

Free Media Union of Rojava, Syria

ISIS violations and chemical weapons on civilians in Kobani canton

REPORT

*Authored by activists and journalists on behalf of the Free Media Union, Rojava,
Syria*

31 July 2014

For further information contact:

Dr Alan Semo

UK representative of the Democratic Union Party (PYD)

Email: drasemo@hotmail.com

Tel: 07809 687097

ISIS violations and chemical weapons on civilians in Kobani canton

This team work is the result of combined efforts by a group of journalists and activists who are working in the city of Kobani. This report is not identified with any political background and is separate from all rights groups and documentary productions, and is trying to provide, with a maximum level of accuracy and caution, the details, terms and connotations that incite violence or hatred, depending on the eyewitness testimony of activities to and a number of city notables who were present on the ground during the current events, as well as documentary photos and videos, and who were directly informed about what was happening from the events and organising disturbances and ISIS clashes against the city of Kobani, over the past year.

Kobani :

Kobani, (Ain El Arab) is a town about 160 km north-east of the city of Aleppo on the Turkish border, with about 450,000 inhabitants, and with a steady rate of population increase as a result of the arrival of displaced people from most of the neighbouring Syrian cities ravaged by the regime forces and extremist groups.

Kobani has a border crossing with Turkey, and is mainly dependent on agriculture. It is situated in the fertile plain on the eastern edge of the Euphrates River. It has witnessed the civil movements against the Assad regime since the outbreak of the Syrian revolution, culminating on 19th July 2012 in the expulsion of the regime forces and the establishment of self-governing civil institutions for the province for political, defence and security services, developing from the rubble and structural problems of the corrupt Ba'ath system.

Status quo :

Within the last few days, according to a statement from the co-ordination of the three cantons, Kobani has been declared a disaster area, as a result of the adoption of the Islamic State in Iraq, and the Levant terrorist "ISIS" war of extermination from three directions almost a year ago. This has caused the area slowly to shrink, so that it has become one-third of the area of the west. People in the east are suffering under the scourge of a policy of "scorched earth".

These data reflect the tragic depth of the deterioration of the humanitarian situation for civilians, because of the legacy of administrative corruption of the Baathist regime, in dealing with the infrastructure which had previously collapsed, and also due to the insistent re-organisation by al-Baghdadi, in imposing a siege in the city to limit the entry of humanitarian aid and materials intended to improve the infrastructure, which has been limited to individual efforts through traditional methods and materials, to restore by these means, the gaps in the main and secondary roads. The scale of the disaster was increased by turning off the water that supplied the city via the main pumps located in the Sheyokh, on the rim of the Euphrated River. This was after ISIS gained control, with the execution of 20 civilians from Sheyokh town on the same day, and the burning and looting of water pumps that feed the city of Kobani. Traditional solutions resorted to digging wells in the ground for water, but the poor distribution of sewage networks by the Baathist regime meant that there was serious water pollution, resulting in the

spread of diseases, with typhus and skin infections spreading widely among children. As well as higher costs for drilling wells, and the inability of the poorer sections of the population to pay the higher prices to keep up with the majority of the people who were able to rely on tankers bringing water from villages adjacent to the city.

Not only were these flagrant violations inflicted on the population by the Basthists, but in addition they suffered the wilful cut-off of the electricity supply for nearly a year and a half, for political reasons, used by the battalions of Islamic extremists against Kobani. ISIS later followed the same approach, permanently cutting off the electricity supply to the city, already straining under darkness; they also disrupted the action of the market and the balance of normal life as a whole. The high price and scarcity of fuel that comes through the mechanisms of war has resulted in much impoverishment and the deterioration of the humanitarian situation and living conditions, and most of them are working under ISIS domination.

Furthermore, the al-Baghdadi organisation started a genocide campaign, with the start of daily executions, arbitrary arrests, looting of property and livestock, following the burning of agricultural land and the destruction of villages in the west of the city and the whole of the east, resulting in the displacement of people and the resettlement of Arab families loyal to this terrorist organisation of al-Baghdadi, in Kurdish villages.

