

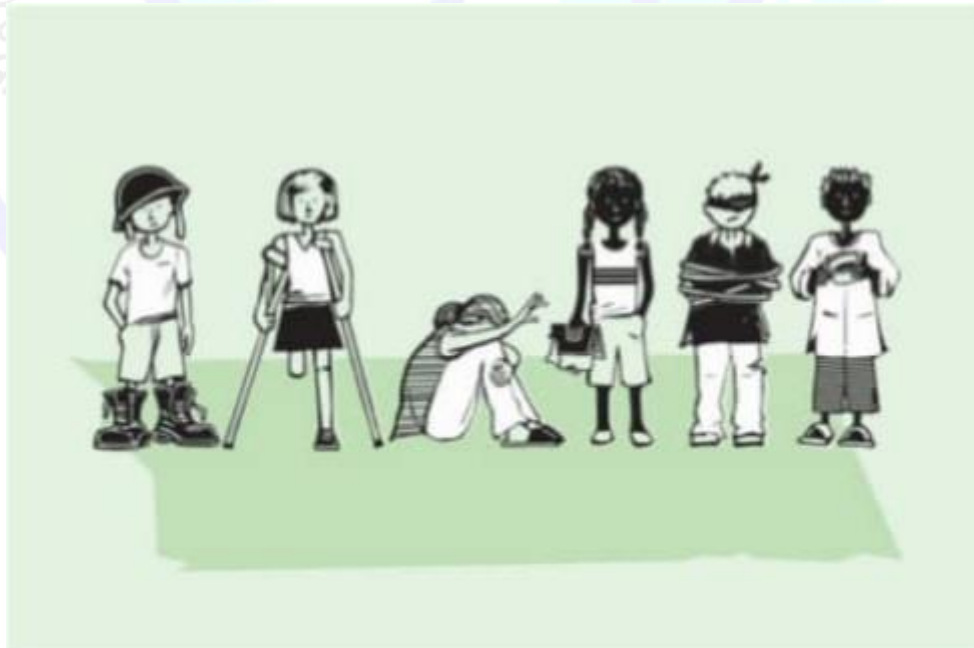
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Human Rights Organization in Jazeera

4 June 2022

A report about the victims of aggression from innocent children

This report monitors all violations of children's rights in the north and east of Syria by all parties fighting on the ground and the negative effects of this war on children, which has been going on for over a decade.



- **The authority of report :**

- **Human Rights Organization in Aljazeera:**

Is a volunteer dependent civil Organization- plurality comprise activist in Human Rights field since its establishing in 2013 which practice its activities according general commission resolutions and the administration council and the interior system in line with the social contract and the organized laws for the civil society institutions in North East Syria.

- The establishing of the organization was as an objective response through all democratic ways based on an intellectual reference for human rights representing in the international declaration for Human rights and all international treaties and covenants relevant against any aggression on this rights and for any issued authority.

- **The purpose of the report:**

- Monitor and document all violations committed against children in areas of north and east Syria as a result of the war that has been going on for more than a decade, the report monitors violations from 1/1/2021 till 31/5/2022 and the negative effects of this war on children in areas of north and east Syria.

- **References and the sources of information:**

- In preparing the report, the organization relied on a number of human rights organizations, human rights activists, civil and military administrative institutions, child protection offices and a number of human rights and legal references and international reports monitoring violations against children's rights in Syria and international humanitarian law.

- **Firstly: the introduction :**
- War does not discriminate between small and large people, it is a destruction machine that affects the entire society, children are often the victims of that wars, receive the greatest of physical and psychological damage, lose their opportunity for safety and a healthy life and that affect their behavior and education, and this is due to chaos, destruction, poverty, lack of resources, the collapse of the health and school system caused by wars in most of the countries in which they suffer, as well as the increase in unemployment equipment and family and community violence, making children the biggest victims of these accumulations and stresses which remain in their memory and form a large part of their consciousness and behavior from living through war, and was the direct target of its suffering and others who did not live through war but they were direct and indirect effects and its consequences were tragic throughout their lives even if they were not physically harmed, their psychological injury is the greatest impact, for example children separated from their families are most at risk, such as neglect, exploitation, abuse, illegal adoption and trafficking, especially of infants and young children.
- Children's suffering during the armed conflict may be summarized in many ways, firstly :

1- Deliberately direct targeting :

Many armed forces and groups commit atrocities against children in conflicts zones as a very effective way of terrorizing societies, children are often targeted for easy exploitation and manipulation to make them soldiers or suicide bombers for example schools are targeted for tactical reasons for example, "for military purposes or a recruitment and training ground, as well as for the possibility of their object to assassination for participating or taking them with their families into detention .

2- Suffering as a result of indiscriminate military actions:

For example, children are killed or injured as a result of the use of mines or explosive weapons that cause extensive damage in populated areas.

3- Not to mention children's widespread indirect consequences of war and conflict: these include: displacement, collapse of markets and basic public services, such as: health care, water and sanitation, and insecurity, although

indirect damage and direct violations are different aspects of children's continuing harm in modern conflicts, these indirect consequences affect a greater number.

- Feeling threatened, constantly dangerous and losing family confidence and ability to secure protection can cause multiple behavioral disorders such as severe anxiety, fear of the unknown, insecurity, constant stress and isolation, children do not have sufficient mental abilities to absorb traumatic experiences, as well as often not being able to speak about their suffering, which leads them to escape and resist through their hostile behavior or isolate from others and separate oneself from everything that causes pain and harm, War also has disastrous consequences for the reality of a child who may lose one or both of his or her parents, relatives, home or school, or be disabled, and the loss of an organ or senses of the body, violence also generates an indirect number of disturbances, whether the child lives directly or even indirectly through photographs and videos or is heard from persons who have lived and are close to him.
- Therefore, children need special protection to avoid being subjected to ill-treatment, cruel or degrading human dignity accordingly International Humanitarian law grants immunity and protection to children through general protection as part of civilian persons who must avoid war damage and special protection commensurate with the special characteristics that distinguish them from other civilians, the general protection afforded to children under international humanitarian law on the basis of the Fourth Geneva Convention 1949 relating to the Protection of Civilian Persons during War, article /51/ of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 1977 on International Conflicts, where the civilian population have general protection against threats arising from military operations, and article /13/ of the Second Additional Protocol of 1977 on non-international armed conflicts, which stipulates on the same principle.

- In 1974, the United Nations General Assembly issued the declaration on the Protection of women and children during emergencies and armed conflict, which contains the following provisions:
 - 1- It is prohibited to attack and bomb civilians, and these acts are condemned due to it cause pain on them, especially women and children who are the most vulnerable members of society.
 - 2- States participated in armed conflicts must do their effort to avoid women and children from the scourge of war.
 - 3- Criminal acts constitute all forms of repression and cruel and inhuman treatment of people and children, including imprisonment, torture, execution by firing ,collective detention and punishment, destruction of homes and forced evictions, committed by belligerents during military operations or in occupied territories.
 - 4- Women and children who are in situations of emergency and armed conflicts shall not be deprived of shelter, food, medical aid or other inalienable rights in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- In 2005, the Security Council adopted resolution (1612)to reaffirm all its resolutions to contribute to "a comprehensive framework for addressing the protection of children affected by armed conflict" through monitoring and reporting processes addressing six grave violations committed against children in situations of armed conflict, and is:
 - a- Killing or maiming children.
 - b- Recruitment or use of child as soldiers.
 - c- Rape and other serious sexual violations against children.
 - d- Abduction of children.
 - e- Attack schools or hospitals.
 - f- Discontinuing humanitarian assistance for children.

- **Second: legal norms to protection children during armed conflict:**

- 1- Children as part of civilians.
- 2- Children involved in hostilities.

- **Third: Children as part of civilians:**

- Children in situations of armed conflict have general protection as civilian persons guaranteed by the Fourth Geneva Convention (article 279) and accordingly have guarantees of humanitarian treatment such as respect for their life, physical integrity and dignity, prohibition of torture, coercion, corporal punishment, collective punishment and reprisals, and by special protection the Fourth Geneva Convention stipulates this principle which must be respected in the event of armed conflicts, article (77), which states: "Children shall be the subject of special respect and to ensure that they are protected against any image of deceit, the parties to the conflict must provide them with the care and assistance they need, whether due to their age or for any other reason", the Second Additional Protocol in the event of armed conflict provides for such special protection (article(4) , paragraph (3), which states:

- 1- These children must receive education, including religious and moral education.
- 2- Take the necessary measures to facilitate their reunification with their separated families.
- 3- Prohibit the recruitment of children and not allow them to participate in hostilities.

- **Principles of the special protection for children:**

1- The importance of the family :

International Humanitarian law recognizes the importance of the family for the child and attempts to preserve the family's unity during armed conflicts, it urges that all appropriate steps be taken to facilitate the reunification of families who are dispersed for a temporary period.

2- Safe areas during conflict, evacuation and medical care:

The parties to the conflict must establish safety zones to protect the sick, elderly, children under 15 years of age and mothers of children under 7 years of age in their territories or in the occupied territories and establish local arrangements for the relocation of certain civilian groups, including children from besieged areas, especially children orphaned or separated from their families by war.

3- Relief:

Children are entitled to receive humanitarian assistance through:

- 1- The free passage of all shipments of essential foodstuffs and clothing for children must be permitted (Article 23 of the Fourth Geneva Convention).
- 2- Children should be given priority when the distribution of relief shipments.
- 3- The obligation of the parties to the conflict to provide free support for children whose parents are arrested, provide medical care and dispense additional food to children under 15 years of age commensurate with their bodies' needs.

4- Children's rights to education, culture and tradition:

The right to education does not fall due to armed conflict, teaching has a critical role in advancing children's needs and rights in conflict and post-conflict situations, both in prevention and in terms of rehabilitation, including children in detention, who must be allowed to receive education in addition to religious or moral education.

5- Children's personal rights :

The occupying State shall not alter a child's personal status, such as changing his or her nationality, civil status or include him to its own organizations.

6- Detention or arrest of children:

Although children may be detained for security reasons during the armed conflict However International Humanitarian Law guarantees special protection to children deprived of their liberty consequently special treatment is required for children detained during armed conflicts, Both articles 76/5 stipulate that: 82, 58/2, 89 and 94, 119/2, 132 of the Fourth Geneva Convention on certain provisions and procedures relating to the conditions of detention Which must be made available to young persons, we mention:

- a- The need to provide basic care for children in detention, including water - adequate food - appropriate living conditions - sanitation - hygiene and medical care.
- b- Separation of all children from adults in detention centers except for members of the same family.
- c- Respect for and provision of children's special needs relating to their gender, age or disability.
- d- Providing children with basic education and recreational activities including exercise, vocational training, play and education are fundamental rights of the child, it helps their physical and mental development and reintegration into society.
- e- Protect children from sexual violence or exploitation, inappropriate treatment, torture, abuse or neglect, or any form of discrimination based on race, age, gender or disability.
- f- Refrain from the use of force or violence against children in the detainee, as well as the prohibition of disciplinary measures such as (solitary confinement or collective punishment).
- g- Provide judicial guarantee to children who have not been sentenced without prior legal judgment of the court, and consider them innocent until proven otherwise.

7- Children and the execution penalty:

International Humanitarian Law prohibits the absolute execution of children "In no case shall a protected person under the age of eighteen years be sentenced to execute at the time of the offence".

Fourth: Children involved in hostilities in both international and non-international armed conflicts:

- Children's direct or indirect participation in hostilities leads to grave risks and physical and psychological pain for these children, the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2005) to the Convention on the Rights of the Child as a whole for the protection of children in armed conflict through the following provisions:

- 1- States Parties undertake to take all possible measures in order to members of their armed forces who have not attained the age of 18 years do not participate directly in hostilities (Article 1).
- 2- The forced recruitment of children under the age of 18 into the armed forces is prohibited (Article 2).
- 3- State parties shall raise the age for voluntary recruitment (Article 3).
- 4- Armed groups distinct from national armed groups should not recruit compulsory or voluntary recruitment or involve any individual under the age of 18 and States parties should take measures to punish those who against it (Article 4).

- **Fifth: The situation of Syrian children:**

- In more than a decade since 2011, Syrian children have paid the biggest bill in this war which has led to basic social repercussions that will affect Syria's social fabric for long periods of time as a result of killing, displacement, and orphans after many of them lost their relatives and were targeted by several parties due to the complex and overlapping political crisis of several years, there are many violations against children at levels that constitute crimes against humanity and war crimes, such as forced displacement, which has made hundreds of thousands of children in constant danger for years, they have been subjected to the harshest humanitarian conditions, especially with continues fail of the political process and international efforts to find a comprehensive political solution , due to direct military solutions which led to have implicated grave violations against children in Syria by many conflicting parties with varying proportions from one group to another and current signs of continuing crisis which will inevitably lead to a high rate of violations in the country and high statistics of victims and orphans, Syrian children especially those born after 2011 have known only war and conflict, news of death and destruction, and continue to live in fear of new conflicts accompanied by violence, mines and explosive remnants of war or vehicle-borne explosive bombs to carry out reprisals in many parts of the country especially the occupied areas in the northern of Syria and which has become a fertile environment for extremist thinking and radical armed groups.

- The bombardment, ongoing military operations and increased forcible displacement have produced huge numbers of displaced children and orphans, in addition to extreme poverty and poor economic conditions, especially after the embargo imposed on the country several years ago have led to the displacement of many children and the spread of child labor according to organized networks that exploit them, as well as cases of parents throwing their children and abandoning them in front of mosque doors or abandoned places and dozens of cases have been registered, some of which ended in death due to the harsh conditions that accompanied abandonment them from bad weather or the risk of being overwhelmed by homeless animals or from hunger and lack of care for long hours that is even in parts that are no longer particularly active fighting, violence against civilians continues throughout the country, especially as crime is high and security conditions are difficult to control, especially among internally displaced persons.
- **Sixth: Violations committed during hostilities :**
- In recent years the number of violations committed against children has increased in many conflict zones in Syria especially in north of Syria in particular the areas occupied by the Turkish army and armed Syrian opposition factions known as the Syrian National Army, we provide a statistic of the magnitude of the violations committed in the areas of north and east Syria due to the bombing, explosions and mines emplaced in the area of the ongoing remnants of war, which have not ceased despite the declaration of a ceasefire for more than one time but have not been adhered to by the Turkish army and its armed factions to occupy more Syrian territory and expand the areas of influence under its control, which they seized in a series of military operations known as Operation Euphrates Shield, Olive Branch and Peace Spring. The following is a statistic of violations committed during 2021 against children:
- **Victims of shelling :** Areas of north and east Syria remain under constant bombardment with artillery, missiles, drones and warplanes, causing civilian casualties including children, between 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021 civilians residing in the regions of north and east Syria were exposed especially in the areas of Ras Al-Ain and its countryside, Tel Abyad and its countryside and

northern Aleppo countryside, Afrin, Shahba, Tal Rafat, Hasakah, Ain Issa, Manbij and Kobani to persistent violations caused by the ongoing bombardment, which killed dozens of residents and damaged property and infrastructure.

- Here we recall here on 31/12/2021 a case in which Turkish forces and Syrian National Army factions shelled Zirkan north of Hasakah indiscriminately led to the loss of a child's life, the wounding of two others and the loss of two women's lives and wounding of three others in the same incident.

- **Bombing Victims' Statistic:**

The place	murder	Wound
Al-Jazeera	2	15
Ain Issa	11	2
Manbij	3	7

- **Statistic of explosions** caused by vehicle bombs and bombs between 1/1/2021 and 31/12/2021:

The place	Murder	Wound
Al-Jazeera	1	2
Euphrates region	2	-
Deir Ezzor	1	-
Ras Al-Ain	2	2

- **Mine statistic:**

Landmines in the remnants of war area that have killed dozens of civilians including children who have lost their lives or body parts have and caused permanently disabled for them.

The place	murder	Wound
Al-Jazeera	2	8
Euphrates region	2	-
Al-Raqqa	10	1
Deir Ezzor	4	2
Manbij	4	5

- In addition there were casualties as a result of sporadic clashes between armed actors on the ground such as the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) and other armed organizing including the National Defense Organization and the Islamic State of ISIS.
- On 22/7/2021 in an attack by ISIS operatives on the house in Deir ezzor rural, two women were killed and /3/ people including two children were wounded.
- On 22/4/2021, a child lost his life as a result of clashes between the Internal Security and National Defense forces in Qamishli.
- In addition to cases of abduction of children who suffered torture and ill-treatment.
- On 12/8/2021, a woman and her infant child were abducted from the town of Hamam Al-Turkmen in rural Kri Sippi by factions of the Syrian National Army and subjected to ill-treatment.
- On 1/12/2021 a woman was abducted by Syrian National Army factions in the village of Hawija in Tel Abyad with her infant child after raiding their home and detaining them under poor conditions of arrest and subjecting them to insult and ill-treatment.
- On 16/5/2021, a 16-year-old shepherd was abducted after a number of his cattle were stolen and released him after being tortured by armed factions of the Syrian National Army .

- During 2022, between 1/1/ 2022 till 31/5/ 2022, we mention the violations caused by the bombings, explosions and mines that have killed many children.
- **Shelling Statistics:**
- On 6/4/2022 the Turkish army and Syrian National Army factions targeted the village of Asadiyah with artillery and missile shells causing material and human damage, five persons, /4/ children, three of them from one family were injured.
- On 18/4/2022 the Turkish artillery shelling injured a 13-year-old girl with shrapnel in her body.
- On 8/1/2022 the city of Kobani and its countryside were targeted by several artillery shells and drones, resulting in the loss of a civilian's life and the injury of /11/ persons including two children aged /6/ months and /4/ years his leg was amputated.
- On 22 + 26/3/2022, the town of Ain Issa and its eastern countryside were targeted by artillery shells caused injuring /5/ children.
- On 18/5/2022 Turkish artillery shelling targeted the village of Cartage south of the town of Ain Issa led to seriously injuring a mother and four of her children, one of them lost his leg.
- On 20/1/ 2022 artillery shelling as a result of artillery shelling led to /5/ children lost their lives in the city of Afrin.
- On 28/3/2022 /9/ children were injured by shells of the Dushka weapon on the yard of a school in Afrin city.
- **Mine and bomb statistics:**
- On 6/2/2022 /3/ children were injured by the explosion of a landmine remnants of war in the vicinity of the village of Tel Zaeitar in Jabal Abdulaziz area west of Al-Hasakah while herding sheep.
- On 16/1/2022 a child was killed and two others were injured as a result of a mine exploding in the village of Tab Hrabesh in Deir Ezzor.

- On 15/1/2022 a child was severely injured in his hand as a result of an explosion of a remnant of war in the western countryside of Tal Abyad.
- On 3/4/2022 a child lost his life and two others were injured as a result of a grenade explosion in Qadur bek neighborhood of Qamishli.
- On 9/2/2022 a Turkish drone targeted a car in rural Amuda killing one child and injuring another.
- On 8/1/2022 the village of Karug in the western countryside of Kobani was targeted by a drone, killing one civilian and injuring /11/ others including two children .
- On 4/4/2022, a child was injured as a result of being run over by a car belonging to the Syrian National Army's military police factions in Ras Al-Ain caused severe fractures in his limbs.
- On 27/3/2022 two children were injured as a result of an ISIS bomb explosion in the village of Babens which belongs to Shahba province.
- On 4/1/2022 a child was injured due to an explosion of a remnants of war landmines in the village of Qul Surj of Shahba district.
- **Seventh: Violations committed outside the context of hostilities:**

A- In the camps:

- **Children's situations in camps:**
- The situation in the camps in all areas of the Syrian north, especially in the northern Syrian regions and not to mention the closure of the main crossings reaching areas of north and east Syria in neighbouring countries has reduced medical, relief and humanitarian services to the lowest level.

- Conditions inside camps in north and east Syria combined with conflicts that have displaced tens of thousands of civilians from their areas as a result of fighting and military operations by Turkish States involving armed Syrian opposition factions in the Euphrates Shield, Olive Branch and Peace Spring operations and displaced persons from the areas of Raqqa, Deir Ezzor, Yazidi children and ISIS migrants living in the Al-Hawl, Roj and IDP camps from inside Syria, children in the camps suffer from difficult humanitarian conditions and significant psychological pressures not to mention the war trauma they received during the period of their ongoing displacement, which have not stopped till now.
- The following is a statistic of the names of the camps in north-east Syria and the numbers of children inside the camps.

Camp name	The number of children under 18
Al-Hool camp	31220
Washo Kani camp	7400
Roj camp	2674
Sari Kaniya/Altala'ea camp	6801
Al-Aresha camp	9065
Nowruz camp	3000

- We also provide a glimpse of the situation of children in these camps, the number of children in Nowruz camp, which is located near the city of Derek/3000/children according to a statistic reported by the camp administration, are displaced from the areas of Ras Al-Ain and its countryside, Tal Tamr and its countryside, children in the camp suffer from a shortage of relief and humanitarian supplies, within the camp there is one school, but it is small that does not accommodate all numbers of children. Their curricula are not commensurate with all age groups and there is no child-friendly space for recreational activities.

- **Washo Kani camp :**
- The number of children inside the camp is /7400/children, the center suffers from a shortage of relief and medical supplies, during 2022 two infants lost their lives due to poor weather conditions and lack of specialized medical care resources.
- The number of children are educated in the camp is /3900/.
- There are two schools within the camp that have been established in coordination with children's organizations and education in three phases (primary, preparatory and secondary) and curricula given in Arabic and Kurdish, these educational centers do not accommodate all children in the camp, thereby depriving many of their learning opportunities.
- **Roj camp:**
- The number of children in Roj camp is /2674/, a camp that houses ISIS foreign and Syrian families, the camp administration suffers from the problem of rehabilitating children who adopt religious extremist ideas due to the small number of centers inside the camp compared to the large number of children who suffer from significant psychological stress due to the extremist ideas they receive from their mothers.
- There is one rehabilitation center within the camp and the curriculum for all age groups for children attending the center suffers from inadequacy.
- In addition to the problem of a number of mothers opposing their children go to the Center to maintain their extremist jihadist religious ideas and instead teach children jihadist and suicidal ideas as well as training them to fight by mothers.
- Children suffer from mental and moral illnesses such as war trauma and autism which have increased among children and no treatment is provided due to the lack of medical care and psychological support provided by some child-care organizations compared with the children's health problems in the camp.

- **Sari Kaniya camp:**
- The camp is located in the city of Hasakah, the camp contains /6801/ children from Ras Al-Ain, Tal Abyad, Tal Tamr and their countryside who were displaced after Operation Peace Spring by the Turkish army and armed factions of the Syrian opposition.
- Children in the camp suffer from poor living and health conditions and lack of educational centers, as well as a large number of children suffering from war trauma and psychiatric illnesses due to anxiety and persistent fear of a possible new attack and displacement in the area.
- **Al-Aresha camp:**
- It is a camp located south of Hasakah near Al-Aresha town.
- The camp's population suffers from a shortage of relief and medical assistance amid neglect from humanitarian organizations.
- The number of children in the camp is /9065/.
- **Al-Hool camp:**
- Al-Hool camp is located in the south of Hasakah near the town of Al-Hool near the Syrian-Iraqi border, the camp includes families' members of ISIS operatives and Syrian refugees from inside Syria.
- The number of children inside the camp is /31220/ including a large number of foreign children of different foreign nationalities although many families depart from the camp by many ways through clan bail from the region or by coordinating with embassies of various foreign countries to hand their nationals of women and children from ISIS organizing families after coordination with the External Relations Commission of the Autonomous Administration and the number of children handed over is /822/children since 2017 until 2022 from 34 different nationalities, during 2022, /81/children of 10 different nationalities were handed over.

