

مركز بلادي للدراسات والابحاث الاستراتيجية  
Beladi Center for Strategic Studies and Research- Iraq

جمهورية العراق  
The Republic of Iraq  
مركز بلادي للدراسات والابحاث الاستراتيجية  
BELADI CENTER FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES AND  
RESEARCH  
قسم حقوق الانسان  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS



تقرير عن اوضاع النازحين التركمان بعد احداث الموصل  
REPORT ON THE SITUATION OF DISPLACED  
TURKMEN FAMILIES AFTER THE EVENTS OF  
THE MOSUL  
JUNE 2014

[مشاهدات ووثائق تتعلق الجانب الانساني]  
HUMANITY SIDES AND CONDITIONS OF  
TURKMEN FAMILIES  
PRODUCED  
01/08/2014



## **Summary of the Report**

This report highlights the conditions and current situations of Iraqi Turkmen families, from Tel-Afar, Bashir, Tazakhurmatu (Kirkuk province), Tuzkhurmatu (Salahadin province), Amerli and villages around Tuzkurmatu, other towns and villages from Diyala province as well as towns and villages around Mosel (Nineveh province), after the events of 9<sup>th</sup> June 2014.

The report is independent and has no political affiliation with any parties.

Some of the photographs depict horrific atrocities, so we have provided only a selection for this report, for the sake of reserving the dignity of the lost ones and feelings of their families and relatives, as well as the wider public.

The information in this report has been collated from various sources.

Working Party

## **Introduction**

At the time of producing this report, the human misery and severe human suffering continues in the Turkmen towns and cities after the invasion of the Islamic State Of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), especially in Tel-Afar, Shirghan, QuraQuyan, Bashir, Tazakurmatu, Tuzkurmatu, as wel as Al Bayat villages and towns around Tuzkurmatu in Salahadin, other villages and towns around Mosel, Al Sa'dia district and other villages in Diyala province.

The above communities have suffered from killing via car bombs, suicide bombers, road side bomb explosions as well explosions of their houses by various means prior to the above events. Many loved ones have been killed, and hundreds disabled, leaving behind numerous widows, and orphans, let alone the daily mental anguish and fear of what will happen next.

From the start of such tragedies, the Beladi Strategic Research Centre with its specialist human rights division managed to follow the day to day lives of, and current state of these families and people who are most affected. We continue to communicate such human tragedies with international organizations to highlight human suffering.

In this report we are concentrating on Turkmen as they have been the most affected ethnic group in Iraq. However, these atrocities have not affected Turkmen alone but others; Christians and Yazidi ethnic minorities.

We will produce a separate report about Christian People from Mosel.

## **Affected cities described in this report**

We have gathered information from the following towns and villages

1. Tel-Afar and Sinjar villages
2. Districts in the north of Mosel; Qara Quyen / Kubba village, Higher Sharikhan, Lower Sharikhan, Salamiya and Rashidiya
3. Kirkuk Province; Taza District and Bashir
4. Salahadin Province; Tuzkhurmatu, Amerli and villages around e.g. Brauchli, Qara Naz, Shah Siwan, Yengija, Bastamli.

## **References**

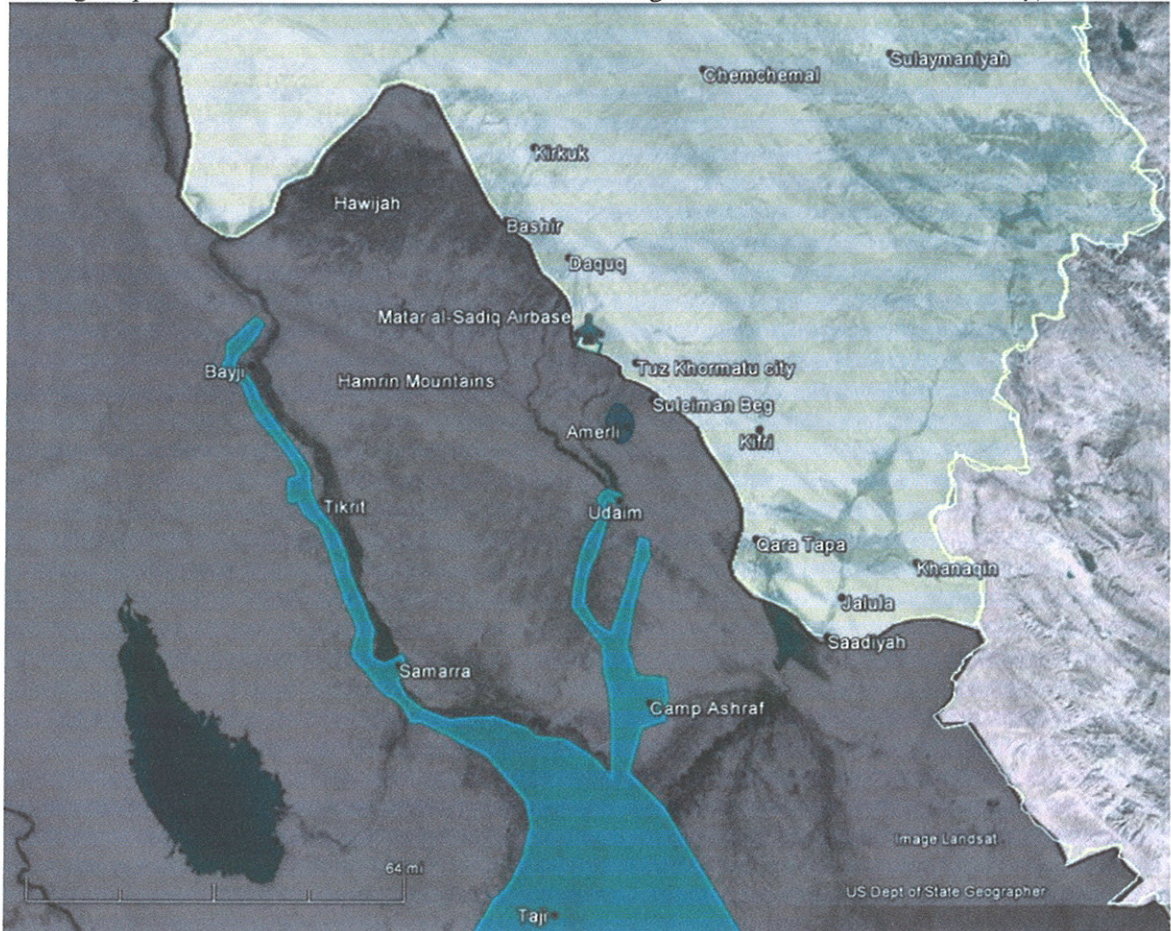
1. Eye witness accounts obtained via visits to the displaced camps
2. Reports from affected families
3. Reports from newspapers and news websites
4. Reports from international non governmental humanitarian organisations and Red Crescent
5. Reports from Dr Michael Knights, a Boston-based Lafer fellow of The Washington Institute, specializing in the military and security affairs of Iraq, Iran, and the Persian Gulf states.
6. Follow up reports from people in displaced camps
7. Human rights report of Iraqi Turkmen front party
8. Telephone calls / conversations with the affected people and families

Note: It was impossible to locate all the displaced people officially as there is a large amount of daily movement between various provinces of Iraq, especially the migration towards the middle and southern parts of Iraq.