BACKGRUOND TO THESE PROBLEMS:

About Gire Sipi (Tal Abyad) CITY :

This is in the area of Tal Abyad, the most important areas of the province of Raqqa, which has a border crossing with Turkey and is characterised by land of fertile plains, rich with springs, and so-called because of the hill close to it. It is among the administrative cities of Ain Issa and Sallok, as well as about eighty other villages. Tal Abyad is about 100 km to the north of Raqqa centre, opposite the Turkish city of Oaklqla which are linked by the border gate. Tel Abyad is a city rich in ethnic and racial diversity with Kurds and Arabs but also Armenians and Turkmen, with the Kurds in a ratio of approximately 55 percent of the city's population, and also making up about 30 percent of the total population of the province of Raqqa, according to the General Coordinator of the local council in the city.

Why did the clashes begin in Tal Abyad ?

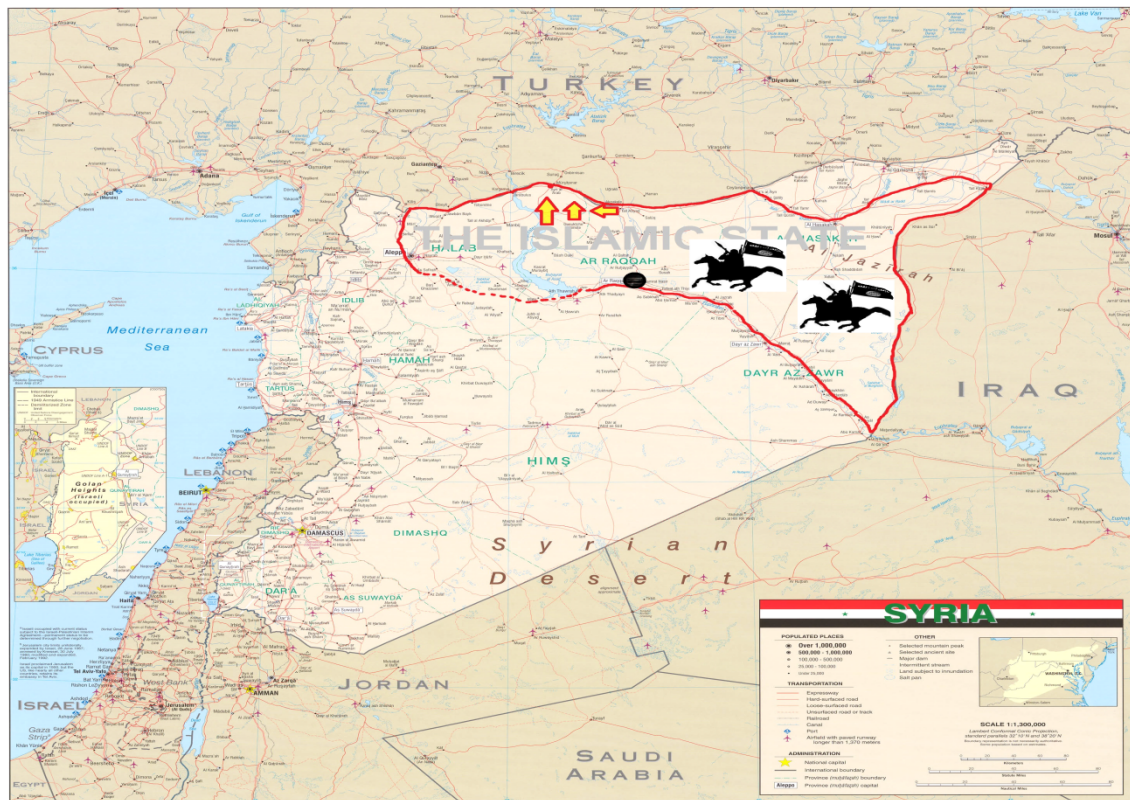
Tel Abyad (in Kurdish "Gire Sipi" : the population is about 100,000; the city is about 25,000, with about 75 armed groups, and all of these groups give. On troling the end to the Sultan of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, an affiliate of al-Qaeda, which from time to time kidnaps civilians or armed militants without even being able to condemn the decisions of the arrest, documented in the video below? These groups exist now at the dips all of the Islamic State (then organisation Freedom Movement Sham, Tawheed front, the band 11, which includes most of the brigades, Raqqa battalion, a battalion of Sukhna and other groups).

