2015-2016 DESTROYED CITIES REPORT

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IDIL SIRNAK

CIZRE

YÜKSEKOVA

SILOPI

Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects

NUSAYBIN

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03-05

The people who have not any childhood memories about a city, torture the city

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Jnion of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects



PREFACE

One of the most important breaking points in the process wherein the Presidential government system was established in our country following the abolishing of parliamentary democratic regime, was the atmosphere of violence and chaos that the country has undergone following the Parliamentary General Elections on June 7, 2015. Following the elections, the Justice and Development Party, which is in power, lost its capacity to establish government on its own, and caused many upsides and downs in the political and social life as a result of policies that it has put into practice. While President Erdogan did not give the authority to establish government to the chairpersons of the opposition parties and lead to country to reelections, various events of crime started to emerge overall the country.

After a short while following the elections, it was announced that the "Resolution Process", which had been carried out since 2013, was ended and comprehensive military operations were launched within and outside the territories of our country. Hundreds of people lost their lives in the bombed attacks in city centers, meetings, airports, stadium exits and tourism regions. People became unable to walk on the streets and be present in crowded areas.

While such a climate of fear was prevailing overall the country, a more intense scene of violence emerged particularly in our South East Anatolia region. Clashes that started after the ending of the resolution process, lead the daily lives in some city centers impossible. Extensive migration movements, intense clashes and great devastations started in cities which were announced as "Special Security Zone" and "Temporary Military Zone". Following the clashes where many people lost their lives, comprehensive expropriations have taken place in order to keep these areas under security.

In this report prepared by TMMOB Diyarbakir Provincial Coordination Board, an inventory is prepared in relation to the demolition that took place in Cizre, İdil, Nusaybin, Silopi, Sur, Şırnak and Yüksekova cities where clashes and destruction took place intensely between 2015–2017. We thank all of our colleagues who demonstrated their efforts for the preparation of such a comprehensive and clarifying report under hard conditions where even entrance to the neighborhoods where destruction has taken place was impossible.

Although it is possible to determine the demolished houses, destroyed buildings and damaged historical structures, it is impossible to describe the grief that people living in those places experienced in this process. With our wishes of peace and brotherhood, hoping that our country never experiences such a great grief and sadness again...



"I have seen nightmares, but you made them come true..." Kafka

THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOT ANY CHILDHOOD MEMORIES ABOUT A CITY, TORTURE THE CITY

Cities are expressed with the social and community developments that have taken place in the historical process, as well as the special and memorial formations that occur in parallel. These formations have enabled the creation and development of the urban identity in line with the collective values in the spaces. In other words, city identity means the uniqueness of that city. The cities could be distinguished from each other by the reflection of the cultural color of the society to places and to the city. Thus the cities are recognized with different identities.

Developments that take place over time in the historical social processes are reflected to architectural structures and places, creating a chronological memory. These urban memorial spaces that are formed are an important factor on how the information is represented, through which stages it has passed together with social developments, and what sort of a trace it has left, and on creating the social memory of that period. Cities are both the spatial production areas of collective memory, and also the spatial/ physical reflections of social relations.

However, it should not be forgotten that removing the spatial traces on a geography will be not be sufficient to hide what had happened on that geography. Because, even the very existence of the geographical condition could remain as a witness and evidence of that has happened. The history is full of these examples. In particular, cities which had been demolished by Mongol attacks are still in the memories. What the Mongol governor Hulaghu had done formed a deep memory in the society in Iran, Iraq, Caucasia and Anatolia. Based on these, it should be known that social memory could create a stronger memory together with the spaces.

As it is well known, our cities have experienced significant devastation with the city battles that took place in our urban areas at the end of 2015 and the beginning of 2016. However, the dimension of the destruction was not this high, namely the destruction could have been minimized by proportional interventions in many cities where the clashes have taken place. However, the government has opted to engage in a mass destruction in these cities, namely this lead to significant demolishing. With the big destruction that was carried out by government following the clashes, it was targeted to delete the memory that we have mentioned above.

By the help of damage assessment commissions that we as TMMOB Diyarbakir Provincial Coordination Board have established, we have revealed the real dimension of the destruction as a result of the field study we have carried out under the responsibility we had towards the community and history, with a professional ethical approach towards the destructed cities. We encountered significant challenges with our members while carrying out the field works. Sometimes our entrance to these cities were banned, sometimes we were arrested, and sometimes we were left outside the city by the security forces. In this report that we have prepared, we aim at presenting a reliable technical analysis to the public within the framework of the damage assessment reports that we have prepared, and to document this destruction with judicial evidences.

It is well known that, parallel to the destruction processes, the government has carried out policies to earn income from the opportunity created by the tensions in the region, and that thousands of houses were destroyed and many deaths occurred in Şırnak/MERKEZ, Şırnak/CİZRE, Şırnak/SİLOPİ, Şırnak/İDİL, Mardin/NUSAYBİN, Hakkan/YÜKSEKOVA and Diyarbakır/SUR district, where the curfew is still in force.



These results have been extensively covered in our report. Besides, since the damages which occurred as a result of clashes that took place for some period in such districts as Divarbakır/SİLVAN. Mardin/DERİK. Mardin/DARGECİT and Mus/VARTO were repaired by the local administrations of that period and since extensive destructions did not take place in the cities, these were not covered by this report. Since the destructions in these cities differ in terms of content, it was necessary to make different assessments according to the cities while preparing the report. For example, while almost half of the has been destroyed in Sur, Sirnak center and Nusaybin, certain neighborhoods were destroyed in Yuksekova and the buildings were partially damaged in some neiahborhoods. The de facto prohibition which came into force in 6(six) neighborhoods of Sur district where the clashed occurred, is still ongoing. Besides, despite the fact that the neighborhoods Ali Pasa and Lale Bey are the ones where no clash has occurred. they were considered within the scope of urban transformation and all of the neighborhoods were destructed, and the entrance of public to this region was prohibited. The cities were totally destroyed during the city wars period. The fact that the target was not the urban spaces could be seen from the facts that the dead were dragged on the roads, their naked bodies were exhibited, and on the other hand people kept their dead in their refrigerators since they could not bury them, this imposing a trauma on people and assimilating the community.

What we see in this whole process that we have experienced is that the community memory and the urban identity were tried to be disposed of as the basic objective. and it was aimed at creating a city devoid of any memory with special interventions. Together with this, it could also be seen that there was a great insistence for earning profit from the cities. This understanding where profit is at the center, the registered structures in Sur district were marked, and after that these structures were destroyed in a so called unintentional manner. For that reason, it is considered that there places could be destroyed, purchased and sold without respecting any rules, exchanged between people, and reconstructed again. Besides, the statement of the then Prime Minister that "We will turn Sur into Toledo" is not a random word. In fact it was emphasized with this statement that the cultural heritage will receive its share from this destruction and this will be the source of urban profit generation. Urban transformation does not comprise only destructions and constructions; what is tried to be done here is to destroy the social memory. By forcefully destroying their villages and forcing people to migrate, the memories of the villages that are burned are tried to be deleted with these destructions.

Not only the cities, but also our memories were tried to be disappeared, and a society with no memory is intended to be created. It is well known that what destroyed these cities is not a natural disaster. It should not be forgotten that abolishing the space, which is the body of the collective memory, will have significant impacts on the cultural structure of the society in which it is placed together with its own physical pattern. A significant part of these cities could have been demolished. It is necessary to resist in order to protect the memory in a memoryless society. By recording all what has happened, it is possible to create an urban memory. We will not be the only ones to do this, the history will also record this and the future generations will not forget the cruelty these cities face with.

We would like to extend our thanks to the members of TMMOB Destructed Cities Commission, Map Engineer Ramazan AKKOC, Architect Herdem DOGRUL, Urban Planner Fatih TEKIN as well as Diyarbakir IKK Secretary–Cochairman of Chamber of Mineral Engineers Dogan HATUN, Cochairman of Chamber of Agricultural Engineer Abdussamed UCAMAN, Cochairman of Chamber of Architects Serefhan AYDIN, Cochairman of Chamber of Electrical Engineer Mehmet ORAK, all of whom demonstrated their efforts in the preparation of this report, as well as all of our colleagues who demonstrated their labor in "damage assessment studies".

TMMOB DIYARBAKIR PROVINCIAL COORDINATION BOARD





Forgetting is a betrayal.

I am the guardian of the walnut tree, I am the guardian of the tandouri of my beautiful mom... I am here.





CIZRE

Cizre district, a part of Sirnak district, which is located on 37019' North latitude and 42011' East longitude, is a well known residential area with its historical past. It is an important region of trade as it is close to the border gate. It comprises 10 neighborhoods and 31 villages. Cizre district, a part of Sirnak district, which is located on 37019' North latitude and 42011' East longitude, is a well known residential area with its historical past. It is an important region of trade as it is close to the border gate. It comprises 10 neighborhoods and 31 villages.

It was seen in the research conducted by the destroyed cities commission that the destruction concentrated on 4 neighborhoods.

Curfew was promulgated for five times in total in Cizre, and the last one was promulgated on December 14, 2015. The prohibition which was promulgated on December 14, was partially removed on March 2, 2016, after 79 days. During this process of the final blockage which continued uninterruptedly for 79 days, it was not possible to reach to the district, receive healthy information and make onsite assessments, as in the case of other cities. The number of those who lost their lives during the blockade in Cizre could not be clearly identified since most of the bodies could not be identified, and that the corps were buried in different provinces and without making any identification. The number of bodies determined was 251, and the number estimated in total is above 280. The number of bodies which were removed from 2 basements, which were called as the basements of atrocity, is 167. Of these funeral, 41 are children and 22 are women. 79 of these bodies could not be identified. It was determined that more than 150 bodies were burnt. Aziz Yural, a health professional in Cizre public hospital, lost his life after being shot at the head while he wanted to grab a woman who was injured by a shot on the street.



3. Basement of Ferocity



Number of bodies removed from the basement floors of three buildings: 167 First basement:Cudi `Neighborhood, Bostancı Sokak, No:23. Second Basement:Cudi `Neighborhood, Narin Sokak, No:14. Third Basement:Sur Neighb., Akdeniz Sok., No:16.

Adrese Dayalı Nüfus Kayıt Sistemi'ne göre ilçe nüfusunun 2015 yılında 131.816 olarak bildirilmektedir., Yasak başladıktan sonra yaklaşık 110.000 insanın yerinden olduğu ve ilçedeki nüfusun 20.000'lere gerilediği görülmektedir. Özellikle son sokağa çıkma yasağının başladığı 14 Aralık 2015 tarihinden sonraki 20. günden itibaren ilçeden zo-runlu göç hız kazanmıştır.