- These children suffer from considerable psychological stress as a result of extremist ideas instilled in them by their mothers and relatives of the organization's families, which are extremist terrorist ideas based on jihad, violence and extremist behavior based on murder and suicidal ideas.
- Within the camp there is a center for the rehabilitation of extremist but insufficient and unable to deal with children due to they are near their mothers who use violence and intimidation to prevent any change in the thoughts and behavior of their children who become violent offenders who even practice murder and rape against anyone who tries to change his ideas about organizing and a large number of child killings have been registered within the camp.
- During 2021, /11/ children were stabbed, burned or strangled, as well as more than /70/ unaccompanied third-country nationals and their situation is difficult in addition to their countries refuse to repatriate them, for male children who their ages over 12 years they were deported from the camp to rehabilitation centers in Al-Jazeera area which were mentioned earlier in the report.
- **Abu Khashab camp:**
- Number of children up to 5 years of age /3782/ children.
- Number of children from 6 to 10 years old is /1962/ Child.
- Number of children 10 to 18 years old /2075/ child.
- **Educational status:** there is an educational center (Alwan) with 17 classrooms, 50 teachers, facilitators, morning and evening education.
- There are only a small park as recreational activities, (RC) Organization distributes clothes for children and conducts awareness sessions for parents.
- Due to bad weather conditions on 15/5/2022, a number of displaced persons lost their lives, including two children and a woman as a result of the dust storm that swept the camp on mention date.

- **Hawayij Diab camp (informal):**
- **Educational status:** Parents send their children to schools in villages near the camp.

- **Muhaimida camp (informal) :**
- **The educational status:** Some students are sent to nearby schools located in the surrounding villages.

- Dan's organization also directly educated 200 students through one of its projects in the region and in another project.

- **Health status:** There are no medical points, and vaccinations are provided to children from time to time .

- **AL-Jazera camp:**
- The number of residents in the camp exceeds/2000/, more than half of them are children and women.
- The educational situation The residents of the camp send their children to nearby schools within the town of Al-Jazeera.

- **Camp in the northern countryside of Deir Ezzor :AL-Ahmar or (Mashekh) camp:**
- The educational situation: Some displaced people send their children to schools near the camp.

- **Camps in the eastern countryside of Deir Ezzor :AL-Sabbha camp:**
- **The educational situation:** Some displaced people send their children to nearby schools.

- **Jamma camp:** the displaced send their children to the schools surrounding the area.

- **Al-Raqqa and Tabqa camps: Mahmoudly camp:** Number of children is /5145/ child.
- **Tal Al-Abyad camp:** Number of children is /2602/ child.
- **Al-Twehina Camp:** Number of children is approximately /1000/ children and education is not available in the camp .
- **The new eastern Manbij camp:** the camp contains/606/ most of them children and women, the situation of camp is good and follow-up by Autonomous Administration.
- **The old eastern Manbij camp:** the camp contains/384/ and the situation of camp is good and follow-up by Autonomous Administration.
- **Random camps:** the camp contains/1300/ family most of them children and women and the situation is good and follow-up by social affairs Autonomous Administration and camps management.
- **Tal Rifaat camps: Barkhadan camp:** the camp contains/1216/ family most of them children and women.
- **Sirdum camp :** the camp contains/1338/ family most of them children and women.
- **Afareen camp :** the camp contains/209/ family most of them children and women.
- **Shba camp:** the camp contains/200/ family most of them children and women.
- **Al-Ouda camp(veger):** the camp contains/157/ family most of them children and women.
- The camps in Shahba and Tel Riffat areas suffer from a stifling blockade crisis that has caused the spread of diseases among children, not to mention the loss of food security and the lack of safe drinking water, the region is constantly under threat of invasion by the Turkish army and Syrian armed opposition factions, shells are constantly hit these areas, many civilians have lost their lives including children

which has generated significant psychological pressures on children and psychological problems due to the continuing state of threat and instability.

B- Orphaned children

- The war that has been going on for more than 11 years in Syria has caused tens of thousands of orphaned children who have lost their families due to the war for which they were victim or participated as fighters leaving behind them children who have suffered and continue to suffer due to the policies of blockade, starvation, displacement and ongoing displacement.
- A large number of these children live in camps or live with their relatives in difficult circumstances, especially during the current economic crisis with the ongoing war in the regions of north and east Syria, /2486/ children have been documented and were lost in fighting in the region while participating in the defense of their land and their families, as well as thousands of children who lost their lives while being displaced and forcibly abandoned.
- In north and east Syria, there are /2/ orphanages for orphaned children, one in Hasakah known as the Child Protection Center and the other in Kobani, known as Kaskah Sur Alan.
- The following is a glimpse of these centers:
 - **child protection orphanage:**
 - Is a center of the Women's Commission in Autonomous-Administration which includes children between the ages of one and 16 years and Syrian children who remain homeless as a result of the loss of one or both parents or as a result of disputes between spouses and the stay of children without shelter .
 - The house/46/ children of a Yazidi mother have been returned to their mothers, coordination is being done for the return of a number of others, for adoption one of the children of unknown descent has been adopted in the orphanage after the presentation of an official letter and the fulfillment of the center's requirements for admission.

- **Kaskah Sur Alan orphanage:**
- Kaskah Sur Alan Orphanage belonging to Free Women's Foundation in Kobani in Shahid Khabat neighborhood was established in 2019.
- The orphanage accommodate orphaned children whether they are from parents or one of them, recently asylum-free and homeless children have been cuddled in the streets even if they have parents and their material condition is very weak.
- All ages from one day old to eighteen years old have been hosted and children are Arab and Kurdish.
- The daily life of the orphanage:
 - The children spend 24 hours of their day inside the orphanage , the workers inside it take care of cleaning, cooking and playing....
 - There are two teachers to supervise study and activities outside official working hours and on holidays who have recreational, artistic, sporting, psychological support and positive discipline activities in accordance with previously established programs.
- As for adoption:
 - Adoption of children is permitted through the Women's Commission and after coordination and approval with the Department of Endowment and Orphanage.
- As a result of their circumstances most children suffer from psychological problems and behavioral disorders which are stubborn, tantrums, poor self-confidence and other problems.
- Number of children in the orphanage /21/children between the ages of one old and 18 years including children of unknown descent.

C- Marriage of minors:

- The problem of underage marriage is not a new problem especially in the countries of the Middle East, but it has worsened with the fighting and war crisis in the region for more than a decade despite relentless attempts to stop this phenomenon and its negative consequences for children and society, however we continue to suffer due to the beliefs, customs and traditions prevailing in the region and poor living conditions, not to mention the increasing incidence of loss of parents and recourse to marriage as an alternative solution to eliminate the burden of children's upbringing and to continue their study especially females.
- In the regions of northeastern Syria and through the women's homes established to follow up on women's problems and seek to solve them, during 2021, /86/ minor marriages were registered in the regions of north and east Syria which were documented in Al-Jazeera, in addition to/ 23/cases were registered in 2022, this phenomenon has negative effects on children and society resulted to many cases of divorce, family disintegration, children dispersion, lack of assistance and education, registration of /222/nursery, expenditure and seeing children after divorce during 2021 in the areas of Al Jazeera, Euphrates, Al-Raqqa and Al-Tabqa.

D- Children deprived of their liberty in places of detention:

- During armed conflicts children are at increased risk of being detained due to prevailing conditions, denial of education, low standard of living and consistent displacement, detention centers are not suitable places for children, therefore the objective of detention must be to reintegrate children into society and end detention as an alternative solution, detention deprives children of opportunities to live properly and address problems by detention is not the best solution, due to they may subjected to further violence affected by the conflict and in need of special care, the detention authorities must take into account those special needs and rights of children deprived of their liberty.
- In northeastern Syria, there are several detention centers, including Hori Juvenile Center and is a center of the Justice and Reform Office of the Autonomous Administration in Al-Jazeera which includes juvenile children who have committed

offences, misdemeanors and felonies, as well as children of ISIS families who committed crimes while in Raqqa, Deir Ezzor and Al-Hool camp, their number between 100 to 120 children and can be increased and decreased depending on the arrival and departure of new children from the Center.

- This center is the only one responsible for receiving events in north and east of Syria, but it is unable to accommodate all cases within the detention centers there, in the areas of Raqqa, Euphrats and Deir Ezzor there is no juvenile center but children's dormitories are allocated to separate them from adults to protect them from the threat of adult dealing especially intellectual extremists, as what happened in detention centers of ISIS fighters in the industry area in Ghweran neighborhood in Al-Hasaka.
- There were about 700 teenagers.
- During the attack on the prison by ISIS elements on 20/1/2022, teenagers were in prison so the campaign to protect teenagers from any harm was delayed, even though the teenagers participated effectively in hostilities.
- After the completion of the prison events, adolescents were sorted out from adults and placed in private dormitories in a facility where health care and rehabilitation program were provided to them in an orderly manner.
- There is no juvenile center in Raqqa, but children's dormitories have been allocated.
- Children who are detained with their mothers shall not be separated from their mothers except in cases requiring special care or at the mother's own request, in many detention centers, children of different ages were seen with their mothers in places of detention from months old to 12 years, they stay with a number of female detainees inside one dormitory in the city centers, there was a lack of good educational opportunities according to sightings, leisure places and child-friendly space inside those centers as well as in the case of female ISIL detainees, the children of the detainees remain with them inside the detention centers which suffer from overcrowding and lack of space in several centers, children's rehabilitation centers have been established to rehabilitate the children of the

detainees, we mention Halat Center in Hasaka and Orkesh Center in Qamishli countryside, as well as other centres within the detention centers where these centers have training rooms and recreational spaces for the purpose of rehabilitation, we mention Halat Center in Hasaka, which was announced to be open on 25 October 2020 and it is a rehabilitation center for ISIS children living with their mothers in the prison which is contain about /100/ intellectually hardline women, it was established with the assistance of the Coalition with the aim of securing space for these children aged between /2-12/ years and their number between/50- 70/ child who they are from 14 different European nationalities and the number is not fixed and can be increased or decreased depending on the duration of the disciplinary procedure due to the commission of misdemeanors, felonies or attempts to flee the camp and after the expiration of the disciplinary sentence, they are either transferred to Al-Hool Camp or Roj Camp or deported them after coordination with External Relations Commission in Al-Jazeera, working at the Center starts from 8 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon, they perform recreational activities, learn calculations, visual activities, and teaching alphabet letters in Arabic and English and music classes with children who do not accept these classes for fear of their mothers, according to the manager of the Center these children were rehabilitated at the Center at the will of their States, we reported to the States to which these children belong but they do not want to deport them until after a period of rehabilitation them without their mothers for fear of the risk to State security by those mothers, Since the opening of the center /50/children have been handed to several countries including Russia, Britain, Iran and America, where a Russian mother was deported along with her five-year-old girl who was severely beaten by her mother and who broke her teeth due to she did not pray for dawn prayers, eight Iranian children were deported and 10 other children remained of the same nationality.

- They are still being rehabilitated as stated by the manager at the center, we are working to rehabilitate these children, in return the mother inside the prison is solidifying extremist jihadist ideas, training them in martial arts and entrenching them with suicidal ideas, in this case the child has an internal struggle between the rehabilitation center and the mother's extremist teachings, as a result the child's behavior becomes violent and the fierce tradition of a mother who itself is violent in dealing with children, She beats her children if they late in prayer or do not keep

Prophet' Traditions and jihadi instructions and after these children reach the age of 12, the males are transferred to Hori Center for follow-up rehabilitation and awareness, while the females remain with their mothers in the detention center and according to the manager's sayings that they demanded the coalition to expand the project to accommodate /2000/ children due to the center is small and does not meet the needs of the large numbers of children The project is still under consideration, the project is still under consideration, these children in the center demand that their mothers be tried in prison and they know international instruments and children's rights laws, where the mother teaches them what they say.

- **The difficulties faced by the Center's managers according to his sayings:**
- Suffers from an understanding of the language where each child has his or her own language, where each child speaks according to his or her mother's language.
- The Center's needs for medicines, food and medicine are very little.
- In ambulatory cases children are taken to hospitals and clinics outside the center in the city of Hasaka, although there is considerable risk while outside the center.
- The Red Crescent was currently conducting field tours of the center and these tours were stopped.
- There is a shortage of milk for infants and the rest of their needs.
- **Orkesh Center:**
- Is a rehabilitation center for children of ISIS families in Qamishli countryside detention centers, it contains males and females and the center is associated with the Justice and Reform Office, children over the age of 12 are received.

E- Child recruitment :

- Dozens of children in Syria continue to be recruited into factions and military forces in control including the Syrian National Army (Sultan Murad Division, Sultan Suleiman Shah Division and Amshat), human rights activists have gathered information on Syrian children recruited by factions of the National Army in the Euphrates Shield, Olive Branch and Peace Spring operations, they are not distinguished from adults in tasks and duties, they are even participate in hostilities

inside and outside Syria in battles, several cases have been documented from multiple human rights centers including Afrin and Syrians for Truth and Justice and according to the Office for the Protection of Children in armed Conflict, the killing of minor Khaled Al-Abdullah was documented for 14 years during fighting between two faction groups, indicating the presence of large numbers of children recruited inside armed groups.

- In addition to complaints about the incidence of child recruitment within the SDF, in a noteworthy development after the signing of an agreement between the SDF and the United Nations since/ 29/ June 2019 to prevent the recruitment of children, following an order issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the SDF on /5/September, 2018 which emphasized the need to prevent the recruitment of persons under the age of 18 years, an action plan was made and executive instructions were given to prevent the recruitment process, a committee was formed to follow up the implementation of the plan and the signed convention and its provisions were disseminated to all military offices and academies, special offices have also been established to receive complaints in this regard under the name of Child Protection Offices in time of armed conflict which are working to follow up on complaints received, monitor irregularities in this regard and demand that violations of this Convention be punished by military commanders in the military formations of the SDF and according to information received from child protection offices, the number of children demobilized and excluded from military formations during 2021 and 2022 were children in Al-Jazeera and 14 children in the Euphrates area, in addition to a number of children who have no place to be accommodated after returning to a special rehabilitation and training center of the Autonomous Administration's Education Commission were handed over, as well as handing over a number of children who have no place to shelter after returning to a special rehabilitation and training center of the Autonomous Administration Education Commission, emphasis is placed on the Department of Archives and Military files by verifying the births of members of SDF and proving cases of irregularity if any, in addition to members' data should be communicated to the Military Finance Department and any member under 18 years of age should be stopped from being paid a salary and notified immediately if there is an offence to be resolved if any.

- Raqqa Child Protection Office also mentioned cases of children resorting to the military forces as a result of domestic violence and finding refuge only by join the military forces to seek protection which called for children's protection orphanages in cases of violence especially for underage girls who find it difficult to provide protection for themselves in the event of a risk of domestic violence despite solutions and attempts to provide protection, However many minors continue to be subjected to violence which in many cases amounts to physical abuse, murder or even suicide.

F- Murder - suicide, sexual violence and kidnapping:

- During 2021 and the first half of 2022, the rate of violence and violent extremist behavior increased markedly which led to murder, physical abuse, suicide attempt and suicide, it is worth noting that children received their share of these cases which increased as a result of the nature of the ongoing war and the spread of ideas of violence several years ago, during 2021 the killing of /32/ children was registered in various criminal incidents, some of which were registered for honor and /13/other children were injured, the rape of one child and the attempted rape of another were also documented, the suicide of /7/cases and the attempted suicide of two girls were also documented.
- Criminal Incident Statistics for 2021:

The place	Murder	Injury
Al-Jazeera	20	2
Euphrates region	4	2
Al-Raqqa	3	2
Manbij	1	2
Al-Hool camp	12	-

- Suicide Statistics 2021:

The place	Suicide	Suicide attempts
Al-Jazeera	2	1
Al-Raqqa	1	-
Der Ezzor	1	-

- During 2022, several killings were registered:
- On 27/1/2022, a five-year-old girl was reportedly killed by her brother after being raped by her brother.
- On 15/5/2022, a girl was killed and another was wounded by indiscriminate shooting in Hasaka.
- On 24/5/2022, a /7/-year-old girl exposed to stabbed to death by her relative.
- On 24/5/2022, the girl was seen hanging in the middle of the house under mysterious circumstances whose causes were unknown in the city of Afrin.
- On 29/3/2022, a woman in Afrin killed her children by putting poison in milk for her children.
- On 21/3/2021, a 12-year-old girl was sexually assaulted by Syrian National Army militants in the city of Afrin.
- A girl child was abducted in Ras Al-Ain, two in Rashidi, one in Hasaka and one in Qamishli in 2022.

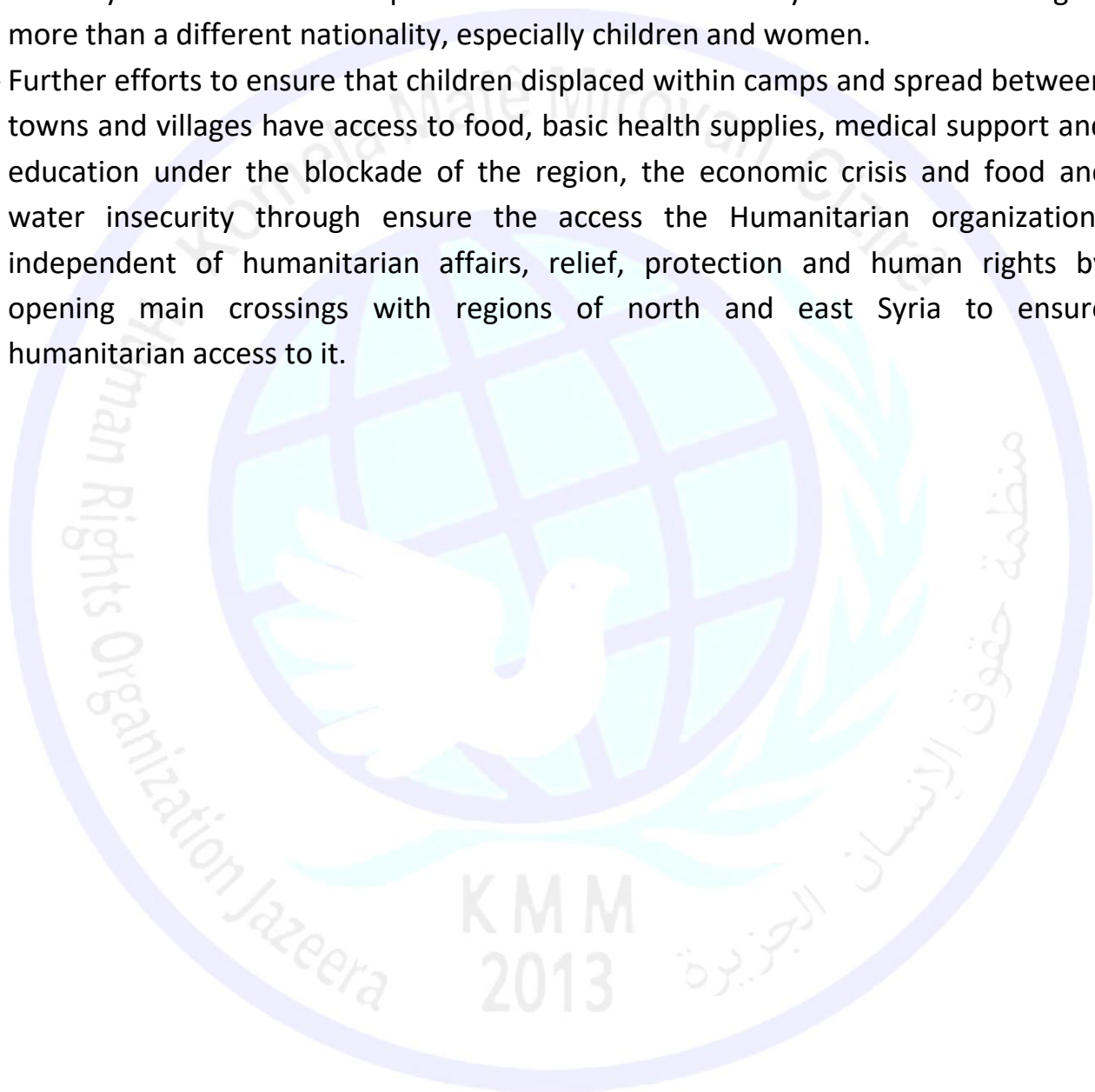
G- Violations on the Syrian-Turkish border:

- Many children have also lost their lives and been injured as a result of being near the Syrian-Turkish border or attempting to cross the border to reach Turkey with a view to working, earning a living or travelling.

- On 11/3/ 2021, a child aged 11 was killed on the Syrian-Turkish border in Ras Al-Ain while trying to cross into Turkish territory with his family.
- On 29/9/2021 of the killing of a child on the border strip opposite the village of Arada which belongs to the city of Ras Al-Ain after being tortured by the Turkish gendarmerie and his body thrown inside Syrian territory, and the obvious traces of torture on his body.
- On 11/10/2021, a minor was killed by the Turkish gendarmerie after being brutally beaten while attempting to cross Turkish territory where he was transferred to a Turkish hospital and died after 40 days inside the hospital.
- /6/ minors were severely beaten and tortured on 27/7/2021 in Amuda while attempting to cross into Turkish territory, on 25/8/2021 in Darbasiya three minors were subjected to rib-cage fractures as a result of severe beatings from Turkish gendarmerie, on 10/8/2021 a minor was injured on the border near Darbasiya as a result of severe beatings.
- On 30/1/2022 the minor lost his life as a result of being shot by Turkish Border Guard forces in the western countryside of Idlib, he was a resident of the village of Al-Dar during his work on agricultural land near the border in Darkush region of western Idlib, killing him immediately according to the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights and human rights activists.
- **Eighth: Recommendations:**
 - 1- Increase Increased awareness and work to protect war-affected children by preventing grave violations committed against children in the light of armed conflicts.
 - 2- Report of the International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights and ensuring accountability for violations of children's rights.
 - 3- Make efforts to protect children from violent extremists and extremist jihadist ideology.
 - 4- Pursue a permanent ceasefire in accordance with Security Council resolution 2254 of 2015 and protect the region from continuing Turkish threats of invasion it and

occupation of more areas in north and east Syria to protect civilians and children in particular.

- 5- Further efforts by all parties in conflict to put an end the recruitment of children definitively.
- 6- Assure the necessity for repatriate their nationals who have entered Syrian territory and are inside camps in the north and east of Syria and who belong to more than a different nationality, especially children and women.
- 7- Further efforts to ensure that children displaced within camps and spread between towns and villages have access to food, basic health supplies, medical support and education under the blockade of the region, the economic crisis and food and water insecurity through ensure the access the Humanitarian organizations independent of humanitarian affairs, relief, protection and human rights by opening main crossings with regions of north and east Syria to ensure humanitarian access to it.