## Map of displacement

**Figure 1.** Iraqi Turkmen under seige, July 2014. (Extracted from Dr Michael Knights report: Saving Iraqi Turkmens Is a Win-Win-Win - The Washington Institute for Near East Policy)



Tuzkhurmatu is a city located midway along the main connecting road from Baghdad 100 miles to the south, and Kirkuk province approximately 40 miles to the north, (see above map, showing the current segregated areas of Turkmen in Iraq):

1. The green area represents areas under the control of the federal government
2. The yellow area represents areas under the control of the Kurdish Peshmerga
3. The black area represents insurgent controlled areas
3. The blue area represents the Turkmen of Amerli

According to Dr Knights, relieving the suffering of the Iraqi Turkmen in the Tuzkhurmatu district would provide a number of domestic and international advantages, namely helping provide the Iraqi security forces with an iconic victory against this current insurgency of ISIS thus helping to bolster both national and international consensus against ISIS, as well as protecting a community that has been marginalised and victimised through this current upheaval.

Action needs to be taken swiftly and efficiently to avoid another example of ethnic cleansing as has already happened in Talafar.

## **Nineveh Province (Mosel)**

1. According to the available information, the displaced people of Tel-Afar and the surrounding villages exceeds 300,000 people. 50,000 people have been displaced from areas surrounding Mosel including Sharikhan, QaraQuyén and Salamiya
2. There are more than 90,000 displaced people in Sinjar. They are living in schools, old buildings, mosques, shops, the streets, and elsewhere. According to Sinjar officials, there are 15,000 to 20,000 families still in Sinjar and around 100,000 have moved to the middle and southern parts of Iraq. Some people are living on the main road between Erbil, Kirkuk, throughout Diyala and roads leading to Baghdad, during their migration to the South. Most of these families have found places in Husseiniyas, mosques, and some have been offered placement by local people. Very few have been offered places by local government.
3. There are more than 1,000 families (approximately 5,000 people) who have moved from Mosel to Qokush, Tilkeif, Mosel Dam and its surroundings.
4. There are more than 250 families in the AskiKelek checkpoint, who are awaiting permission from the Kurdish officials to allow them to pass to the airport
5. There are more than 1,000 families (approximately 5,000 people) in Zakho and Duhok; some of them awaiting permission at Fishkhabur checkpoint to enter the Kurdistan regional area.
6. There are between 27,000 to 30,000 people from QaraQuyén distributed in Tilkeif, Hasara (a Yazidi village), Tiladis, Faída, Bayonet, Bartila, Ba'shika. Some of these people have moved to the south and the rest are waiting to leave.
7. Around 8,000 people Turkmen Shia from Higher and Lower Sharikhan have moved to Duhok, Zakho, Mosel Dam and Erbil. Some of them had already moved to the middle and southern parts of Iraq
8. Around 500 families (approximately 2,500 people) have moved from Shinev, located along the highway to Kirkuk to the Kurdish controlled area of Nineveh
9. Around 400 Turkmeni Shia families (approximately 2,000 people) have moved from Salamiya to between Erbil and Ba'shika, with some having already moved to the middle and southern parts of Iraq
10. Around 1,000 families who had passports, have left Iraq headed towards Turkey or Iran depending on their own funding sources. This is according to the travel agencies.
11. Around 1,000 families have settled with their own families who happen to already live in Kurdistan.

12. Some families have settled illegally in Kirkuk

## Witness tragedies from displaced families from Nineveh and Tel-Afar

1. From the start of the ISIS acts in Tel-Afar on 15/06/14, more than 300 people have been killed or disappeared including women and disabled people who have been unable to leave their homes. Some of these were chronically ill. Some of the reports indicate that they were executed by the terrorist groups.

2. An example from an eye witness reported that one of elderly disabled man was unable to leave his house with the remainder of his family due to walking difficulty. He asked his family to leave him behind. His family then returned after a week to find his body being eaten by dogs.

3. Reports from ISIS members captured by the Iraqi resistance indicate that ISIS have raped women *and* children, and have killed children by decapitation.

4. Another family reported having to leave behind four children, one an infant, whose corpses were later found with their mother's in their house, again being gnawed at by dogs.

5. There are reports that more than 500 Turkmen have been kidnapped from the areas surrounding Nineveh:

1. More than 25 killed and a further 25 having disappeared, feared kidnapped in Higher and Lower Sharikhan

2. More than 150 killed and disappeared at QaraQuyén

3. 100 people killed and kidnapped from Salamiya and Shinev villages

4. More than 150 people died as a result of sickness and famine, especially children and elderly

6. Two families (15 members) from the Bayat tribe were interviewed and reported being held captive by ISIS for 6 days without food, and water being given only once a day.

7. One hundred (100) children in the past 3 weeks have died in Sinjar, with an average of 5 to 10 children dying per day.

8. Fifty (50) elderly people have died as a result of water shortages, hunger and dehydration. Reports from health organisations indicate the possibility of a cholera outbreak which would be a big threat to the lives of innocent people.

9. On 1<sup>st</sup> July 2014, eye witnesses reported that a pregnant woman from Tel-Afar gave birth in public near the checkpoint of Kelek, Erbil, as she was not allowed by Peshmerga forces to enter Erbil to attend hospital. As a result the baby died.

10. Another report from eye witnesses indicate pregnant women losing their babies as a result of lack of medical care and food. Reports suggest up to 20 pregnant women have lost their babies in such a way.

11. An eye witness reported that a lady left her dead newborn baby uncovered at the roadside as she did not have the means to cover him.

12. Many reports indicate children having frequent nosebleeds as a result of the intense heat.

13. A report from Mr Mazin Al-Jibouri, a Mosel security official stated that during migration of the poorest of Turkmen families from Tel-Afar to Shingal, some families had resorted to offering their children for sale as they were unable to provide even basic child care and to avoid them dying of dehydration under their care.

