building when he went to take the bodies for the funeral. On the day of receiving the funerals, the building was not destroyed but only damaged by cannons, while heavy guns and cannons made heavy damage to the building.

Investigating the building with the naked eye; damage and traces that are believed to have occurred with a large number of heavy weapons (rocket launchers, mortar rounds, etc.) have been observed.

8.1.2 OBSERVATION AND EVALUATIONS REGARDING 2ND & 3RD BASEMENTS



2nd Basement: Narin Street No:6

Cizre Municipality funeral service officer and a municipal employee's statements were taken.

The building on Narin Sokak No:6 has a total of 7 floors. On the day of receiving the funerals, the building was totally destroyed. From the day of the funeral, excavation was being carried. It is stated that the bodies taken from this building are also put into the corpse bags completely naked and burnt and they were requesting them to be taken to hospital at the entrance of the street. He declared that he carried body bags more than once and in different quantity, exceeding 60 in number. The buildings around the 2nd basement were also seriously damaged.

During the removal of the building wreck, it is necessary to examine whether there is any body or body parts under the rubble.



3rd Basement: Beyazıt Street and Akdeniz Street

The officer assigned to determine the location of the place known as 3rd Basement could not be prepared because he was in charge in another place on 6th March. The information was obtained that large number of funerals have been collected both the Akdeniz Street and Beyazıt Sokak. Especially the building on the corner at the beginning of the Akdeniz Street, was severely damaged and could be

demolished at any moment. Therefore, we have not been able to carry out investigation here. A large number of heavy machine guns, bullet capsules, tank ball bullet capsules and other ammunition pieces were seen around the building and on the street.

It was seen that some of the buildings in Beyazıt Sokak, which are located on the parallel side to Akdeniz Street, are completely turned into a wreck. In addition, it was detected that Akdeniz Street opens up to Nusaybin Street, the building referred as 3rd basement is only 100 meters away from Nusaybin Street, majority of the houses here were severely damage, hatred speeches were written on the undamaged buildings.

According to the information given by the municipal funeral service officers, from December 15, 2015 until February 22, 2016, municipal officials received 141 bodies from the basements and took them to Cizre State Hospital's morgue.

During the military operations of the curfew in Turkey's Cizre Province of Şırnak from 14 December 2015 until 2 March 2016 most of the bodies of people who lost their lives collectively were taken to morgues in various provinces and districts for identification. 78 to Habur, 13 to Şırnak, 28 to Urfa, 20 to Antep, 17 to Mardin, 16 to Cizre, 6 to Malatya, 178 in total were taken to forensics morgue, identification of some bodies weren't done yet.

Investigation Made Near in the Dumpsite Near the Dicle River

Pieces of human bodies were found in the rubble in the dumpsite near the Dicle River and a picture taken by MP Faysal Sarıyıldız was shared with the committee. The committee went to Cizre's Office of the Chief Prosecutor on 06.03.2013 in order to carry out investigation about the case. Şırnak Bar Lawyers said that an application was made regarding the issue and a crime scene investigation was going to be carried out. Therefore, our committee requested a meeting with the chief prosecutor. Although the chief prosecutor was not in his/her place and their shift started, they were informed that the chief prosecutor may not come as he is busy, our committee went to the dumpsite with Şırnak Bar Lawyers at 14:00.

It was seen that a wide area near the Dicle River was used as a dumpsite and Cizre Municipality was dumping rubbish and rubbles to this area. A garbage tractor driver who came to drop the garbage said that rubbish and rubbles collected from the neighborhoods were dumped in here. It was seen that children were playing in this area, wandering around, there were no warning signs and no protection in the area.



Domestic waste, animal carcass, construction waste was seen within the garbage. The committee walked around the dumpsite in order to find out if there are other body parts apart from the mentioned ones. During the interviews Şırnak Bar Lawyers made with the children; a clothed arm part was found underneath the bridge, 0-15 meters away from the river. The area was excavated and was photographed to determine the coordinates. An object covered in a black bag 40-50 cm below the ground was found, when the bag was opened a decaying, greenish, blue clothing and a

rotten body part presumably belonged to the identified arm was found. After it was photographed, the

committee left the dumpsite in order to carry out the investigations regarding the crime scene and the identified body part. Also, lawyers decided to apply to Cizre Prosecution Office in order to make a statement.

Aforementioned body part was taken out from the ground and was taken to investigation after an announcement was made by a lawyer friend in Şırnak Bar.