20 June 2022

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The authority of report :

Human Rights Organization in Aljazeera:

Is a volunteer dependent civil Organization- plurality comprise activist in Human Rights field since its establishing in 2013 which practice its activities according general commission resolutions and the administration council and the interior system in line with the social contract and the organized laws for the civil society institutions in North East Syria, the establishing of the organization was as an objective response through all democratic ways based on an intellectual reference for human rights representing in the international declaration for Human rights and all international treaties and covenants relevant against any aggression on this rights and for any issued authority.

The aim of the report is:

A report has been prepared on the situation of displaced persons, refugees and forcibly displaced Syrians who have been forced to leave their areas to escape the war in the country for more than a decade and to study their situation in the Syrian camps in the north and east of Syria and their difficulties inside those camps and the situation of Iraqi refugees from the families of ISIS elements inside the camps and their security and legal problems as well as a legal study of the conditions mentioned and the project to resettle 1 million Syrian refugees from within Turkish territory in the occupied areas of the north of Syria by the Turkish State and armed Syrian opposition factions after being displaced from their areas inside Syria and a legal study of forced displacement and its classification as a crime against humanity.

- References and sources of information:

-Human Rights Organization in Al-Jazeera , Human Rights Organization in Euphrates ,Human Rights Commission in Raqqa ,Human Rights Commission in Al-Tabqa, Al-Jazeera Lawyers' Union, a number of human rights activists, administrative and civil institutions specializing in camp affairs and arrivals in north and east Syria and a number of relief and medical organizations, Human Rights Organization in Afrin.

Firstly: the introduction:

-A refugee is defined under international law as a person who has been forced to flee his or her home country to escape persecution or a serious threat to his or her life, liberty or physical integrity and may be linked to race, religion, nationality, political beliefs or membership of a particular social group, as well as to situations of conflict, violence or disorder, refugees have the protection of international law and cannot be repatriated if their lives or freedom are at risk according to a proper statistic issued by the United Nations High Commission for affair refugees, during 2022, there are /26,4/ million refugees worldwide, half of whom are under the age of 18 years old, the total number of people displaced worldwide is /82,4/ million which also includes asylum seekers and internally displaced persons, this large number reflects the international failure to resolve conflicts in many countries of the world, where citizens are forced to escape precarious situations especially military solutions that have produced only more destruction and crises and have generated more asylum and forced displacement inside and outside the borders of conflict countries.

-According to a study published by the Center for American Progress which published a report entitled "A crisis in the escalation of the global refugee problem", according to the researcher, the seriousness of the IDP file is greater than that of the refugees themselves, the number of IDPs in the world exceeds the number of refugees by more than half, the study also noted that most IDPs and IDPs are located within a few countries where 60% of them in five countries are: (Syria with rate 19,9%, Colombia at 15,38%, Iraq at 8,58%, Sudan at 8,12% and the Democratic Republic of the Congo at 7,22%) This shows that the treatment of refugee problem in the world depends on addressing the crises of the mentioned States away from militarization which brings only the scourge of the Syrian experience, as 11 years have passed since the Syrian conflict, Syria continues to suffer from the world's largest displacement crisis in the world, more than 13 million people have been forced to flee the country or to be displaced within the country, according to a statistic released by the United Nations High Commission due to the war which has caused immense suffering to the civilian population which has been subjected to grave and systematic violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, due to the reliance on military solutions that have become clear to all that will lead to no result and only further suffering and violations of the civilian and military populations alike.

-The policy of forcibly displacing Syrians was pursued even before the outbreak of the Syrian crisis, the main objective of the policy was to bring about demographic change in the region especially in the northern regions of the country and those inhabited by the majority of the Kurds with a view to removing them from their areas and displacing them inside and outside the country after the seizure of their land and villages and handing it over to residents from interior Syria with the aim of demographic engineering change, crisis deepened after the outbreak of the Syrian war particularly after Turkey's intervention in the Syrian crisis and its occupation of parts of Syrian territory in the north of Syria forcing its inhabitants to leave their areas and replace them with populations from the Syrian interior in accordance with deals made to eliminate Syrian opponents inside Syria most of whom espouse religiously hardline ideological ideas and thereby make about significant demographic change in the country in order to break Syria's demographic fabric and engineering and to achieve local, regional and international interests and agendas.

-Since the beginning of the Syrian crisis, camps inside and outside Syria have been established to receive Syrian refugees and displaced persons fleeing the country's war for more than a decade according to numerous human and human reports, these camps have lacked the lowest viability of life amid extremely difficult security and living conditions especially for women and children.

- The north and east of Syria continue to host hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons in dire conditions, with deteriorating access to health care, learning and food, exacerbated by the country's severe economic crisis and the deterioration of the value of the Syrian pound to the rest of the currencies which has imposed a stifling economic crisis that has strongly imposed on civilians in all areas especially within camps spread across many regions of north and east Syria especially with water and food security at risk after the drought that has been the country for several years and the deliberate confinement of Euphrates water by the Turkish State and its use as a weapon against Syrians to force them to succumb to Turkish agendas and interests that only endanger people's and increase the displacement crisis that forces residents to leave their areas for other areas in search of water and food not to mention its military campaigns that forced the forcible displacement of civilians to escape Turkey's war machine and destruction to safer areas inside and outside the country in search of protection and safety of their

lives and families after human rights violations by the Turkish army and Syrian armed opposition factions.

-Secondly: Syrian displacement map:

-Since the start of the Syrian crisis 11 years ago, more than 13 million Syrian citizens have been displaced and 60% of Syria's population has taken refuge, including 6.3 million Syrians who have sought refuge in more than /45/ Arab and foreign countries, more than 7 million Syrians have been forcibly displaced internally, mostly in the north of Syria in areas under the control of armed Syrian opposition factions, the north-west of the country and the areas of the democratic Autonomous Administration in north and east the country, in addition to thousands of Iraqi and foreign refugees of Islamic State organizing's families (ISIS).

-During 2018 large displacements of hundreds of thousands of Syrians have happened, the campaign of forced displacement began from 14 March 2018 to 31 July 2018 due to military operations and forced displacement, more than 300 thousand people were displaced from Afrin to escape the military campaign led by Turkey and armed Syrian opposition factions known as the Olive Branch Campaign in addition to the forced displacement in the Syrian interior from eastern Ghouta, eastern Qalamoun, Yarmouk camp and neighborhoods south of Damascus, more than 83 thousand Syrian citizens have emigrate in addition to dozens of displaced from the northern countryside of Homs, Dar 'a, Quneitra, eastern countryside of Hamah and Idlib towards northwestern Syria and east Euphrates.

-In 2019 the forced displacement repeated due to the military operation by the Syrian army and armed rebel factions under the name of the Syrian National Army known as Operation Peace Spring which targeted the areas of Ras Al-Ain, Tal Abyad and their countryside and which continues to this day and has caused displace tens of thousands approximately 300 thousand people were forcibly abandoned from the mentioned areas in and deployed in neighboring country and cities and within newly established camps to receive them, not to mention those who left the country seeking asylum in neighboring and European countries in search of a safe place to protect themselves and their families, many of them left for European countries, while several were returned to the occupied Syrian areas of the Turkish Army in the north of Syria in Afrin, Ras Al-Ain and Tal Abyad regions according to a project announced by Turkish President Rajab Tayyip Erdogan to resettle Syrian refugees

inside Turkish territory in the mentioned areas which it has occupied and forcibly displaced its population especially Afrin- Ras Al-Ain and Tal Abyad regions.

-countries neighbors to Syria are the most countries that have received the most Syrian refugees headed by Turkey which houses the largest number of Syrian refugees, the majority of whom live in residential areas, while some live in camps ,many of them have left to European countries significantly since 2014 and continue till now, part of them were also repatriated to the occupied areas of the north of Syria for resettlement after their original inhabitants were forcibly displaced and the second place of refugees is Lebanon where approximately 80% of the refugees live below the poverty line in extremely difficult living conditions in overcrowded areas and camps that are not equipped with the most basic means of life, followed by Jordan which has received about half a million Syrian refugees while living in difficult humanitarian conditions and an estimated 93% of them live below the poverty line, followed by Iraq hosting nearly a quarter of a million Syrians who live in camps located in the northern Iraqi Kurdistan region and spread between cities and villages within the region followed by Egypt which hosts more than 100,000 Syrian refugees, in Europe Germany leads the host countries receiving more than half a million Syrian refugees and still hosting more each year, according to a report by the Russian Ministry of Defense, 29 foreign countries receive six million and six hundred thousand Syrian, these countries among them(Germany - Sweden - Netherlands - Denmark - Greece - Switzerland - Belgium - Italy - Romania - Spain - Ireland - Malta - Bosnia and Herzegovina - Poland - Argentina - Croatia - Luxembourg - Slovenia - Bulgaria - Hungary - Iceland - North America, Canada and others) many Syrians continue to take refuge amid the dream of reaching a European State due to the continuing military actions simultaneously with deteriorating living conditions and high poverty rates.

-Thirdly: Violations committed against refugees crossing the Syrian-Turkish border:

-The Turkish State deals harshly with Syrian refugees trying to cross the Syrian-Turkish border for work and relief inside Turkish territory as the Syrian crisis has lasted for more than 11 years imposing a state of poverty, economic stagnation and blockade that has prompted millions of Syrians to leave the country in search of a safer life.

-In recent years, the Turkish State has dealt with all those approaching the border in an attempt for cross by extreme violence amount to the case of murder, torture, physical abuse and even sexual violence, over the past years its borders have been largely open to Islamic State elements and their families who have entered Syria exceeded tens of thousands across the Turkish-Syrian border and facilitated by Turkish intelligence and Turkish border guards /241/cases of murder including /28/cases of murder under torture and /384/cases of wounding, including /46/cases of torture and beatings during 2022, the number of dead on the Syrian-Turkish border was /5/cases including /4/civilians who lost their lives as a result of torture while /5/others were beaten and assaulted.

-Fourthly: camps in areas of north and east Syria:

-Millions of Syrians were abandoned from their homes and areas due to the bombardment of their homes in various parts of the country to safer areas inside and outside the country and took refuge in camps set up in areas not already eligible for housing and without a study of the nature of the land on which the camp was erected in the absence of the basics of life from a water and electricity system or economic life that would give them the sustenance of their day.

-These conditions have imposed difficult conditions on internally displaced persons and require urgent humanitarian assistance which has been adopted by the United Nations in many cases but insufficient and comprehensive in all cases especially in the areas of northern and eastern Syria where local organizations in partnership with international NGOs have contributed to the establishment of ambulance projects that address the situation of displaced persons and Syrian refugees inside the camps.

-Areas in the north and east of Syria had a share of the camps, such as receiving tens of thousands of Syrian refugees and internally displaced persons from the region as a result of targeting their areas from extremist armed organizations such as the Islamic State group ISIS or Syrian armed opposition factions through military operations led by the Turkish State and its armed army with the strongest military equipment, these areas were occupied through military operations known as Euphrates Shield, Olive Branch and Peace Spring which resulted in the forcible

displacement of hundreds of thousands of civilians from their areas and resettlement of Syrian refugees from within Turkish territory, mostly families of Syrian armed opposition groups known as the Syrian National Army in a project aimed to demographic engineering change to the region.

Fifthly: camps in Al-Jazeera regions:

1-Washo Kani camp:

-Washo Kani camp is located /13/ km west of Hasaka near the town of Twina and was established on 24/10/2019 in response to the absorption of the increasing numbers of displaced and displaced of Ras Al-Ain residents (Sari Kaniya) - Tal Abyad (Kiri Sippi) after the attacks by the Turkish State on 9/10/2019 to occupy their areas and not accommodate the shelters and villages surrounding Tel Tamir, the autonomous administration was forced to establish this camp to alleviate the burden and reduce the suffering of the displaced residents of Sari Kaniya and the surrounding villages, the camp contains approximately /16,157/ persons equivalent to /2347/ families and the number of women reached /4378/ women in the camp and /7400/ children in the camp.

- Camp needs:

-According to an administrator of the Camp Council, the camp needs additional tents to have more than one family in each tent, these tents are made of material that does not protect them from the winter cold or free summer, there have been many cases of combustion due to the use of fireplaces working on Kerosene which is a fast-flaring material, several incineration cases have emerged resulting in injury to /50/ people.

-Diversity and change in the food basket and the restoration of infrastructure are also essential, as the camp suffers from poor sanitation.

-Schools need to be established to accommodate the large numbers of pupils in urgent need of educational and awareness centers.

-With regard to women's situation in the camp:

-Migrant women suffer from great psychological stresses, hardships and tragedies due to their abandonment of their home and property, the hardship of displacement and the cruelty of displacement, as well as the loss of additional stressors with very difficult and harsh life conditions, lack of basic life, lack of privacy and the bathrooms are mixed, the tents are contiguous and the comfort is non-existent, as well as the burden of their family members and poor living conditions, causing family disputes that place great psychological stress especially on women and children.

-There are awareness centers but few, sewing workshop must be created - training courses and support for women to be self-reliant.

-The support of humanitarian organizations for this camp is very little, from these organizations (IRC), and foundation of women by awareness courses.

-Situation the child inside the camp:

-Children within the camp are deprived of their most basic rights which are adequate food and the right to education due to living conditions which compel them to work at an early age and bear burdens affecting their health and psychological condition, moreover they are not well educated due to there are insufficient schools and centers to accommodate the large numbers of children and children's educational curricula commensurate with all age groups.

-There are two education centers of the Autonomous Administration in which there are /3600/ students the day is allocated to three phases of time due to the lack of schools, thereby depriving the child of recreational quotas and not obtaining sufficient information, there is also a child education center established by the Children's Welfare Organization.

- The healthy Situation:

-The camp suffers from shortages of specialized staff, medical devices and medicines resulting in limited medical services and in many cases the displaced are converted into Hasaka hospitals, one of the most prevalent diseases (lashmaniasis-scabies) where 1200 person contracted lashmaniasis and was not treated, there are cases of diarrhea as a result of bowel infections and tonsillitis.

-The camp has a Kurdish Red Crescent Point which provides services within limited means according to one of the health personnel of the Kurdish Red Crescent inside the camp, the health situation in the camp is acceptable, we provide the services available to us, the center has an inner clinic (children and women), an ambulance department is provided by ambulance car and an laboratory and there are also health education and psychological support campaigns.

-The camp is in need of a medical center or a hospital where alternate doctors are required and a UNICEF mobile team provides vaccination for children.

- As for the security situation inside the camp:

It is good and stable with security committees and service committees in place.

2- Altala'ea camp (Sari Kaniya):

- The camp was established on 8/9/2020 following Operation Peace Spring by the Turkish Army and its armed factions, the camp was set up to receive internally displaced persons whose areas had been targeted, forcing the autonomous administration to establish a Sri Kaniya camp which had been took one year and ten months and currently contain /13242/IDPs, the number of camps in the camp is /2732/, it contains approximately /2349/ families including /6847/ children and /3515/ women.

-The camp situations:

-According to an interview with a camp council's member that camp residents have difficulty living conditions especially at the peak of summer and winter due to they lack electricity and the amount of water that arrives through the tanks to the camp is not enough for the family's needs, not to mention unsafe water to drink and The living situation of the camp is very difficult especially since the food basket that was distributed last year decreased significantly in the current year with a significant shortage of many needs such as cleaning materials distributed across an organization but in small quantities, there are organizations and centers that carry out awareness-raising projects for children and women, psychological support is provided in the camp due to the psychological suffering of refugees as a result of their displacement from their areas, but it does not highlight all cases that are highly prevalent among children and women in the camp as a result of their trauma during the shelling of their areas and their difficult journey of displacement, not to mention the tragic loss of a large number of relatives during the attack.

- As for the healthy situation:

- The lack of health supplies imposes a difficult health condition inside the camp previously the Kurdish Red Crescent was providing assistance but now the lack of support and health supplies of the Red Crescent directly affected the camp, there is no alternative from clinics, hospitals or even doctors, there is a significant shortage of relief items not just sanitary materials, there is a great need for support from international organizations which are provided by local organizations to their limited potential and do not provide the required needs.

-In terms of education:

-Education is weak due to the lack of schools and the low level of teaching, there are two primary and secondary schools, small and combined classrooms and its number is a few.

-During the winter period, the camp was exposed to more than 2-3 fires, causing material damage without loss or human injury.

- As for the security situation inside the camp:

-There are no problems, the situation is stable, all camp residents of Ras Al-Ain and the camp is surrounded by barbed fence and internal security forces are present to provide protection outside the camp and essential protection forces from communes and councils.

-The camp is unable to accommodate more displaced persons who daily increase the camp's capacity and infrastructure is not eligible to receive more especially with conditions of severe drought in the area accompanied by cutting off the water of the Alouk station located in Ras Al-Ain which feeds the entire area of Hasakah and its countryside with water, not to mention the problem of confinement of Euphrates river water which has led to total drought of rivers and tributaries in the region and thus endangered the region's food and water security.

-According to the Kurdish Red Crescent management, the health situation in the camp is very poor due to drought and disease, because camp residents use the water of reservoirs, tanks and the camp needs more support, both by international and local organizations and due to the population of the camp is growing, the center operates within its limited potential, where a public clinic - Women's Section - Natural births, Primary services for pregnant women and centers require an internal and women's doctor, a medical test laboratory and a radiology department.

-Many of the most common diseases (children's diarrhea, dermatology, respiratory infections) are prevalent in the camp, the center needs only support and there is no need for a hospital where the Center is close to Hassaka City hospitals, there are no vaccines for children in the camp, sometimes there are roving teams by the Hasaka Health Directorate and in collaboration with the World Health Organization for vaccine distribution.

-Most of the camp's residents fear that they may not be able to return once and for all to their areas do to the settlement project announced by the Turkish state about the project to resettle one million Syrian refugees in their areas which frustrates their hopes of returning after their property and land were seized and prevented from returning.- Most of the camp's residents fear that they may not be able to

return once and for all to their areas do to the settlement project announced by the Turkish state about the project to resettle one million Syrian refugees in their areas which frustrates their hopes of returning after their property and land were seized and prevented from returning.

3-Nowruz camp:

- Nowruz Camp is located in Malikia/Derek City and is 2 km from the city, the camp has been established since 2014 due to the attack on the area in general and on Shankal in particular by ISIS elements, At that time, the People's Protection Units (YPG) and the Women's Protection Units intervened and secured a safe road for the Shankal people to protect them from the general killing they had suffered by the ISIS operatives, establishing a path between the Syrian-Iraqi border to secure entry into the Shankal area where they had been housed inside the Nowruz camp for several years and had returned to their areas fully in 2019 and after the military campaign against Ras Al-Ain area by the Turkish occupation and armed Syrian opposition factions at the end of 2019, the camp was reopened to receive forcible displaced persons according to the sayings of Sobhy Elias, an administrator in Nowruz camp, he stated that the number currently in this camp is /1013/family and it is growing daily, every family live in one tent and sometimes more than a family, the number of camps inside the camp/965/tent in which there are /5390/personnel including/1210/women and/3240/children, the United Nations supports the camp, there is a partnership between the autonomous administration and the camp administration, as well as other organizations such as the Kurdish Red Crescent which provide health services.

-The education situation:

-There is one school within the camp that offers educational services in a combined classroom.

- The security situation inside the camp:

There is a point for Internal Security Forces units protecting the camp and the camp is open for departure, every person or displaced person in the camp can go to the city for the purpose of working or securing his needs for summer season, there are some difficulties that arose after the war between Ukraine and Russia where the

number of supporting organizations and the lack of United Nations support for the camp has decreased by 40-50% that caused difficulties have been created and the autonomous administration provides assistance according to its potential because it is responsible for these displaced persons who are inhabitants of the area and they left their areas and homes after being occupied by the Turkish army.

The suggestions:

-To improve the conditions within the camp, the administrative camp mentioned that at the beginning of the summer with a large proportion of children in the camp, about 3000 children between the ages of one and 17 who have difficulties securing their water supplies, in addition to the fact that half of the camp has infrastructure and the other half does not exist, and with the arrival of new displaced families in the camp on a daily basis, there is a need for increase relief assistance, as well as summer clothing, Children's shoes, fans, freezers or water portfolios are few and there is still no organization to support such needs in addition to displaced persons from the occupied areas, displaced persons come from the Syrian interior which increases the burden on the camp due to they need additional daily needs, we are unable to secure them and there is insufficient support to provide those needs.

-And according to an interview with a resident of the camp who was asked about his desire to return to his area, he said: We are against the Turkish occupation and attacks on our areas in Tal Tamr, Ras Al-Ain and Afrin, the Turkish state is doing this to make demographic engineering change, about /5000/ people in the camp came from Ras Al-Ain, Tal Tamr_and those areas must be liberated and their inhabitants returned to their areas, but they had sought to displace their inhabitants and resettle others in order to make demographic engineering change in the region which was planned by the Turkish State.

-One displaced person also stated in the camp that the situation of the camp is below the middle and in need of many things, the camp's needs were very low and food baskets were insufficient for the displaced.

As for the healthy situation of the camp:

is bad due to the sanitation is mostly unusable and needs to be restored which leads to the spread of several diseases such as leishmaniasis especially with high heat temperature in the summer where there are not enough fans or camps and organizations support the camp are very little.

-Most of the displaced persons are widows including a large number of disabled people who cannot work or secure their needs.

-The camp has a Kurdish Red Crescent Center according to the management of the Center, the Center suffers from a lack of medicines, in addition to the lack of qualitative anti-serums in cases of snake, scorpion and dog bites.

-For more prevalent diseases are intestinal , viral and microbial sepsis and respiratory allergic diseases.

-The camp needs a specialized medical center infirmary where most cases are treated in the center and a number of them are referred to hospitals in the city of Derik and the camp does not have children's vaccination campaigns.

-The number of deaths within the camp during 2022 is two for two newborns as well as an elderly woman.

-In the case of pregnant women there are many pregnant women in the camp who are periodically followed up by the camp's medical point according to available possibilities.

-Women's situation in the camp:

-Women suffer many problems within the camp to help them solve those problems, a women's House has been set up in the camp and is following up on its issues, as

for the child's situation, it is difficult in every way in terms of education and health, many children suffer from malnutrition and lack of education.

4- Al-Aresha camp:

-Is a camp that has originated since 2017 and is located 30 km south of Hasakah, the majority of the camp's inhabitants are from the Deir Ezzor area and its countryside according to the office of relations of Al-Aresha Camp, the number of displaced persons in the camp is approximately /14542/ displaced, number of families/2845/in each tent seven persons by UNHCR and above eight persons are provided by two tents to them.

-There are /9161/ children and /3174/ women.

-In the camp seven sectors in each sector a number of commune and in each commune 20-30 tents, there is/105/commune in the camp and the camp board consists of the chairman of the council and the heads of the sectors and communes, the total number of tents is more than/3534/tent.

The living situation:

-The situation of humanitarian assistance provided to the camp by relief organizations and organizations whose contracts with the camp expire has decreased considerably., food assistance and bread have been reduced according to a sayings mentioned by a displaced person inside the camp.