14. Ghazir camp in the first few days of this tragedy registered 13 deaths of women and children from intense heat and dehydration. This camp is situated near Kelek, Erbil. Ghazir camp has more than 5,000 people from Tel-Afar with 3,500 of them being women, children and elderly. Eye witnesses confirm that these people were sleeping in the open, with some inside cars in very high temperatures with no drinking water.

15. Elderly and disabled people with chronic illnesses have been suffering due to the lack of medical support in camps. Families and individuals waiting to enter Sinjar were forced to sell their private belongings including mobile phones and gold pieces in return of having some support and service from people acting as hosts.

16. Some families have been ambushed during attempts to flee; men attacked and women raped. Some of the roads in the direction of Duhok, Erbil, Sinjar and Fishkhabur have been laden with road side bombs and have killed and injured people during their travel along these routes.

17. There have been lots of reports about people having been attacked and killed during their displacement from Tuzkhurmatu and Diyala.

18. Information gathered from displaced Turkmen families who have travelled from Tel-Afar to Baghdad suggest having had to spend 1,000,000 iraqi dinars (approximately \$800 US) to travel this route.

19. Reports from people working in Erbil airport, indicate that Turkmen families unable to travel elsewhere are waiting in the airport. At the time of this report, the Iraqi government promised to transport them at no cost. This has yet to happen.



20. According to the Iraqi Red Crescent organisation, there are around 1,000 families per day moving from Tel-Afar, Nineveh, Tuzkhurmatu, Bayat villages in Salahadin and villages around Mosel, to the South especially Najaf and Kerbala.

## **Kirkuk province**

### **Taza district (Village of Bashir devastated)**

1. After the fall of Mosel city and withdrawal of Iraqi army within two days, events deteriorated very quickly around Bashir, part of Tazakhurmatu district in Kirkuk province.
2. ISIS began shelling Bashir and then the police was attacked by snipers. The village was surrounded from 3 sides and civilians were attacked; women, children and elderly.
3. They terrorized women and children, and mutilated children's bodies leaving them hanging from electricity poles.
4. The belongings of the people leaving the city were confiscated, the shops were ransacked and the houses, Husseinayat were exploded and subsequently road side bombs were planted along the streets.
5. As a result of such atrocities people fled in all directions, some to Kirkuk as refugees and some to other places with their wider families.
6. People are living in mosques, Husseinayat and old buildings and are suffering from severe living conditions as a result of food, and lack of water supply in high temperatures.
7. So far there has been no official governmental support being offered to these displaced Turkmen Shia families from Bashir, Tazakhurmatu, Tuzkhurmatu, Brauchli and Chardagli.
8. Eye witness reports state while people were leaving Bashir, Peshmerga surrounded families and shot bullets into the air, terrifying people more.
9. Many people have been killed during the fleeing. Mr Ali Ibrahim, his 12 year old son and a further 18 people registered initially as missing, have been found to be dead. Two of these were girls aged 10 years and 12 years old. Until the time of this report, a further 11 people are still missing with four being female.
10. There were 13 people injured. Eye witness reports state that the bodies of the dead were mutilated, some having been decapitated and the bodies were hung on an electricity pole. These bodies were unclothed for four days. Their identities were difficult to ascertain.
11. Eighteen (18) bodies were given back to their families after a post mortem examination as their families had difficulty identifying them. These bodies were released back to their families after Arab tribal leaders negotiated with ISIS.

12. Due to societal reasons, it is difficult to release the names of women and children who have been raped.

13. All the belongings and monies of the people of Bashir were taken, looted and confiscated under the order of ISIS.

14. There are currently 1,500 displaced families (estimated 7,500 people) from Bashir in Kirkuk and Laylan.

15. Eye witness Ali Akbar reported to Iraqi newspaper Al-Sabah, that when ISIS first entered Bashir, they kidnapped 3 ladies and a further 6 ladies following this. After a few days they hung the bare, mutilated bodies of these 9 ladies after they raped and killed them. This further terrorised the people of Bashir.

16. Another eye witness, Wahid Suleiman, described a horrible crime involving a 12 year old girl, whose family; father, mother, sisters, and brothers were killed. They kidnapped her, gang raped her and then killed her. They also hang her body on an electricity pole, with no mercy. Wahid Suleiman insisted that her body was used as a trap to kill more people in the community who attempted to bring her body down from the pole. They killed 15 men from the community by sniper shots after they tried to bring her body down, even at night.

17. Another report about Bashir's displaced families, comes from Bakr Abdul-Ghafur, whose family were displaced. Although initially in contact with his family, the connection was lost. After a few days, on attempted contact with his family, he realised he was speaking to a member of ISIS who informed them that his family were among the "rejected", and a further 31 people who were slaughtered and their heads cut off. He was also told "their bodies are still here and their souls have gone to hell". Mr Bakr Abdul-Ghafur was also threatened that ISIS would come for his family in Baghdad.

18. Another eye witness Najim-aldeen Jaffar, reported that a small resistance group of 50 young people went to defend the village. They were ambushed by ISIS members and as a result, 15 of the group were killed and the remaining 35 people were surrounded. A telephone call from the leader of the group informed Mr Jaffar that they would fight to the last bullet. The communication was cut off and after two days, the ISIS terrorists informed him that they had killed 15 people and that the rest would be exchanged for US \$250,000. Money was gathered from desperate family members, but no further communication has been made to date.