8.2 Evaluation

The fact that there were mass deaths in these buildings and that deaths occurred despite applications were made to ECHR and to Constitutional Court in this regard is thought to be: “It is believed that documentation of this violation of human rights act was prevented and may be assessed in the context of crimes against humanity.”

Cases of alleged violation of human rights;

- It is expected that the security forces and crime investigation teams will quickly come to the crime scene and put the crime scene under the security chain, neutralize the other possible deadly hazards and explosives in the environment, coordinate the work to prevent the evidence from being lost and destroyed. In the evaluations made a week after the curfew, necessary steps were not taken in these matters. Children, civilians, on-scene inspectors and municipal officials were observed to be under threat.
- - The purpose of crime scene investigations is to quickly obtain evidence about the crime that has occurred at the crime scene, to determine the crime and responsibilities, and to prevent other crimes that can be carried out; the collection of all evidence present at the scene, the accurate and objective removal of those who have witnessed the event, and the collection of all the records and documents of the event.
- It is not known whether photographs, video recordings, and scene-related charts are prepared for the entire scene. At the time these assessments were made, the relatives of the deceased / injured persons and their legal representatives were not examined.
- In order to reach truth and carry out justice, official data, as well as all data; to reach, collect and evaluate records kept by witnesses. Still no effort has been made in this direction.
- It seems to be understandable that the prosecutor who went to the scene of the incident did not find the situation of the building safe, did not want to enter it with the reason of security, and did not approve the incident investigation teams.
- Cizre Attorney's lawyers say that they can collect evidence by entering the basements and collect the evidence,
- It is not understandable that none of these steps should be taken and that people continue to enter and leave the building when it is expected to inspect the security threat at the building and to insure the protection by prohibiting entrance to the building until the evaluation is completed and to secure the evidence.
- In the event that nothing should be introduced from the outside and no foreign object should be infected with the biological specimen, the evidence from the medium is removed and the alienation is formed by the idea that foreign bodies are carried.
- - Even after the discovery of the crime scene, Evidences has not been protected and collected, causing the inspection teams to encounter different evidence in each examination, and the evidence that exists in the environment makes it difficult to establish a bond with the incident.
- Various problems have also attracted attention in post-event autopsy and identification processes. No healthy flow of information has been provided to the relatives of the missing and the public, and public relations and psychosocial support activities have not been considered.

- In this process, ATK Regulation has been amended twice. (ATK: Institution of Forensic Medicine)

Official Gazette dated January 7, 2016 no. 29586:

"The corpses will be handed over directly to the municipal property manager for burial, provided that the public order may be deteriorated or social events may occur or criminal charges may be assessed during the surrender or burial of the body." The local governments were totally dismissed.

- In addition, the "Regulation on the Construction of Cemeteries and the Funeral Transfer and Burial Procedures" was amended.

Official Gazette dated January 16, 2016 no. 29595:

"The burials delivered to the family or relatives or to the municipality to be buried in accordance with paragraph (c) of the third paragraph of Article 10 of the Code of Practice of the Forensic Medicine Institution shall be buried in **twenty-four hours**. In case of necessity, this period may be extended by the head of the municipal administration. The burials that have not been buried in the burial are taken from the place where the burial ruler decided.

(...)

"Measures to be taken by the civilian manager

ARTICLE 42 / A - (1) In the event that the public health, peace and well-being and the adverse effect of public order and security are determined by the civilian authority, necessary measures may be taken in order to carry out the works and transactions in this Regulation. "

- These regulations create the feeling that "the blacking out of the evidence" will cause the corpses to be kidnapped by their families and the corpses buried in the grave of the homeless. Preventing the participation of lawyers and independent experts in autopsy procedures, the burial of the funeral quickly before the identification process is completed, and the removal of the buried corpse of the identities are strengthening these feelings.
- Also; livings ", they are not able to fulfill their final duties to their deaths, are unable to organize ceremonies in line with their beliefs and traditions, and cause traumas resulting from the incomplete mourning process. When it is considered together with the negative actions expressed in the streets forbidden to leave the streets, burials or for funerals during the period of prohibition to leave the streets; all these inhabitants cause the sensation of being faced with "punishment and othering through the measures" in the society.

9 OBSERVATIONS REGARDING CHILDREN'S CONDITION

This section of the field report focuses on the experiences and incidents children have gone through. According to the data from 2013 TUIK report child population in Cizre is 70.957. After the curfew which had started on 14th August 2015, the number of people forced to flee –therefore number of children- is not known. Although there is not a figure against this, it was stated during the visit that especially since the 19th day of the banning of the road, which was declared for the second time starting on December 14, 2015, many people had to leave the neighborhood they lived in, moved to other neighborhoods and there were too many children among them.