-For prevalent diseases organizations spray pesticides every period and cases of scabies prevail from time to time.

-Medical services have decreased in the camp and there is a shortage of medical personnel located at the medical point inside the camp which delays the access to urgent medical examination.

-According to a medical staff of the Kurdish Red Crescent inside the camp, there are five health points in the camp, all operating administratively, except for the 24-hour Kurdish Red Crescent health point.

-Most health services are provided except for quality.

-Most common diseases are seasonal (scabies - lashmaniasis - flu - diarrhea) as well as chronic diseases.

-The camp needs a specialized medical point (dispensary).

-Children's vaccines are available in the camp.

-The number of deaths in the camp is approximately /15/ per year, mostly for ages over 50 years in cases of sudden cardiac infarction.

-In the case of pregnant women, medical services are provided in the case of births and in the case of the need for a caesarean section which is transferred to Hasaka hospitals.

-Most of the camp's residents are afraid to return to their areas in Syrian government-controlled areas for fear of being prosecuted and detained due to they are wanted by several security agencies.

- underage marriage:

- Is widespread in all camps and there is great suffering and many cases, a subject in which the administration is informed only after the marriage occurs and is concealed until the girl reaches the age of 18, after which they organize marriage papers.

-As for the camp's requirements are cooling, heating and alternative camps, for nearly two years the camp has not been changed knowing that the change must be made every year.

-Deaths in the camp within the normal limit according to the camp's administrator.

- In the event of an assault or theft, the file is transferred to the Internal Security Department in Al-Hool district where the detainees are transferred there.

-As for cases of rape, they were not reported due to clan communities and advocacy is dissolved by marrying the girl to her rapist without returning to the administration of the camp.

-5- Al-Hool camp:

-Al-Hool camp is located 45 km east of Hasaka governorate and 2 km south of Al-Hool town, the camp was established in 2016 as a shelter center for Iraqi refugees, after the Baghouz campaign, the camp became a shelter center for families of ISIS operatives from Syrians, Iraqis and foreigners, the statistics by official sources for the year of 2022 amounted to /15205/ families, equivalent to /56124/ persons having exceeded /74000/ persons in previous years and the camp comprising Syrians/18863/ and Iraqis/29152/ individuals and foreigners/8109/ persons.

-The camp has (13-270)tents, where the average number of persons in each tent is (6), the number of children in the camp is /36057/, the number of women is /16425/.

-The camp is divided into 8 sections (1+ 2+ 3+ 7) for Iraqis and the section (4+ 5+ 6+ 8) for Syrians, there is a special section for foreign migrant women, which is divided into (1 +2+ 3+ 4+5) and each section is divided into sectors and communes of each commune which includes (24) tent.

- Living and service conditions in the camp:

-According to the Camp Public Relations Office administrator, the camp urgently needs to change the tent due to become old, the diversity and change in the food basket provided once a month by the World Food Organization which does not fulfill

the needs of camp residents and the need to restore infrastructure and deliver water through regular networks to all sections of the camp, as for the child he is not well educated due to there are insufficient schools and centers to accommodate the number of children returning from combat and to develop curricula that are appropriate for all age groups, the administrator stated that they always called on organizations to focus on establishing adequate rehabilitation and awareness centers because this large number posed a real risk in the future, these children receive training from their mothers in martial arts and the entrenchment of the values and teachings of extremist jihadist thought, a center for the rehabilitation of violent children has been established within the camp, but it is insufficient and does not accommodate all cases because of the high prevalence of extremist violence among children.

-As for the living conditions of residents in the camp, they live in very difficult and harsh living conditions, the food basket provided to them every month by the World Food Organization (WFO) does not meet their needs or suffice, it is dry and poor, there are organizations provide bread, water and food basket and support of relief organizations are very few and the autonomous administration provides it but within limited possibilities and the detergent basket is offered every seven months, where some refugees have to sell half the food basket to secure other needs, For children who have not received education, education is very bad because there is no oversight and little teaching staff, if they receive education, certificates are not distributed at the end of the school year, for Iraqi refugees if we returned to Iraq there is no evidence and testimony for our children how to recognize and complete their education in schools in Iraq, as for sanitation, it is bad and we need clean water, there is scarcity of medicines, Kurdish Red Crescent provides first aid - Kados hospital conducts caesarean section operations and the camp needs food baskets, medicines and lighting at night due to security conditions.

- The healthy situation:

-The camp suffers from a few clinics that do not meet the needs of refugees where they provide primary health care, according to the report of the Kurdish Red Crescent in the camp, there are many humanitarian NGOs and government associations or so-called center of primary health care which provides first aid, there are also /3/ hospitals in ICRC Cados Organization, Mar Yaekoub and these hospitals

are short of the specialized staff that lead to limited services and recently, many projects in the camp have been curtailed which has increased pressure on the camp's health partners and the most prevalent diseases in the camp are cases of acute diarrhea/1252/cases, Lashmaniasis/83/, bronchitis/1565/case of tonsillitis/2066/and bile cases due to unavailability of devices and lack of medical staff are converted into Hakma hospital in Hasaka under contract with the Kurdish Red Crescent but as a result of pressure the patient stays for about 3 months to get out of the camp that causes aggravating the situation and thus turning the yellow state into the red state, turning directly into the wisdom hospital and the Global Health Vaccination Team (WHO) provides the service, during 2022, /47/ death case were registered in the camp of whom 19 were killed, /5/ were burned, /3/ were neonatal, and /8/ were cardiac arrest, Cardiac and respiratory arrest, myocardial infarction and Stun hepatitis, and 40 ambulance case were transferred to Hasaka hospitals.

-As for the situation of pregnant women and how to deal with them, there are threes section and women's screening in most governmental organizations and associations, there is a childbirth section within 24 hours/7/ days, but the difficulties faced by pregnant women are the difficulty in accessing medical centers at night because the security situation is precarious, many births occur in tents and after childbirth, mothers cannot obtain the birth statement of their children and organizations are unable to give birth statement.

-Women's situation:

-Living in Al-Hool camp/16425/Syrian women, Iraqi and foreigners in addition to a number of Yazidi women who are disguised inside the camp among ISIS/ISIS families do not disclose their personalities for fear of the threat they receive from Hisbah women inside the camp, dozens of them have been liberated since the Baghouz campaign and we have documented the case of /106/ Yazidi women liberated until the end of the first half of 2022 and approximately /208/ children, we mention the latest cases where the Yazidi house in Al-Jazeera territory was recently able with the assistance of the internal security forces in Al-Hool camp on 17/6/2022 the liberation of Yazidi girl Rossita Haji Bajo a native of Tal Al-Qusab born in 2006 who was a captive by the hands of ISIS operatives on 3/8/2014 during her ascent the mountains with the people of her village, They killed her father and three uncles

with their children and took the women as slave after her mother killed herself to prevent the terrorists from raping her while she was residing in the camp with ISIS families AND Since the liberation of Baghouz, she has been trying to contact the remaining relatives but to no avail because of her fear of punishment and persistent intimidation of trying to save herself, she has not stated her personality, the Internal Security Forces were able to reach and liberate Yazidi Rossita after vigorous surveillance efforts which were handed over to the Yazidi house and will return to Shankal to live with her cousin's family residing in Tel Qasab.

-With regard to Iraqi refugees and displaced Syrian women, they are experiencing considerable psychological stress due to poor living conditions inside the camp and the difficulty of moving inside and outside the camp.

-Women members of ISIS establish extremist jihadist ideology among them in the camp where fighting manners are trained and training in the application of jihadi doctrines and laws and if some women are rejected they are threatened with death by Hisbah elements and most killings occur when some women engage in acts contrary to legitimate teachings, where they are killed and thrown into sanitation, the body is mutilated and cannot be identified because it is dissolved and remains in sewage for a period of time, killings are carried out in cases of theft or atonement due to a departure from extremist religious thought, as for disputes and thefts they are resolved by the elements of Hisbah through threats, repatriation of thefts and numerous cases of abuse, there are cases of rape in the camp and the radical and extremist women do not send their children to rehabilitation centers, but rather entrench extremist ideological thinking and these children from legal side have nothing to prove their legal personality and their presence within the country is an illegitimate presence as they entered the country through the Syrian-Turkish border illegally and there are more than 35 thousand people under the age of 18, most of whom are deprived of education, teenager girls are trained in first aid to participate during battles to provide assistance to their father and siblings and heal their wounds, foreign children and women are deported from the camp by submitting a request from the embassies of their countries to the Department of Foreign relations of the Autonomous Administration and coordination with them, many foreign children have been handed over to the embassies of their States, Since 2017 until 2022 /822/ children have been registered according to statistics provided by the Foreign Office of the Autonomous Administration Since 2017, /335/ women

have been handed over from /33/ nationalities till the year of 2022, during 2022 , /81/ children and /25/ women from /7/ different nationalities were handed over.

The security situation:

-The security situation is precarious because tens of thousands of civilians have gathered approximately /56124/ civilians, including Iraqis, Syrians and foreigners from more than /50/ different foreign nationalities, problems within the camp persist because of the extremist ideology they believe in, most of them are families of Islamic State elements known as ISIS, mostly women and children, Women feed their children's minds into extremist religious ideology based on murder and hostile behavior towards those who disagree with them in their beliefs or who try to change their mind, many unidentified killings have emerged committed by so-called Hisbah inside the camp, /162/killings have been registered since 2019 including /19/killings ,during 2022 humanitarian workers are threatened by ISIS cells and killing of an employee in Kurdish Red Crescent (who so- called Mohammed) as well as wounding a doctor from Médecins sans frontières (MSF) and two workers in extension the power grid, where the organizing's cells kill, threaten and burn the camps and use sharp tools, pieces of iron and silent weapons, the cells carry out the killings inside the camp, a network linked and coordinated with a network outside the camp that provides them with weapons and information.

-As for the exit and entry from the camp, the conditions of the sponsor's application within the camp are made in the event of a doctor's review or a need, there are many cases of smuggling outside the camp that are difficult to detect and cases that are seized which cause prosecuting of smugglers, most of whom are workers of humanitarian relief organizations working inside the camp through water tanks this makes civilian lives at risk especially children as a result of cutting off oxygen or smells of fuels, With regard to flights out and leaving the camp its continuing for Iraqis, it was agreed with the Iraqi side to operate flights for /500/ families, more than /49/ families and most of these families are Islamic State operatives, coordination continues for Syrian displaced persons whose homes are in areas outside the control of the Autonomous-Administration in Deir Ezzor, Raqqa, Manbij and rural areas, flights continue according to schedules, Syrians from areas outside the control of the Autonomous Administration have not yet been travelled, as for

the deportation of migrant women and their children, the request is made by the embassies of the countries which they belong to and are submitted to the Foreign Commission of the Autonomous Administration and coordination with them, /822/ ISIS children have been handed over since 2017 until 2022, the number of women deported and handed over/335/woman from/33/different nationality, during 2022 /81/ children and /25/ women from /7/ nationalities were handed over, as mentioned in the paragraph on the status of women, States with nationals belonging to ISIS must be pressured to return them to their countries because their presence in the camp poses a threat to the lives of civilians in the camp where the camp is one of the world's most dangerous camps and some observers have described it as a ticking time bomb, they have expressed fears and concern that the camp will come out under control in the event of a new attack by the Turkish State with more than /12000/ extremists and attempts by ISIS to infiltrate it, it may help strengthen the terrorist organization's potential for large-scale attacks, there are renewed calls for the end of the Al-Hool camp file, despite the continued visits of delegations from the world countries to the Autonomous Administration officials on finding solutions, the issue has not been resolved and has progressed owing to the fact that the majority of States have not accepted to receive their nationals accused of belonging to ISIL organizing and to turn them to trial and Iraq's National Security Adviser Kassem al-Arji recently called for the dismantling of the camp due to it is represented a real threat in north and east Syria to the presence of a large number of ISIL elements.

-The United Nations envoy in Iraq called on Unami to comprehensively resolve Al-Hool camp's file, every /3/ per /5/ persons living in the camp under 17 years of age, many of whom are deprived of education.

-If the camp is out of control, the consequences will be catastrophic and catastrophic, and it will strike the efforts of the international coalition and the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) in trying to control terrorism, nevertheless, the world ignores this camp and its danger on peace and security.

6-Roj camp:

-Roj camp is located in the countryside of the northeastern region of Derek and was established on 24/6/2015 as a shelter for the displaced Hasakah after ISIS attacks. Following the elimination of ISIL elements, displaced persons were repatriated and Iraqi refugees from Al-Hool camp were received, during the liberation of Baghouz, ISIL families from Syrians, Iraqis and foreigners were accommodated.

-Number of individuals within the camp/2638/personnel equivalent to/806/families including/14/Syrian family ,/38/Iraqi family and/714/foreign families of different nationalities, including/1761/children including/54/Syrian ,/158/Iraqis ,/1549/foreigners, women/801/and men/76/.

-According to the camp management, several local organizations provide support to the camp but within limited possibilities do not meet the needs of residents within the camp including Bloomt Service and Peace Awareness Organization, Save the Children and World Food Organization which provide the food basket, do not meet the needs of refugees and are insufficient according to refugee Sara Mohamed Abd Assalam of Morocco, born in 1986 with two children, one born in 2009 and other in 2010, she stated that the living situation in the camp was very difficult and the food basket did not meet their needs and medicines were insufficient, she sent a letter to the Government of Morocco announcing her wish to return to her country and hoping to be tried in her country.

- Roj camp suffers from difficulties in living conditions where the food basket does not meet their needs and suffers from lack of medicines, medicine, lack of rehabilitation and awareness centers due to the failure to absorb the large numbers of families of combatants returning from the fighting, the administrator in Roj camp stated that there is no future for children in the camp where there is only one school and the numbers of children returning from fighting are huge and the child is not well educated due to the parents' unwillingness to change ,desperate migrant women entrench extremist jihadist religious thought among their children as they train them in martial arts and how to attack military points and how to dig trenches to protect them during fighting for females, they are traditionally dress mothers and

trained in first aid to save their siblings and children during battles and are taught the teachings of religion and the Koran radically.

-On the other hand, parents who want to send their children to school, the possibilities are limited and the curriculum is huge and there is no recreational means or quotas for the child, there is no child-friendly space in the camp, some children suffer from psychiatric diseases such as autism and/85/the situation of persons with special needs and health care was not provided by their States from the establishment of centers for their treatment, support or deportation to their States with their mothers and some centers established by organizations in coordination with camp management such as (Save Children) organization where they provide \$40 per family with very limited potential and Blooment organization.

-As for women's situation:

She suffers from psychological and neurological stresses within the camp, there are mad cases/2/chronic diseases such as diabetes, stress, heart disease and asthma, the camp suffers from a lack of medicines, a lack of specialist doctors and the support of organizations is very limited, some hardline migrant women are threatened by each other as they impose ISIS laws on some of them up to the situation of beatings, brawls, broken heads and death threats if the other side refuses and does not respond, but so far there has been no murder in the camp and mobile phone is used in the camp where they communicate with ISIS cells outside the camp and videos are sent on how to train women and children on extremist jihadist thought and methods of combat and marriage is done by mobile.

- The healthy situation:

- Generally good and stable in the camp.
- There are many diseases.
- There are specialized clinics.
- Vaccination of children there are two teams in Derek and M'aabada team giving routine vaccines to children in the camp.

-In 2022, there were two deaths: a 40-year-old woman due to pure bone inhibition following viral sepsis and a 40-year-old man due to acute kidney failure.

-As for the security situation:

-It is stable and during riots, security forces surround the camp, control the situation and allow Syrian displaced persons and Iraqi refugees to go out and return to the camp, migrant women are not allowed to go outside and there are no cases of murder or abduction, cases of rape have reached /6/cases and deaths to /3/cases, women's suspension gives training and awareness-raising workshops and rehabilitation courses to women inside the camp.

The suggestions:

-According to an manager in Roj camp , new camps are urgently needed to expose the old to degradation as a result of weather conditions.

- Improve the food basket and the need to build a rehabilitation center or adolescent girls and provide them with age-appropriate curricula.

-The manager also directed letter to international public opinion confirming that the responsibility of migrant women not only must be taken by the Autonomous Administration but also with the States to which they belong and demanding an international tribunal in north and east Syria, the establishment of prisons and rehabilitation centers or the repatriation of refugees and the establishment of camps, centers and courts within their home countries.

- Sixthly: camps in Euphrates region:

-Tel Al-Semn camp:

-Tel Al-Semn camp is located 40 km north of the town of Raqqa near the town of Tel Al-Semn in the countryside of Raqqa which was established on 1/11/2019.

- The camp was established after Peace Spring Operation to accommodate the increasing number of forced displacements from the city of Tel Abyad and its

countryside, during 2022, the number of individuals inside the camp was /6448/ equivalent to /1246/family including /2339/women and /2602/children.

-The camp needs health and relief support especially as it is located at a desert point and contains only one mobile medical point and does not meet the needs of the population, recently the population has not had any hygiene basket which increases the likelihood of disease spreading in the camp especially lishmaniasis and bowel inflammation due to high temperatures, many meningitis have been registered among the camp's children, it has also been registered/159/chronic condition such as heart disease and diabetes, there have also been /191/ cases of persons with special needs who are increasingly suffering in the camp due to they lack the lowest special needs that can help them and facilitate their mainly difficult lives, malnutrition is widespread among the camp's residents especially children due to lack of food basket and lack of support for the camp.

- Seventhly: camp situation in the areas of Tabqqa and Raqqa:

-A-Mahmoudli camp:

-The camp is located north-west of the city of Al-Tabqqa near the village of Mahmoudli belong to Al-Jarina in Al-Thawra area, where it is 0,54 km².

- Al-Mahmudali camp was established on 24/6/2019 to receive internally displaced persons from Syria, especially Deir Ezzor, as well as internally displaced persons from the Salamiyah areas of rural Hama, from Al-Bab in rural Aleppo and from Tel Tamir residents, on 13 October 2019 the camp was expanded due to the large number of families living in Ain Issa camp.

-The number of individuals inside the camp amounted to /8900/ equivalent to /1750/ families including /1440/ women and /4520/ children.

- The needs of displaced persons inside the camp:

-The camp's population suffers from a lack of food aid and needs to increase the amount of bread For water, there is a lack of medical supplies especially for chronic diseases which are not supported by any health-care organization.

- Living conditions:

-Medium and there is an area of work outside the camp for those who want to work.

-There are medical points inside the camp belonging to the Kurdish Red Crescent and/3/health centers belonging to NGOs and other organizations, there is a shortage of medicine and there is a pharmacy inside the camp but there is a shortage of quantity and the loss of some medicines. According to an administrator at the Kurdish Red Crescent point there are medical points inside the camp where there is a children's clinic and an indoor clinic, ambulance and first aid department are treating cases of lashmanias in addition to awareness campaigns about COVID-19 disease.

-The most common diseases are upper respiratory infections, viral intestinal infections, as well as chronic diseases (diabetes - asthma - pressure and heart diseases).

-There are cases requiring transfer to specialized hospitals such as caesarean sections, infarction and acute respiratory deficiencies.

-There are also Health Commission's mobile medical teams in addition to polio vaccination campaigns.

-There are several deaths in the camp due to cardiac infarction.

-The pregnant woman's situation is received at the center and if a caesarean section is needed, she is referred to Al-Tabqqa hospital.

-Sewage mode: very good inside the camp.

-Women's situation:

-Women inside the camp suffer from considerable psychological stress and physical stress due to the difficulty of living inside the camp, as well as the registering of cases of physical and sexual violence inside the camp due to significant psychological stress due to poor living conditions within the camp and climate cruelty with difference seasons in the area, there are two monitoring centers for women's problems within the camp and a hotline has been set aside for complaints in cases of rape and physical abuse, there are few job opportunities in the camp with literacy courses.

-The situation of the child:

-The camp contains a large number of children who have difficulty adjusting to the difficult conditions within the camp in terms of education as well as the need for more safe space for the child and the prevalence of malnutrition among children.

-In the camp there are three classrooms, 79% of families send their children to receive education, but children's unwillingness to join the combined classes and reluctance to teach is the biggest challenge facing education within the camp.

-The school inside the camp contains two departments in them/10/ classrooms.

-There is also a kindergarten accommodating /404/children.

-Self-learning for /1500/ children.

-Number of teachers/26/teacher inside the camp.

-The security situation inside the camp:

-Safe, stable and no problems.

-Burns cases: there are cases of the use of fireplaces which resulted in the death of a woman about a year ago due to the misuse of cooking methods.

The medical situation:

-According to one of the medical staffs inside the camp:

-Services provided: Internal - Women - Children (administrative time doctors), ambulance is available with a full 24-hour medical staff, and there are several vaccines (lashmanias two days during Sunday and Thursday).

-The routine vaccine is supported by Health Commission on Monday + the Covid-19 vaccine, physical treatment on Tuesday and the availability of medicines well.

-Chronic diseases: the availability of medicines to some extent according imports from major warehouses.

-As for the camp management proposals to improve the camp's situation:

-There is a need to expand the camp + (area - population), due to the ongoing threats to the Turkish State and armed Syrian opposition factions on the region, displacement increases with the potential for a new attack on the area.



-B. Tawahiniya camp:

-From the random camps in Al-Tabqqa area.

-Al-Tawahiniya camp is located in Al-Tabqqa area and 20 km west of the city of Raqqa on the left bank of the Euphrates Dam Lake, it is an unregulated random camp with inhabitants displaced from Hama area.

-The camp was established in the first quarter of 2017 to receive internally displaced persons from the Syrian interior especially the eastern countryside of Hama, the countryside of Deir Ezzor and the forced migrants after Peace Spring Operation.

-The number of individuals inside the camp is/ 2200/equivalent to /585/ families including approximately /1000/ children.

-The situation is safe in the camp but there is no orientation by humanitarian organizations to the camp as required, there is a lot of suffering.

-Most women work in agricultural workshops on a daily basis.

-Most men do not work within the camp and women have a high responsibility to secure daily needs.

-The camp's demands:

The arrival of relief assistance for the camp and the provision of education within the camp.

-Most of the displaced have no desire to return to their areas due to the subsequent destruction of their homes and fear of being violated or detained by the Syrian government.

-C. Random camps:

-The number of camps within the Autonomous Administration areas of Raqqa was 60, including organized and random camps, the number of tents inside the camps was as follows:

-The west Line:

-Hittin camp 96 tents - Adnaniya camp 104 tents - Al-Ayouj camp 101 tents - Al-Ansar camp 163 tents - Abu Kubra camp 243 tents - Rabe'a camp 119 tents - Yaarob camp 284 tents - Hargla camp 96 tents - Al-Salhabiya Al-Sharqiya camp 547 tents - Hawija camp Individual 30 tents - Kilo Sefr camp 343 tents - Andalusia camp 267 tents - Al-Shara camp 87 tents - Khatounia camp 50 tents - Hawija Atiq camp 66 tents - Al-Fateeh camp 338 tent - Al-Rasheed Al-Ghaba camp 120 tents - Al-Rasheed Al-Bizar Camp 501 tents - Al-Rafiqah Camp 243 tents - Al-Ajaj Camp 448 tents - Al-Rasheed Al-Hadb'aa Camp 198 tents - Al-Ayoubia camp 240 tents - Wadi Al-Fayd camp 182 tents - Al-Khayala camp 371 tents - Al-Salhabiya Al-Gharbia camp 368 tents - Al Yamamah camp 32 tents - Al Salam camp 265 tents - Al Balana camp 183 tents - Bir Al Ajeel camp 84 tents - Al Mazyouna camp 454 tents.