**List of killed in Basher / Taza, Turkmen Village**

Number	Name	Date	Location
1	Mohammad MerdanKasim	17/06/2014	Basher
2	ThoAlfegar Ali Rafeek	17/06/2014	Basher
3	OunAldeenJumaKasim	17/06/2014	Basher
4	Jawad Mohammad Shuakat	17/06/2014	Basher
5	Basim Mahmood Shuakat	17/06/2014	Basher
6	Mohammad Mahmood Shaukat	17/06/2014	Basher
7	Abdul HadiJawad Mahmood	17/06/2014	Basher
8	KanbarKasim Ali	17/06/2014	Basher
9	RaadSubihi Ali	17/06/2014	Basher
10	Hamazaali Hassan	17/06/2014	Basher
11	YasinTaha Ibrahim	17/06/2014	Basher
12	Abbas Zydan Caliph	17/06/2014	Basher
13	Basher Abbas Zydan	17/06/2014	Basher
14	MahsoomaKasim Ibrahim/ Female	17/06/2014	Basher
15	NerjisKasim Ibrahim/ F	17/06/2014	Basher
16	Ali Kasim Abbas Al Mouswai	17/06/2014	Basher
17	Zahra Abu Al faith/ F	17/06/2014	Basher
18	Mohammad AmeenKasim Ibrahim	17/06/2014	Basher
19	Ali Kasim Ibrahim	17/06/2014	Basher
20	MyathemHaqiiWerdy Raze	17/06/2014	Basher
21	EsaSameen Ali	17/06/2014	Basher
22	HydarEsaAmeen	17/06/2014	Basher
23	Fazil Adel Ismail	17/06/2014	Basher
24	Sabah Fattah Wail	17/06/2014	Basher
25	Hatem Abdul Mahdi Kanbar	17/06/2014	Basher
26	Jafar Ismail TakiHaqi	17/06/2014	Basher
27	Sabah Jaffar Mohammad	17/06/2014	Basher
28	Abdulla Asgar Akbar	17/06/2014	Basher
29	Ali Mahmood Abbas	17/06/2014	Basher
30	Mustafa Hassan Shakar	17/06/2014	Basher
31	Bushra Ismail Mohammad/ F	17/06/2014	Basher
32	Shan Koul Ismail Mohammad	17/06/2014	Basher
33	Imman Ismail Mohammad	17/06/2014	Basher
34	Hassib Hussain Samat	17/06/2014	Basher
35	Arjan Mohammad Mousa	17/06/2014	Basher
36	Ali Ibrahim Hamaza Al Mouswai	17/06/2014	Basher
37	Sajjad Hassan Razaa	29/06/2014	Taza
38	Ali Qanbar Ahmed	29/06/2014	Taza
39	Ali Sadradeen Naqvi	29/06/2014	Taza
40	Adel Abdullah Hussain	29/06/2014	Taza
41	YasinMousaZynal	29/06/2014	Taza
42	Khalid Akram Ismail	29/06/2014	Taza
43	Mohammad Zynel Akbar	29/06/2014	Taza

44	Mohammad Asker NaqaviKahia	29/06/2014	Taza
45	Mythem Mahdi Raof	29/06/2014	Teseen
46	Kasim Mohammad Rashid	29/06/2014	Teseen
47	Farah Abbas Hijran	29/06/2014	Tuzkurmato
48	Abbas FazilHijran	29/06/2014	Tuzkurmato
49	IbitisamZyin Al abdeen/ F	29/06/2014	Tuzkurmato
50	AlmadarKuorsheed	29/06/2014	Tuzkurmato
51	Hydar Ahmed Rashid	29/06/2014	Tuzkurmato
52	Ashraf Mahair	29/06/2014	Tuzkurmato
53	Abbas Salem Gafoor	29/06/2014	Tuzkurmato
54	Adnan Muhyee Mahdi	29/06/2014	Tuzkurmato
55	Hamdi Ibrahim	29/06/2014	Tuzkurmato
56	Hydar Assad Katham	29/06/2014	Tuzkurmato
57	Ahmed Assad Katham	29/06/2014	Tuzkurmato
58	ZakariaTuzulu	29/06/2014	Tuzkurmato
59	Murtaza Hassan ZyanaAbdeen	29/06/2014	Tuzkurmato

Total Martyrs; **59 people**  
 Mosques and Husseiniyat destroyed; **4**  
 Families displaced; **> 1000**  
 Houses destroyed; difficult as it is under control of ISIS

Some of the atrocities/abuse on the Turkmen village of Bashir are below:

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Some photogrphs from the attacks on the Turkmeni village of Bashir















## **Salahadin Province**

### **Tuzkhurmatu, Amerli, and the villages related to these**

Tuzkhurmatu is considered one of the biggest Turkmen towns in Iraq after Tel-Afar. Its population of 200,000 people; 100,000 Turkmen and the other half being Arabs and Kurds. There are four main districts around it (Amerli, Suleiman Beg, Yengija and Zindana).

After 12th June 2014, the violence across Iraq intensified after ISIS gained control of Mosel and some areas of Kirkuk. In Salahadin (Tuzkhurmatu, Amerli, Brauchli, Chardagli, Qara Naz, Yengija, Bastamli, Shah Siwan and other villages related to these) as well as in Diyala Province (Saadiya, Qarakan) it was noted that there were disputes and fights between the central government and the Kurdish regional government.

Within one day of ISIS control of Bashir village with the massacre of people there, a group of ISIS armed militants surrounded villages around Tuzkhurmatu and beseiged these Turkmen villages. The citizens of Qara Naz, Brauchli, Chardagli and Shah Siwan defended themselves for many long hours however they fell in the hands of ISIS on 18/06/14. They faced the worst atrocities from killing, slaughtering, rape, confiscation of their houses and belongings. ISIS killed 25 people and wounded many. They killed children under the age of 10 years and they also killed elderly people one being 90 years old. They raped women in groups, as well as men. They photographed them while they raped them also, giving a CD copy of these rapes to the victims' families which caused an immense mental stress among those left behind.

Amerli has been under seige since 18/06/14. Amerli is a district located west of Tuzkhurmatu, 24km into the direction of the Hamreen mountains. There are 32 villages within the district of Amerli. Amerli itself accomodates more than 15,000 people. ISIS have cut the drinking water supply, electricity, food and medical aid. Many attempts by the community to combat this seige, have failed. Amerli district is suffering acutely from the lack of milk for children, food and lack of medical supply, as well as medically trained professionals. There is a threat of genocide upon the entrance of ISIS into this district.

The head of the tribe of Brauchli Hussein Khazal Zaidan, witnessed and reported that 25 people from his people were killed in addition to 6 injured, by ISIS; in between these being women, children and elderly people, including his mother who was unable to run across 13km of desert. She was left behind to be killed. Another elderly person, aged 88 years old, was unable to walk and asked his group to leave him behind as he thought ISIS would not harm him as he was too old. However, later on, on attempting to leave the village, this group found his body cut into 4 pieces and thrown onto the road. The head of the tribe was later told that the mosques, places of worhsip, houses and belongings of people who had left the villages, were stolen, burned and destroyed. The tribe leader himself had 4 shovels and 8 trucks, which were used to destroy the houses.