In the damage assessment study carried out by TMMOB and GABB (South East Anatolia Municipalities Union) immediately following the blockade, it was seen that the number of heavily damaged buildings in Cudi Neighborhood is high.





It was further seen that these structures were shot with heavy weapons, and as a result of the bombing by tanks located on the hills overlooking Cizre city center (on Ask Hill overlooking Nur Neighborhood, Sahin Hill overlooking Sur Neighborhood, Caferi Sadik Hill overlooking Cudi Neighborhood, and Hospital Hill overlooking Yafes Hill), these locations became inhabitable, or destroyed totally.



It was also determined that many houses which were not damaged by the security forces were put on fire and became unusable. In the explanation of GABB relation to the report, it was disclosed that 1200 structures were heavily damaged and 10 thousand structures were damaged.



8



In the scene that was witnessed during the assessment conducted in the district, it was seen that the elements that cover the daily needs such as water depots, air conditions, energy transmission lines were targeted in order to force the district population to migrate, and it was not possible for the population living in the district to reach to basic needs such as water, food etc.Also sexist, racist phrases where written in the neighborhoods where the clashed had taken place.





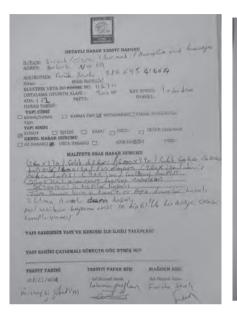








Another issue which the citizens have declared as part of our interviews during damage assessment was that their jewelries were stolen from their houses.



 ADDRESS GRANK ALAMAN
 CARANA LAMA NACHARANA

 ADDRESS FRANK ALAMAN
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Whereas it was not possible to receive healthy information from the district during the blockade period, damage assessment by the teams who arrived at the district following the blockade and status reporting were carried out despite many challenges. In particular, the oppressive attitude of the security forces towards the teams which assess damage in the district is among the main difficulties experienced. Some

of our friends were detained from the field of work without any arrest processes with armored vehicles

twice on the same day, and some of our TMMOB member colleagues who came from outside the district for damage assessment were take out of the buses before entering into the field of work and taken outside the district with armored vehicles (Cizre – Idil highway).



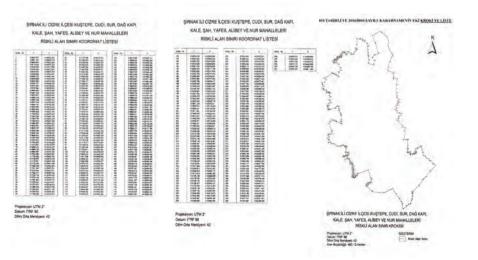
Upon the issuance of risky area decision by the Cabinet of Ministers on 30.05.2016 for Cizre district, Kustepe, Cudi, Sur, Dag Kapi, Kale, Sah, Yafes, Alibey and Nur neighborhoods by indicating the borders and lists, the demolitions started.



Karar Sayisi : 2016/8860

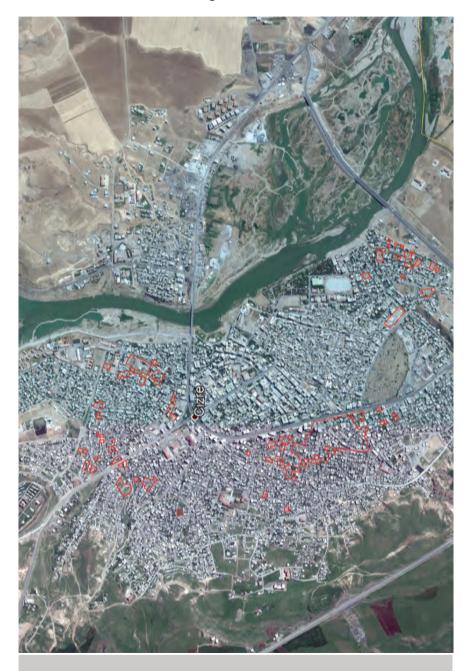
Şirmak İli, Cizze İlçesi, Kuştepe, Cudi, Sur, Dağ Kapı, Kale, Şah, Yafes, Alibey ve Nur mahalleleri içeritinde halunan ve deli kroki ile linade anar ve koordinatarı gösterilen alanın riskil alan ilan silinasi (Serev ve Şahrilli Bikalanığınan 205/2016 raihli ve 6468 uşul yazan Bizerine, 5066 sayılı Afet Riski Almalatı Alanların Döngötrülmesi Hakkında Kanumu 2 nei ve ek li mei mödelerine göre, Bakanlar Karulı'nın 205/2016 raihlinde karıntşatırılınmaştır.

	Recep Tayyip ERDOGAN CUMHURBAŞKANI		
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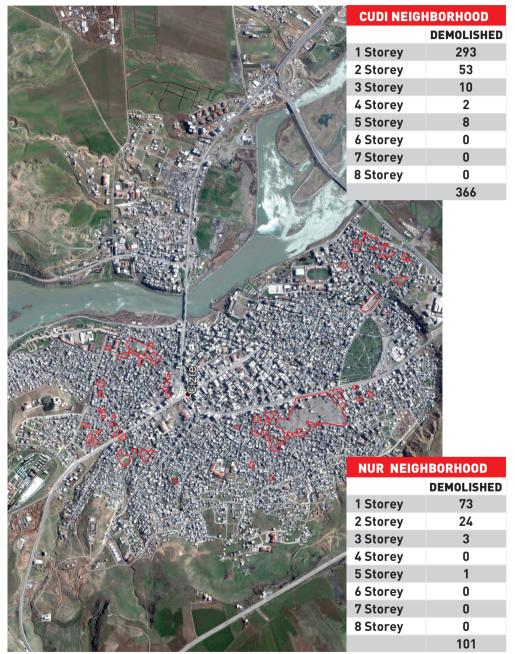


AREAS WHERE DEMOLITION HAS TAKEN PLACE Satellite image dated 19.04.2015





Satellite image dated 05.03.2017





AREAS WHERE DEMOLITION HAS TAKEN PLACE Satellite image dated 24.09.2018

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SATELLITE IMAGE DATED 24.09.2018 Şırnak / CİZRE

Cizre

IMAGE Borders of Destruction





İDİL

Sırnak Province Idil District center comprises 6 neighborhoods

As it is known, the curfew which was promulgated in the Idil district from 23:00 of February 16, 2016, continued uninterruptedly until 04:30 on March 31, 2016. This period of blockade, which continued for 43 days, was partially abolished on March 31. 2016 with the announcement by Sirnak Governor's Office to remain in effect between 21:30 in the evening and 04:30 in the morning. It was announced on 10.04.2017 by Sirnak Governor's Office that the curfew was totally abolished. The curfew was in force on Dirsekli village, which is located at a point that overlooks Idil. as well as in the whole district center

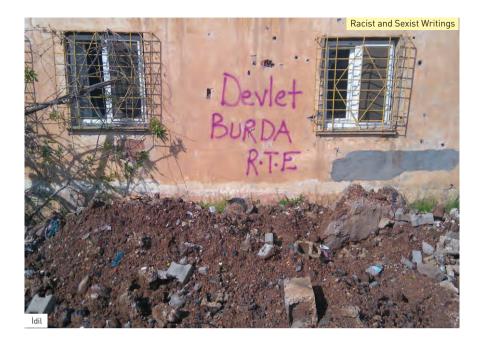
During this period, 24 civilians lost their lives, of which 7 were children and 2 were women, to

the extent it could be determined.

During the curfew, the clashes took place in Yeni Neighborhood and Turgut Ozal Neighborhood where the trenches and barricades were placed. It was learned during the damage assessment works from the district public that 80 % of the district population, which was 26.511 according to 2015 population data, were forced to migrate to neighboring villages and districts. It was not possible to receive healthy information from the district and conduct on site assessment during the curfew that continued for a period of more than 43 days. Immediately following the end of the operations, the destruction works started to take place as in the case of other districts, and it was seen in particular that almost all of Turgut Ozal Neighborhood was demolished.







The demolition works were followed by the risky area decision taken by the Cabinet of Ministers on 30.05.2016 covering Aşağı, Yukarı, Atakent, Yenimahalle and Turgut Özal neighborhoods (336,1 hectares). As it could be seen in all cities where the clashes have taken place, the government bodies first destructed in violation of the procedures, after which relevant decisions were taken.

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AREAS WHERE DEMOLITION HAS TAKEN PLACE Satellite image dated 19.04.2015





AREAS WHERE DEMOLITION HAS TAKEN PLACE Satellite image dated 28.05.2016





AREAS WHERE DEMOLITION HAS TAKEN PLACE Satellite image dated 06.10.2016

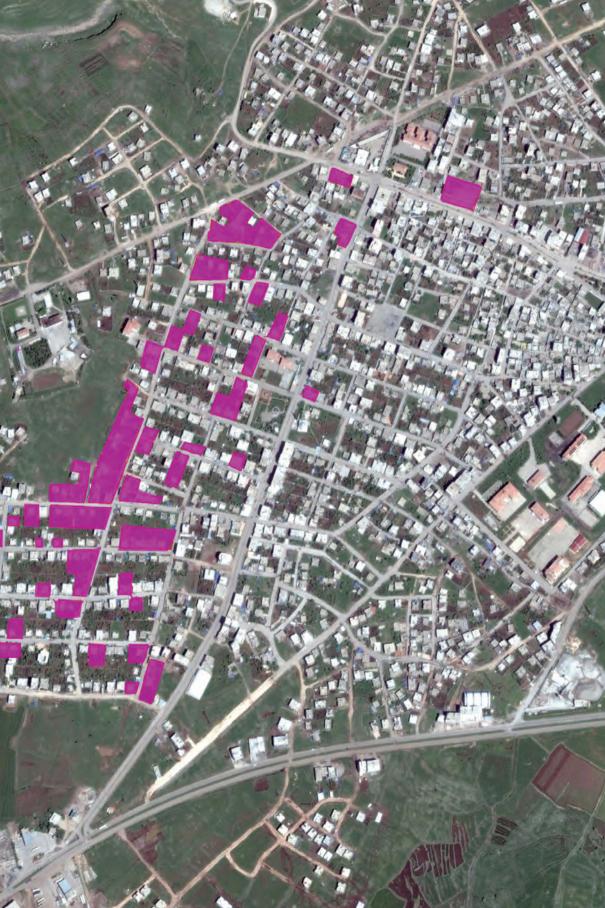


Satellite image dated 19.04.2015 Şırnak/İDİL

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IMAGE Borders of Destruction





NUSAYBİN

Nusaybin district center comprises 8 neighborhoods.