-Camps located on south of the river:

- Kasra Muhammed Ali camp 116 tents - Al-Khalil camp 63 tents - Hawija Zahra camp 169 tents - Al-Dahmouh camp 74 tents - Al-Banayat camp 447 tents - Hawija Al-Sawafi camp 30 tents - Al-Akirshi camp 92 tents - Al-Jameaa camp 82 tents - Al-Muqas camp 313 tents - Ratlah camp 165 tents - Al-Greek camp 280 tents - Al-Barraaki camp 56 tents - Abu Kabi'a Sharqi camp 191 tents.

- Camps within the northern line of Al-Raqqa:

- Kabash Western camp 196 tents - Western Shalash camp 528 tents - AlAbyad Al - Rajm camp 267 tents Kabash Wasati camp 292 tents - Al Waleed camp 283 tents - Al Hatash camp 1021 tents - Tishreen camp 136 tents - Hazima camp 465 tents.

-The northern eastern Line camps:

- Sahla Al Banat 1570 tents - Tal Al Beea'a camp 346 tents.

- The humanitarian situation in the camps:

- According to a report prepared by the Commission on Human Rights in Raqqa after tours of the above-mentioned camps where the inhabitants of the aforementioned camps continue to suffer especially indiscriminately from being marginalized and unorganized and established on unqualified land lacking the lowest essential ingredients of life in deplorable conditions especially as the services provided by humanitarian organizations operating within the Autonomous Administration areas decrease, the residents of the camps complain of a shortage of health and other services, such as drinking water, teaching and sanitation, the suffering of the camps' inhabitants is exacerbated by heat waves and severe dust waves to the region during the summer period, one of which led to suffocations and loss of life by a number of civilians due to the dust storm that hit the area.

- Eighthly : camps in Manbij region:

- Manbij has two main camps are:

A-The old eastern Manbij camp which is located in the village of Al-Rasm Al-Akhdar, 6 km south of Manbij, it was established on 15/3/ 2017.

B-The new eastern Manbij camp in the village of Al-Rasm al-Akhdar 6 km south of Manbij and was established on 21/5/2017.

-The camp contains displaced from the interior Syrian and areas of Idlib and its countryside.

-The number of displaced persons in the camps is divided according to the following table:

The name of camp	The number of displaced	The number of tents	The number of families	The number of children	The number of women
The old camp	2179	430	430	1118	521
The new camp	3355	649	649	2162	650

-The needs of the camp:

-Although it has been several years since the two camps were established, they lack support and many basic needs as : fence for camps - sewage network - medical point and ambulance - residency support classes - new tents.

-Living conditions in the mentioned camps:

Residents of the camps suffer from the difficulty of securing basic needs, especially with the lack of employment in the camps, amid the stifling economic crisis in the region and the drought which has made it more difficult to secure basic supplies. Residents of the camps suffer from the difficulty of securing basic needs especially with the lack of employment in the camps, amid the stifling economic crisis in the region and the drought which has made it more difficult to secure basic supplies of water and food.

-The healthy situation:

-Within the old eastern camp of the Health Commission in Manbij there is a midwife and nurse who operates within limited possibilities that do not meet the needs especially with the spread of chronic and communicable diseases.

-Disease conditions prevalent within the camp/bowel inflammation - drought - flu - diabetes - blood pressure - lashmanias - measles/,The number of deaths during 2022 reached /17/cases.

-Sanitation situation:

-There is no sewage system inside the camps, but only a small pits is excavated in front of each tent.

-Women's situation:

-Women suffer from a difficult human situation within the camp, especially with no opportunity for privacy, limited space and limited availability of tents not to mention the considerable psychological stress of not being able to support the family which forces them to work in and out of the camps to improve the family's living situation.

-Pregnant women also suffer from additional pressures and difficulties in securing the living and health conditions especially with no specialized health centers available , during 2022 the number of pregnant women in the camps was /154/.

-The child situation:

-Children lack child-friendly spaces and some children are subjected to forced labor by the head of the family to improve the living situation, children do some hard work and beg outside the camp.

-The security situation inside the camp:

-There are /5 /points belonging to the Internal Security Forces.

-There is no women's internal security point.

-With the lack of a wall protecting the camp and in an interview with a camp resident who dreams of returning to their areas from which they were forcibly abandoned inside Syria, he added that with regard to their position on the Turkish

project to resettle 1 million Syrian refugees in the occupied areas of northern Syria, he confirmed that they were rejecting the project due to it was a demographic change and resettlement of refugees in areas where their original inhabitants had been displaced and the residents of the camp also appeal to the international community and humanitarian, legal and international organizations to stand firm to prevent the development of such projects in Syria, stressing that they stand against these plans as destructive and divided for Syria.

With regard to the proposals for improving the camp's conditions, it was necessary to confirmed on:

Opening of vocational training courses within the camps.

The opening of small women's projects to support them.

The opening of children's support centers.

Establishment an integrated health center and provide it with an ambulance.

- Statistics of informal camps in Manbij:

-Within the city of Manbij, there are /32/ random camps distributed in the city and countryside with /5973/ displaced persons, /1702/ tents and /1702/ families.

-The random camps in Manbij city need to care for camps, water tanks and a unified place to gather tents to provide better and larger assistance.

-On the one hand, the living conditions in the random camps suffer from pressures, the blockade imposed on Syria, the exchange rate of the dollar and currencies, the lack of resources and assistance as well as their living conditions are very difficult.

-In health terms within random camps there is a prevalence of chronic diseases and infections and a lack of medicines.

-From the security situation side, there is no security guard for the camps as a result of their individual and indiscriminate establishment on the edge of civilians and villages.

- Suggestions for random camps:

- 1- Provide water for random camps.
- 2-And mobile medical health centers.
- 3- Provide private construction boarding schools for camps.
- 4- Placement of random camps in one camp.

Villages located on Al-Sajour line of Manbij countryside have been targeted to continuous artillery and mortar shelling and heavy weapons and medium weapons by Turkish occupation army bases stationed at the side opposite Al-Sajour River area/Euphrates Shield/ Sajour Line villages begin from northeast of Manbij to west of Manbij, the villages of Al-Sajour Line/20/ village are as follows:

AL-Hoshariya- Al Jat- Al Tokhar Sagher- Aoun Al Dbat- Al- Mohisenli- Arab Hasan Saghir- Oum Jaloud and Oum Adasa Yard- AlSayada- Al-dandania and Al-Yalni- Al-Jamosiya and Qarrat- and Wairan- Korhyuok- Al-Hamra- Tall Turin- Al-Bogaz- Al Kawikli those exposed to systematic, daily and frequent bombing.

-All of those villages are populated by defenseless civilians, where the Turkish State intimidates the population, forcing them from their villages to neighboring villages or the town of Manbij to cease shelling and then return to their lands and homes and live their normal lives.

-Ninthly: situation of camps in Deir Ezzor Council:

-Abu Khashab camp:

-Abu Khashab Camp is located near the village of Abu Khashab which belongs to Kisra district, and is located about /70/ km north-west of Deir Ezzor.

-Abu Khashab camp was founded in September 2017, most of its inhabitants are from Deir Ezzor governorate, the camp's area is estimated at 0.33 km² and it resides around/2000/family.

-The camp's population reached to /10738/ approximately /2000/family.

-The number of children is /7138/ and the number of women is /2190/.

-The healthy situation:

-The camp has one health center belong to (NGO) which fulfill only the minimum health needs of the camp and maternal and child health services are the most important health requirements of the population.

-In addition to a point of the Kurdish Red Crescent according to an administrator at the Crescent center the health situation is very bad.

-Prevalent diseases: diarrhea - smallpox - scabies - lashmanias.

-There is an urgent need to provide a hospital in the camp due to the population density of more than 10 thousand people.

-Vaccination of children is carried out by mobile teams of government associations.

-Pregnant women's situation: diagnosis is carried out by midwives in the women's department, natural births take place at the medical point inside the camp, and in case of the need for caesarean section they are referred to the Hikma private hospital.

-Water tanks are the main source of drinking water and are unsafe and cause many diseases, such as diarrhea and infections, in addition to the small number of public sanitation facilities Low luminous.

-In terms of education:

-The residents of Abu Khashab camp lack adequate education centers, there is one classroom in the camp, which is a group class for all ages, this has led to children's reluctance to attend school owing to lack of attention and inadequate curricula for all age groups.

-Tenthly: Afrin camps:

-Since March 2018 after the occupation of Afrin area by the Turkish army and its faction militants, the Civil Administration in Shahba areas has urgently set up a number of camps in Shahba area to house displaced persons fleeing the bombing of Turkish forces and their armed factions.

-The total number of camps within Shahba area was five and the total number of displaced persons arriving in Shahba area since the beginning of the Turkish occupation of Afrin was more than /300/ thousand people according to the Social Affairs Committee supervising the camps, but this number decreased as a result of the departure of displaced persons towards both Afrin and Aleppo. Damascus, Al Jazeera, Iraqi Kurdistan and a number of European countries all took place during March and April 2018 and Turkish forces and armed groups prevented the return of displaced persons to the Afrin region in preparation for the implementation of their hostile projects.

-Currently, more than 100 thousand forcibly displaced persons live in the Shahba area and are spread over the camps and villages belonging to the area including them living in uninhabitable homes due to these villages and towns have been battlegrounds for more than /4/ years between the regime and the opposition, during the rehabilitation of these homes, many were victims as a result of the explosion of the remnants of war, with /60/ civilians losing their lives, mostly children, women, many wounded people who lost limbs and about /100/ thousand living in the neighborhoods of Sheikh Maksoud and Ashrafiyeh in the city of Aleppo, the five camps established in the region are:

- Al-Moqawama Camp (Berkhdan) receives /2673/ personnel equivalent to /677/ family.
- Al-Asr (Serdem) camp receives /3175/ individuals, equivalent to 763 families.
- Al-Shahba camp receives /480/ individuals, equivalent to /103/ families.
- Afrin camp receives /447/ individuals, equivalent to /114/ families.
- Al-Ouda camp receives /468/ individuals, equivalent to /103/ families.

-The health situation in the above-mentioned areas is undoubtedly extremely difficult in the context of the prevailing war in the region, the region lacks all the necessary elements of life as a result of the embargo imposed on it by all sides, however the committee overseeing the camps and the Civil Administration initiated the establishment of some medical points to treat emergencies and rehabilitated the headquarters of one of the medical points and converted them into a hospital in the name of Afrin which contains a few doctors, nurses and technicians provide health services to citizens according to available possibilities. This assistance is limited to the provision of some types of medicines, medical consultations and transportation of some patients (Chronic diseases) to the city of Aleppo for treatment, while the rest of the drugs are purchased from the merchants in the market.

-The education situation:

-As a result of the blockade imposed on the region by all parties and parties to the conflict which has led to the pressure on displaced persons as a result of poor potential, poor infrastructure and sanitation have led to the spread of epidemics and diseases such as lashmanias and measles.

-The living conditions of the population are extremely difficult and with the absence of any formal recognition by the United Nations and consequently the absence of humanitarian support and assistance, the situation of civilians is in real danger especially with the stifling economic crisis imposed on the country.

-As for the city of Afrin itself and the surrounding villages and towns, which were forcibly emptied of their inhabitants, They were replaced by displaced and displaced families from the Syrian interior and Syrian refugees from the Turkish interior, the families of Turkish armed faction elements, in the largest demographic change of the region, which was the inevitable result of the occupation of the area, whose main objective was to empty the area of its indigenous population, more than 95% of which constitutes Kurds, the Turkish occupation authorities are continuing the process of demographic change of the region through the construction of residential clusters through regional and Arab organizations associated with the Muslim Brotherhood, most recently according to local sources from within Afrin, the construction of a new settlement through Shra-Jammu/Gamanli in Shra district belonging to Afrin countryside, According to the source, the new settlement consists of /400/ houses and is fully financed through the Living with Dignity association of a Palestinian/48/ which is very active in the construction of settlements within the Afrin area, the association also has a partnership and support provided by the organizations and the Turkish disaster and emergency management foundation and aims at the construction of seven model settlement villages in order to settle the families of the armed factions , It also financed the construction of the Shirawa village settlement of Shadir, most of whose indigenous population is Yazidi, another settlement is also being built between the villages of Jamaeli and Omarwa of the Sharan district of rural Afrin on the north-eastern side of the village of Jamanli, known as the Jiayi Bland/Al-Jabal Al-Aale/site.

The eleventh: The Human Rights Axis:

World Refugee Day is a United Nations international day in honor of refugees around the world, 20 June each year, highlighting the strength and courage of people forced to flee their homelands to escape conflict or persecution, and the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, Anybody , wherever they are, at any time, the basis of asylum law, international asylum law, international human rights law and international humanitarian law complement each other, Refugee protection includes all activities aimed at achieving full respect for refugees' rights and includes providing an environment conducive to respect for human beings, preventing or mitigating the direct effects of a particular pattern of abuse, and restoring dignified living conditions through compensation and rehabilitation, refugees enjoy human rights, and human rights are generally

understood as inalienable and deserving rights merely because they are human beings, they are based on the fundamental principles of universality, equality and non-discrimination and are enshrined in treaties, norms of customary international law, national laws and other norms that define them and help to ensure their full enjoyment, human rights apply to all individuals, and article /14/ of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stipulates:

Everyone has the right to seek and enjoy asylum in other countries, free from persecution.

This right cannot be invoked if there is prosecution already arising from a non-political crime or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Supporting refugees, securing legal protection and consolidating this right made a new horizon after the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was completed in 1948 and before the United Nations Charter in 1945 World Refugee Day is the fruit of those achievements.

The absence of international rights and the international community's silence on the daily violation of refugees and human rights and the principles and objectives of the United Nations threaten international peace and security.

Since the beginning of the Syrian conflict and the displacement of millions of Syrians from their cities and properties, the suffering of the refugees continues and is invested by neighboring States particularly the Turkish State which threatens the international community with the file of refugees and exploits it to implement not only its agendas, but also that since its military operations in the northern Syrian regions (Euphrates Shield, Olive Branch, Peace Spring) and the accompanying forced displacement of indigenous peoples and settlement of non-provincial Syrian refugees in those areas.

On 20/1/2018, the Turkish State committed the aggression against Afrin and the silence of the international community, on 18/3/2018, the Turkish State occupied the area of Afrin with iron and fire and with its terrorist ways.

the International Community still silent ,on 9/10/2019 the Turkish state occupied Tal Abyad(Kiri Sippi) and Ras Al-Ain (Sari Kaniya), and internationally forbidden weapons have been used (Phosphorus) bombed civilian homes and vital centers such as schools and hospitals, displaced their original inhabitants and then seized civilian property, in conjunction with a systematic demographic change in the occupied cities by bringing in and settling residents from other provinces rather than their forcibly displaced indigenous inhabitants which led to insecurity and peace contrary to Turkey propaganda that its operation would create a safe area.

The Turkish regime has committed all international crimes (aggression, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing) punishable under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 1989 and continuously committed by that State, which is still free from United Nations accountability, and which criminals continue their commission of all international crimes, the atrocity of which has not yet been addressed by international courts, especially the Hague and European International Criminal Tribunals of human rights in Strasbourg.

The Turkish occupying Power began building settlements 10 thousands of housing units to settle 64 thousand in the city of Kiri Sippi on the situation of refugees and forcibly displaced persons especially those living in the camps in the Shahba areas, Tal Al-Semn camp, Sri Kaniye camp and Washo Kani, UNHCR's failure to recognize those camps increases the suffering of the refugees and does not provide the most basic means of life, the Syrian government has also failed to assume its responsibilities towards those camps and refugees living there, despite that the Autonomous Administration its capabilities are limited but it had set up such camps and provided services to its residents despite the inaction of international organizations, notably the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

We say: It is now up to the official international community to tell the Turkish State contrary to what the Nazis told French freedom fighters that they are terrorists, because that never changed their being national heroes, It is up to him to abide by the legitimacy of peoples' struggle for freedom from control by all available means including armed struggle, this legitimacy is upheld by public international law, in particular the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenants on Rights of 1966, the four Geneva Conventions and the Protocols thereto of 1977, and United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 9202 of 1974, No. 2246, which otherwise places all United Nations bodies and organizations subject to the accusation, World Refugee Day only remains a vocal phenomenon not more .

The Turkish State not only threatens but implements it, it practice terrorism, it does not believe in peace but burn it, it does not protect refugees but it displaces them and trades in their crises, this is in clear violation of all general and humanitarian international law in particular the Geneva Conventions and their Protocols in particular article /33/ of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, which prohibits all measures of threats and terrorism, the Turkish State commits aggression and occupation and other international crimes punishable under the Rome Statute of 1989.

Finally, on the occasion of World Refugee Day, we call upon all the world's human rights organizations to not make effort to return refugees to their cities with international guarantees, to end the Turkish occupation immediately and to prosecute those responsible for the displacement of safe civilians from their towns and villages.

- Twelfth: camp statistics in northern and eastern Syria:

The number	Regions and councils	The camp	Number of families	Number of individuals	Children for 17 years	Women	Men
1-	Al-Jazeera Region	Sari Kaniya/ Tala'ea camp	2349	13242	6847	3515	2880
2-		Aresha camp.	2845	14542	9161	3174	2207
3-		Washo Kani camp.	2347	16157	7400	4378	4379
4-		Nowruz camp	1013	5390	3240	1210	
5-		Al-Hool camp	15205	56124	36057	16425	3642
6-		Roj camp	806	2638	1761	801	76
7-	Euphrates Region	Tal Al-Semn	1246	6448	2602	2339	1914
8-	Al-Tabqqa Council	Mahmoudli	1750	8900	4520	1440	2940
9-		Tawahiniya	585	2200	1000		
10-	Manbij management	Manbij (new)	649	3355	2162	650	543
11-		Manbij (old)	430	2179	1118	521	540
12-	Deir Ezzor Council	Abu Khashab	2000	10738	7138	2190	1410
13-	Afrin Region	Al-Moqawama Camp	677	2673			
14-		Al-Asr camp	763	3175			
15-		Al-Shahba camp	103	480			
16-		Afrin camp	114	447			
17-		Al-Ouda camp	103	468			

As well as statistics of children with special needs:

According to statistics from official sources, the number of children with special needs in the camps was as follows:

N	The camp's name	Number of children with special needs
1.	Roj camp	58
2.	Al-Aresha camp.	307
3.	Washo Kani camp.	473
4.	Sari Kaniya camp	465
5.	Nowruz camp	242
6.	Al-Hool camp	242

Statistics on cases of burning and killing in camps:

Camp's name	The cases of murder and burning	
	The murder cases	The burning cases
Al-Hool camp	18	5
Washo Kani camp	-	Tank
Sari Kaniya camp	One murder attempt	2
Roj camp	-	1

-Thirteenth: recommendations:

1- The forced displacement in Syria is aimed at bringing about a demographic change in the Syrian population infrastructure which poses a threat to the structure and integrity of the entire region and threatens the outbreak of a protracted civil war on the United Nations and the international community to stop ignoring it and not contribute to its entrenchment through acceptance of settlement projects launched and implemented in full view of the world without censorship or computation in accordance with external and regional deals and agendas.

2- All parties to the conflict must adhere to international humanitarian law and human rights law as they, based on that the composition an international commission of inquiry to investigate the forced displacement in Syria by the United Nations and the Security Council and to hold accountable and deter those responsible for any new agreement causing further forced displacement and occupation of more Syrian territory.

3- Ensure a safe return and international guarantees for forcibly displaced persons from their areas, end the situation of occupation imposed and enter impartial international forces to maintain security in the region.

4- Allow the delivery of humanitarian relief assistance to all affected areas in north of Syria especially in the north-east of Syria, as it is besieged from all sides, there is no official humanitarian crossing that allows access to such areas especially medical and relief, and to allow the opening of the Yarubiya crossing on the Iraqi-Syrian border knowing that only crossing is within the areas of the Turkish State's control and the Syrian armed opposition factions that prevent such assistance from reaching the mentioned areas.

5- Demand the focus of existing humanitarian organizations on development projects, livelihoods and support for the dilapidated infrastructure in north and east of Syria to reduce unemployment, focus on education and integrate displaced persons into society through awareness-raising and psychological support campaigns especially within the camps.

6- Finding a solution to the problem of confining Euphrates water and preventing it from being used as a weapon to displace Syrians from their areas in search of a source of water that has become a threat to millions of people's lives.

7- Finding a radical solution to the problem of foreign ISIS refugees inside Al-Hool and Roj camp in north and east Syria who have become a threat to the region because of their adherence to extremist jihadi thinking and their insistence on pursuing and supporting the idea of reviving the organizing again and for further grave violations of human rights in the region and whole the world and call on States to repatriate their nationals from the organizing within the camps especially women and children and not only the idea of restoring children without their mothers as a violation of children's and women's rights and international humanitarian law.

8- Call the Autonomous Administration in North and East Syria to do more to support forced displacements from their occupied areas by providing them with basic services and employment opportunities to meet the requirements of living well, to focus on ensuring better education for those displaced within the camps and to provide greater protection for women who are vulnerable and exploited in the mentioned camps.

9- Demand the Syrian State to stand up to its obligations with regard to the occupied Syrian territory and its forcibly displaced population from those areas by formally recognizing the process of occupation and displacement, working to end the occupation and formally recognizing the camps in which these displaced persons are located in the areas of Shahba, Tal Rifaat and Al Jazeera.

- Women's office in the Democratic Society Movement TEV-DEM
- Women's Council for Social Justice .

First: Introduction

The definite of human trade:

It is the buying and selling of individuals for purposes related to forced labor, sexual slavery, and sexual exploitation for commercial purposes by smugglers and other beneficiaries. Human trade may include providing women and forcibly marrying them, extracting organs and tissues, surrogate pregnancy and egg transfer, also Human trade can take place within a Specific country or extends to more than one country (transnational crime).

Human trade is a crime directed against the individual, which the victim's rights associated with freedom of movement are violated, not to mention the exploitation that the individual is exposed to for commercial purposes , so the human trade is selling and buying processes for individual especially woman and children, and these processes shouldn't contain transferring individual from one place to another, despite the efforts exerted internationally to end this phenomenon, we see that it returns to the fore strongly, especially during armed conflicts and in third world countries within financially poor societies, where people search for different ways to escape from the deteriorating situation that they live.

According to the International Labor Organization, forced labor (a form of human trade) brings in an estimated \$150 billion in profits annually, starting in 2014, the International Labor Organization estimated that there were approximately 21 million victims of what is known as neo-slavery, that about 14.2 million people (68%) were exploited in forced labor, while we find that 4.5 million people (22%) were sexually exploited, in addition to the occurrence of 2.2 million people (10%), The International Labor Organization recorded that each of the workers (Children and minors) were exposed to other forms more extreme of exploitation under the penalty of forced labor imposed by the state.