These are the names of the killed and wounded people with the towns affected also listed, below:



**List of civilians killed in Brauchli / Tuzkurmato/  
Salahadeen**

Number	Name	Age	Profession	Date of Martyred	Village
1	Najif Abdul Waheed	45 y	Worker/ Male	17/06/2014	Brauchli
2	NazarAshrifAmeen	31	Worker/ M	17/06/2014	Brauchli
3	Falah Hassan Rasa	24	Worker/M	17/06/2014	Brauchli
4	Ahmed Mohammad Hassan	24	Worker/M	17/06/2014	Brauchli
5	Ahmed KatherMossa	18	student	17/06/2014	Brauchli
6	AbraheemAyessa Ali	24	student	17/06/2014	Brauchli
7	MohmmadAyssa Ali	26	student	17/06/2014	Brauchli
8	Ali TakeeNagivi	32	worker	17/06/2014	Brauchli
9	Abbas Kamal Mustafa	41	Teacher	17/06/2014	Brauchli
10	Ali HadiMuhsen	17	student	17/06/2014	Brauchli
11	KhatherMossa Hassan	25	student	17/06/2014	Brauchli
12	Mustafa Kamal Raaza	19	student	17/06/2014	Brauchli
13	Bashire Abbas Zydan	45	worker	17/06/2014	Brauchli
14	KasimShukerMossa	32	worker	17/06/2014	Brauchli
15	Hassan FazalMossa	67	worker	17/06/2014	Brauchli
16	Hammod Ahmed Hamid	84	worker	17/06/2014	Brauchli
17	Ali Asker Hassan	22	worker	17/06/2014	Brauchli
18	Hassan Abdullah Abbas	17	student	17/06/2014	Brauchli
19	Abdullah Abbas Raaza	14	student	17/06/2014	Brauchli
20	Lamia Abdul Alkalik Mohammad	71	House wife/ F	17/06/2014	Brauchli
21	Sadria Ali Ismail	35	House wife/F	17/06/2014	Brauchli

**List of injured civilians**

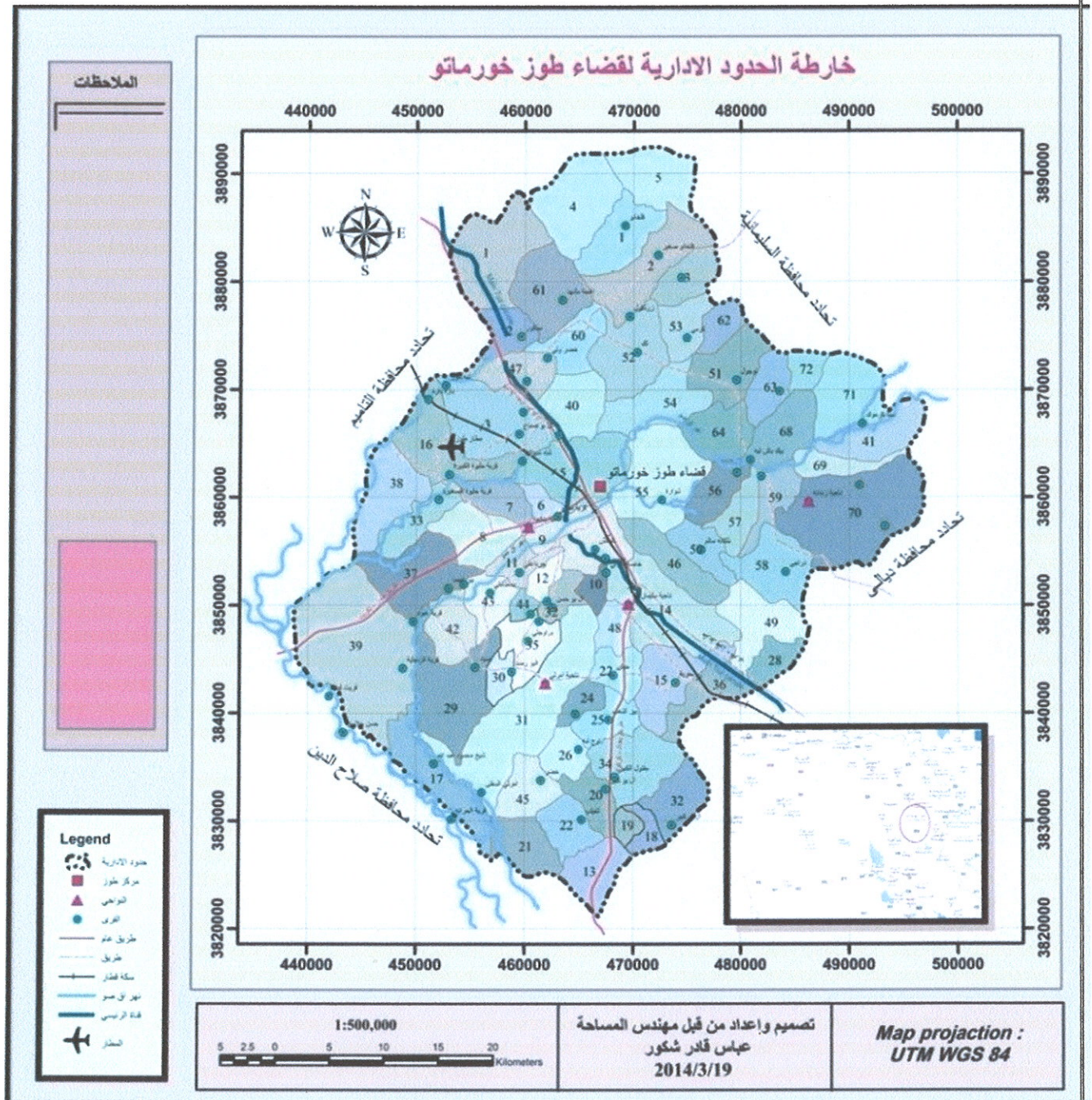
1.	Mushtak Ismail Ali	27 y	Profession worker	Date of Injured 17/06/2014	Brauchli
2.	HussianAskarMohmmad	15y	Student	17/06/2014	Brauchli
3	Sadiq Asker Mohammad	17y	Student	29/06/2014	Brauchli
4	Asker Hassan Raaza	51 y	Worker	29/06/2014	Brauchli

**Total Human loss and belongings loss, (Brauchli  
,Qaranaz, Chardagli)**

	<b>Brauchli</b>	<b>QaraNaz</b>	<b>Chardagli</b>
Number Killed	21	No official numbers	No official numbers
Injured / wounded	4 (These died later)	No official numbers	No official numbers
Burnt worship places	4 Husseiniyat 1 mosque	3 Husseiniyat 1 mosque	3 Husseiniyat 1 mosque
Houses burnt/ destroyed	76	118	100
Animals taken		500 sheep 25 calfs 50 cows	
Money taken	200 million Iraqi dinar, equal to 200,000 US dollars		
Gold taken/	6 kg		
Families displaced	2500		
Where families gone;	Mosques, various husseiniyat, relatives, empty houses in Tuzkhurmatu, Kirkuk, south of Iraq ieKerbala/ Hilla, and elsewhere in the south		

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Below is the map showing the borders of Tuzkharmatu town:



## **Diyala province:**

ISIS control most of Nineveh province, most areas of Salahadin province and have now attacked Turkmen regions in Diyala province too. Using different types of weapons, particularly mortars, the fire exchanges between ISIS and the Iraqi army began at different areas leading to displacement of most of the population of Kizlarbat (Saadiya), Qara-Ghan (Jalawla), Mansouriet Al-Jabal and nearby villages, affecting all nationalities. Many people have left their homes behind to escape safely to other areas i.e. Qara-Tapa and Khanaqin which are already overloaded with Turkmen previously displaced from other nearby villages i.e. Sheikh-Baba and Klojo which were themselves filled with displaced people coming from Kizlarbat and surroundings. The estimated number of Turkmen displaced in Diyala is currently around 40,000.