9.1 CHILD DEATHS AND INJURIES

Data from HRFT's human rights violation report during the curfew shows that at least 38 children lost their lives in Cizre between 16th August 2015 and 18th March 2016. Ages of these children varies between 35-days-old baby to 18-years-old. In addition, many people emphasized that children could be amongst unidentified bodies.

The most tangible- problem identified in the interviews was the failure of the immediate removal of children out of the conflict zones and providing treatment.

A witness(father) on this issue: "Our neighbor tried taking his/her child to hospital carrying a white flag yet they opened fire on them too.". He also said that this also happened in any other health issue not only injuries, children couldn't be taken to the hospital.

An accurate data concerning fatality and injured children does not exist!!!! There is no clear information about the current situation, needs and whereabouts of the injured children. Therefore, permanent injuries such as injury may occur. the presence or absence of conditions was not determined during the observation visit.

9.2 WITNESSING DEATHS AND, INJURIES

It was reported that children had witnessed deaths and injuries during the curfew in person.

In interviews made in Nur neighborhood; parents have stated they witnessed the violation of children's right to live –resulting in death or not-. A. who lives in the Nur Neighborhood and has 3 kids:

"I was injured from my shoulder in front of my house. I didn't notice it at first. I realized it when it started to bleed. My kids started screaming when they saw the blood. They were very afraid. I wrapped my shoulder by myself for a long time."

A stated that during the curfew, whoever stepped onto the street was shot. "I tried going to my neighbor who works in the hospital as I couldn't go to the hospital. She/he sutured my wound.

During this period A's children were very anxious and it was hard to find a way to calm them down. A saw a doctor when she got out of Cizre and the doctor said A needs to get surgery. "After what we have lived through I cannot make my kids more anxious. I will not get surgery." she stated.

9.3 ACCESS TO HEALTH

Information on children's right to access health appears in more detail in the health section. Parents expressed that during this process children's regular health check-ups, vaccinations were not done. Also during the interviews, parents stated that they could not bring their children to the hospital during the curfew.

A mother in the Cudi neighborhood; she stated that despite her children being bronchitis and being unable to breathe, she could not take her child to the hospital in any way.

Another mother; stated that her child had swollen tonsils, could not go to the doctor and did not take any medication, and regarding the treatment of the child;

"We managed with circular water. It was sick because our children had to wash in ice water ".

Another mother; in Gaziantep where they were forced to migrate because of the prohibitions, when the child got sick, he told him that he took him to Düztepe Health Center but he did not take care of the

child when he learned that the doctor came from Cizre. No official complaints were made by the family.

9.4 CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH

Information and observation on children's mental health was obtained from one-on-one interviews with teachers and parents.

Overall, every adult stated that children's psychology has been affected negatively by this progress negatively.

S.U., teacher in Cizre, on this issue; "The naughtiest kid in the classroom is not naughty anymore.". M.A., journalist in Cizre, majority of the children he knows does not speak anymore.

Another witness on the matter of children not speaking after the curfew is parents of Mümin Heybet Secondary School. In a parent meeting, a father described the children's condition as "Our children do not talk anymore."

Parents said that children "have a deep fear" and some parents stated that their kids wake up shuddering, have trouble falling asleep, afraid of noises.

Another father, despite all of the houses in his neighborhood was damaged their house was relatively in better condition compared to other houses. Yet they still find it hard to enter their houses. His child does not want to enter the house and was afraid of entering. He said, "Even we are afraid, how can our children not be?"

A father on his 12-year-old daughter: "My daughter cries every night asking where is our house." Another father said that his daughter was mimicking tank and artillery noises despite she was only 2 years old. A mother who has 8-year-old son; "My son is crying at night saying: 'mother there are voices, they are going to kill us'".

Teachers stated their general observations about children in an interview:

- Interruption of future expectation
- Sleeping disorders
- Fear, irritation, acousticophia
- Depression
- Anxiety and distractibility caused by irregular life
- Lack of sleep of 12-13 hours during the clashes, or excess sleep
- Problem of not talking
- Anxiety of "Soldiers arriving"

At the visit date of the mission, on March 6, 2016, it was stated that "unilateral" weapon sounds were heard later in the night, spreading throughout Cizre. Whether or not such weapon sounds are from a mutual conflict or from a one-sided weapon can now be identified by the inhabitants of Cizre; children were very afraid of these voices, "cops are coming" and they were reported to be sleeping all night long.