Statistics show that nearly 215 million of the world's young workers work in a number of risky sectors, including forced sex and forced begging , and maybe many individuals belonging to ethic groups and neglected groups can work in dangerous sectors such as: tanning leather, working in mines and quarries.

It is believed that human trade is one of the fastest growing activities of transnational organized crime, Human trade is widely condemned in international forums as a flagrant violation of human rights, in addition to human trafficking being subject to guidance and control within the European Union.

Second: Human trade in Syria, Its Causes and Forms

According to a report issued by the US State Department, Belarus, Iran, Russia and Turkmenistan are among the worst countries when it comes to providing protection for practices related to human trade and forced labor, one of the most vulnerable countries to trafficking is Syria, where the crisis in Syria has, since its inception, destabilized traditional support structures or even its disappearance and the weakness of the rule of law, which created the conditions conducive to the emergence of organized criminal groups, the emergence of new exploitation opportunities for human traffickers and the possibility of their escaping from the grip of the law, and the low level of response to these acts, avoiding them, protecting them from them, and prosecuting them due to the weak capacity of the traffickers concerned or their lack of specialized skills.

most important reasons

- The crimes of sexual exploitation and the sale of human organs, especially kidneys, are among the most widespread forms of trafficking in the Syrian reality
- High rate of human trade crimes in the Syrian governorates
- Poverty, unemployment, and moral and social decay are among the main reasons behind the spread of human trafficking crimes in the Syrian society
- The absence of a specialized authority in cases of human trafficking in areas outside the control of the state

- There are many forms of trafficking, but one constant is the exploitation of the victims' inherent vulnerability

The most important forms of human trafficking are:

-Human trafficking for the purpose of forced labor

Victims of this widespread form of trafficking come primarily from developing countries, that they are recruited and trafficked using deception and coercion, especially women

Human trafficking for coercive criminal activities

This type of trafficking allows criminal networks to profit from a variety of illegal activities without the risk that victims are forced to carry out a range of illegal activities, which in turn generate revenue

Trafficking women's for sexual exploitation

This prevalent form of trafficking affects every region of the world, either as a source country, a transit country, or a destination country from developing countries, and from vulnerable sectors of society in developed countries

Third: Exploitation of Syrian children and women

Displaced Syrian women and children are exposed to many forms of sexual harassment and exploitation, we do not forget what the women referred to in one of the reports issued by the International Rescue Committee in 2012, declaring that the most prominent reasons for their departure from Syria is the sexual abuse of women and the use of rape as a weapon of war, when they migrated, the refugee women began searching for a safe place, but to no avail, also for the men, they did not find it difficult to determine that, so if women escaped sexual violence in Syria, and other violence inside the home, they would be exposed to harassment or exploitation outside it, some of these forms of exploitation were expressed by women and documented in many reports and studies since the first years of asylum. Examples of this include sexual exploitation by homeowners (owners), employers, or

even service and relief providers, to verbal or sexual harassment of young women in the street, the use of abusive and degrading language for women seeking to commodify them, or to disguise the trafficking of girls. Under the mask of early marriage, and in the end women are sometimes forced to have sex for a living due to the lack of any resource or due to the migration of men and young men to Europe, the forms of discrimination, exploitation and harassment of women are constantly exacerbating and this is indicated by the Amnesty International report Which was recently issued, listing the most prominent reasons that make refugee women from Syria constantly vulnerable to many forms of sexual harassment and exploitation, which is the fragility of women's conditions.

The fact that many of them support their families on their own, in addition to poverty and the scarcity of aid, are all elements that prevent women from feeling safe, or from being able to report in the event of any abuse against them, especially in the camps and in the areas under the control of the Turkish army and the Syrian armed opposition factions in the occupied areas of Northern Syria, where many families were forced to leave their homes and flee for fear that their women would be subjected to harassment, rape, arrest and enforced disappearance, where hundreds of women and children were subjected to arrest, ill-treatment, torture and sexual violence inside detention centers and even inside their homes, which forced families to flee to escape and protect their families, in a systematic policy to empty the region of its residents, as happened in Afrin - Ras al-Ain and Tal Abyad, where dozens of cases were documented, some women reaching a state of collapse and suicide

Fourth: Women's work in works exceed their ability

The difficult conditions that Syria is going through have forced many women to join the labor market out of the need to obtain money and provide for their families, in light of the high unemployment rates in the country due to the bloody conflict that has erupted for more than ten years, and women in Syria face great challenges and difficulties, this obligate her to work in homes and factories and to bear the pressure of work that exceeds her ability, which led factory owners and employers to exploit her physically in exchange for money, working women suffer a lot in terms of securing job opportunities for them, and in a statistic that was documented in the Qamishlo region in NE Syria, which was prepared by the woman's office in the

Democratic Society Movement TEV-DEM, that /1300/ workers were registered, all of whom are in dire need of work, and in the absence of suitable job opportunities, most of them tend to do work that exceeds their capacity, as they load and unload iron, sand, cement, etc., and this affects them negatively physically and healthily, and they work for a low wages , because men work in these fields for high wages, so employers exploit women in such work with low wages, and they even resort to working in any other field, such as working in agricultural lands from early morning to evening, with a very low wage of /500/S.P per hour in light of these difficult economic conditions and works in factories with a wage of /500/ S.P from morning to evening without taking a break, also, women are exploited for many hours and for low wages in the field of loading and unloading goods, and there is no specific time for them, sometimes they work from night until dawn, and the workshop in which the working woman is younger is chosen to be used by the employers, in meeting their personal needs and serving them within their workplace and sometimes to exploit them by serving their homes so that sometimes working women are harassed and who do not respond to them are expelled immediately so the woman is weak and is content with silence about this matter in order to preserve her livelihood

Fifth: sexual exploitation

With the exacerbation of the economic crisis and the doubling of the poverty rate in Syria, the phenomenon of exploiting women in the field of prostitution has escalated, and despite extreme secrecy shown by the regime authorities regarding the increase in prostitution or what called as sex tourism in recent years, it has become easy to discover the extent of this phenomenon, Human rights sources and press reports from time to time on the control of prostitution networks, as they confirmed the existence of organized networks working to facilitate this phenomenon, which forces girls to have sex in return for financial benefit

The Asia News Agency quoted a source in the Syrian Ministry of Justice as saying that prostitution networks have increased during the last period by 60% in some areas.

In addition to the sexual exploitation of women as a kind of special war on the NE of Syria regions

This exploitation is carried out by external and internal intelligence agencies, and it is also noted that some crimes are spread that are not of the nature of women, including (prostitution - bribery – to spy)

In an interview with an administrator in the People's Court in al-Jazeera region, she mention

Concerning cases of prostitution and the Autonomous Administration's dealings with it, its traffickers are prosecuted according to the Penal Code in NE of Syria, Article /168/ of the Penal Code, which is punished prison from /3-20/ years, and they are arrested within special prison for women, as for women who leave their homes and flee as a result of their exposure for certain circumstances, so that they are not vulnerable to exploitation, especially in prostitution, they are placed in protection centers affiliated with the Women's Authority, even in these centers, they are trained by women's institutions and humanitarian organizations, these institutions train women intellectually, provide them with support as much as possible, and inform all women within and outside institutions of war, the private practices that are practiced in our regions through the media, intelligence agencies, pornographic channels, and the exploitation of women in particular, because women are the ones who educate this society, and breaking women means breaking society, we have registered from the date of 1/1/2022 until 6/30/2022, according to what we received from the Women's Council for Justice Social /13/ cases of prostitution and sexual exploitation:

Sixth: Human smuggling

The issue of migrant smuggling is closely related to human trafficking, as many migrants can fall victim to forced labor throughout their journey, that Smugglers may force migrants to work in inhumane conditions to pay for their illegal passage across borders, or they may be subjected to torture in order to exploit the situation and demand large sums of money for the migrants' release..

According to an interview conducted by the Human Rights Organization in Al Jazeera with an administrator in the People's Court in Al Jazeera, he confirmed that:

Regarding cases of people smuggling in NE Syria, and according to the Penal Code in NE Syria, there is a special law for smuggling cases, according to Decree /16/, which classifies smuggling cases and determines the punishment imposed on smugglers and those who try to escape

Articles 1 and 2 of the decree determine the penalty for those who attempt to escape across the border and endanger their life, the term of the penalty is imprisonment for a period of /3/ months in addition to a fine, regard to the application of these two articles, there is great leniency with those arrested because of the security conditions and the pressure that pushes them to cross the border in search of safety, and better job opportunities, and in view of the large number of detainees and the lack of space in the prisons, they are tolerated and released in the first time, but they are tolerated and released after taking a pledge not to return to the border and repeat the attempt to cross into neighboring countries, in the event of recurrence, they are arrested and tried with imprisonment for a period of up to 3 months

As for smugglers, in the same Decree No. /16/ according to Articles /3 + 4 + 5/, the penalty is determined as follows:

The crime of smuggling is considered a misdemeanor according to Article /3/ of Decree /16/ unless the smuggler, while smuggling people, endangers their lives, treats people inhumanely, or one person loses his life on the way to transit, or if there is a minor among the passers, this is considered a felony, and the smuggler is sentenced According to Article /4/ and /5/ of Decree /16/, the articles are as follows:

Article/3/: shall be punished with imprisonment from one to three years, with a fine of /300/ thousand to one million SYP

Article /4/ shall be punished with imprisonment from three to five years, with a fine of one million to two million SP

Article /5/ shall be punished with imprisonment from five to twenty years, with a fine of two to four million SYP

The smuggling operations that take place according to the available research and documentation are systematic operations to clear the region of the Kurdish component, as most of those smuggled to cross the border are Kurds, and it is a systematic policy about demographic change in the region.

Fourth: Recruitment of Syrians by the Turkish Army

The process of recruitment in northern Syria is continuing by all the conflicting parties with different proportions in the areas under the control of Turkey and the Syrian armed opposition factions, Syrians, including minors, are being recruited into military factions inside and outside Syria, where they are sent to neighboring countries to exploit them in external battles. The sources said : The recruitment process takes place in Idlib, the northern countryside of Aleppo, and Afrin through brokers who lure people with a monthly salary of about \$400 only under the pretext of protecting facilities in Libya and elsewhere, many of whom are still outside the country and none of them have returned.

A human rights report also stated that Turkey has sent more than 20,000 Syrians to the battlefields in Azerbaijan and Libya, including 18,000 who were sent to Arab countries in North Africa, pointing to the proliferation of youth recruitment offices in areas under the control of Ankara-backed factions in northern Syria

The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said, "The recruitment stages of the Syrian mercenaries are similar, starting from the starting centers and routes, where the recruited mercenaries move to the Libyan lands and Azerbaijan from Turkish lands after receiving training in Turkish camps after they were brought from the Syrian lands, and the mercenaries sent to Tripoli and those sent to (Nagorny Karabakh) are recruited" , in offices for recruitment in areas under Turkish control in northern Syria, by factions loyal to Ankara such as Al-Hamzat and others with the support of Turkish intelligence and the use of private Turkish security companies, but the difference is in the spread and number of offices, as the offices that specialize in recruiting Syrian mercenaries to Libya were more widespread and expanded in their work than those that concern sending mercenaries to Azerbaijan.

In this context, there is an expansion in the number of recruitment offices in northern Syria within the areas of Turkish influence to entice young people and send them to fight as mercenaries, including the Afrin office north of Aleppo, an office under the supervision of the Hamzat Division, and an office run by gabha Shameya, and Lewaa Mu'tasim opened an office for it in the Qibariya village, In addition to an office under the supervision of the Northern Lewaa in the Mahmoudiyah neighborhood, according to the source.

Ankara offered the Syrian youths it intends to recruit, whether in Azerbaijan or Libya, a number of temptations and incentives, such as an attractive salary, at a time when these Syrians suffer from poverty and destitution; Where a salary ranging between 1,500 and 2,000 dollars was allocated to those recruited among those sent to Azerbaijan, in addition to providing additional services that the host country would guarantee, and promises to grant Turkish citizenship, but there was a complaint from these recruits not to give them their salaries, exploit them, prevent them from returning to Syria, and treat them like slaves

Eighth: Child Recruitment

Dozens of children in Syria are still recruited within factions and military forces that control the ground, including the Syrian National Army, especially (Sultan Murad Division, Sultan Suleiman Shah Division, and Al-Amshat). Human rights activists have collected information about factions of the National Army recruiting Syrian children in the areas of Euphrates Shield and Olive branch and Peace Spring, and no distinction is made between them and adults in tasks and duties, meaning that they even participate in hostilities inside and outside Syria in battles, Several cases have been documented by multiple human rights centers, including the Human Rights Organization in Afrin and Syrians for Truth and Justice, as well as according to the Child Protection Office In armed conflicts, the killing of the minor Khaled Al-Abdullah, 14 years old, was documented during a fight between two armed groups, which indicates the presence of large numbers of children recruited within the armed groups, in addition to complaints received about the presence of cases of child recruitment within the ranks of the Syrian Democratic Forces, but in a noteworthy development after The signing of an agreement between the Syrian Democratic Forces and the United Nations since June 29, 2019 to prevent the

recruitment of children, based on an order issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Syrian Democratic Forces to On September 5, 2018, which emphasized the need to prevent the recruitment of those under the age of 18, an action plan was drawn up and executive instructions were given to prevent the recruitment process. A committee was formed to follow up on the implementation of the plan and the signed agreement, and its provisions were published in all military offices and academies, also Special offices were also established to receive complaints. In this regard, under the name of Child Protection Offices in times of armed conflict, which works to follow up complaints received, monitor violations in this regard, and demand punishment for violators of this agreement among the military commanders within the ranks of the military formations of SDF. According to information received from Child Protection Offices, the number of demobilized children who have been excluded has reached About the military formations during the years 2021 and 2022, are // a child in the Jazeera and /14/ children in the Euphrates region, in addition to handing over a number of children who have no place to shelter them after their return to a special center for rehabilitation and training affiliated to the Education Authority in the Autonomous Administration, in addition to emphasizing the administration, the archive and military records verify the births of members of the Syrian Democratic Forces and prove cases of violation, in addition to the need to inform the administration, the Military Finance Authority shall provide members' data, stop providing any member under the age of 18 with a salary, and immediately report in the event of a violation, so that it can be resolved.

The Child Protection Office in Raqqa also mentioned the existence of cases of children resorting to the military forces as a result of their exposure to domestic violence, and they find no refuge for them except to go to the military forces to seek protection, which prompted them to demand the provision of a role to protect children in cases of violence, especially minor girls who find it difficult to provide protection for themselves if they are exposed to the threat of domestic violence, despite the solutions and attempts made to provide protection, many minors are still exposed to violence, which in many cases reaches physical abuse, murder, or even suicide

The bombing, the continuous military operations and the increasing waves of displacement and forced displacement have produced huge numbers of homeless children and orphans, not to mention the state of extreme poverty and poor

economic conditions, especially after the blockade imposed on the country several years ago, which has led to the displacement of many children and the spread of the phenomenon of child labor according to organized networks that exploit them, in addition to the cases of parents throwing their children and abandoning them in front of the gates of mosques or abandoned places, dozens of cases have been recorded, some of which ended in death due to the harsh conditions that accompanied the process of abandoning them, such as bad weather, exposure to the risk of being robbed by stray animals, or because of hunger and lack of care for long hours, even in parts that are no longer especially for active fighting, violence continues against civilians throughout the country, especially with the high crime rate and the difficulty of controlling the security situation, especially among the internally displaced.

Ninth: Child Labor

The childhood stage is one of the most important stages that a person goes through, during which his personality is formed and his abilities and potentials grow, according to what is available to him in terms of care and satisfaction of his physical, mental, psychological and social needs, healthy development and in a normal course, but in light of the economic conditions of some families, they neglected their responsibilities towards the child, when they pushed him into the labor market at an early age in his life; to contribute to family expenses

The phenomenon of child labor is one of the most dangerous phenomena that the entire world suffers from, as it exposes the child to deprivation of his rights that children of the same age enjoy for reasons, Syria is considered one of the countries that suffer from the spread of the phenomenon of child labor before the outbreak of the revolution in 2011 AD, and the phenomenon of child labor is not limited to the areas of the regime only, but extends to other areas outside its control, as is the case in the areas of the Autonomous -Administration in the NE Syria, in addition to the areas under the control of the Turkish-backed armed opposition

Also in these areas, thousands of children work in different professions to support their families, especially those residing in camps for the displaced located in northwestern and eastern Syria, they are mostly working in harvesting agricultural

crops and industrial occupations, according to statistics conducted by the Human Rights Organization in Al-Jazeera regarding child labor in the industrial area in Qamishlo in the Al-Jazeera region, where the number of working children reached (132) boys and girls, including four females

In late March, the Autonomous Administration, whose areas include all of the governorates of Raqqa and Hasakah, in addition to parts of the governorates of Aleppo and Deir el-Zor, issued a circular containing a set of conditions to control and legalize child labor in all of its areas

The Child Protection Office of the Autonomous Administration was keen to completely prevent children under the age of ten from working, in some cases where child labor was allowed, their employers were forced to monitor them while working with relatives or family working in agriculture, provided that their ages ranged between 10 and 15 years and that the work did not endanger their health, as in the case of professions that require lifting solid weights or related to construction, or those that require sharp machinery handling

The reports of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reveal that 90 percent of Syrian children deserve support after 10 years of war, and describe child labor as "a widespread and most complex problem among child protection problems." The international organization's report also mentioned that about 2.45 million A child inside Syria and an additional 750,000 Syrian children in neighboring countries do not go to school, and 40 percent of them are girls, which means that they stay at home or enter the labor market in their country or the countries to which they sought refuge, in addition to child labor in industrial workshops, the streets of Syrian cities are not devoid of beggars, where children under the age of ten sell boxes of tissues, mineral water, chewing gum and other simple materials, and they beg for money and food from passers, and it is noticeable that their numbers have multiplied during the war period, and this phenomenon is exacerbated in various Syrian regions, and in conjunction with the absence of monitoring, order, and international institutions and organizations concerned with the rights of the child as a result of the military operations taking place in the country, where the kidnapping of some of the workers in those institutions for many times constituted a reason for some of them to stop working, which led to the absence of oversight of this

phenomenon, which threatens to lose an entire generation of Syrian children after they stopped attending education, so that the street becomes their home and school

UNICEF confirmed in a report that the circumstances that accompanied the outbreak of the Corona virus are pushing 90 percent of Syrian children “to the brink of the abyss,” especially those who are forced to work with their families in seasonal work in countries neighboring Syria, such as Jordan, Turkey, Iraqi Kurdistan, and Lebanon, which refugee children bear the bulk of the burdens of the stifling economic crisis that it is witnessing, Thirty percent of them, between the ages of 6 and 17, have not entered school at all, after the primary school enrollment rate for children between the ages of 6 and 14 decreased by 25 percent in 2021 only. This phenomenon has negative effects that include all aspects of the child's personality and robs him of the most beautiful years of his life, which makes him feel unable to continue his life in this way, and this phenomenon also has a bad impact on society as a whole, so we find that all countries of the world have enacted legislation and concluded agreements to reduce this phenomenon, and those efforts were not limited to governments only, but also extended to civil society, where organizations interested in the field of childhood seek to contribute to developing solutions to this phenomenon and identifying the causes leading to it

Tenth: Recommendations

1. Preventing the exploitation and trafficking of children in all its forms, especially recruitment by all the conflicting forces on the ground
2. Stopping the war that has been going on in the country for several years, returning to a political solution, ensuring security and economic development that guarantees the prevention of exploitation and human trafficking, especially smuggling and recruitment outside the country.
3. Impose strict laws and penalties on all those who traffic in human to stop this phenomenon, especially cross-border smugglers and the problem of child recruitment

4. Preventing the exploitation of women in work that is beyond their ability or far from their morals and behavior in the region, and preventing forced prostitution that is practiced due to the material and living conditions, especially inside the camps
5. Provide protection opportunities for women and children to prevent their exploitation, whether by labor, smuggling or sexual labor
6. Preventing the trade of selling organs, which is practiced forcibly in many cases, especially in areas under the control of the Turkish army and the Syrian armed opposition factions
7. Increasing awareness campaigns about the exploitation carried out by traffickers and deepening the legal concept of human trafficking and ways to combat it through workshops and legal awareness lectures



After the year 2011, and after the start of the Syrian protests and the subsequent harsh and violent security grip, massive changes took place in the Syrian social structure, represented by displacement, migration, and asylum inside and outside Syria, and the destruction of social relations especially those linked to work networks, these data were accompanied by An increase in suicide rates, as the Public Authority for Health recorded /101/ cases of suicide in 2022, /77/ of males and /24/ of females

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And that the reason for the rise in suicides in Syria is the failure to adapt to the current conditions due to the conditions of extreme destitution and the deterioration of services, especially in the camps, and the resulting loss of hope and futility, especially with the loss of security and stability in the region and the constant threat of a possible military invasion and the uncertainty of the future. In all political, security, educational and even social aspects, there is little hope for a short-term strategic solution.

Among the reasons that push young people to commit suicide are drug abuse, alcohol addiction, and parental neglect of their children during adolescence so the biggest reason falls on the family to end the first environment in which a person grows up and thrives since his birth, awareness and guidance by the family is very important to know their problems and share with them the details of their lives when suicides occurred in any part of the earth ,as for girls, outdated customs and traditions have made the girl in our society a prisoner of these habits and early marriage has led to an increase in suicide, especially the age group between 18 years and 35 years, in addition to social networking sites that publish news about

suicide cases that promote this phenomenon, the social situation in our regions witnessed a crack in social relations under the weight of the war and the real crisis it caused at all levels, which increased the feeling of frustration and despair among many individuals, both men and women, because women were and still are the owners of the largest share of these pressures in the family and society, despite the increase in women's gains in northeastern Syria and their access to many rights and freedoms and their active participation in all fields of life, we see social pressure that is deepening as a result of the accumulation of societal problems such as (poverty, divorce, underage marriage, and family disintegration) and that the circumstances of the war forced millions of Syrians to migrate, including those who migrated to safer areas inside Syria or migrated outside Syria, and some of them could not migrate, so they stayed in the conflict areas, this thing, which reflected negatively on individuals, made many young men and women commit suicide, as human rights reports showed about the violations that individuals are subjected to by armed organizations, where ISIS was capturing women and detaining them as war captives or marrying them even if they were minors, this thing pushed the girls to commit suicide for fear that they would be affected by these organizations.

Women's suicides have also increased dramatically in the areas occupied by the Turkish occupation, such as Tell Abyad, Afrin and Ras al-Ain, since the occupier views women as (servants) or slaves who meet the requirements of men only, so women from ancient times until this time suffer from violence, persecution and harassment sexual abuse and injustice in all its forms around the world.

The city of Afrin, which is under the control of the Free Army factions and Turkey in the north of Aleppo governorate, has recorded many cases of suicide, especially among girls, where the young woman 28-year-old from the village of Al-Hamam committed suicide by taking a gas pill, as this tablet is used to sterilize warehouses from insects, and the motive for suicide was a family dispute with her husband.