Most of the displaced Turkmen are now homeless and in absolutely terrible circumstances, such as within half-structured buildings, un-ventilated schools in high summer temperatures sometimes reaching above 50°C. They are suffering from an acute shortage of food, drinking water, medicine, baby milk and electricity. They are now extremely desperate for the arrival of humanitarian aids. Recently, a new campus has been set up near the city of Khanaqin to receive further displaced Turkmen.

There are also hundreds of families remaining in Kizlarbat, Qaraghan and in nearby villages due to the lack of housing. In addition they were under siege following the targeting of the bridge of Jalawla by a bomb which completely demolished it. The bridge was strategically important as it used to link the road out of the city of Qaraghan with Baghdad, as well as the city of Baquba, counties and villages with Qara-Tapa, villages of Sheikh Baba together with judicial Kalar and Kifri which leads to the provinces of Kerkuk and Sulaymaniyah. Many incidents of abuse were recorded and documented including that the Peshmerga forces do not allow these displaced Turkmen to enter the city of Khanaqin nor to Kalar or Kifri, subsidiaries of the province of Sulaymaniyah. The unfounded excuses of Peshmerga being: "These measures are to ensure that no ISIS militants could infiltrate to Kurdistan region".



## **Summary of abuses carried out by armed groups against the displaced:**

Human Right Organizations and Humanitarians have recorded the following suffering, crimes and violations against the displaced Turkmen:

1. On 13<sup>th</sup> July 2014, ISIS instructed ammunition agents in the city of Mosul to cut the ration / food supplement card items of the Christian and Shiite families (which include Turkmen Shiites living in the outskirts of Mosul).
2. On 27<sup>th</sup> June 2014, four Turkmen youngsters were slaughtered in Kizlarbat, around Diyala province for the excuse of confiscating songs and music from their mobiles.
3. ISIS have hijacked 180 Turkmen youths from Turkmen villages of Sharikhan and Qara-Quyen (Kubba) 5 km towards the northern part of Mosul city, looted their homes and farms in a clear violation lasting three days which began on 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2014. Another 950 Turkmen Shiite families were forced to leave the neighboring villages.
4. On 21<sup>st</sup> June 2014, a corpse of a Turkmen lady was hung on an electricity pole in the village of Bashirin Kirkuk.
5. On 10<sup>th</sup> June 2014, one thousand Turkmen of Tel-Afar were forceably displaced to the city of Kerbala. The Ministry of Displacement and Migration together with the Iraqi Airways and the General Company for Land Transport were involved in transferring them to Kerbala city.
6. Extreme fatwas were issued by ISIS in control of Mosul and its outskirts stating Sunni men must divorce their Shiite wives and vice versa.
7. Tolls (taxes) are imposed on Saadiya (Kizlarbat) citizens over agricultural crops if they do not volunteer to join ISIS.
8. On 17<sup>th</sup> June 2014, in Amerli (Salahadin province), around 20,000 Turkmen were trapped, and the shopping center was intermittently pounded by mortars causing severe damage and civilian casualties.
9. Following the fall of Saadiya (Kizlarbat) and neighboring villages (Morjane and Asakral) over 100 Turkmen families were exuded from the village of Kor-Dera towards the outskirts of Mukdadiya district to escape from violence.
10. Following the takeover of Jalawla center by ISIS militia, almost 1,250 Turkmen families were excluded to Khanaqin, Kifri and Kalar.
11. Almost 400 Turkmen families were excluded from villages of Sensl, Shakran and Hamadat towards Mansuriyet Al-Jabal (Edna Koy) to escape from the oppression of ISIS militia.