Since the beginning of the arrival of the Front victory (Jabhat Alnusra) and before it "the banner of the nation" which is close to it, began harassing the city's population of Kurds. Kidnappings, intimidation and torture have taken place on the basis of identity. The security brigade began with the arrest of four Kurdish civilians from Qamishli, with resulting torture and other atrocities, on 20th November 2012, and then they published rumours that it had slaughtered them in order

to spread the influence of fear and terror on people. The harassment of Kurds in Tal Abyad did not end there. After this victory the Front were kidnapping and intimidating passing Kurds in the city of Tel Whote and leaving them. Clashes have erupted until 19th July 2013, with the State of Islam abducting five young Kurds from the village of Ein Batt in the Kobani area (Ain Arab) at the border gate with Turkey, and then left them after they had beaten them, tortured and humiliated them. On the day of the clashes, the so-called Amir of the North State of ISIS, "Abu Musab" in the Kirdish village of Yabisa, 3 km west of Tal Abyad, while he was booby-trapping the village school. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant want to return to the face water after it lost control and it's ally - a battalion of the martyr Saddam Hussein, Raas Al Ain, thought that they were the most powerful in Tal Abyad, and struggled to ignite a war with the Kurds in this city. At 7.00 on 21st July it was announced in the mosques that the Islamic State is coming to dominate the Kurdish neighbourhoods and asked the Kurds to leave the city immediately. Because of these voices threatening to purge the city of Kurds from the mosques, Kurds began to flee from the city. But then about 500 Kurdish civilians were kidnapped, some of whom had been released after the Kurdish forces released their Prince in exchange for the release of 300 kidnapped civilians. According to the latest report of the Kirdish front, there are still about 250 civilians kidnapped by al-Qaeda and the battalions working with them in Tal Abyad.

On the same day the Islamic State and its allies combed Kurdish villages, accompanied by heavy shelling by tanks, artillery and mortars where they bombed the village of Koprilk, Tal Fender, Yabisa, Sukarya and Tal Khoder, and burned Korea Hissou completely, and kidnapped civilians who remained in the villages and burned crops stored there.

In parallel with this, the Islamic State affiliate of al-Qaeda and allied battalions, threatened the civilian abductees with slaughter and arson. For the purpose of intimidation they published rumours that they had slaughtered abductees, and we did not emphasise the validity of these rumours especially for young Shyar Mahmoud and Hooshang Mamo, they said that they were slaughtered on charges of "atheism and blasphemy to God".



ISIS violations against Kurdish civilians:

The Islamic State violations against civilians in the city of Kobanî (Ain Arab)

The organisation of the Islamic State (ISIS) have intensified attacks on the area of Kobani, located in Northern Syria from a year ago until the present time. They have bombed the villages of Ein Arabs at random, and kidnapped civilians without taking into account the age groups. In many cases, the kidnappers tortured to death or killed in the most egregious ways that we do not accept as human, and we will cite in this report, many of the crimes committed against the organisation of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant accompanied by an image documentary to prove these crimes.

In Kutash village, 40 km west of Kobani City, Amal Mustafa Ibrahim, aged 13 years, was shot in the head in front of her door with weapons. by ISIS, in the Aljadeeda Arab village, about 1km from Kutash village. Attached pictures (Amal 1 - 2 - 3).





It is worth mentioning that the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) cut off the head of young Muhammad Muhammad in a nearby village Jub Alfaraj in Kobani on 23rd May 2014, against the backdrop of a dispute between Muhammad and ISIS members when the elements of the barrier to intercept the minibus carrying a group of passengers from the people of Kobani. Attached pictures show the brutal manner in which the head of the young man was cut off by ISIS.





ISIS snipers also targeted the Kurdish citizen, Abdul Qadir Sheik Mohammed, aged 46 years, who was taking his daughter and son, a man and a woman, by car. On the way from the province of Kobani to the city of Manbei, near the village of Kharros near the town of Serrin located 35 km south of the province of Kobani, the citizen Abdul Qadir was shot in the head and killed.



In the city of Manbei, ISIS killed a child and injured the child's mother in Alhaya village; the girl died instantly and the mother was taken to hospital for treatment in Kobani



On 19th March 2014 ISIS bombed the village of Djada, south of the city of Ain Arab (Kobani) by mortar, resulting in injury to a child and his parents (family injury 1 - 2 - 3) pictures which established the authenticity of he news.