The Autonomous Administration of northeastern Syria has announced cases of murder, suicide, and abuse of women in the context of domestic violence within the curfew and closure period that it imposed from March 23 to June 16 of the year 2020, to confront the spread of the new Corona virus, and a statement issued by the Council for Women's Justice in the Autonomous Administration said that the

statistics recorded in the regions of northeastern Syria, during the curfew period, indicate the occurrence of /16/ cases of suicide, and these cases fall within the framework of domestic violence.

In the city of Qamishli, within one month, several suicides took place the matter is remarkable and unprecedented, and requires shedding light on it and revealing the reasons and motives that lead to suicide it usually happens to a person when he loses hope in life and living in dignity and happiness, and it is a profound result that has no solution, but in the current Syrian situation in Al-Hasakah governorate and other Syrian governorates, there are specific reasons , so the war has a major and influential role in suicide cases, especially among young people with ambition and a great integration of production, interaction and living a decent life, where he finds himself deprived of all the basics of life and exposed to pressures, anxiety, living difficulties, dispersion of society and abandonment inside and outside Syria.

The season of certification exams also witnesses cases of suicide by male and female students who suffered from instructional pressure or were not satisfied with their results, as this phenomenon has become remarkably widespread, among these cases, we mention a female student at Al-Furat University in the city of Al-Hasakah who committed suicide in the south of Al-Darbasiyah district, north of Al-Hasakah, after being expelled from the exam.

And also because of the war, the ongoing conflict, poverty, hunger and the deterioration of the standard of living , and not finding work opportunities or a place to live in, many individuals resorted to camps to ensure their safety despite the difficulty of living in those tents and the failure to secure all their requirements and health and food needs, but a number of them were able to adapt to this situation and this life and some others were subjected to psychological pressures and crises, the security situation in the camps deteriorated, and the girls were subjected to harassment and persecution, so they resorted to suicide.

Where the young woman 25-year-old , fleeing from the hell of war in the countryside of Hama to the Arsal camps located in the far north-east of Lebanon, committed suicide in three attempts, in the first time she took an overdose of

medicine, and then she tried to cut the arteries of the hand, the last of which was through He took an overdose of medicines, which led to the loss of her life.

Also, the variety of violations committed by the Turkish state and terrorist groups in the occupied Afrin canton, between kidnapping, murder and extortion, in light of the systematic violations practiced by the Turkish occupation, and suicide cases among citizens appeared as suspicious circumstances, where the Khoshnaf Faye Hanan 34-year-old from Rajo district, and according to the statements and allegations of the terrorist groups, he was found committing suicide inside his house in the city of Afrin after his family lost contact with him, and several local sources stated that the young man had received previous threats by Elements of terrorist groups were blackmailing him and demanding large sums of money from him.

According to the statistics of the Human Rights Organization in Al-Jazeera regarding suicide cases in the northern regions of Shawq Syria:

Euphrates region /2/		Al Jazeera region /6/		Cases suicide
Male	Female	Male	female	
1	Woman	2	4	
-	-	-	4	Attempt to suicide

We mention some of them:

- 1- On 28/8/ 2022, the woman 33-year-old committed suicide, in mysterious circumstances, in her home in the city of Qamishli.
- 2- On 3/30/2022, a woman committed suicide, without knowing the reason, in the village of Karkdal in Derik district.
- 3- On 7/1/2022, a young man committed suicide by hanging in the Musherifa neighborhood of the city of Hasakah, while he was a university student.

There are also several suicide attempts, including:

- 1- On 6/27/2022, a woman attempted suicide due to marital problems, as she put poison, then left the house and lost consciousness, but she was taken to a hospital in Ghweran.
 - 2- On 6/18/2022, a woman attempted suicide by taking an amount of medication, and she was treated and gastric lavage was performed for her in Qamishli.
- Suicide does not end at death only, but it generates many questions about the suicide and what was going on in his mind of strong reasons that are difficult to bear, and the society's view of the suicide is unmerciful, as the suicide causes a stigma for his family and relatives after his death, society does not realize that the suicide bomber has lost all the means to live or lose hope and the ability to challenge life's crises and confront the obstacles that he faced in his life, and because these obstacles and crises he went through created a state of despair and hopelessness, and society must change His harsh view towards the suicide bomber so that his family and relatives can recover psychologically from what happened and be able to complete life without reflecting what happened on them negatively.
 - We certainly will not be able to reduce the phenomenon of suicide, but at least we will try to reduce the rates of suicide attempts, through:
 - 1- improving the conditions of society and providing them with basic needs, which may contribute to reducing the phenomenon of suicide.
 - 2- focusing on psychological and social support on adolescents, because it is a dangerous stage in a person's life. If we do not follow up, it may push the teenager to commit suicide.
 - 3- the participation of government and private media in raising awareness of suicide and that it is self-killing and destruction in this world and the hereafter.
 - 4- educating young people that suicide is not the best way to solve problems and get out of crises.
 - 5- the family must provide psychological care and support for its children, and this leaves a great impact on limiting the phenomenon of suicide.

6- participation of all segments of society in educating individuals who are going through specific situations that may contribute to suicide.

7- fighting drugs because they are the main reason for committing suicide.

8- restricting access to means of suicide, such as pesticides, firearms, and some medicines.

- These interventions must be accompanied by the following basic pillars: situation analysis and multi-sectoral cooperation, if awareness, capacity building, financing, oversight, monitoring and evaluation require efforts, prevention of suicide through coordination and cooperation between multiple sectors in society, including the health sector, and other sectors such as education, agriculture, labor, justice, law, defense, politics, and the media. These efforts should be comprehensive and integrated, as no approach can happen alone affected an issue as complex as the issue of suicide.
- Legislations and penal laws in various parts of the European and Arab world are diverse in terms of their point of view towards suicide, a study issued by United for Mental Health revealed that suicide is still classified as a crime in /20/ countries, and it said that the attempt to commit suicide in these countries Boiling them is punished with financial fines that exceed the value of these fines by thousands of dollars, as in the United States of America, and in other countries, children whose age does not exceed 7 years can be arrested and prosecuted when attempting suicide, such as the state of Nigeria, and there are also countries that do not criminalize suicide because it comes Adverse results on mental health as a country Britain .
- The penal legislations in most Arab countries are close because of their common historical reference, whether it is a cultural or legal heritage, therefore, many of them have dealt with some issues in a similar way, with some differences for reasons related to the situation of each country.
- In Syria, the Syrian law does not punish those who attempt suicide on the grounds that they are mentally ill and in need of treatment, but the person who pushed

them to commit suicide is punished according to Article /539/ of the General Penal Code.

- Where the law stipulates in Article /539/ as follows: Whoever causes a person, by any means, to commit suicide, or assists him in one of the ways mentioned in Article /218/ paragraphs (a - b - d) to kill himself, he shall be punished by imprisonment from five to twelve years, if the suicide was committed .

The following are the violations that were documented in the field of suicide after the issuance of the report until the end of 2022, the documented cases are:

- On 20/9/2022 AD, a person committed suicide in the Amuda city, and this incident is the first of its kind.
- On 17/10/2022 AD, a girl 17-year-old from the Marshou quarter in Al-Hasakah city committed suicide

20 November 2022

This report monitors the violations committed against children from 1/1/2022 to 11/20/2022.



The entity preparing the report .

Human Rights Organization in Jazeera:

It is an independent, voluntary, pluralistic civil organization_ that includes activists in the field of human rights since its founding in 2013, It exercises its activities in accordance with the decisions of the General Authority, the Board of Directors, and the internal system of the organization in accordance with the social contract and the laws regulating civil society institutions in northern and eastern Syria. Its establishment came as an objective response to stand by all peaceful means. And legal and democratic based on the intellectual reference of human rights represented in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all relevant international covenants and treaties against any assault of any kind on these rights and from any party issued.

The objective of the report

Preparing a report on the situation of children in the regions of northern and eastern Syria, and the violations committed against them, especially in the occupied areas by the Turkish occupation, and the forms of violence children are exposed to in times of conflict and other violations issued against them by society, and what has been documented about these crimes and violations.

References and sources of information

The organization relied In preparing the report on the documentation and statistics made by all its branches in the Jazira, Al_Furat , Minbij, Raqqqa and Deir Ezzor.

In addition to the information it received from the Child Protection Office and the General Command of the Internal Security Forces for North and East Syria ,interviews with victims and their families, eyewitnesses to the aforementioned incidents, media sources and human rights activists in north and east Syria.

Civil and administrative organizations and institutions in the regions of north and east Syria (Women's Authority - Administration of the Justice and Reform Center - Justice Council - Health Authority - Education Authority - Refugee Affairs Office - Child Protection Office - Lawyers Union in Jazira - Teachers Union in North and East Syria)

First: Introduction:

Children are human beings, and all human beings have rights and duties that they enjoy since their birth, and therefore it is necessary to focus on children as they are the future and the generation of tomorrow, so they should be treated with humanity, non-discrimination and equality between them, as all religions and international laws stipulate the rights of the child and called on all parties to provide them to all children in an ethical manner And legal, and each of the parents is considered responsible for the rights of the child or responsible for the care of the child in their absence, and the child has basic rights that must be provided in all cases, such as the right to proper nutrition, health care, special culture, religion, language, the right to freely practice it, and the right not to Discrimination, obtaining a name and nationality at birth, and the state's protection of his person and identity .

But due to of the ongoing conflicts and wars around the world and the resulting destruction, chaos, lack of resources, and the collapse of the health and education system, which had a great impact on childhood and children, as homelessness and homelessness spread, and children and their families sought refuge in camps, depriving them of education and all their rights, and their loss of safety inside Their countries and the increase in cases of kidnapping and trafficking in children, especially in areas of hot conflict, deprived children of their rights, and the spread of epidemics and diseases and the lack of necessary health supplies deprived children of their basic rights .

The United Nations General Assembly has adopted November 20 as an International Day for the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and its celebration as a day to recall the rights of the child and work to secure all the necessities of childhood around the world and to confirm that the child has a set of rights that he must enjoy without the presence of any external obstacles or restrictions, and that is a metaphor. For being the occasion on which the United Nations announced its adoption of the Universal Declaration of the Rights of the Child (the Convention on the Rights of the Child), which was on November 20, 1989 AD, and which obligated states to respect the rights of the child and work to secure them in full, such as civil, political, economic, social, health and and called on all countries to ratify and abide by it under international law .

Second: Children's rights during armed conflicts:-

International humanitarian law recognizes the importance of children's rights, focusing on them, and striving to achieve all children's rights around the world, especially in times of armed conflict, Children have many rights, the most important of which are:

- The right to live within a close-knit family and to maintain this family during armed conflicts.

Live in safe areas free from conflicts and disagreements.-

Receive appropriate health care.-

The right of the child to education and culture.-

The child's right to play and have fun.

- Due to of the conflicts taking place around the world, children are exposed to deprivation of their rights and the loss of many of their freedoms and their restriction, especially from an intellectual point of view, and violence has recently spread significantly in Syria for more than a decade, especially in the areas controlled by the armed factions of the Turkish state and the regions border, which is being directly targeted by the Turkish state.

Third: Violence against children:

Defining violence against children: Violence against children is defined in several different ways, as it represents any form of physical or psychological violence, neglect and abuse, whether committed by parents or other caregivers or peers, as well as any type of psychological and physical exploitation and the use of violence against children which in turn leads to psychological and physical damage that threatens the life of the child sometimes .

Causes of violence against children:

- Conflict and tension in the relationship between parents, the environmental conditions surrounding the child, and the problems facing society such as poverty, unemployment, weakness in family relations, family disintegration, loss of safety due to conflicts, etc. are among the causes of violence against children, which are represented by:

A- Family reasons:

Family reasons are the most important factors that lead to the use of violence with children, and it is possible that the father and mother have many ideas in their childhood that lead to violence, as well as ignorance of the value of the child on the part of the parents, mistreatment with them, and their lack of knowledge of the foundations of correct education, as well as social isolation that affects The parents, which make them live alone, affect the children and make them socially isolated, and this leads to violence, and thus may lead the child to escape or deviate towards parties that may cause him harm and take advantage of his weakness.

b- Social reasons:

They are the reasons whose source is what is happening in the external community and negatively affects the parents and thus affects the child as well. Violence and cruelty in the external community negatively affects the parents and thus is reflected in their children. The spread of cases of persecution and inequality is one of the causes of domestic violence against this child and its negative consequences for him in particular. Girls because of customs, traditions and customs, especially those that detract from the value and rights of women and consider them part of property or dependency that negatively affects them in many respects and even makes them a target, especially in times of armed conflicts .

A- Economic reasons:

The extreme poverty and financial crises that parents go through affect their psychological state. Their inability to cope with the economic situation and secure all the requirements of the child, and the parents' inability to provide adequate housing leads to their feeling of helplessness and the use of violence against children.

Therefore, all these obstacles lead negatively to depriving the child of his rights and exposing him to exploitation and violence in its various forms.

Types of violence:

Most forms of violence against children involve at least one of six main types of personal violence that usually occur at different stages of a child's development.

_Maltreatment involves physical, sexual, psychological and emotional violence and neglect of infants, children and adolescents by parents within the home but also in other contexts such as schools and orphanages.

_Bullying: Unwanted aggressive behavior on the part of another child or a group of children who are not siblings and involves repeated physical, psychological or social abuse, It often occurs in schools and websites where children meet.

_ Violence that includes bullying by young people and often occurs in community contexts between acquaintances and strangers and includes physical assault with or without the use of bladed weapons and may involve group violence, especially in areas of armed conflict.

Effects of violence:

Violence against children has different effects on the situation and behavior of children, as they are the group most vulnerable to exploitation. The most important of these health, psychological, behavioral and educational effects resulting from violence, which stand against children, families, communities and countries enjoying health and wellness throughout life; Violence against children may lead to:

1_Death and accidental killing, which often involve weapons such as bladed weapons.

2_Weakens mental development and the development of the nervous system: Exposure to violence at an early age can impair mental development and damage other parts of the nervous system.

3_It leads to negative reaction and behaviors that involve health risks (such as using alcohol and drugs, engaging in highly risky sexual behavior, or turning towards militarism)

4_ Contributes to a wide range of noncommunicable diseases as children grow older, and the increased risk of heart disease, cancer, diabetes and other health conditions leads to a large degree of negative adjustment and health-risk behaviors that are associated with violence.

5-Affects opportunities and future generations: Children exposed to violence and other hostilities are more likely to drop out of school, have difficulty finding and maintaining employment, and are at heightened risk of later victimization or personal and self-directed violence.

Thus, violence against children can affect the next generation in all aspects of life.

-Fourth: General forms of manifestations of violence against children during armed conflicts and during the course of hostilities:

In times of war and armed conflicts, children are the most vulnerable to violence among persons, and the violations that children receive are much greater than the violations faced by adults.

There are some children who have been violated by armed soldiers for kidnapping and arrest, others have been raped, some have been deprived of their parents because of their death, loss or enforced disappearance, and others are exposed to the loss of their right to education, security and stability, and given what all of Syria is exposed to, the regions of north and east Syria in particular. Due to armed conflicts by groups attacking the region from the extremists of the Turkish state and its armed factions, many children fell victim to these violations and conflicts, which amounted to committing war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Violations of the Islamic State (ISIS) against children:-

- Since the emergence of the Islamic State (ISIS), many children have been subjected to kidnapping, torture, deprivation of education, and child market as part of forced conscription in the ranks of the organization, and they have been subjected to sexual exploitation and displacement, not to mention the missing children because of this organization, and we have witnessed the horrors committed by the organization in many regions. Especially in Şengal, against the Yazidis, who were massacred, excluded, and exploited in the worst way, in addition to what the Syrians suffered from these crimes, which affected everyone without exception, especially children, who were subject to the ideology of their ideas and pushed them towards violence and extremism. And the hundreds of children who were born as a result of systematic sexual violence, especially against women, as a means of war, as well as those who were born to intellectually extremist parents from the families of the organization, whose minds were nurtured and nourished by their mothers with the

same jihadist ideology, and violence is the basis for dealing with them to force them to survive and preserve this ideology, and anyone who tries to get away or flee is subjected to violence that amounts to murder. And we witnessed dozens of cases, the most recent of which was in Al-Hol camp, where two unknown girls of Egyptian nationality were killed without knowing who the perpetrators were.

This camp, which has become a place for tens of thousands of families of the organization's members and their children, after the Al-Baghrouz campaign, which ended the organization's organized military force at the hands of the International Coalition and the Syrian Democratic Forces, but despite that ending the organized military presence, the organization is still present and spread in the form of sleeper cells that carry out sniping and killing operations And vandalism and sporadic attacks from time to time even inside the camp itself, and the Syrian Democratic Forces and the International Coalition are still closely following them and arresting them or ending their organized presence through separate operations in the region and inside Al-Hawl camp itself, where this organization still poses a threat to the region with its ideology and terror.

We saw one of those attacks mentioned in the Military Industry Prison in the city of Hasakah on January 20, 2022, and it is the largest prison in which members of the Islamic State and extremist fighters are holding approximately /4000/ individuals, including /700/ minors, as the prison was attacked by A group of the organization's elements, and the direct clash between the attacking elements, the Syrian Democratic Forces and the International Coalition Forces, and the detainees inside the prison led to the death of hundreds from all sides and endangered the lives of more than 700 minors inside the aforementioned prison, Not to mention the endangerment of the lives of thousands of civilians from the Zuhur neighborhoods and the progress east of Ghweran in the vicinity of the prison, due to the flight of hundreds of fighters who resorted to hiding in civilian homes in the surrounding neighborhoods, and the killing of many civilians who refused to shelter the fleeing fighters, and thousands of the people of the region, including children, were displaced to Neighboring areas far from the places of clashes, and they suffered from great psychological pressures and psychological hardships after announcing the attack and hearing the sounds of clashes, and they were subjected to displacement for a period of time and either stayed in neighboring villages and neighborhoods or in shelter centers, including schools and mosques, for several days

before they were able to return to their homes, and some houses were demolished. During the clashes, the children remained homeless for a while until the restoration of the damaged places was rebuilt and some of the damaged buildings are still not restored yet.

Children from the families of the organization and detained by the Syrian Democratic Forces are in detention centers with adults, but in dormitories of their own or in centers specialized in rehabilitating children, including the Hori center, which accommodates a maximum of /100/ children who are rehabilitated until they reach the age of 18, but the problem is in the fate of these children who were arrested before the age of 18 and after reaching the age of 18 is still unknown, as returning to prison will pose a great danger to them from the extremist elements of the organization and it is proposed to open rehabilitation centers for them, and all of these aforementioned children live in difficult health and psychological conditions due to the limited places in which they are located, especially before the rehabilitation of Al-Sinaa prison, and their unknown fate, especially from a legal point of view, and the refusal of their countries to return them or recognize them, and many of them are threatened with withdrawal of their nationality or exposure to the death penalty if they return to their country. and some countries where the death penalty still applies .

More than 37,000 children from Al-Hol families, including foreigners of different nationalities, are still suffering from poor living conditions and violence by their relatives in order to keep them extremists, intellectually militated, and force them to follow ideological teachings associated with murder and violence. Terrorism is a means of survival, and this is what caused an increase in murders inside the camp, the latest of which was the killing of two girls inside the camp in November 2022 .

With regard to the return of foreign children in Roj and al-Hol camps of various foreign nationalities, many countries refuse to return them until they are in rehabilitation centers in northern and eastern Syria, such as the Halat Center, which includes children and extremist ISIS women. Hundreds of them have been returned and handed over to their countries of origin. (Sweden, the Netherlands, Russia, Germany, Britain, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Tajikistan, France, Canada and Australia).

Many children are still missing and abducted by ISIL, children whose fate remains unknown, and numerous complaints have been received regarding these children, whose relatives believe that their children abducted by ISIL are being held by the International Coalition and the Syrian Democratic Forces after taking control of ISIL militarily and detaining thousands of them.

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Child recruitment:

_The problem of child exploitation and recruitment is common, especially at times of armed conflicts, and we have witnessed this problem extensively in Syria, where children have been recruited and exploited by all conflicting parties and fighting organizations present on the ground, Thousands of children have been victims of this policy that targeted them directly, For various reasons, in northern Syria, especially the areas occupied by the Turkish army and the Syrian armed factions, children are exposed to many threats, including being forced into recruitment or under material temptations, where their poor financial conditions are exploited, especially within the camps, where they were taken to closed camps to be trained on Weapons and extremist ideas were implanted in their minds , Not to mention accustoming them to drugs and exploiting them because of the addiction they fell prey to, so that they would be forced to associate with them, and anyone who opposes would be subjected to violence and risk ending his life, and many of them were thrown into foreign battles that had nothing to do with them outside the country, and many of them lost their lives and still are Many of them are stuck in those areas .

_We also witnessed the problem of child recruitment within the areas of the Autonomous Administration, which was monitored intensively by multiple human rights bodies, and many agreements were signed to prevent the recruitment of these children, which were applied to more than one stage, in the beginning of which children were prevented from directly participating in the course of hostilities. By training and rehabilitating them in training camps devoid of armaments ,later in 2019, an agreement was signed between the Syrian Democratic Forces and the United Nations to permanently prevent the recruitment of children under the age of 18, In 2020, orders were issued to prevent recruitment and to punish anyone who violated the orders. A Child Protection Office was formed in times of armed conflict, which would receive complaints about child recruitment and work to return them to their families if they were present. Dozens of children were returned to their families, until the problem of child recruitment in the ranks of the Syrian Democratic Forces reached a minimum after the implementation of the agreement and strict control over the issue of recruitment.

_However, the problem of intellectual recruitment still persists through the revolutionary youth in the areas of the Autonomous Administration, where many children are separated from their families for several months in intellectual training courses, which causes a great problem and tension for the parents, it is being monitored by the Child Protection Office of the Women's Authority in the Autonomous Administration. Child Rights Council .

_ We also remember what the Islamic State (ISIS) did in terms of exploiting children in the worst ways, recruiting them and planting extremism and terrorism in them, Killing and jihad are the basis of what they must live on, To achieve this, thousands of children were kidnapped and trained in closed camps in Syria and Iraq, Even inside Turkey, where they came from all over the world to instill in them an extremist ideology and train them to fight and end the life of anyone who tries to oppose them, Thousands of their child victims are still missing and their fate is unknown, and tens of thousands of them, especially from the families of the organization's members, are still in Closed camps in northern and eastern Syria, Their women work to continue recruiting them intellectually and training them in killing and extremism, and this is what we see the results of in those camps,Every child is recruited and trained in fighting and terrorism, and whoever tries to get away will be subjected to violence or murder, During the year 2022, the human

rights organization in Al-Jazeera documented the killing of Two girls, in addition to the liberation of two Yazidi children who were recruited within the ranks of ISIS, who were liberated by the Syrian Democratic Forces, and were returned to their families after a journey of torture that lasted for years of fear, oppression and enslavement, The following is a summary of the story of these two children and the journey of torment that took place. They went through it until the day they returned to their families , **Prepared by writer Joan Zaki Selo under the title A Tent from Shadows:**

The sound of a small black snake, coming out from among the rocks and pebbles, rigid at the edge of the night, wriggling at one time, climbing in the dark another time, crawling, hiding, waiting for its next prey, with its slit. The tongue feels the air with the scent of the cool night breeze, looking for the smell of a wandering grasshopper, or a miserable mouse enjoying dry bread crumbs.