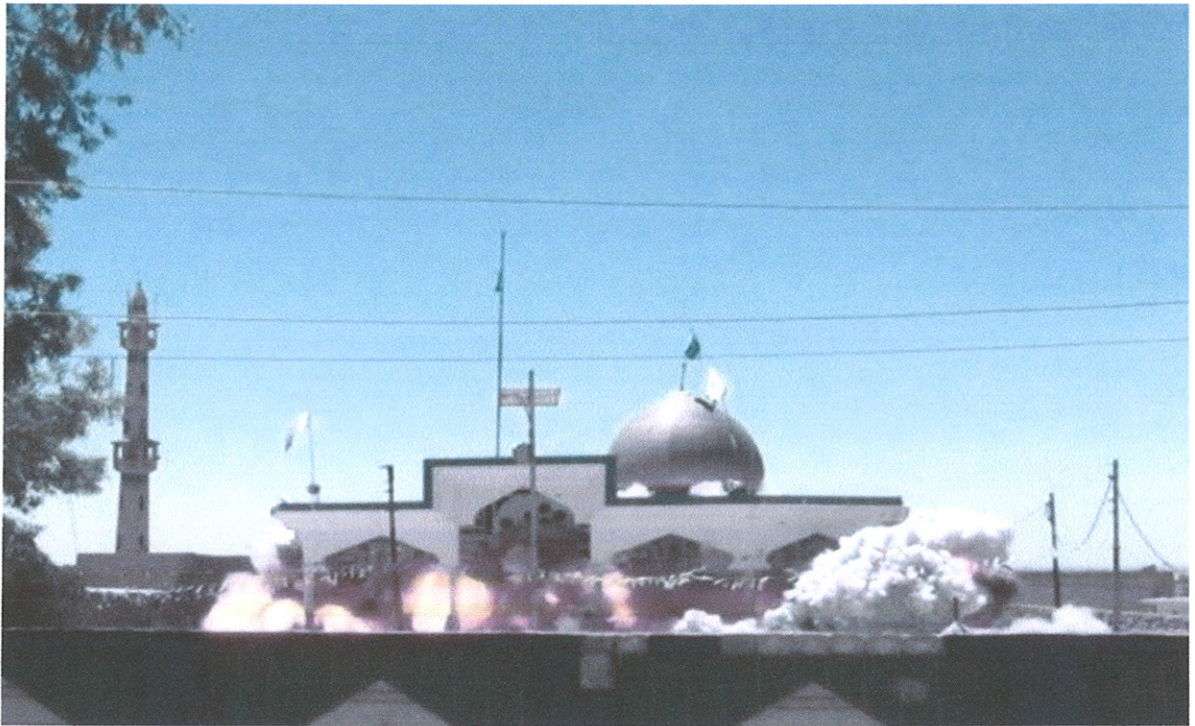
12. Another 1,400 Turkmen families were excluded from the centre of Mansuriet Al-Jabal(Edna Koy) towards thecentre ofQara-Tapa.
13. On 17<sup>th</sup> June 2014, ISIS militants burnedanddestroyedagricultural crops,explodeddozens of homesand destroyedagricultural machinerybelonging to the villagers ofBashir, another Turkmen village of Kirkuk city.
14. On 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> June 2104, ISIS militants destroyed, burnedandconfiscated76 residential houses after looting their contentsof furniture, materials and moneybelongingto the people ofBrauchli ofSalahadin province. FourHusseiniyahsand a mosque were destroyed by fire.
15. Simultaneously, on 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> June 2104, ISIS militants had destroyed, burnedandconfiscated118 residential houses after looting their contentsof furniture, materials and moneyofQara-Nazresidence, another Turkmen village ofSalahadin province.
16. On 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> June 2104, ISIS militants destroyed, burned100 residential houses after looting their contentsof furniture, materials and moneybelongingto the people ofChardagli, another Turkmen village ofSalahadin province. ISI even burnt down a Sunni mosque and 3 Shiite Husseiniyahs (Shiite mosques).
17. On 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> June 2104, armed ISIS militia hijacked the livestockof hundreds ofsheep, cattle, belonging to villagers of three Turkmen villages, Brauchli, Qara-NazandChardagliofSalahadin province.
18. On 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> June 2104,ISIS confiscated the wealth of villagers of three Turkmen villages, Brauchli, QaraNaz and ChardagliofSalahadin province including jewelry and cash money.
19. On 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> June 2104, the armed militants of ISIS hijacked the livestockof hundreds ofsheep, cattle, of the villagers in three Turkmen villages, Brauchli, QaraNaz and ChardagliofSalahadinprovince.
20. Houses ofpeople ofcertainethnic and religiouscomponents have been marked by ISIS militants including the Turkmenwithin the city ofMosul, and have seizedmany of them.
21. On 17<sup>th</sup> June 2104, the armed militants of ISIS, bombarded the already displaced Turkmen villagers in the complex of Tell-of BenatJunubi of Sinjar district towards West of Mosul using mortars before retreating to an unknown direction.

## **ISIS racist violations against archaeological places of worship in the Turkmen regions.**

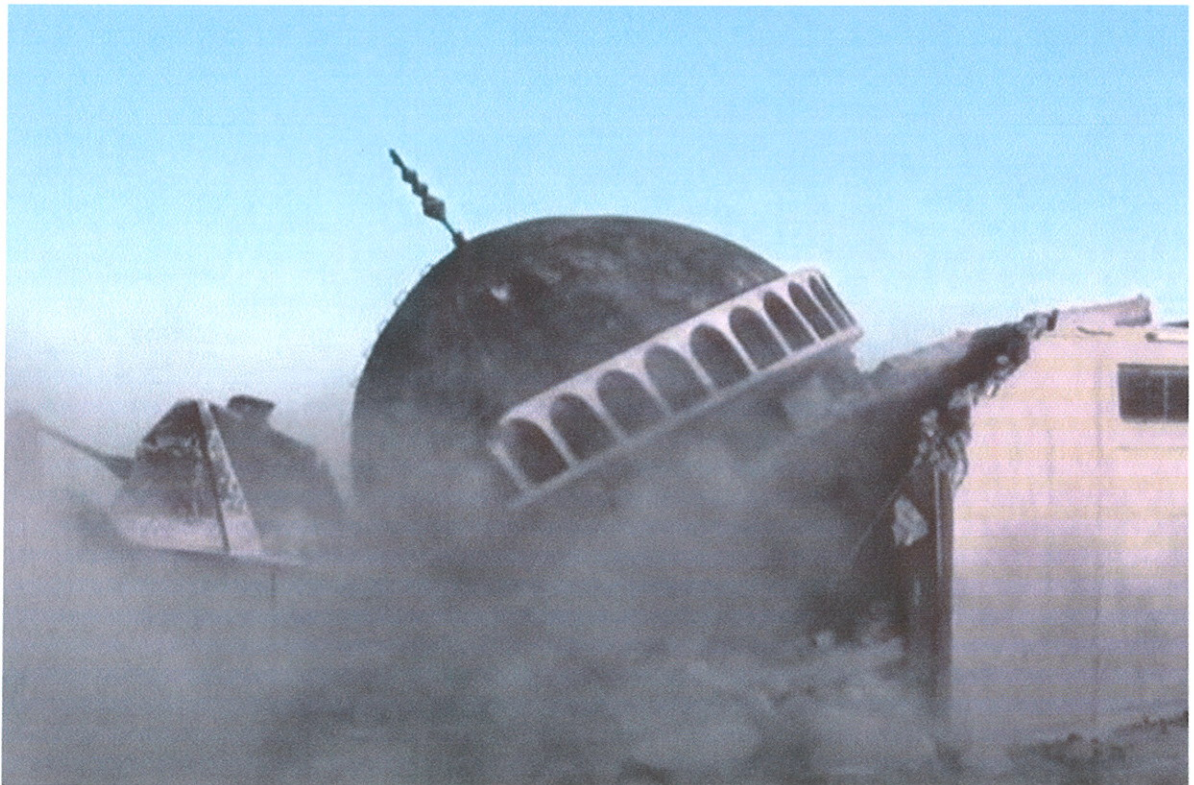
1. ISIS militants not only targeted and violated the displaced people and citizens of Turkmen villages, but they extended their crimes to places of worship by demolishing the statue of the Turkmen poet and writer Mustafa Jawad at Al-Edheem.
2. They also raised ISIS flags above the shrine of Imam Abbas in the village of Qaraqayen, (towards the north of Mosul), above three Shiite Husseiniyah as well as Zahra and Imam Hussein in the village of Al-Sharikhani (located north of Mosul), and then set fire to them on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2014.
3. In addition they forcibly prevented practice and activities of the Shiite community in Nineveh province.
4. Using bulldozers in Turkmen Mahlbel, 35 km west of Mosul, ISIS demolished the shrines of Sheikh Ibrahim Mazari and the shrine and tomb of the Sufi, Sheikh Ahmed Rifa'i.
5. On 5<sup>th</sup> June, ISIS militants wired and blew up the shrine of Arnaout in the city of Tel-Afar and blew the Hussieniyah of Dome in Mosul and Husseiniyahs Javad Kaddo and Muslim Bin-Aqeel and Askar-Mullah in Tal-Afar (65 Km west of Mosul).
6. They further proceeded to bomb Hussieniyah of Hasan Al-Askari in Kadisiyah, northwest of Tel-Afar. They also destroyed the memorial site of the Sufi sheikh, Al-Kasnazaniyah, in the area of Hassan-Koyin the north of Mosul.
7. On 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> June, ISIS militants also ordered the closure of cultural, social and sports centres and organisations, and bombed the public library in the center of the cities of both Tel-Afar and Mahlbeh in the province of Nineveh.
8. Many mosques and Husseiniyahs, e.g. Kanbar, Hani Jaafar, Shiite Waqf, Sayyid Wali, Sheikh Nihad, Al-Alao and shrines of Imam Ali, Imam Ismail, Imam Reza and the Shiite shrine and library Mirza Javad Tabrizi, a school belonging to the Shiite community in the village of Bashir, were also destroyed by targeted explosions.
9. ISIS militants also burned a library of 1,500 books in various subjects including Islamic historical documents and anecdotal stories, in Saa'diyah in Diyala province.