The curfews here were applied for 6 days in the Girmeli, Kayadibi, Tepeüstü, Eskihisar neighborhoods of Mardin between October, 1 2015 and October 6, 2015. Curfews continued for two days in Abdulkadir pasa. First. Yenisehir neighborhoods of Nusaybin district of Mardin between October 9, 2015 and October 10. 2015. The curfew took place for 14 days in Abdulkadir pasa, Fırat, Dicle, Yenişehir; Yenituran, Yeşilkent, Mor Yakup, Zevnelabidin, Kısla, 8 Mart, Gırnavas, Devrim, Selahaddin Eyyubi, İpekyolu, Barış neighborhoods of Nusaybin district of Mardin between 13 November 2015 and 26 November 2015. The curfew continued for 4 days in Abdülkadirpaşa, Fırat, Dicle, Yenişehir and Yenituran neighborhoods of Nusaybin districts of Mardin between 29 November 2015 and 3 December 2015. The curfew continued for 4 days in Abdülkadirpaşa, Fırat, Dicle, Yenisehir and Yenituran neighborhoods of Nusavbin districts of Mardin between 6 December 2015 and 9 December 2015. The curfew that was promulgated in the same neighborhoods on 14 December 2015 was temporarily abolished between 09:00 and 16:00 on 18 December 2015, and it continued afterwards and extended to cover the whole district center as of 10:00 on 21 December 2015 and it was eventually abolished on 24 December 2015. In this period which we could

call as the first ban period, the curfew was announced for 5 times at intervals. and 18 civilians lost their lives of which 2 were women and 1 was child. The curfew that was announced on 14 March 2016 covering 16 neighborhoods continued uninterruptedly until 25 July 2016. On 25 July 2016, it was temporarily abolished between 21:00 - 05:00 in 10 neighborhoods of the district (Yeni Turan `Neighborhood, Yeşil Kent `Neighborhood, Mor Yakup `Neighborhood, 8 Mart `Neighborhood, Girnavas `Neighborhood, Devrim `Neighborhood, Selahaddin Eyyubi `Neighborhood, Çatalözü `Neighborhood, İpekyolu `Neighborhood and Barış `Neighborhood).It continued until 21 April 2018 in 6 neighborhoods (Firat `Neighborhood, Dicle `Neighborhood, Yenisehir `Neighborhood, Abdulkadir pasa `Neighborhood, Zeynel Abidin `Neighborhood ile Kışla `Neighborhood). As in the case of other cities, it was not possible to receive healthy information from and make on site assessments in the district during the blockage period in Nusavbin.lt was determined that a population of more than 45 thousand was displaced in the district, which had a population of 113.594 according to 2015 census data, and that these people were forced to migrate to neighboring districts and villages.





Following the explanation made by Mardin Governor's Office on 3 June 2016 to the effect that the operations are over, the destruction works were launched in the district and the process of erasing a significant part of the district from the map has started without making any damage assessment and situation analysis on the field. These destruction works that have been carried out continued during and following the clash process without relying on any technical assessment, the right to shelter of the district population was seized and the district population was subjected to forced migration. Conditions for the return of the population who migrated mainly to Artuklu, Kiziltepe and Midyat districts of Mardin, could not yet been secured.









Following the start of destruction works, risky area decision was taken by the Cabinet of Ministers on 7 September 2016 in relation to the area of 765,61 hectares.

It was seen that the structures built by TOKI in the district were not in harmony with the urban patterns, damaged and destroyed the living culture and neighboring relations of the district public, and also that these were exposed to significant risks in terms of building technique. During the construction of these structures which were tried to be built with rush, it was determined that the rules of science and art were ignored for the sake of profit purposes of organizations and institutions in charge, and that these structures constituted hazards in static terms.



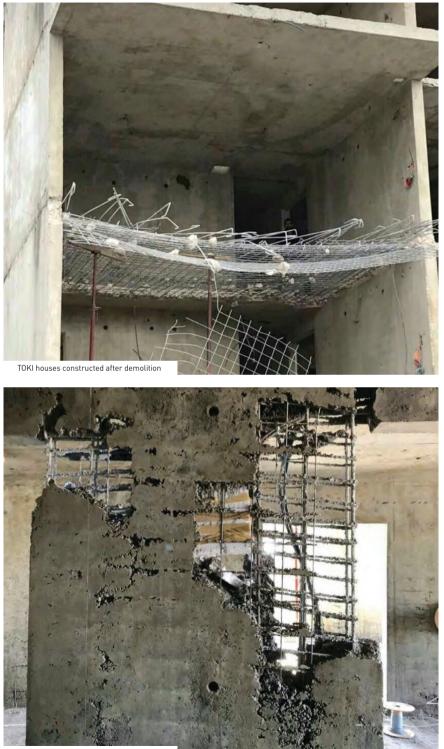






Mardin/NUSAYBİN





TOKI houses constructed after demolition







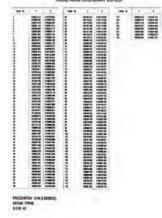
Karar Sayisi : 2016/9141

Mardin Ili, Nusaybin İlçesinde bulunan ve ekli kroki ile listede sınır ve koordinatları gösterilen alanın riskli alan ilan edilmesi; Çevre ve Şehireilik Bakanlığının 5/9/2016 tarihli ve 10952 sayılı yazısı üzerine, 6306 sayılı Afet Riski Alundaki Alanların Dönüştürülmesi Hakkında Kanunun 2 nci ve ek 1 inci maddelerine göre, Bakanlar Kurulu'nca 7/9/2016 tarihinde kararlaştırılmıştır.



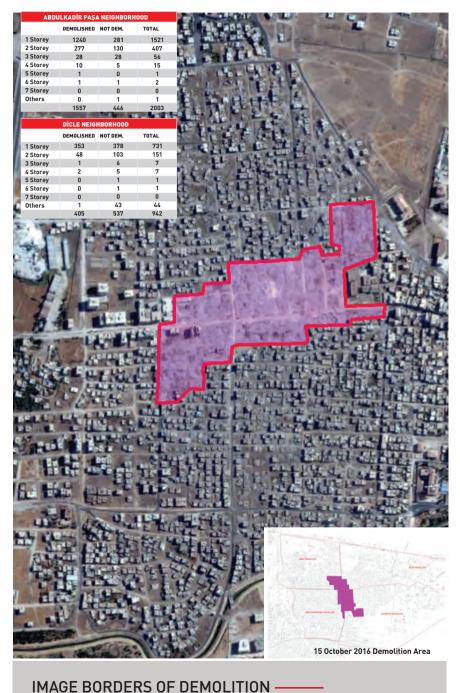


ILKADİRPAŞA AKÇATARLA BAYCEBAŞI ÇATAL ÖZÜ ÇELİKININT Kışla yakınığı yenitiyaan yıldırım mahallırını Riski alan sanr yakığı MARDIN ILI, NUSAYBIN ILÇESI ABDÜLKADİRPAŞA, AKÇATARLA BAHÇEBAŞI ÇATAL QOÜ, ÇELİKYURT Kışıla yakırıkoy, yebituraa yılıdırımı Mahalleleri Rişkil alan koordinat Listesi