9.5 CITY AND LIVING SPACES

During the curfew children could not go on to the streets and therefore their day-to-day lives were disrupted.

A 4th grade student:

“They said there was a curfew. Ok, there is a curfew but why do guns and bombs are being shot? I don’t understand that. My mother was angry at me all the time. She told me not to go out. She was mad even when I went out to the yard. I got bored. I wanted to play. I wanted to go to my school. My mother called my teacher, there was no reply. Then we left to the village.”

12-year-old child near Konak neighborhood:

The child stated that he/she lived in Konak neighborhood, never went outside during the curfew as it wasn’t allowed, yet when they tried going out soldiers were firing gas bombs. Searches were made inside and outside of the houses, stores were closed, even the entrance to school’s garden wasn’t allowed. In addition, he/she stated that: “There wasn’t any ditch or conflict in our neighborhood.”

9.6 NUTRITION

During an interview in Nur Neighborhood, a family whose house is destroyed completely said they had serious problems on the issue of accessing the food, getting out of the neighborhoods and arriving to villages. They have handling with what was left in the house but this situation affects children as well. Children stated their worries and fear about the topic time to time.

After the curfew people who went back to their houses faced serious struggles when they returned to their houses. Destruction of houses, electricity and water cuts as well as financial conditions many people were in need of food. About this topic, Rojava Foundation volunteers helped people they have identified in terms of food aid. Barely, people who are in need of food aid was identified; the information of the proportion of children was not included.

9.7 SHELTERING, ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS



Many children’s houses were heavily damaged, demolished or made uninhabitable in no way.

Children who were forced to leave their houses during the curfew had returned to their homes with their parents after the curfew was lifted. Some families are trying to repair these areas and create habitable environment with their children within these damaged and demolished houses. Nevertheless, this damage and

destruction still poses serious danger to children's safety.

Construction waste and rubbles inside houses inside the house poses risk that can lead to physical damage to the children.

In addition, in neighborhoods and on the streets; there are fragments of ruined buildings, ruined walls, overturned polls, large iron pieces, open electrical cables. All of these, again, poses similar danger to children such as cuts, injuries and even deadly risks.

Basements in Cudi Neighborhood -where mass deaths occurred- have become center of attention to both Cudi residents and to external delegations. Children spend a long time around these basements.

Rojava Association volunteer who carries out studies in the neighborhoods stated; children witnessed grief and mourning of people who lost close ones in the basements, they were trying to figure out what was happening.

Basements, poses similar physical danger to children. There are no signs to prevent children from entering the basements.

In Cudi and Nur Neighborhood where interviews were conducted; there are heavily damaged buildings that could collapse at any moment. Children can be near these buildings, under the risk of getting hurt or injured by the parts that may fall from the buildings or by a possible collapse.

Also in the observations, it was confirmed that children turned collapsed buildings into playing grounds.

The committee stated that a group of children carrying pieces of iron they found in the ruins of buildings were seen. When they were asked what they were going to do with these iron pieces, they said they will sell it to a junk dealer.



9.8 CONFLICT'S WASTE, MINES

“Conflict waste” is another issue that can cause environmental risk to children. It is thought that neighborhoods where conflict was intense and other areas of the city contains conflict waste. However, no scanning, preventive or informative study was carried out. Children can wander around the neighborhoods as they like.

Cudi Neighborhood Resident K. expressed his concern;

“There are explosions every day caused by the conflict waste, anything can happen to children at any time.”

A preventive-precautionary plan had not been designed yet.

It was noticed during school visits that Kadiođlu Primary School is very close to Kamişlı border. School being located at the border area and the possibility that border area could contain landmines exposes children to the risks of getting hurt by landmines or losing their lives.

9.9 FORCED DISPLACEMENTS

There is no exact data on the number of displaced children during the curfew. Residents stated that two thirds of people living in Cizre have migrated to other provinces, neighboring villages being in the first place.

D. Family in Nur Neighborhood stated that; after the 19th day of the curfew they left to Çavuşköy in Cizre and stayed in the same house with 5 families, many families arrived at the village after them, therefore population of the village increased dramatically. There were no significant problems with food yet heating and electricity cuts have created serious problems. They also said that they couldn't go to the doctor in this process, couldn't use medicine. Access to health was not possible against children's sickness due to the cold weather.

A.; children have experienced great ambiguity, thus he/she observed some changes in children's behavior. Their 9-year-old son A. asked; “Will something bad happen to us?”, 7-year-old daughter B. had started school and deeply saddened that she cannot continue to her school this year. 13-year-old daughter N. was very concerned about her academic success and was anxious about her studies because she cannot attend school.