These are some pictures of the bombing and trapping of these features:









As reported, the entry of the Turkmen of Tel-Afar into Kirkuk city by hiding in the trading lorries on 17/07/14. Around 1,000 people have been displaced in this way.



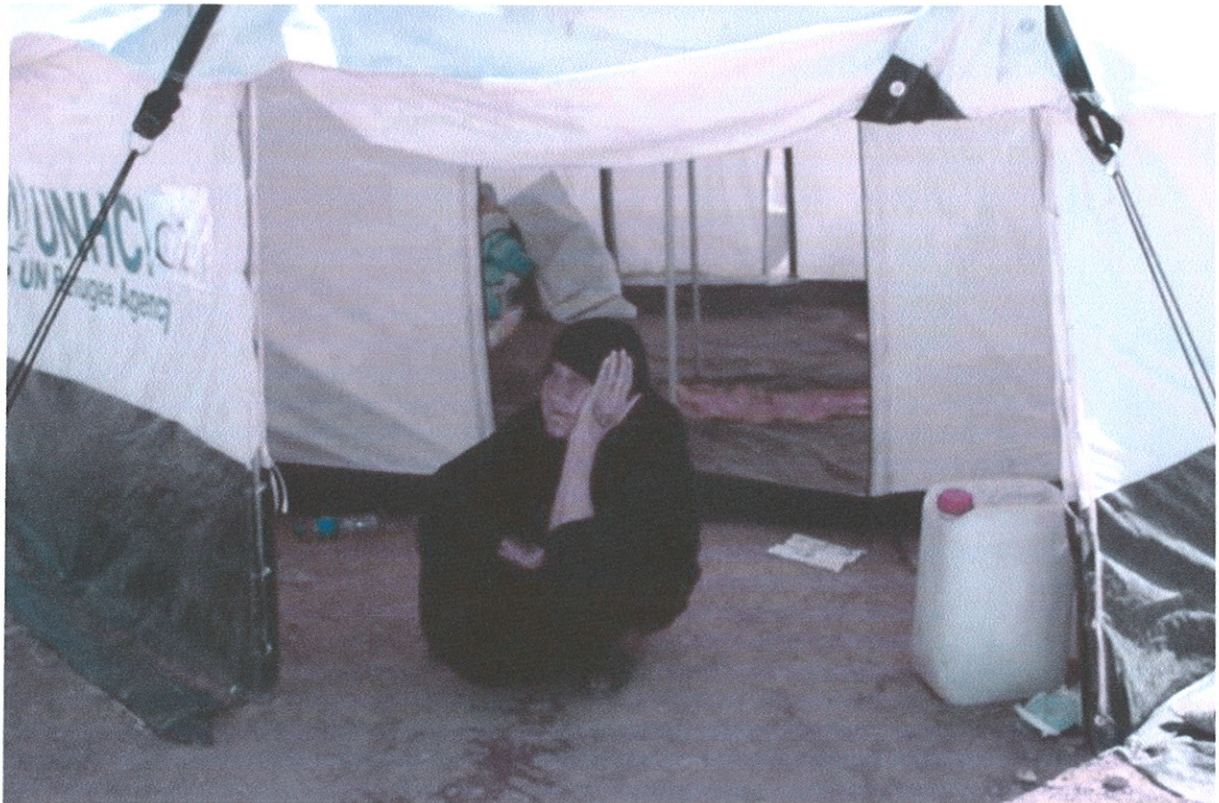




























## **Problems in need of urgent solutions**

1. Lack of food, shelter, suitable housing and health and medical aid
2. A deliberate blackout from the media and political parties of what is happening on the ground as a result of serious sickness and death to children, elderly people and displaced families. An example includes the death of babies / young children from intense heat and appalling living conditions.
3. Lack of income of civil servants. Even those who have remained in their homes have been unable to collect their monthly salaries after ISIS issued orders to withhold monthly salaries from Yazidis, Christians and Shiites.
4. Most of the displaced families are without identification cards, their monthly food supplement cards, as well as their bank identification cards. Retired people, the elderly, disabled people and those on social benefits have been most affected.
5. Problems with schools and education from intermediate to high school education, as well as universities, especially those students in their final years of study. These students have been unable to complete their studies and their exams because of this upheaval.

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## **Summary**

All these barbaric acts and crimes against humanity has been committed without being highlighted in the regional or international media.

It has been noted that ISIS appears to be following a well planned process in order to bring about a change to the demographics of the current ethnic and religious population spread, by displacing Turkmen, Al Shabaq, Christians and moderate people from the North of Iraq. This is in order to create an environment hosting terrorism in order to divide Iraq. The most affected towns and cities are those with majority Turkmen populations, where they have seen massive displacement of both Sunni and Shiite Turkmen. However, this has happened over a period of time but this will certainly have an impact on the stability of the future of Iraq by creating fertile ground to attract and create further terrorists. It is not just Iraq's unity and stability which is under threat but the whole region and the world.

This report originated from the Human rights division of the Beladi Center.

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