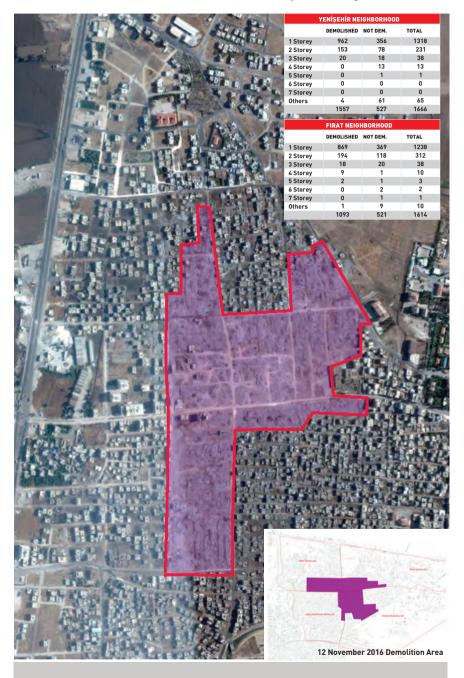


Dicle, Fırat, Yenişehir and Abdulkadirpaşa Neighborhoods



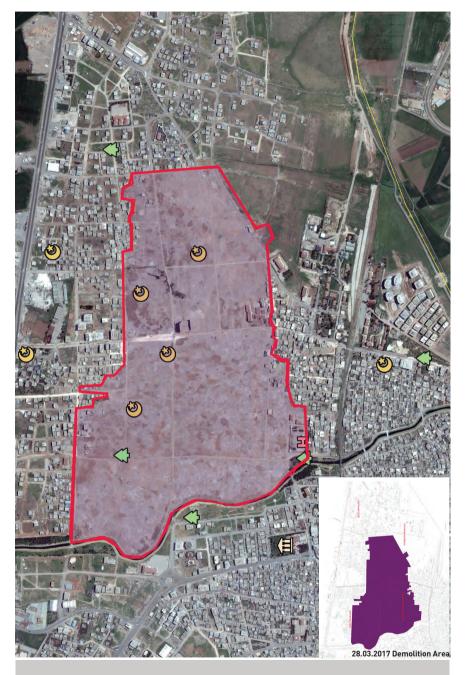


Dicle, Fırat, Yenişehir and Abdulkadirpaşa Neighborhoods



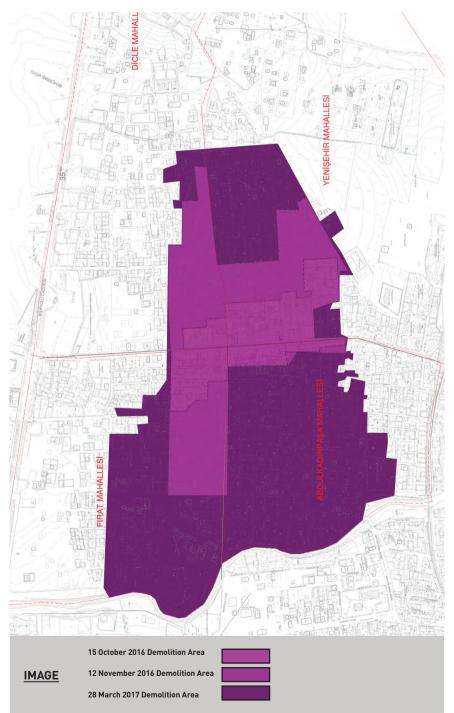


Dicle, Fırat, Yenişehir and Abdulkadirpaşa Neighborhoods





Dicle, Fırat, Yenişehir and Abdulkadirpaşa Neighborhoods





Kışla and Zeynelabidin Neighborhoods

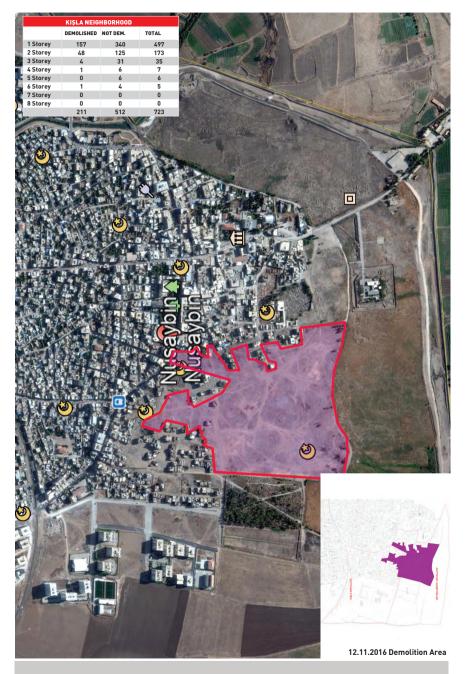


IMAGE BORDERS OF DEMOLITION -



Kışla and Zeynelabidin Neighborhoods

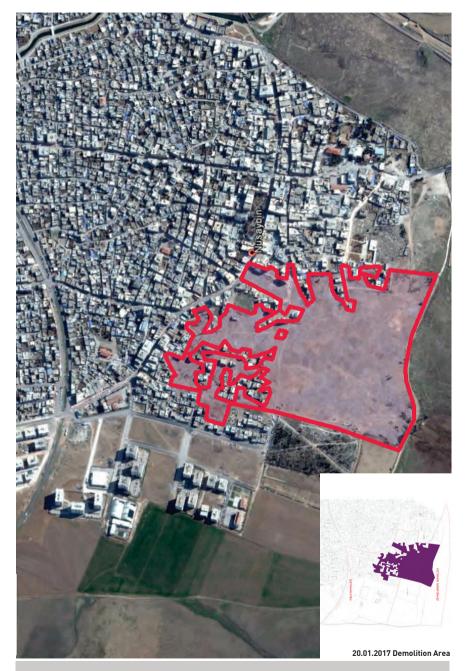


IMAGE BORDERS OF DEMOLITION -

Satellite image dated 20.01.2017 Mardin/NUSAYBIN

> 15 October 2016 Demolition Area 12 November 2016 Demolition Area 28 March 2017 Demolition Area 20 January 2017 Demolition Area

Nusaybin

1

1

GENERAL STATUS				
	DEMOLISHED	NOT DEM.	TOTAL	
1 Storey	4166	1796	5962	
2 Storey	796	565	1361	
3 Storey	77	116	193	
4 Storey	22	36	58	
5 Storey	4	12	16	
6 Storey	1	9	10	
7 Storey	0	0	0	
8 Storey	6	114	120	
	5072	2648	7720	

	NE	IGHBOKHOOD	AREAS	
5	KISLA NEIGHBORHOOD	53,80 HA	DEMOLISHED AREA	=5,18 HA
3	ZEYNELABIDIN NEIGH.	62,95 HA	DEMOLISHED AREA	=16,37 HA
ł	DICLE NEIGH.	109,70 HA	DEMOLISHED AREA	=10,82 HA
6	FIRAT NEIGH.	63,47 HA	DEMOLISHED AREA	=31,49 HA
ł	YENIŞEHIR NEIGH.	138,02 HA	DEMOLISHED AREA	=26,12 HA
1	A. KADIR PAŞA NEIGH.	47,34 HA	DEMOLISHED AREA	=35,69 HA
a		125.67 HA		



SILOPI

Silopi district of Sirnak province comprises a total of 9 neighborhoods. The curfew which was announced from 23:00 on 14 December 2015, continued uninterruptedly until Monday, 19 January 2016. This blockade period, which continued for 37 days, was partially abolished by the announcement made by Sirnak Governor's Office to remain in effect between 18:00 – 05:00 on 19 January 2016. During this period, 29 citizens lost their lives. It was determined that during the ban period, people could not cover their basic needs, that dead human bodies were left on streets for days (Taybet Inan, 57), that children lost their lives as a result of heavy weapons used by security forces (Reşit Eren(17), Axîn Kanat(16), M.Mete Kutluk(11)), and the injured lost their lives since they could not reach the possibility of being treated.



It is estimated that 11 thousand people were displaced during the blockade period in the district, which had a population of 101.605 according to the address based population registry system in 2015.



Şırnak/SİLOPİ



During and after the blockade, it was not possible to reach the district, to get healthy information and to make on site assessments. The demolishing works that were launched immediately after the clashes in the district, increased the dimension of the destruction and the evidences were faded out.





Şırnak/SİLOPİ



It was seen that the risky area decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 16 February 2016 covering Barbaros, Başak, Cudi, Karşıyaka, Şehit Harun Boy, Nuh, Yenişehir and Yeşiltepe `Neighborhoods (404.07 hectares) were taken following the demolition works. Following this, it was intended to evacuate the whole Silopi district with the urgent expropriation decision taken on 21 March 2016.

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21/3/2016 TARİHLİ VE 2016/8662 SAYILI KARARNAMENİN EKİ LİSTE

SIRA NO		ABA NO	FABSEL NO
1	BARHAROS	249	1.2.3.4.3.6.7.8.9.10
2	BARHABOS	260	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 4, 9, 16, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 26, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 36, 31, 12, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38
3	BARBAROS	284	2
	BARBAROS	262	
5	RARBAROS	264	1
	BARRAROS	265	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 74
7	BARBARIS	266	1.2.1.4.5.6.7
8	BARBAROS.	267	1,1,4
	BARBAROS	268	
10	BARBAROS	269	1.3.1
18	RARBAROS	270	421
12	BARBAROS	278	1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8
13	BARBAROS	287	1,2,3,4
14	BARBAROS.	288	1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8
15	BARBAROS	239	1.2.4.5
16	BARBAROS	290	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 12
12	BARBAROS	291	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 20, 21
18	BARBAROS	292	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
	BARBABOS	293	1,2,3,4,5
28	BARBAROS	244	1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
73	BARBAROS	295	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
22	BARBAROS	214	1214561
22 21	BARBAROS	297	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20
24	HARMAROS	218	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,16,11,12,13,14,15
28	BARBAROS	299	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
28	BARBAROS	300	1,2,1,4,5
21	BARBAROS	312	1,2,3,4
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28	BARBAROS	314	1.2.3.5.6.7.8.9
30	BARBAROS	115	5 6 6 5 8 6 8 7
34	TARBAROS	114	1.1
32	BARBAROS	318	1.0
11	BARBARUS	119	7, 2, 3
M	BASAK	411	1
14	BASAK	404	1
14	HASAK	435	1
17	BASAK	441	123456
38	HASAK	442	1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13
29	BASAK	443	62.3.4.3.4.3.4.9
40	BASAK	-844	1214147
41	BASAK	445	1.2.3.4.5.6.7
45	BASAK	449	1.2.1.4.3
41	HATAK	450	1.2.3.4
- 44	BASAK	431	1234547
44	BASAK	445	1214
46	BASAK	453	1,2,3,4,5,6
	BASAK	454	1,2,3,4,3
48	BASAK	455	1234567
- 49	BASAK	456	1,2,1,4,5,6,7,8
10	BASAK	257	1.2.3



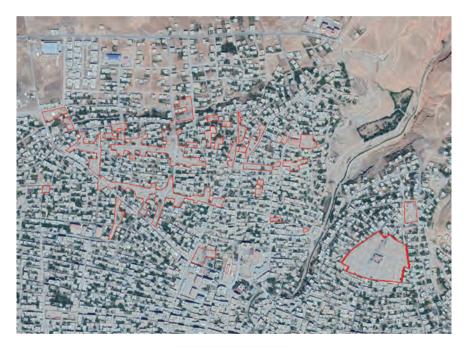
Satellite image dated 16.10.2009



IMAGE BORDERS OF DEMOLITION -



Satellite image dated 05.12.2018

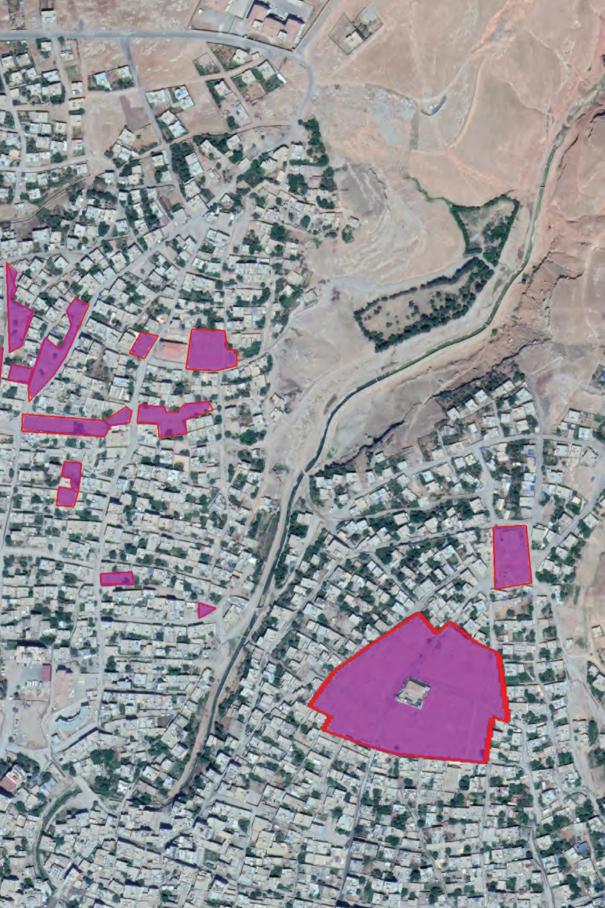


SILOPI GENERAL	
	DEMOLISHED
1 Storey	299
2 Storey	43
3 Storey	7
4 Storey	2
5 Storey	0
6 Storey	0
7 Storey	0
8 Storey	0
	351

IMAGE BORDERS OF DEMOLITION -

Satellite image dated 05.12.2018 Şırnak/SİLOPİ

IMAGE Borders of Destruction

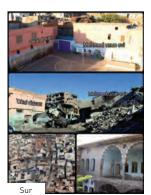


tmmob Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects

SUR

Following the end of the negotiation process, which was launched on 21 March 2013, in the July of 2015, by showing as justification the announcement of self-governance in Sur on 14 August 2015, Divarbakir Governor's Office announced curfew covering the dates 6 -7 September, 13-14 September and 10-13 September, After that, curfews were announced on 28-30 November at intervals. and on 2 December (1 day off on 10 December). The ban that was announced on 11 December is still ongoing. Because, despite the fact that it was announced that the operations ended in March, nobody was allowed to enter to the neighborhoods where curfew was announced other than work machines and contractors. The population of Cevatpaşa, Fatihpaşa, Dabanoğlu, Hasırlı, Cemal Yılmaz, Savas Neighborhoods where curfew was announced was 22.323 according to the address based population data of 2015. Together with the announcement of bans, almost all of this population was displaced.Following the 2nd ban that ended on 13 October, damage assessment was conducted on 706 houses and workplaces in the work carried out by TMMOB Diyarbakir IKK in these neighborhoods, and it was indicated that the damage of 693 structures could be remedied by simple repairs, and 13 structures need a detailed analysis.At this stage, it is seen that the

clashes have not yet become intensified and heavy weapons were not being used. This process continued at this level until 2 December, which is the final ban period. With the curfew which was announced on 2 December, Surici became a devastating battlefield where all heavy weapons of the security forces were used. In this period, it was regretfully impossible to reach any data in the banned neighborhoods other than the images shared by Anatolian Agency and some Special Operation Forces social media accounts. As far as we could assess from these images, it was seen that some registered structures such as Kurşunlu Mosque, Hacı Hamit Mosque, Paşa Bath, Mehmet Uzun House, Armenian Catholic Churt, Dört Avaklı Minaret were heavily damaged. Despite all explanations, objections, written requests made, and cases opened, TMMOB Divarbakir could not enter into the field and prevent the increase of damage. With the demolition of houses in Hasirli Neighborhood with heavy armored vehicles and entrance of the security forces as part of a military method/ tactic, the process of erasure from the map and destruction of 6 neighborhoods of Surici started.