9.10 CUSTODY, ARREST AND HUMAN RIGHT VIOLATIONS

During the curfew, two lawyers from Şırnak Bar Association who were living in the district, were interviewed regarding the arrest and detention of the children. On the committee visit; lawyers said they do not have a clear information on the issue, they think there are detainees yet they have not received demand for defense because of the curfew.

9.11 OBSERVATIONS ON PERCEPTION OF CHILDREN AFTER THE CURFEW

Observations were made with children on their perception of the curfew and the things that happened after the curfew, information obtained from teachers and parents:

- Some children are afraid police and some children are in a state of completely fearlessness and brave against special operation police.
- According the information given by the teachers, the requests of the children are increasing. This information is based on statements made by police that they have a desire to fight better to protect their children against the possibility of re-attack.
- A 10-year-old child describes "the soldiers better, the police the worse".
- A child who had to migrate; he stated in writing that he did not want to return to Cizre anymore. "There have been so many incredible things, so painful that we are cold from everything".
- It is observed that the children cannot understand what happened. He tells me that he cut his 14-year-old M. school in the middle of his class and continued his education in Batman, but he never wanted it and did not understand why he lived.
- A 13-year-old girl is also in her statement; "Why are we constantly imprisoned, why our homes were searched, raids were done, my life was meant? What is our difference from our western brothers and sisters? "

10. EDUCATION

Observations about right to education in Cizre was acquired by meetings with Eđitim-Sen⁶ Cizre Representative, Őrnak Eđitim Sen Branch Chairperson, teachers and school managers working in Cizre. Also interviews with parents in M¼min Heybet Secondary School brought light to the issue.

According to Ministry of Education's data 41.127 children are registered to schools in Cizre. 104 educational institution's 47 is primary and secondary school, general secondary education is 40, Vocational and Technical schools is 36. Numbers of teachers working in Cizre is 1298.

Schools were closed in Cizre from 14th December 2015, education had stopped since this date. For the first time after the ban, education was said to begin on 7th March 2016. However, it was observed that this information had not been heard by everyone. In the interviews, some children said that they did not know the opening date of their schools, they haven't received an information on the issue.

Teachers who were interviewed; A week before 14th December 2015, every teacher working in Cizre were informed through text message; "All teachers and managers are taken to the in-service training seminar by the Ministry of Education starting from 14th December 2015."

Interviews made with children in Cizre Science High School on 6th March 2016: "Before our teachers received the text message they said, 'You don't have to come to school anymore, very few students continue.'" Children said, all schools were emptied after teachers said this.

During the interviews; it was observed that teachers were told to leave by text message sent by Ministry of Education before the curfew.

⁶ Eđitim-Sen: Union of Education and Science Workers

10.1 USE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AS HEADQUARTERS



In every interview, it was stated that some schools were being prepared to be used as headquarters before being evacuated. Head of Ahmet El Cizre Primary School's declaration on the issue:

“School was evacuated before the curfew started, official documents were burned, heating stoves were set up in classes, places for snipers were made at the front of school.”

Another example of schools being prepared to be used as headquarters before the curfew is Mümin Heybet Secondary School opposite the District Governor's Office located in the district center. A teacher during the school visit; the school's windows were closed with steel wires a week before the curfew, an additional wall was built on the wall of the school garden to raise the height of the wall and later on it was covered with wires.



The teacher who said that the school was ready to be used as headquarters thinks that it is not used as headquarters yet as conflict haven't spread to the district center.

It was observed that despite the schools reopened, amendments made to the school weren't changed.

Although the school wasn't used as headquarters, the assertions that the schools were used as headquarters during the curfew - which echoed in the social media- were confirmed by our committee.

On March 6, our committee visited some of the educational institutions which were converted to headquarters. Observations according to neighborhoods and schools are as follows

KONAK NEIGHBORHOOD

- **Cizre Multi-Program High School**

It was observed that one day before term started, school was still being used as a headquarter. Entrance to the school was not possible.

- **Hacı Ahmet Aslan Ercan Primary School**



It was seen that the school, which had been used as headquarters during the time of the curfew, was evacuated during the visit. Unfortunately, entrance to the school wasn't possible as all of the doors were closed. In the garden of the school, the sacks used as a shield were seen and the glass and doors were covered with thick steel wires.