Groups of mercenaries (ISIS) released 8 of the 30 civilians who were abducted on 8th May on Qaraghandy Qozag bridge, in the western canton of Kobani during their return from the city of Aleppo, because of their health.

Citizen Afra Mohammed Ajdua, aged 33 years old, was shot and injured in the abdomen after an ISIS attack on their village, located 75 km east of the Kobani canton.(picture).



On 23rd May 2014 a woman from the Arab part of Kharos village south of Kobani was hit by ISIS snipers, and this is the second woman from the village who was shot by mercenaries during the week. (Image of injured woman from Kharos).

50-year-old Amed Sheikh Moussa and his son Ahmed Fayq from Kobani were detained by ISIS in a brick factory near the city of Raqqa. That the charge was ready is also confirmed by Sheikh Ahmed Musab, who helped to protect units and bring meat to the troops



"After a month ISIS take me and my son in addition to the sixteen prisoners, mostly Arabs, to Mansoura in the city of Tal Abyad to start to slaughter us, officially where they equip our cards and our numbers for slaughter, but that night the battalions of the armed opposition stormed the prison and got us out," says Ahmed Sheik Moussa.

Muhammad Mustafa also emphasised that groups affiliated to ISIS and in the area sponsored by Brive Aleppo, 7 young men were injected with needles causing infertility and destruction of nerves, and that while they were heading from the city of Raqqa or Alre'ee, he noted that his son lost control of his temper from that time. (Image - ISIS-injected Kurdish youh).



ISIS tortured 28-year old Mohammed Said to death after his capture during his return to Kobani. He was captured near Shiyokh, and was taken to jails in Jarablos. (Images and video show the elbows (tortured to death) to prove the effects of torture on Mohammed Sayeed).



During the ISIS attack on Abdolki village, east of Kobani, on 7th July 2014, seven bodies of people from units sent to protect fighters, arrived. During the examination of the bodies by a group of doctors of different competence and reference, the President of the Health Authority, Ahmed Na'asan confirmed that ISIS had used chemical weapons in the attacks on the province, after they brought heavy weapons from Iraq.

According to the report of the doctors on the bodies of fighters from the protection units, they noted burn marks on the edge of the eyebrows and eyelids and the inside of the eye where the burns ranged from 5 to 10 cms in size, and the depth of the wound was up to 1 cm.

Also, the edges of the wounds were irregular, with white calcification and the injuries were noted. Dr Ahmed confirmed that chemicals had been used on these bodies, as these cases are the first of its kind, and samples from the bodies of the fighters and their clothes were sent to Turkish laboratories (attached pictures - the effects of chemical weapons).







The following is a list of the names of civilians who were injured by the Islamic State (ISIS):

ID	Name	age	Residence	Physician	Injury
1	Shokre Mohammed Houssin	45	Kobarlik	Dr. Kurdo	Extremities
2	Moustafa Ismail	40	Qanaya	D.mahmoud Messi	Extremities
3	Mouhamed Slochi	55	Qanaya	D.mahmoud Messi	Abdominal
4	Ismail Abdulrahman	52	Qanaya	Dr. Ahmed Mink	Extremities
5	Omar Sheffi	40		Dr.Basrawi	Extremities