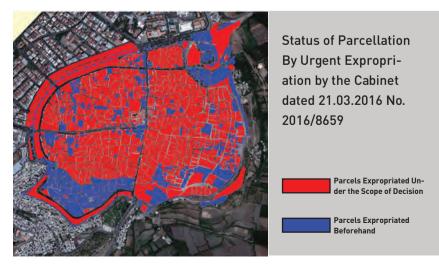








The military operation that was carried out towards Sur was ended with the official explanations of the Ministry of Interior on 9 March 2016. Surici, which was exposed to heavy destruction during the operation which lasted for 103 days, was in a condition that could be saved with hard efforts despite all. However, Urgent Expropriation decision was taken for 6292 out of 7714 parcels in Surici relying on Article 27 of the Expropriation Law No. 2942 by the Cabinet Decision dated 21.03.2016 No. 2016/8659 immediately after the completion of the operations. The remaining parcels were not included in this decision since they were expropriated in the previous urban transformation process. The "Risky Area" decision taken in 2012 was shown as a basis for the urgent expropriation decision, however, this situation itself constitutes a violation of the Expropriation Law



The destruction, which started for ensuring passage of armored vehicles by the end of February, started to cover a whole area with this decision. As far as we could follow, although these destruction works that continued in an unplanned manner were carried out by the hand of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, it was seen that the single authority in the field was Diyarbakir Provincial Security Directorate.

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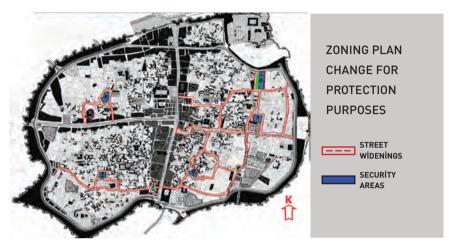
ZONING PLAN FOR PROTECTION PURPOSES

While the destruction process was ongoing, the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization adopted a revision decision in December 2016 in relation the Surici Zoning Plan for Protection Purposes dated 2012. When we look at the changes made in the plan, we see that the most fundamental justification for the amended articles is highlighted as "Security". In the revised planed, there are modifications such as construction 6 police stations, road extension etc. in Sur. For example, the Yenikapi Street (Dort Ayakli Minaret Street), where Tahir Elci was murdered, as referred to as the Yenikapi Avenue in the revised plan. This street extension which was designed as a ring way that would connect the police stations to be constructed to each other, will lead to the disappearance of the social texture of Surici that enabled it to be registered as urban site.





In particular it was seen that all of the islands No. 276 and 277 in Alipasa Neighborhood were planned as house area in the Zoning Plan for Protection Purposes, and that there were 21 structures on the area, of which 3 are registered buildings. In the plan amendment, these areas were planned as "Official Body Area" (Security Service Area) without taking into account the existing characteristics of these areas.



• House Area in the zoning plans for protection purposes for all of islands No. 276 and 177 located in Alipasa Neighborhood;

• House Area in KAIP that is in force for all of the Island No.647 located at Fatih Pasa Neighborhood;

• House Area and Park in KAIP in force for parcels No. 24, 28, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39,41, 70, 71, 74, 75, 89, 106, 107, 109 Island No. 136 located in Iskenderpasa Neighborhood;

• Social Facility Area in the KAIP in force for parcel No. 57 on Island 322 located in Melik Ahmet Neighborhood;

• Elementary Education Facility Area in the KAIP in force for parcel No. 20 on Island No. 189 in Fatih Pasa Neighborhood;

• Elementary Education Facility Area in the KAIP in force for Parcels No. 78, 79, 80, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88 Island No. 673 in Hasirli Neighborhood

were abolished and modified into Security Service Area.

It could be seen that all of the decisions take in relation to KAIPD were justified for security basis and Surici was developed with security focus towards this purpose, and the planning was converted into a defense tool with this approach. Defense oriented approach ignores all other values and constitutes a violation of general urbanization principles, interdisciplinary planning principles and public benefit.

According to the assessments made by us, it is foreseen to destruct a total of 876 buildings with the plan decision, of which 17 are registered buildings and 42 are Traditional Structures Worth Protection within the areas allocated as Security Service Areas and the new roads to be opened. (In current situation, most of these structures have been destroyed.)In this plan where it is claimed that the registered structures will be protected, there is no explanation on how these structures will be protected despite the decisions taken in relation to the opening of new roads and building of Security Service Areas.



Some articles from the objection report comprising 17 articles in relation to the amendment of Zoning Plan for Protection Purposes, prepared by TMMOB Diyarbakir Provincial Coordination Board, are listed below:

Article 3:

It could be seen that all of the decisions take in relation to KAIPD were justified for security basis and Surici was developed with security focus towards this purpose, and the planning was converted into a defense tool with this approach. Defense oriented approach in question ignores all other values and constitutes a violation of general urbanization principles, interdisciplinary planning principles and public benefit

Article 4:

When the plan amendment explanation report is examined, it was indicated that the justification for the amendment in question was based on security and it was totally ignored that Surici is a world heritage site and any intervention on the urban texture would lead to irrecoverable losses. With this characteristic, the plan report demonstrates inconsistency within itself. Whereas the values of the city are mentioned in the introduction part of the Report, security oriented functions are recommended to the urban dwellers who created these values, damaging the unique valued of the city for the construction of buildings to fulfill these functions, and also an approach is demonstrated which is in violation of the universal characteristics of an area which is included in World Heritage List.

Article 7:

The provision which is mentioned under Article 3.15 of KAIPD Plan Implementation Provisions and defined for the Application Zoning Plants, which states: "...the urban design projects, which will be prepared in the areas specified by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization in the planning areas are attached to this plan.

Principles towards implementation which are not included in this plan and its provisions shall be determined in the Urban Design or Architectural Projects", and the provision under Article 3.31.1 which states: "Projects in which application and construction processes are determined, prepared at 1/500 sand 1/200 scales or 1/100 scale depending on the detail required by the subject between application zoning plan for protection purposes and the architectural project. In this project, the size, location and functions of the building forms are determined without any plan modification other than the registered parcels", and the provision under Article 3.31.2, which states "The application process of all closed and open areas determined by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization on the planning area shall be carried out in line with Urban Design Project, which is the annex of the plan", consider the projects which are not approved as the annex of this plan and by leaving the urban design or architectural projects to the initiative of the drawing architecture/ planner without requiring any approval condition, caused the presentation of projects to be carried out in Surici for approval without any inspection. . This situation is clearly in violation of the planning principles and procedures.

Article 8:

As it is indicated under Article 5.19.1 of KAPID Plan Application Provisions "...The maximum construction height on plot for the service building, annexes and environmental walls to be constructed on these areas is 8 m", this expression will lead to the distortion of the traditional street pattern and perspective. With a front length of almost 100 meters in some parcels where the police stations are planned to be constructed, the building height – road width ratio will not be suitable for urban design, directly affecting the sunlight exposure period of the street and the neighboring panels as well as the area. In addition to this, since these deaf front applications recommended on the narrow streets are not a human scale, these will have negative impacts on the psychology of those who use the road.

Article 13:

According to the assessments made by us, it is foreseen to destruct a total of 976 buildings with the plan decision, of which 17 are registered buildings and 42 are Traditional Structures Worth Protection within the areas allocated as Security Service Areas and the new roads to be opened. In this plan where it is claimed that the registered structures will be protected, there is no explanation on how these structures will be protected despite the decisions taken in relation to the opening of new roads and building of Security Service Areas.

Article 15:

The fact that no holistic decision was taken at KAIPD at senior level in relation to Urban Design Projects leads to the distortion of the plan integrity, causing failure to intervene in the traditional urban pattern without being connected to KAIP.

Article 16:

The justification for the road changes and extensions is stated in the KAIPD Plan explanation report as "there are no roads to facilitate passage of security services, fire department trucks in case of fire and ambulances for health services." It could be seen that the roads opened on the KAIPD in question serve only to the "Security Service Areas" planned with the plan change. Whereas the public needs of locations such as Surici having an ancient city pattern including fire department and ambulance services could be covered by creating modern technological solutions, the destructions that will damage the urban tissue are being justified by showing these needs.