- **Cizre Science**

The school building was evacuated in the morning on March 6, 2016, the day before the education re-started. Sacks used as shield were seen on the yard of the school, windows and doors were covered with thick steel wires. During the visit, it was stated that cleaning staff assigned by Ministry of Education had cleaned the school. It was possible to enter the school but observation was only possible at the entrance level.



- School toilets and warehouses were used by law enforcement officers, they were left very messy and dirty.

- Food wastes, garbage cans, empty canned cans, locally laid clothes, some coverings, cloth pieces and empty beer boxes were seen at the storage.

- It has been determined that the school windows were arranged in accordance with the aim of inspecting and observing from the inside.

-Sacks used as shield were also seen inside the school.

- It has also been determined that there are beds in the school where law enforcement officers are believed to be accommodated, and that many used clothes are scattered over the top.

- **Cizre Imam Hatip⁷ High School Dormitory:**

Dormitory was still in use as a headquarter even one day before the start of education. The dormitory could not be entered as it was prohibited.

- **Female & Male Guesthouses:**

Guesthouses also was used as a headquarter even until the day before the start of education. Guesthouses could not be entered as it was prohibited.

YAFES NEIGHBORHOOD

- **Hacı Fattan Kadiođlu Multi-Program High School:**

The school was used as headquarters during the curfew but was evacuated during the visit. However, the school is not ready for the education and the information that school wouldn't be opened was given by the people in school's garden.

CUDI NEIGHBORHOOD

- **Ahmet El Ceziri Primary School:**

Information that school was used as headquarters during the curfew was given by the head of school. Despite law enforcement officers evacuated the school, the school announced that education has started on 7th of March 2016.

- **Şehit Said Atak Primary School:**

It was declared that the school was used as headquarters. The school did not open on the day when education started again.

- **Cizre Technical and Industrial Vocational High School:**

The school was used as headquarters during the curfew and it was announced that it will be used as police station from now on.

10.2 DAMAGED SCHOOLS

Eđitim-Sen's delegate stated that many schools were damaged during the clashes. There isn't a clear information on the issue, damage assessment and repair work of schools were made by MEB (Ministry of National Education) but schools won't be ready until the open date. Despite it was announced that the education will start the next day, most of the schools were not ready, therefore all of the schools won't be opened.

Istiklal Primary School in Cudi neighborhood was hit by bomb and burnt completely. In parents' meeting it was stated that Fatih School, in the same neighborhood, was also burned in a similar way.

⁷ Islamic Divinity High School

10.3 CATCH-UP EDUCATION

MEB (Ministry of National Education) Directorate General of Secondary School published a notice on 19th January 2016. This notice reported there were partial disruptions in education in the curfew implemented places, education is suspended temporarily in these areas and students cannot continue their education. Catch-up education was planned. This catch-up education, directed at 8th and 12th grades, was implemented to be carried out during the half-term break by students being transformed to neighboring provinces.

Eğitim-Sen representative stated in the interviews on catch-up education; maximum 5% of the students were attending this catch-up education in Cizre, a catch-up education wasn't planned for children in grades except 8th and 12th.

Interview made in Nur neighborhood; 14-year-old M. said that most of her/his friends don't go to the catch-up education as they couldn't get permission from their parents.

Interview made with a parent; a mother said that she wanted to send her child to this catch-up education yet her children couldn't attend as an ID is required and they have left it at their house when they rushed out.

A father during the same interview; "After all the things that have happened, how can anyone send their children to another place? Our neighbor's child went to the dormitory, nobody took care of him/her for three days...".

10.4 SCHOOLS TRANSFORMED INTO POLICE STATIONS

Information on the transformation of two schools into police stations in Cudi Neighborhood due to "security purposes" was obtained from the interviews.



According to the information given by Head of İsmail Ebulli Secondary School which was transformed into a police station; the school was evacuated despite it wasn't used as a headquarter and it was declared that the school will be turned into a police station. All of the students enrolled at this school were sent to Mümin Heybet Secondary School located in center of the province. İsmail Ebulli Secondary School had 36 branches in total. It was downgraded into 33 branches as it was hard to merge some of the branches in new school. From now on, Mümin Heybet Secondary School will provide education to its students in the mornings, to İsmail Ebulli Secondary School's students from Cizre neighborhood in the afternoon.

It was indicated during a collective meeting with parents' of Mümin Heybet Secondary School, parents were informed about the issue one day before with text messages sent to their mobile phones.

It was observed that parents are reactive against the issue. Some of the statements of the parents are as follows:

“What is more important; education or police station? Our children won’t come to the new school, it’s too far.”