6	Asia A'aref	30	Kortak	Dr.Basrawi	Shot
7	Moustafa Mahmoud	32	Holaq	Dr.Ali Wali	Shot in the head
8	Talvan Ebbo	20	Kharros	Dr. Ahmed Mink	Extremities
9	Bozan Khalil	28	Minaz	Dr. Marwan Ahmed	Chest
10	Adnan mahmoud	48	Kobani	Dr. Bakhtiar	Abdominal
11	Kozel Qawas	43	Saloki	Dr.Ahmed Mink	Extremities
12	Mohammed Teer	20	Manbij	Dr. Welat Omar	Extremities
13	Imad Ali	30	Zerek	Dr.Basrawi	Extremities
14	Rafeen Jimo	10	Kharab Etto	Dr. Ahmed Mink	Abdominal
15	Jihan Mouhamed	16	Kozita	Dr.Ali Wali	Abdominal
16	Maryam Samoo	28	Job Qader	Dr.Mohamed Ahmed	Abdominal
17	Iman Saliha	17	Shyokh Tah	Dr.Basrawi	In Serrin Attack
18	Abdullatif Saliha	21	Shyokh Tah	Dr.Basrawi	InSerrin Attack
19	Nesrin Asa'ad	19	Raqqa	Dr.Basrawi	
20	Mohamed Hindawi	30	Raqqa	Dr.Basrawi	
21	Abo Shami	50	Filestin	Dr.Marwan Ahmed	Shoulder& Chest
22	Alaa eddin	19	Qiba	Dr.Ahmed Mink	Extremities
23	Hadad Ibrahim	50	Kobani	Dr.Basrawi	Extremities
24	Adnan Jumaa	31	Kharab Etto	Dr.Yaser Shekh Hasan	Pelvis
25	Urfa Mohamed	16	Nebdo	Dr.Bakhtyar Alhousen	Abdominal
26	Khalil Shilash	30	Kobani	Dr. Mahmoud Messi	Abdominal
27	Gaid Al Ali	29	Ta'alek	Dr. Basrawi	Extremities
28	Fatima Shekh Mohamed		Kharos	Dr. Bawami & Marwan	Extremities
29	Mohamed Shekh Mohamed	60			Shot in the head
30	Affra Mohamed Mahmoud	28	Jirn	Dr.Mahmoud Messi	Abdominal
31	Sarbest Moustafa	24	Shawik	Dr.Bakhtyar & Jasim	Abdominal
32	Rasha Yeldiz	13	Eastern front	Dr.Ahmed Mink	Abdominal
33	Khadija Khalil	10	Kobani	Dr.Bakhtyar	Abdominal
34	Zain Yeldiz	21	Eastern Front	Dr.Ahmed Mink	Extremities
35	Fatima Naif	6	Ta'alk	Dr.Kurdo	Extremities
36	Hadla Osso	50	Ta'alik	Dr.Kurdo	Extremities

ISIS violations in humanitarian side:

The Islamic State ISIS imposed a tight siege on the city of Kobani (Ain Al Arab) in the province of Aleppo on three sides, to the west, south and east, starting from 4th August 2013 - just on those of a Kurdish identity.

Violations:

Cut off electricity and water:

After the Islamic State ISIS, gained control of the water-pumping station in Shyokh town in rural Kobani and the Teshreen dam in rural Manjej, which supply the city of Kobani with electricity and water, they cut off the water and electricity for the city of Kobani and the surrounding areas, on 22nd January 2014.

People resorted to drilling wells and providing electricity generators as an alternative, but the citizens were adversely affected due to high prices, as well as the worsening living conditions due to the iniquitous siege imposed by ISIS. But with the advent of summer, some of the wells dried up and by the middle of summer they may be mostly dry, which pose a major challenge to the population of the city and its countryside.

Prevent the requirements of life:

ISIS have prevented the entry of relief and medicines, goods, food and vegetables to the city of Kobani and its countryside, after they had seized control of Jarablos and Manbej as well as Tal Abyad. ISIS kill and arrest people, and confiscate these items from anyone who tries to bring these things to the city and its countryside, for example Mohammed Sayeed from the village of Thurman in rural Kobani, who was killed by ISIS on 3rd March 2014.

On 17th July ISIS took a car which was loaded with medicines, travelling on the road between Aleppo and Manjej, heading to the city of Kobani, which had been sent by a KurdishmRed Crescent. ISIS also kidnapped a car which was loaded with medicines and vaccines for children, and other medicines, intended for the health clinic in Kobani, on the Aleppo international road, as well as a car loaded with medicines destined for Serrin Junction, with the driver, two women and a child.

On 2nd April 2014, Pharmacist Mohammed Khalil, a citizen of Kobani, was kidnapped, travelling in a car with medicines, on Qara Qozaq Bridge.

References:

- 1- <http://welati.info/nuce.php?id=13566&niviskar=607&cure=5>
- 2- <http://www.welati.info/nuce.php?id=13811&niviskar=561&cure=3>
- 3- <http://www.welati.info/nuce.php?id=14620&niviskar=541&cure=3>