DESTRUCTION FOLLOWING CLASHES

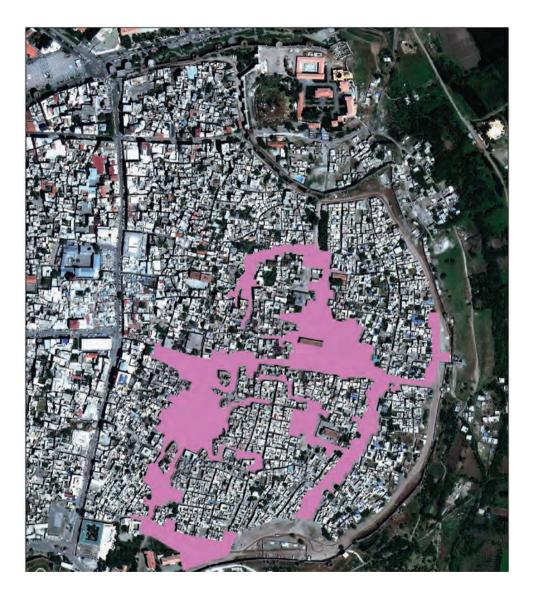
Following the explanation of the Minister of Interior Efkan Ala on 9 March 2016, the military operations towards Sur ended. After that date, the destruction period in Surici started to accelerate. Since the curfew which has been continuing in the area was not abolished, we had to acquire all technical data pertinent to this period from the satellite images and Google Earth photos. According to the data that we have obtained from air photos:

Satellite image dated 10.05.2016 Diyarbakır/SUR





(Satellite image dated 10 May 2016)



IMAGE

Surici Total Area

: 148 Hectares

Total Area of Banned 6 Neigh

: 75.3 Hectares

Shaded Area Where Demolition Took Place

: 10.7 Hectares

10 May 2016 Demolished Area



(Satellite image dated 10 May 2016)

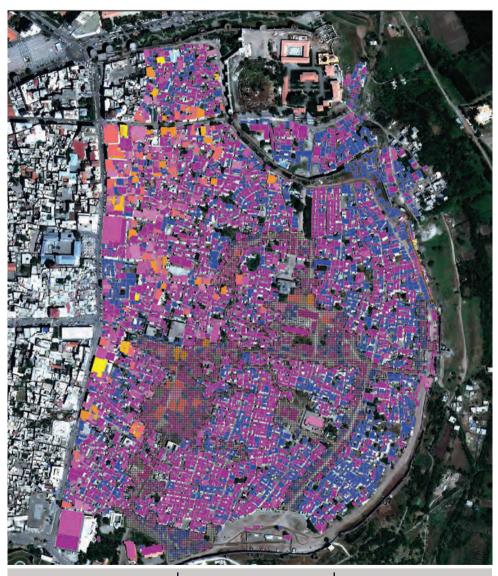


IMAGE			Navě Taxě	Avahiyên Hilweşandî	Avahiyen
	1 STOREY	5 STOREY	Hasirli	347	119
NEIGHBORHOOD BORDERS	2 STOREY	6 STOREY	Fatih paşa	232	67
			Cemal Yilmaz	126	13
DEMOLISHED AREA BORDER	3 STOREY	7 STOREY	Savaş	83	45
	4 STOREY	8 STOREY	Dabanoglû	44	23
DEMOLISHED AREA			BI GIŞTÎ	832	267

n Zirard

Satellite image dated 16.08.2016 Diyarbakır/SUR

L PARA





(Satellite image dated 16 August 2016)



IMAGE



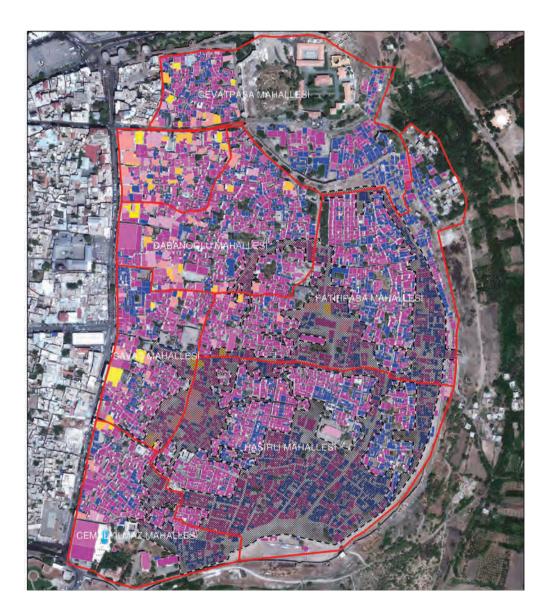
10 May 2016 Demolished Area

16 August 2016 Demolished Area

Surici Total Area	:148 Hectares
Total Area of Banned 6 Neighborhoods	: 75.3 Hectares
Shaded Area Where Demolition Took Place	:20.3 Hectares



(Satellite image dated 16 August 2016)



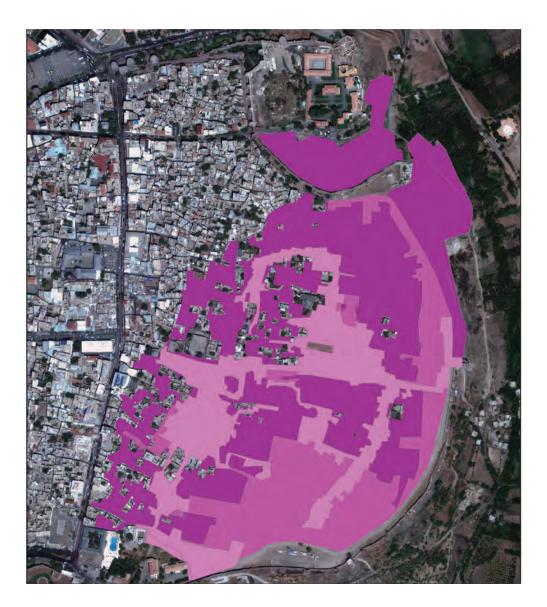


Satellite image dated 11.07.2017 Diyarbakır/SUR





(Satellite image dated 16 August 2016)



IMAGE



10 May 2016 Demolished Area 16 August 2016 Demolished Area 11 July 2017 Demolished Area
 Surici Total Area
 :148 Hectares

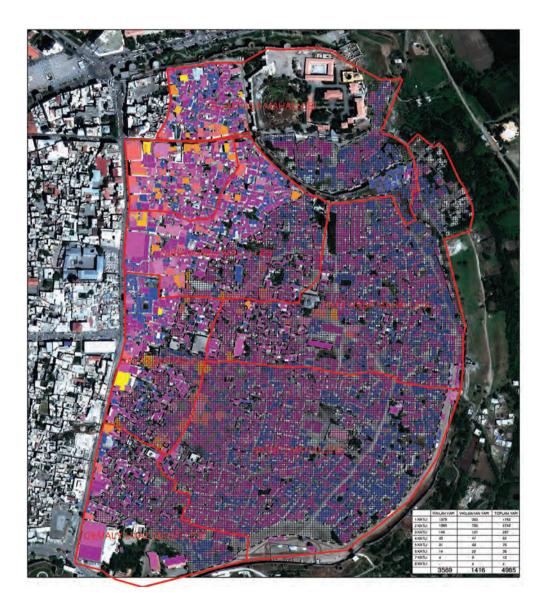
 Total Area of Banned 6 Neighborhoods
 :75.3 Hectares

 Shaded Area Where Demolition Took Place
 :10.7 Hectares

60 2015-2016 TMMOB Destroyed Cities Report



(Satellite image dated 16 August 2016)





Satellite image dated 11.07.2017 Diyarbakır/SUR

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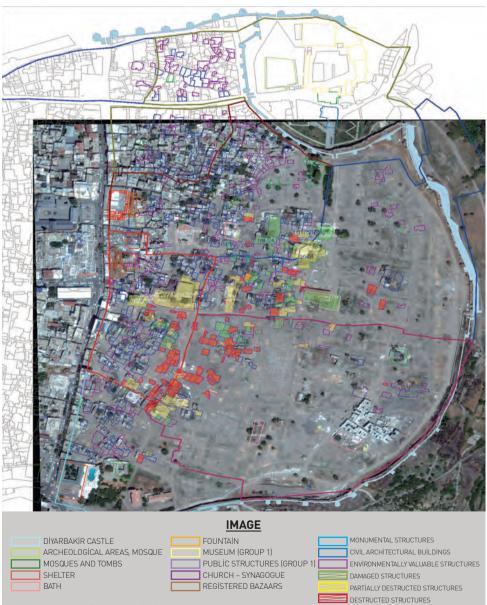
Diyarbakır/SUR

FATİHPAŞA MAHALLESİ

HASIRLI MAHALLESI



(Satellite image dated 11 July 2017)



NUMBER OF REGISTERED BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED: 40 - NUMBER OF REGISTERED VALUABLE STRUCTURES DEMOLISHED: 247

This data could be reached over the map since entrance ban is still in force for the demolition area



HISTORICAL STRUCTURES DESTRUCTED PARTIALLY OR WHOLLY

NEIGHBORHOOD	STRUCTURE
Savaş Neighb.	Hacı Hamit Mosque
Hasırlı Neighb.	Armenian Catholic Church
Hasırlı Neighb.	Mehmet Uzun House
Cemal Yılmaz Neighb.	Cumhuriyet Elementary School
Fatih Paşa Neighb.	Süleyman Nazif Elementary School
Hasırlı Neighb.	Metropolitan Municipality Laundry
Cemil Yılmaz Neighb.	Hocaoğlu Mosque
Fatih Paşa Neighb.	Zincir Kıran Tomb
	Fountains (3 units)

HISTORICAL STRUCTURES DAMAGED

NEIQUEODUOOD	CTRUCTURE
NEIGHBORHOOD	STRUCTURE
Hasırlı Neighb.	Arapşeyh Mosque
Cemal Yılmaz Neighb.	Salos Mosque
Savaş Neighb.	Diyarbakir House
Cami Kebir Neighb.	Ulu Mosque
Savaş Neighb.	Eski Muş Hotel
Dabanoğlu Neighb.	Şehzadeler House
Fatih Paşa Neighb.	Çardaklı Bath
Fatih Paşa Neighb.	Yenikapı Health Post
Hasırlı Neighb.	Paşa Bath
Savaş Neighb.	Sodes Kindergarten
Fatih Paşa Neighb.	Kurşunlu Mosque
Savaş Neighb.	Dört Ayaklı Minaret
Savaş Neighb.	Şeyh Mutahhar Mosque
Cemal Yılmaz Neighb.	Protestant Church
Savaş Neighb.	Sur Giragos Church
Savaş Neighb.	Marpentyum Keldani Church
Cemal Yılmaz Neighb.	Hüsrev Paşa Mosque
Dabanoğlu Neighb.	Nasuh Paşa Mosque
Dabanoğlu Neighb.	Yavuz Selim Elementary School
Fatih Paşa Neighb.	Esma Ocak House
Ziya Gökalp Neighb.	Dengbej House
Dabanoğlu Neighb.	Kadı Mosque
	İbrahim Bey Mosque



STRUCTURES CONSTRUCTED BY THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRON-MENT AND URBANIZATION AFTER THE DESTRUCTION

The new structures, which were started to be built with the official sod-cutting ceremony of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization on 4 January 2017, first started to rise in the Hasirli Neighborhood. Projects which needed to be presented to the approval of the Cultural Assets Protection Regional Board pursuant to the Zoning Plan with Protection Purposes, were started to be implemented without any inspection. In the response letter given by the Board on 21.08.2017 to the information letter related to the projects approved dated 14.08.2017 No. 17/314 written by the Chamber of Architects Diyarbakir Branch to the Board, it was indicated that neither of the projects was subjected to their approval. In the air photo dated 11.07.2017, it could be clearly seen that the new structures are being constructed.

> T.C. KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI DİYARBAKIR KÖLTÜR VARLIKLARINI KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

Sayı : 44821064/168 – Z 4/Z Konu : Diyarbakır Ili, Sur Ilçesi, Hasırlı Mah. Yeni Yapıları Alişkin.