“Our children need to pass Nusaybin Neighborhood to arrive at this school. How will they pass it, especially at night time?”

“For example, my child goes to this school for 5 years. She/he is saying that she/he won’t get used to it, won’t go there.”

“Our children’s school is neither burnt nor demolished. It wasn’t used as headquarters during the curfew. Why are they transforming into police station now?”

“Our neighborhood will have a police station now. Children are afraid of seeing police, how’s it going to work?”

“The school is safe and sound, in fact it can be re-opened, there is no need for anything. Yet they made it a police station.”

“Our children want their school back.”

“My son never came to this area before. He doesn’t know... How is he going to go to school? I can’t take him. If they provide school bus, how am I going to afford it?”

“My son is saying he won’t go if they move their school.”

“Who went to the school after all these things? None of them, look how many students are there!”

“My neighbor is saying ‘I won’t send my child; how can I send my child to that neighborhood?’”

“Our children’s lives are still under risk. They can die on the roads. Do they want that?”

“Special forces present at that road. How will the children walk past that road when they are this afraid of special forces?”

“We don’t have any money. How am I going to take my child to there every day?”

After Ismail Ebuli Secondary School became police station, primary school next to it wasn’t moved and from now on police station and primary school will remain alongside each other. Parents have negative thoughts against this issue.

A parent: “These are very young kids. Are they going to be next to police officers every day? A lot of things have happened. They are already scared or angry... Do they have a clear conscience about this?”

The school turned into a police station in Cudi neighborhood was a Vocational High School. No information was given to the students and parents about how will the education continue. A parent: “I have 5 children attending this school. Nobody informed us. These are heavy things to process.”

Member of Ismail Ebuli Secondary School’s Parent-Teacher Association stated on what their plans for future: “First we are going to submit a petition to the Ministry of Education and ask for the **annulment** of the police station. If it doesn’t work we will demand free school buses. If that does not work as well, we won’t send our children to the school.”

10.5 CONTINUATION OF EDUCATION

Mümin Heyet Okulu has more than 1000 students yet when the school started reopened on 7th March 2016, only 301 students attended the first day of school. Preschool, with two branches, reported that none of their (40) students came to the preschool.

10.6 CHILDREN'S VIEWS ON THE STATUS OF EDUCATION

A group of children living in Yafes Neighborhood and attending to Hacı Fattan Kadioğlu Multi-Programmed Anatolian High School were interviewed.

A 13-year-old's statement;

“My school was used as headquarters. Soldiers were throwing mortars from here. We couldn't see our teachers. Undercover policeman is walking around the neighborhood. Our school will be transformed into a police station.”

2 out of 5-6 children out on the yard of Cizre Science High School -used as a headquarter- have agreed to be interviewed. Children aged between 9 and 10 said that they live in Konak Neighborhood and were attending this school before the curfew. They stated that the school was emptied one week before the curfew, they haven't been to school in 3 months and their education was interrupted.

Their views on compensation education was asked; they said they were only given to 8th and 12th grades and therefore they couldn't attend these education programs. Children did not know when will the school be reopened. “We didn't go out on the streets, we did not hear from the neighborhoods. We were worried and curious. We heard some children were dead.”



After the curfew, children wanted to play in their school's yard yet a security personal (a guy named Mustafa from Cizre) did not allow this and said that playing was forbidden.

Children said;

“We still sneak into the school's yard. We play with ball. We run away when security comes.”

Same children said that during the curfew, police entered their school with “hedgehog vehicle” –type of armed vehicle. They also said that they have 30 friends in their classroom and they want school to be reopened immediately and continue their education.

After the interview, they continued giving statements and added;

“Police officers were showing the ice-cream and candies they have stolen from the supermarkets and

saying they will give them to us only if we say, ‘Filthy PKK’. We wanted them. They flipped us out, made fun of us.”

11. STATUS REPORT ON HEALTH

Research carried out by members of TTB and SES, State Hospital in the district, 2 private health institutions, 8 Family Health Center, District Community Health Center, Tuberculosis Control Dispensary and City Public Healthcare Center.