DİYARBAKIR 21.08.2017

TMMOB DIYARBAKIR MİMARLAR ODASI

ILGI: 14.08.2017 tarih ve 17/314 sayılı yazınız.

Diyarbakır ili Sur İlçesi Hasırlı Mahallesinde Müdürlüğümüzce yapıtırılan yer yapılar ile ilgili Kunulumuzca onaylanan kaç proje olduğu hakkında odanıza bilgi verilmesin ilişkin ilgi yazı incelenmiştir.

Diyarbakır İli Sur İlçesi Hasırlı Mahallesinde yapurılan yeni yapılarla İlgi Müdürlüğümüzz iletilen ve Diyarbakır Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu tarafında oraylanan herhangi bir proje bulunmamaktadır.

Bilgilerinize rica ederim.

Mehriban KARAASLAN Bölge Kurulu Müdürü





The report on violations as explained by TMMOB Chamber of Architects Diyarbakir Branch related to the issue on 29.06.2017 on new structures:

* Precautions will be taken to ensure protection of the traditional characteristics of the buildings on their street fronts according to KAIP; Whereas it was necessary to protect the areas where there is unique street flooring that highlights the cultural value of the streets and construct the garden walls in new structures in accordance with unique material and building technique, these were not taken into consideration and the garden walls were coated with cut basalt stone.

* According to KAIP "the blind streets of Sur should be protected since these are important characteristics of the texture", however no care was paid for this.

* It is foreseen in KAIP to protect the gardens, garden walls, floor coatings, stairs, doors, pools and the wells that exist in the parcel, however no such protection was foreseen.

* According to KAIP, there should be 1 bay window on each parcel, it was seen that there were numerous bay windows on the newly constructed houses.

* Whereas, according to KAIP, there should be windows on the left and right of the bay window as per the privacy requirements, it was seen that window was constructed on the front of the bay window in the newly constructed houses.

* Whereas, according to KAIP, there shall be clamp stone at the top point of the arcs, the clamp stones could not be placed since the new houses were coated with basalt.

* Whereas, according to KAIP, there should be basement in the houses being constructed, no basement floor was constructed in the new houses.

* Whereas the parcel limit should be preserved according to KAIP, the parcel limit is passed directly in the new houses, namely the parcel limit is not protected at places.

* Whereas the garden limit should be protected according to KAIP, the gardens are minimized in the new plans at certain places.

* The important elements of the tissue such as trees, pools and wells in the gardens, which should have been protected according to KAIP, have been removed.

* Whereas these is marquis above the garden entrance door in the old Diyarbakir houses, these were not provided in the new houses.

* Whereas there is no parapet on the roofs of old Diyarbakir houses, parapet is provided in the new structures.

* Whereas according to KAIP the room flooring, which is made of clayed soil in the old houses, should be made of same material or a suitable material should be used, the flooring of the roof is made of reinforced concrete in new structures, and their top is coated with basalt.











ALİPAŞA-LALEBEY URBAN TRANSFORMATION PROCESS

The preliminary protocol, which was signed between TOKI and Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality on 4 September 2007, was prepared with the title "Diyarbakir Historical Sur Protection Band Urban Renewal (Shanty House Transformation) Project". Within the scope of this protocol, 452 entitlements were determined and with the explanation given by TOKI, it was stated as the justification of this project to "evacuate the shanty houses in the perimeter of historical Sur band and implementation of zoning plan for protection purposes". Following the signing of this preliminary protocol, the scope of the project was extended and a protocol was signed between Diyarbakir Governor's Office and TOKI on 31 March 2008 with the title of "Diyarbakir Ali Pasa and Lale Bey Neighborhood Urban Renewal (Shanty House Transformation) Project". Following this, in order to carry out both of these projects in a "healthy" manner, the final common protocol was signed on 14 October 2009 with the participation of Diyarbakir Governor's Office, TOKI, Diyarbakir Metropolitan Municipality and Sur Municipality. With this protocol, the process of evacuation of 824 right holders, which are determined in Ali Pasa and Lale Bey Neighborhoods, and in total of 1276 right holders, namely houses, from Sur. According to this protocol, the expropriation and destruction works in Surici would be carried out by the Metropolitan Municipality, and TOKI would construct a total of 1272 houses in 2 stages in Colquzeli site. The implementation of this last protocol signed in 2009 had to wait with the Zone Plan for Protection Purposes until 2012. Following the approval of Zoning Plan for Protection Purposes in 2012, the destruction processes started in Sur and in particular the project was interrupted in particular by rejection by citizens living in Ali pasa, Lale bey neighborhoods the proposal of agreement of TOKI and resistance against the evacuation. The Metropolitan Municipality unilaterally suspended the protocol due to the fact that the project carried out did not respect the interests of Sur people.







Buildings destroyed within hescope of urban transformation

Diyarbakır/SUR



Following the adoption of Urgent Expropriation decision for 6292 of 7714 in Surici relying on Article 27 of Expropriation Law No. 2942 with the Cabinet Decision dated 21.03.2016 No. 2016/8659, destruction of Alipasa and Lalebey Neighborhoods started again. The destruction which started on 23 May 2017 was the start of the forced displacement of the whole population in Alipasa and Lalebey Neighborhoods.





Ali Pasa – Lale Bey Neighborhood Forced Evacuation

Photo: Fatma ÇELİK



ŞIRNAK

Sirnak province comprises 6 district centers and 11 neighborhoods. The curfew which was announced by Sirnak Governor's Office on 14 March 2016 through its web site, was abolished partially on 14 November 2016, namely 8 months later (to remain in force between 22:00 – 05:00). It was announced from the internet page of the Governor's Office that the curfew hours were shifted to 23:00–02:30 on 8 February 2017.Despite the fact that it was announced that the military operations ended on 3

June 2016, the curfew continued partially until 10 April 2017. It was determined that curfew was implemented for a total of 391 days.

During this period 64 thousand people were displaced from their places. The number of people who lost their lives could not be clearly determined.







Following the end of operations, it was seen that the destruction works launched intensely under the name of search and scanning activities in the city caused irreversible destructions and 7 neighborhoods of the city were almost totally disappeared (Aydınlıkevler mh İsmetpaşa mh Cumhuriyet mh Gazipaşa mh Bahçelievler mh Vakıfkent mh Yeşilyurt mh). The fact that the demolitions continued during the curfew period and afterwards caused many families to be unable to reach their houses and take their belongings from inside.







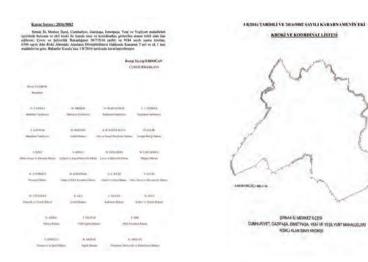
It was also seen that the fundamental living requirements of the population were not covered, electricity and water shortages were experienced and that the people were forced to leave the city. It was seen that 200 families, who did not want to leave the city and whose conditions were bed, lived in the tents for an approximate period of 6 months near the city, and thereafter they were forcefully taken by the security forces out of these tents



During these processes, it was impossible to reach the city in any manner and to make on site assessments. The "Risky Area" decision adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers on 01/08/2016 upon the demand of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization without making any assessment in 5 neighborhoods of the city (Cumhuriyet, Gazipasa, İsmetpaşa, Yeni and Yeşilyurt neihqb.) is ungrounded and illegal. Namely, this decision was taken following the start of destruction works in the neighborhoods and it was tried to prepare grounds for the destructions. Together with this, the area where the demolitions have taken place continued also besides the Neighborhoods announced as risky area. Also as it could be seen in other cities where the blockades continued, the demolition works continued in neighborhoods which were not damages at all and no clashes took place.







ŞIRNAK İLİ MERKEZ İLÇESİ CUMHURIYET, GAZIPAŞA, İSMETPAŞA, YENİ VE YEŞILYURT MAHALLELERI RİSKLI ALAN KOORDINAT LİSTESİ

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ŞIRNAK İLİ MERKEZ İLÇESI CUMHURİYET, GAZİPAŞA, İSMETPAŞA, YENI VE YEŞILYURT MAHALLELERI RİŞKLI ALAN KOORDINAT LIŞTEŞİ





(Satellite image dated 06.11.2013)

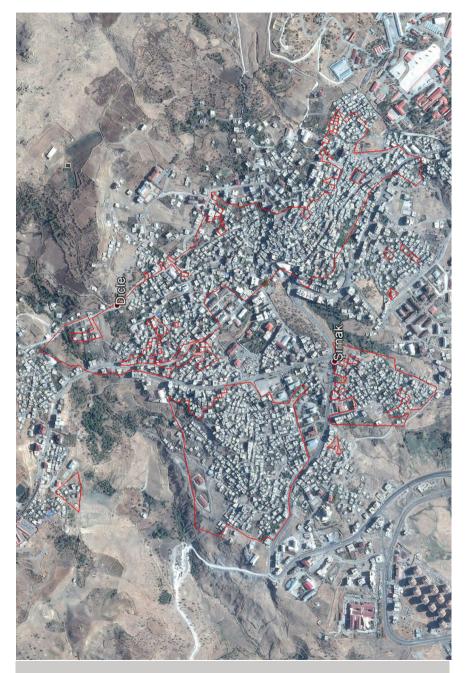


IMAGE BORDERS OF DEMOLITION ·



(Satellite image dated 29.08.2016)

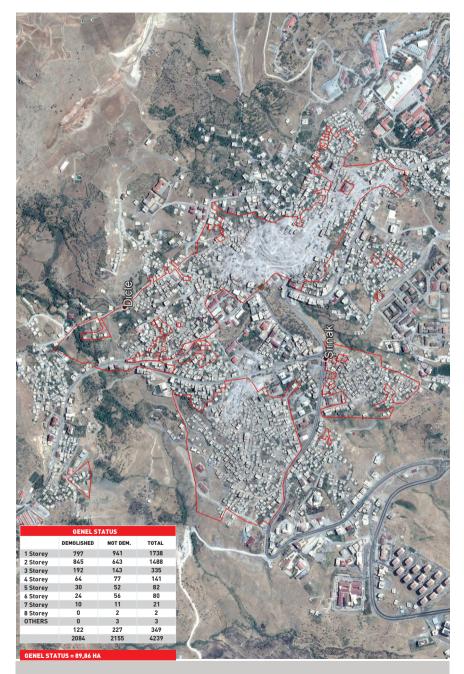


IMAGE BORDERS OF DEMOLITION



(Satellite image dated 12.08.2018)

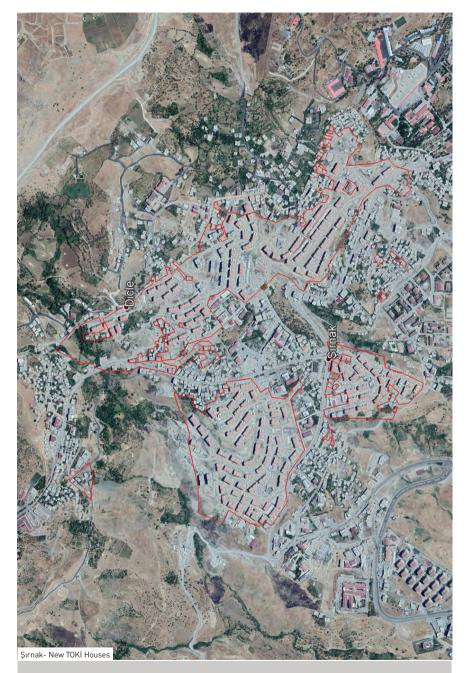


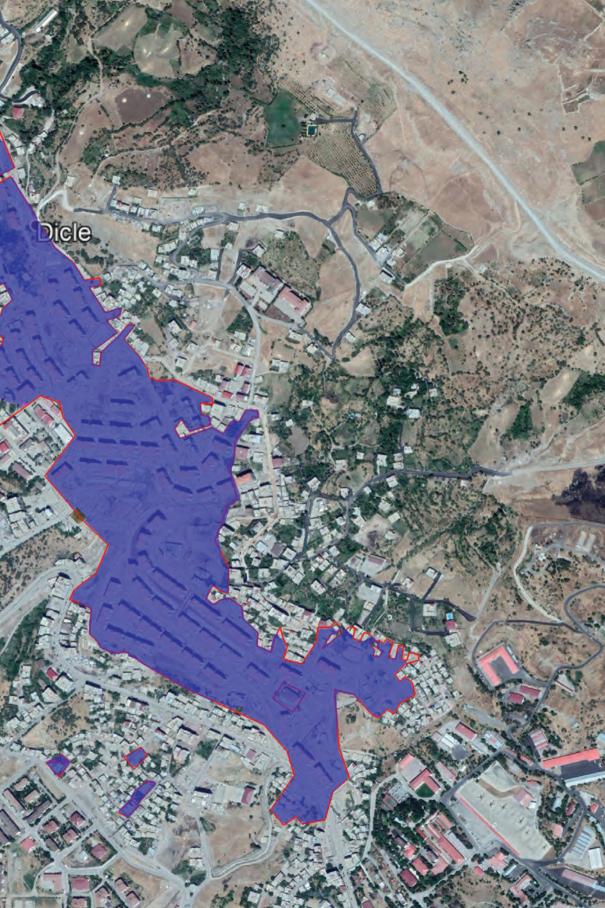
IMAGE BORDERS OF DEMOLITION ·

Satellite image dated 12.08.2018 Şırnak/MERKEZ

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IMAGE Destroyed Building Areas





YÜKSEKOVA

Yuksekova district comprises 17 neighborhoods and 58 villages. The first curfew was announced on 26 August 2015 in the district, and curfews were announced thereafter at certain intervals on 10 September 2015, 20 November 2015 and 07 December 2015. During these blockades, 5 civil citizens lost their lives (Ersin Aydın(37), Naim Nuyan(29), M. Reşit Arıcı(17), Fet-tah Es(37) and Yakup Babat(24)). The curfew which was announced as the last time on 13 March 2016 at hours 22:00, was partially abolished on 30 May 2016 between 06:00-20:00 after 79 days. During 79 days when the curfew was in force, it was not possible to reach the district in any manner, to receive healthy information and to make clear determinations in relation to the issue. Resides in addition to the district center. the curfew which was announced in Vezirli Village and Cimenli Pastureland affiliated to the district on 30 March 2016, continued uninterruptedly until 30 May 2016. During the last blockade which lasted for 79 days, the heavy weapons used in the clashes that took place in the region and the destruction method adopted by the security forces as similar to other cities where blockades were present, lead to a bid wreck in the district at the end of 79 days.





A total of 96 citizens lost their lives in the district as a result of blockades which have been continued since August 2015, of which 39 were identified, 51 were taken from the ATK (Forensic Medicine Institution) and buried to common grave, 1 body found on 3 June and 5 lost their lives in the previous blockades.

Also according to the damage assessment data disclosed by Van Branch of Chamber of Civil Engineers which has been carrying out damage assessment works in the district immediately after the blockade, it is indicated that there are 3193 buildings with minor damage, 647 with medium level damage, 787 with heavy damage and 1336 burned buildings- houses in Yuksekova. According to TUIK data, taking into account the structures which could be characterized as unusable in the report which indicated that 70 thousand 497 citizens were living in Yuksekova, it was emphasized that 35 of the people were homeless. The report also states:

"Since most of the buildings with medium damage comprise burnt buildings, most of the medium damages will turn into heavy damage after cost analysis is made. When we add these into account, there are a total of 3637 unusable houses. Also again TUIK data, a family in Yuksekova is calculated as six and half. 23.640 people are in homeless condition. An average of 35 percent of the population is homeless".

These expressions indicated that the destruction in Yuksekova is heavier than 2011 Van Earthquake.









Hakkari/YÜKSEKOVA



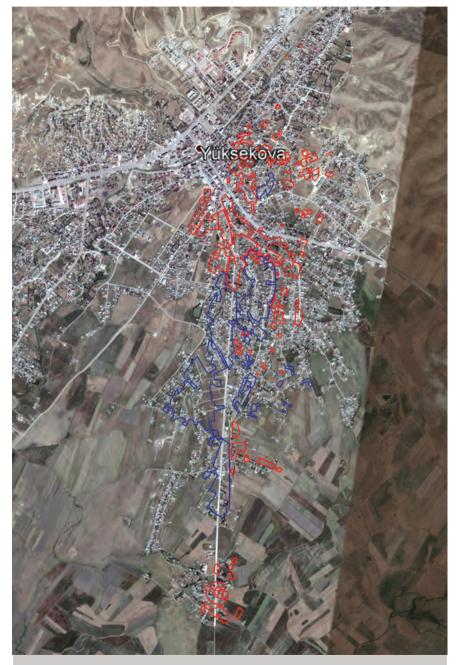
In the Yuksekova district of Hakkari, Cumhuriyet, Dize, Eski Kışla, Güngör Mezarlık, Yeni and Yeşildere `Neighborhoods were announced as Risky Areas within the scope of Law on Transformation of Areas Under Disaster Risk upon the request of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, and this decision was announced in the official gazette on 01.08.2016.

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(Satellite image dated 29.06.2015)

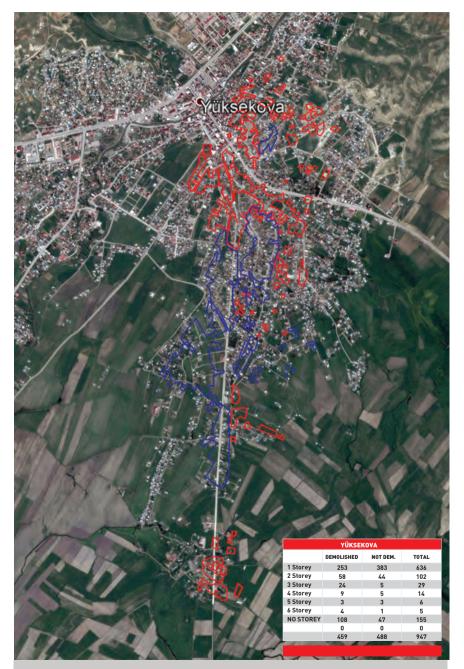


Destroyed Building Borders Damage Building Borders

IMAGE



(Satellite image dated 19.05.2016)



Destroyed Building Borders Damage Building Borders

IMAGE

Satellite image dated 07.08.2018 Hakkari/YÜKSEKOVA

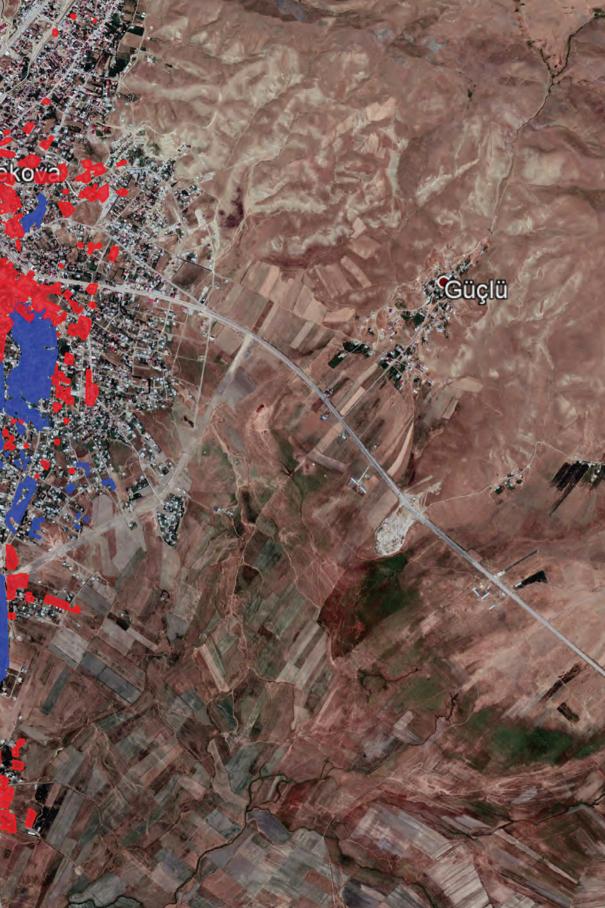
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IMAGE Destroyed Building Area Damage Building Area







MIGRATION

It is a social reality that migration takes place in all of the destroyed cities. It was seen that around 400.000 people were forcefully displace from the residential areas where the clashes took place.

In the cities where clashes have taken place, it was seen that psychological, social and economic problems were also experienced together with the destruction. In particular, children and women are the most suffering people of the process. It was observed that women and children had important traumas at the end of this situation.

It is a social reality that migration takes place in all of the destroyed cities. It was seen that around 400.000 people were forcefully displace from the residential areas where the clashes took place.

It could be seen that the migration seen in these regions took place towards the neighboring provinces and districts such as Diyarbakir, Van, Batman. During the migration, people could not even take their memories and basic belongings which they had, and with the effect of the trauma they suffered, they fell into poverty and lack of any property. A high portion of the migrants had to live in places with no infrastructure under very hard conditions in houses where they rented collectively. Also in the migration areas, children were devoid of education for a long period of time. It was seen that this was a process of destruction where the clashes affected the life as a whole.



The following migration map was prepared and published by GABB (South East Anatolia Union of Municipalities).