- State Hospital’s 3rd floor- with in-room service was being used by security forces; writings saying that entrance to 3rd floor was forbidden were hung on elevator and stair entrances, security forces were walking around in the hospital with guns in their hands.
- Only emergency polyclinic was in use during the curfew, sick and injured arrived at the hospital by ambulances.
- Announcement of the curfew was made before its implementation so in-patients were sent to other cities, obstetrics clinic was open during the curfew; polyclinic and service couldn’t be provided.
- Healthcare staff stayed at the hospitals during the curfew as majority of the staff’s houses were damaged or demolished.
- 2 private health became unusable, especially Private Cizre Medical Centre was demolished completely, medical equipment was broken down.
- Bişeng Healthcare Medical Centre, located in Cizre’s internal parts and belonging to Cizre Municipality, couldn’t provide service during the curfew.
- 8 Family Health Center in Cizre were closed from 14th December 2015 due to the curfew, especially ASM (Anatolian Health Center) were damaged, became impracticable, computers with patients’ records were damaged and some of them were missing.
- Pharmacies in the neighborhood, particularly in Nur and Sur Neighborhood, are seriously damaged.

Research carried out by members of TTB and SES have been turned into a separate report. To access this report: <http://www.ttb.org.tr/index.php/Haberler/cizre-6031.html>

12. DECLARATION OF DISASTER AREA/ COLLECTIVE EXPROPRIATION

On 6th March 2016 when the committee was in Cizre, Şırnak province published Council of Ministers’ decision of declaration of 8 neighborhoods in Silopi as dangerous on Official Gazette.

Decided by Council of Ministers on 16/02/2016 within the declaration of areas Şırnak Province, Silopi Province, Barbaros, Başak, Cudi, Karşıyaka, Şehit Harun Boy, Nuh, Yenişehir and Yeşiltepe neighborhoods and attached sketch no. 1526 borders and coordinates as risky areas; Ministry of Environment and Urbanizations’ article on 16/02/2016 no. 1526, according to Transformation of Areas Under Disaster Risk Law no.6306.

Law mentioned on Council of Ministers’ decision, no.6306 Transformation of Areas Under Disaster Risk Law was published on 16th May 2012. 1st matter of the objective of the Law’s “areas under disaster risk law and lands, properties where these risky buildings.

13. GENERAL RESULT & PROPOSITIONS

It is impossible for justice to be established when there is no social consensus, no legal regimes and no guarantees. In the process; national and/or international law violations, violation of human rights and humanitarian law, loss of evidence, even in the situations with time constraints the principle that the basic rules, practices and scientific methods of research and examination should not abandoned have not been respected.

With the curfew; an effective and independent investigation must be conducted in order to reveal how each death takes place in places where the communication with the outside world is cut/prevented, to determine whether it is the "last resort" to use the deadly power, and to determine the responsibilities, through the law of leaving the street.

It is essential that the investigations are conducted objectively and scientifically, explicit to experts and participatory parties in cases where there are suspicions about deaths in terms of human rights violations, torture, political killings. The way to investigate death in the presence of such allegations must be carried out according to the "Minnesota Autopsy Protocol", a fundamental document of the UN. The legislation and practices in Turkey also require that investigations and examinations related to death be carried out according to the "Minnesota Autopsy Protocol". However, it is known that the "Minnesota Autopsy Protocol" was not followed in the period beginning with the curfew in Cizre and the applications on this issue remained unanswered.

In addition, the ECHR emphasizes in its Jordan decision⁸ that the fundamental framework of "... the investigative authorities must act actively, be an independent investigator, collect all the documents, information, letters and reports relevant to the case, be promptly acted and proceed at reasonable speed, the public trial as an investigation and prosecution process must be open ... "principles have not been applied.

After the traumas in which the societies go through; they need sincere and realistic steps and emotions that will strengthen the sense of justice, provide the wounding and repair of the wounds. Society needs mechanisms to bring the truth after the events that happen with the aim of punishing crimes and criminals, and satisfying justice sentiment. Strengthening the sense of justice; not only the judicial processes but also the existence of the people who live in the process, the language established and used, the trauma of living and the awareness of pain, sincerity, authenticity and most importantly the effort to reach the truth. Truth coming into existence makes it possible for the establishment of justice and the moral satisfaction of the victim's relatives, the reunion of society and the reconstruction of social life. The involvement of relatives of the deceased / killed persons and independent experts in the process is essential for the state to conduct effective investigations and research. The repair process begins with open research and examination of the participation and supervision of scientific, objective, independent experts.

The fact that neighborhoods and basements that are the subject of this observation report are kept as a crime scene as long as independent and effective investigation principles are fulfilled are essential in terms of revealing the truth. Disaster area announcements and rapid expropriation processes may lead to the removal of the evidence and the concealment of the truth, which may lead to new infringements which cannot be compensated.

⁸ AİHM: Jordan/Birleşik Krallık Kararı (Başvuru no: 24746/94; Karar: 4.5.2001), para (102-109)