While she was crawling quietly, in search of her food for this evening, she approached a worn out, colorless cloth object, perhaps the color of that object was suffocated under the dim light of the sunset, and faded with the darkness that has become enveloping the universe with its suspicious silence.

Creeping into the gray tent-like cloth, the tent was set up in night and agony, and the serpent was looking for a trace of that smell emitted in one corner of it, only to find that it was coming from a being larger than it imagined, a boy gnawing his angry teeth at a crumb of bread, like a hungry little mouse.

The snake left him and began to hear to the whisper of one of them, saying to another, "Get ready to escape from this misery, for the time of midnight is approaching".

In another corner of that tent, tattered, lies a little boy, on the ground, making a pillow of his broken dreams. He was sleeping deeply, When his brother spoke to him with these brief words, he opened his eyes for a while, and closed them again, Loneliness and loneliness is nothing but hatred for himself, for his days, for his childhood dreams that are absent behind the walls of absence, his long hair hanging over his eyebrows, While his wide and dusty clothes make him look older than his age, which is no more than ten years old, while his brother "Saddam" was four years older than him, touching his sweaty forehead with one hand and wiping with the other. His injured hand in his arm, the impact of the fall was still visible on his

yellowish face, her eyes rimmed with an aura of blackness and sadness; Waseem said with some regret: I saw our mother in a dream .

_How is that? And you were young, when we were kidnapped? Saddam said it, and he didn't know how to hide his sad smile.

_What I remember of my mother's face is the smell of her smile each morning, when she fed us a loaf of hot bread, steam rising from our little mouths. Wassim said it while hiding his face, ashamed of Saddam, so as not to see his tearful eyes.

They were playing together, in front of their mother, who was sitting at the door of her house, near the square of their village (Dukri), when the sun had set, and behold, strange bearded men surrounded the village square, their faces colored with malicious smiles, whose meaning they did not understand until after a while, until buses arrived carrying women, Children, old men and men, to the city of Şengal, and as soon as the buses entered the city, life faded in everyone's faces, and words died on thirsty lips.

The blazing flames devoured the history of a city that was exposed to the walls of its houses and temples, and the rising smoke above the city's sky turned into a cloud of darkness, obscuring the moon from shining, and preventing it from emitting its light. The buses stopped, and everyone began to get off them at gunpoint, as they clung to their mother's dress, Everything is under the control of the foreign armed elements, and there is no longer any chance of escape or survival. ISIS members took the villagers towards a school on the outskirts of the city, and forced the people to stay in a classroom, in one of the schools, and locked the door of the room with a big lock, and in the middle of that The darkness that covered everything, everyone started wailing non-stop, including Saddam and his brother.

On that foul-smelling morning, no one tasted sleep or rest, death surrounded them from every direction, everything was at their disposal, each one embraced the other, holding their breath, tears and fear, on the seat of a big bus it will take them to the Iraqi region (Tal Afar) with the border with Syria, and this was the last time they saw Şengal from behind the windows of the bus shaded by a black curtain.

The town of Tel Afar was waiting for them with its black flags, which fluttered over the ruins of the city. Here, too, destruction reigned supreme, and chaos prevailed in the place, and everything indicated the imminence of death. The women mourned, and the men wept from the horror of the calamity.

The bus stopped at the door of a school without a wall, just like the fallen city in their hands, nothing in it but ruins, they were allowed to sleep in one room with the children of other families, and then they sent all the children in the evening to the village (Badush), as soon as the sun shone on them the next day, they were taken out with their families and other children from that place. Saddam placed his hand in front of his eyes to protect it from the glare of the sun, while he was walking among large crowds of kidnapped people, after a night he spent in the darkness of the dark cellars, after which ISIS members isolated Families separated from each other, according to ages, genders, and the number of their members, and then they removed the men and young men from their families, and between their screams and their mother's wailing, they said goodbye to their family for the last time.

Saddam still remembers how he and his brother were separated from his mother, two sisters, and father in the town of Kasr al-Mihrab near Mosul, and how tears wet their steps from there to the town of Albu Kamal, until the moment Wassim fell from the wall, in a failed escape attempt. She broke his left arm and Saddam was flogged with a merciless whip, her voice relentlessly flogging his memory.

The snake continued its crawl, like a thief following the smell, and crept under the bed of another child whispering to Saddam, trying to lower his eyes from that guard who goes and comes at the door of the tent, for fear of picking up any word that might lead him or everyone to flogging.

His name was "Khashman", that was his name before they changed it to Abd al-Qadir. When he became one of the caliphate's cubs, when he was only nine years old, he forgot his Kurdish language, except for a few words from a song that his mother used to hum in his ears, so he remained a conservative, His treasure, even though four years have passed since he was kidnapped from the village of Kojo, he recites it whenever he feels distressed, as if it were magic words that easily penetrate his soul and revive him again.

He said to Saddam: I will flee with you also, I am tired of their lessons, their teachings, their religion, the blood that I see every day flowing from heads that roll like miserable balls, look at my face, do you see this scar that I got from the sword that I was training on, when I lifted it to fall on it A sheep's head, until its blood blinded my eyes.

Two stars fell from his hazel eyes, he rubbed his nose with the sleeve of his shirt, and silently wept from under his worn-out sheet, since they were detained by ISIS

members, in this camp on the outskirts of the town of Al-Baghouz near the city of Deir Ezzor, and they are waiting to be liberated from this misery in which they live, For a long time, as if everything they lived through did not exceed one night, a dark night with no sunrise, and what remained of their memories are remnants of images in their little imaginations of their mothers, sisters, and villages, woven into forgotten words, difficult to repeat.

The snake took its head from under the hood, not believing what it had heard about the black memories. His face turned into another featureless entity, a body curled in on itself, draped in its long cloak, it heard him gasp as he said some mysterious words, it approached him trying to understand what he was saying, but i was startled, From him, because he did not fear her when he saw her, but he ignored it presence near him, so he wrapped his neck and closed his tired eyes, After hesitation, the child stretched his feet, resting his body, and something of the yellow light of the lamp was reflected on his dusty little face, addressing Saddam and his brother Wassim:

_You can't run away without me, so how could you plan to run away and leave me here to suffer alone? Just as we gathered together in Albu Kamal, and from there we moved to Deir Ezzor, and until we arrived in Al-Baghouz two years ago, and we are together, we did not separate for a single moment, I also had a family before, and you are my family today, I do not know the truth of what happened to them since they separated us They took my mother and killed my father before our eyes.

Oh, how I miss my father. Do you know that my father, who was a builder, makes dirt with the sweat of his brow to make walls out of mud and brick? I forgot everything about my family, their faces, their smiles, except for their promise to buy me a red school bag, which still haunts my memory,as if a promise of salvation to me, and here I am today, biting my fingers longing for them, perhaps because I see their ghosts every night in my dreams, looking for me there, in the village, my village, or behind the wall of my school, or next to the temple, while I am imprisoned here, in this place Desolate, without hope of salvation.

Mazen Gardo sighed a little when he heard a whisper between Saddam and Wassim, so he wanted to share the dream of freedom with them. He groaned, calling his mother from behind the veil of pain, alone , eating his sadness, crying alone, while his fresh wound, still oozing pus, writhed, So much pain, his little body that became the epicenter of the last shrapnel, made him sleep a little, So he was seriously injured, he was injured when he was in the training center of the Cubs of the Caliphate, the moment a shell exploded in their center, so they brought him inside

the tent, waiting for death with them, because they are nothing but human shields for the ISIS gang and their brothers, and his voice trembled with pain: I remember that I was seven years old, On the day they took me with my family, when we were living in the village of Al-Wardiyeh, to a large building in the town of Tal Afar, and after fifteen days they took us to the farm of one of the princes south of Mosul, so that we would be care of his land and garden, like slaves, a few months later, they sent us to Raqqa, where they took me away from my mother, father, and brothers, and I haven't seen them since, They sold me to a man who abused me a lot, then they sold me to another man who had no children, but he and his wife used to treat me violently, and when the bombing intensified on Raqqa, they brought me here and put me in it, Cubs of the Caliphate training center and train me on the weapon. And here I am now, as you see, wounded by the shells that fell on the center, and I want to go back to my family, to my village, where I might find someone waiting for me.

Mazen remained silent, and the tent become silent with him, or it suffocated in their silence, The snake felt its pain, and was surprised at the injustice of man towards his brother, and continued crawling.

The lamp was swaying with the ripples of the body of the dancing tent, so that the lamp's light reflected on the faces of those young people, who had turned into semi-human shadows, Then Saddam straightened up in his seating, and covered his brother's body with a sheet, when someone's cough reached him, which penetrated the stillness of the night, until he imagined that the sound of coughing had sounded like a nocturnal insect, and all breaths stopped suddenly, and a long period of time passed in silence, punctuated by the sounds of bullets, shots, and shells exchanged between ISIS elements and the Syrian Democratic Forces, these forces that crossed all parts, seeking to liberate people and stones from the control of the elements of the Islamic Caliphate State (ISIS), then Saddam frowned, and his eyebrows furrowed, so that his sweaty brow became more visible, despite the dust that gathered around his black eyes. whispered in the ear of the wind:

Our escape may be our last attempt at salvation, but it is one worth risking our lives for.

"Maher" turned his face towards them,he was chewing with his crooked teeth the leftover bread of the morning meal, mocking those memories from which he no longer remembers anything, with a disdainful smile, Because his features are similar to that of a snake that pulled its head out from under the sheet, and began to follow

silently what was going on between these boys in terms of conversation, surprising the amount of hatred in human hearts, when Maher Balaam said:

_ Do you want to escape and forget what the elements of the Caliphate did to you? They fed, trained, and educated us as if we were their own children? This is a denial of the favor they have done us, and this is something I will never accept from you. Do not forget that I am also from Şengal, but now I owe their religion and teachings, and I will not deviate from their path no matter what happens.

At this moment, Saddam felt pity for Maher, and felt that Maher owed the bad luck to these fates that throw his dice randomly, but he thought of his brother Wassim, who hem in the middle of the darkness, whispering: I want to be a Yezidi again.

The eyes of that ISIS member who was guarding the homeless tent from the outside, were frozen at the last look of astonishment, and death sealed his troubled heart and his trembling body, when the snake bit him in retaliation for these small shadows, and she went out with them to escape from this misery, as morning came, the children headed individually, floundering in the desert, towards the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), who welcomed them with much warmth, and before anyone said anything, Saddam whispered in the ear of one of the Kurdish fighters, with tears wet his cheeks: Is Şengal fine?

-Violations committed against children in the regions of NE of Syria by direct targeting of them on the Syrian-Turkish border - Cases of direct shelling - Targeting using drones - Explosions and mines:

-The indiscriminate bombing, which the Turkish occupation relies directly on unarmed civilians, with the aim of forcible displacement and the displacement of the people, many civilians lose their lives, including children, and because of this bombing many children were subjected to physical and psychological injuries. Abuse, such as amputation of the leg or hand, or injury by shrapnel in sensitive places that cannot be removed, which causes him a permanent health problem.

1-Violations on the Syrian-Turkish border:

- Many children living in villages close to the Syrian-Turkish border were exposed to direct abuse and sniping, whether they were inside their lands near the border or even those who tried to cross the border in order to seek refuge in safer areas, and many civilians lost their lives because of this targeting.

-On 21/8/2022, the Turkish Gendarmerie arrested a 16-year-old girl while she was trying to cross into Turkish territory, and she was subjected to ill-treatment and abuse.

-With regard to other forms of aggression and direct targeting of civilians, both by artillery bombardment and by the use of drones, the following are cases of violations which amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity:

2-Cases of direct artillery shelling:

- On 2/15/2022, 4 children were injured as a result of the indiscriminate shelling by the Turkish occupation on the center of Tal Rifaat in the countryside of Aleppo.

-On 6/4/2022 4 children were injured as a result of the bombing of the Turkish occupation and the factions of the Syrian National Army in the village of As'adiyah.

-On 4/18/2022, as a result of the Turkish bombing on the town of Zarkan and its factions, a child was injured by shrapnel and her fingers were amputated.

-On 13/5/2022, a child lost his life while the Turkish forces targeted a funeral procession in the town of Nubl and Al-Zahira, which is affiliated with the city of Afrin.

-On 6/2/2022, two children were injured as a result of the Turkish bombing of the village of Um Muharmala in Zarkan district.

- On 7/24/2022, two children were injured as a result of the Turkish bombing and its affiliated armed factions on Tal Tamr district.

-On 7/24/2022, /5/ girls were killed as a result of the Turkish occupation's bombing of the Al-Shahba area in the countryside of Aleppo, between the ages of (14 and 17) years.

- On 7/24/2022, a child was injured as a result of the Turkish bombing of the village of Um Muharmala in Zarkan district.

- On 7/30/2022, a child was injured as a result of the targeting of Tal Tamr district by the Turkish state and its affiliated factions.
- On 3/26/2022, /3/ children were injured as a result of the bombing of the Turkish forces and their affiliated factions on Ain Issa.
- On 3/22/2022, two children were injured as a result of the Turkish bombing and its affiliated factions on Ain Issa.
- On 18/5/ 2022, /4/ children from one family were injured as a result of the Turkish bombing and the factions of the Syrian National Army on Ain Issa district.
- On 4/7/2022, a child was injured as a result of the Turkish bombing of Ain Issa district.-
- On 15/5/ 2022, a child was injured as a result of the Turkish bombing and its affiliated factions on the villages of the northern Manbij countryside.
- On 6/29/2022, two children lost their lives as a result of the Turkish bombing of their house in the village of Bir Arab in Manbij.
- On 7/2/2022, two children lost their lives as a result of the Turkish bombing of the village of Arab Hassan Kabir in Manbij, while they were playing in front of their house.
- On 8/9/2022, /4/ children, three of them from one family, were injured as a result of the Turkish bombing of the Jarnak neighborhood in the city of Qamishlo.
- On 8/16/2022, /3/ children lost their lives and /2/ others were injured as a result of the Turkish shelling with heavy artillery on the city of Kobani.
- On 8/16/2022, a child was injured as a result of Turkish shelling with heavy artillery on Zarkan district.
- On 9/13/2022, a 13-year-old girl died after she was seriously injured as a result of the Turkish occupation's bombing of the Shahba area.
- On 9/27/2022, as a result of the Turkish occupation and its mercenaries' bombing of Zarkan village with heavy artillery, /5/ children were injured by shrapnel and were taken to the hospital.
- On 10/27/2022, two children, ages 3 and 4, were injured as a result of the Turkish army's bombing of the Sherawa area of Afrin countryside.

-Targeting using drones:

- On 8/6/2022, two children lost their lives as a result of a drone targeting a car in Al-Sinaa neighborhood in the city of Qamishli.
- On 9/2/2022, a child lost his life and another was injured as a result of the bombing of a Turkish state drone in Amuda countryside.
- On 8/1/ 2022, two children were injured as a result of the Turkish occupation's shelling of the city of Kobani.
- On 8/1/ 2022, a 4-year-old child was injured by shrapnel, which led to the amputation of his leg, as a result of the bombing of a Turkish occupation drone.
- On 4/8/2022, / 6 / children were injured as a result of the targeting of a drone belonging to the Turkish occupation of the center of Tal Rifaat district, and their ages ranged between (6 to 15) years.
- On 8/19/2022, a private education school for girls under the auspices of the United Nations in the village of Shmouka was bombed by a Turkish occupation drone, which led to the death of /5/ girls and the injury of /4/ others.

Explosions and mines

- We also mention the cases of killing and abuse of children who were victims of the remnants of war inside the Syrian territories in the regions of northern and eastern Syria, which have become dangerous due to the large number of mines and planted missiles scattered among the lands from the remnants of war. Here we mention the following cases during the year 2022:
- On 5/1/ 2022, a child was seriously injured in the hand, when a bomb left by the Turkish occupation exploded in the western countryside of kari Spî.
- On 6/2/2022, 3 children were injured when a landmine left over from the war exploded in the vicinity of Tal Zaiter, west of Al-Hasakah.
- On 2/3/ 2022 - On March 2, 2022, two children, ages (11 ,5), were injured as a result of a landmine explosion in al-Shahba district in the countryside of Aleppo.
- On 3/26/2022, two children were injured.
- On 4/3/2022, two children were injured and another was killed as a result of a hand grenade explosion in the city of Qamishli.

-On 7/9/2022, 4 children from one family were injured in Kobani, as a result of a landmine explosion left over from the Turkish army.

-On 9/25/2022, two children were injured when a landmine from the war remnants exploded in the village of Al-Tabia in Deir Ezzor.

-On 11/15/2022, a boy 9 years-old was seriously wounded in the jaw and hand, as a result of a landmine explosion left over from the war in Afrin countryside.

-The violations of the Turkish state did not stop in this manner only, but included intimidation, violence and torture against civilians, especially children:

-On May 21, 2022, the armed factions affiliated with the Turkish occupation in Raju district of Afrin city launched a group of stray dogs to attack children with the aim of torturing and intimidating them, which led to the injury of /7/ children.

The impact of armed conflicts on the psychological situation of children in wartime:

Children who grow up in the midst of war and armed conflicts that threaten life are more likely to suffer from difficult behavioral problems related to their trauma, such as nervous irritability and outbursts of extreme anger, The damage to children's psychological and mental health usually leads to dysfunction that impedes their ability to perform well in school or do homework, Or even engaging in social relationships, All these difficulties contribute to making war-traumatized children more difficult to deal with their parents and in the education process, at a time when parents themselves apply more violent and coercive parental strategies because of their painful experience in waging war.

Violence against children abounded outside the conduct of hostilities and in areas supposed to be protected, It was not limited to a specific group, but also included those living in camps, especially underage girls.

A- Children inside the camps:

Syrian children who were forced to leave their homes as a result of the continuous bombardment and violent attacks on their areas in Syria are facing difficult living conditions in the refugee camps where they have sought refuge in an attempt to survive.

Where these children inside these camps suffer from malnutrition, poor health, difficulty in life and the lack of basic requirements, not to mention the great psychological pressure that the child gains from family pressure and the pressure of the environment in which he was forced to live.

Many camps were established to accommodate those displaced and forcibly displaced from their areas, especially from the Syrian interior, and from the areas that were occupied in northern Syria by the Turkish army and its affiliated armed factions, which amounted to dozens of camps, including the camps located in the al-Jazeera region (Wash and Kani - Serêkani - Newroz - Al-Arisha, in addition to the Al-Hol and Roj camps, which contain tens of thousands of Iraqi and foreign refugees, in addition to displaced Syrians, most of whom are families of ISIS members).

also, the camps in the Euphrates region, Raqqa and Deir Al-Zor, including official and random camps, numbering dozens of random gatherings, Here we mention the situation of children in some camps after a field study conducted to look at the conditions of these children in the mentioned camps, which were detailed in the

Forced Displacement report as a crime against humanity.

<http://www.kmmrojava.com/2022/06/21/%D8%AA%D9%82%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%B1-%D8%A8%D9%85%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%A8%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%88%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%8A-%D9%84%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%A6%D9%8A%D9%86-%D8%A8>

In the Wash and Kani camp, which contains forced displaced people from Ras al-Ain near the city of Hasakah, the camp residents suffer from a difficult living situation, especially with the advent of the winter season, as until the date of preparing the report, no party provided any significant support in matters of heating, winter clothing, renewal of worn-out tents, or Even increasing the number of tents, where the number of members of one family exceeds /9/ in a small tent is sufficient for only three people.

In terms of health, there are health problems, a shortage of medicines, and the spread of scabies due to the lack of water, and the lack of sewage, which led to the presence of sewage water inside the camp, and thus the spread of diseases.

Women suffer from the difficulty of managing family affairs, especially in matters of hygiene and water provision.

According to the statements of one of the administrators inside the camp:

Inside this camp, there are (16,400) individuals who make up 2,355 families, including (86,227 children) and (4,236 women), There are also /400/ host families without a place, and there are many families who married their sons and stayed within the family in the same tent because tents were not available for them, Inside some of the tents there are /9/ members of the family, and this tent is small and not enough for them, as its area does not exceed /4/ meters in width and /6/ meters in length, and the number of tents inside the camp is (1987 tents).

For almost 4 years, the camp's kitchens (no public kitchen, no private kitchen for each tent) have not been offered, and the tent itself is a kitchen, sleeping and living.

There are few fields of work inside the camp, and the camp residents depend on aid only, and there are also no projects to empower women, There are only proposals without implementation, which reflects negatively on the financial situation and the provision of children's needs.

- As for the Newroz camp located in the Derik area: the camp contains /3000/ children, according to statistics reported by the camp administration, who are residents of Ras Al-Ain and Tal Tamr and their countryside, who were forcibly displaced due to the occupation of their areas and the continued indiscriminate direct shelling that targets their villages on a daily basis.

- As for the Sere Kaniye camp, which is located in the city of Al-Hasakah, the number of children reached /6801/ children, and they are residents of Ras Al-Ain, Tal Abyad, Tal Tamr and its countryside, who were displaced due to Operation Peace Spring,

and who suffer from very difficult health and living conditions, especially for children who were deprived Among their most basic rights, we mention in particular the issue of education, which is fundamental for children.

- Likewise, the situation in Al-Arish camp, the camp contains /9065/ children, who are displaced from the Syrian interior, and who have been cut off from humanitarian aid for more than a year.

- And in Al-Hol camp, which contains /31,220/ children, including a large number of foreign children of different nationalities, as they live in very difficult health, living and security conditions.

- As for the camps of the eastern region, we mention Abu Khashab camp, which contains /3782/ children, Tal Abyad camp, /2,602/ children, Al-Tabqa and Al-Raqqa camps, /5,145/ children, Tal Al-Saman camp, which contains /2,602/ children, and Al-Tawahiniyah camp, which contains /1,000/ children. It suffers from a severe shortage of health and food assistance, safe drinking water, deprivation of basic education, and sufficiency in protected illiteracy classes that include different age groups, not to mention the spread of the problem of child labor and exploitation.

- The same applies to the al-Shahba camps, which are located in the countryside of Afrin, which receive 480 people, equivalent to 103 families, most of whom are women and children, not to mention the spread of thousands of children in neighbouring villages and towns after they were forcibly displaced from their areas.

We mention the most prominent cases of violations that were counted inside the camps during 2022:

- On 4/15/2022, a 5-year-old child was injured by a stray bullet in Sere Kani camp, in conjunction with the shooting in the city of Hasakah.

- On 8/27/2022, the child was burned while sleeping cells of the Islamic State (ISIS) in al-Hawl camp were burning tents in the camp.

- On 9/12/2022, a child was injured by shrapnel in Washo Kani camp, as a result of a motorcycle explosion inside the camp.
- On 11/15/2022, two girls of Egyptian nationality were killed in the migrant female sector, in mysterious circumstances, in Al-Hawl camp.

B- Marriage of minors:

- The problem of underage marriage is a problem committed against girls and is considered a crime according to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which prohibits the marriage of minors and stresses the need to prevent this marriage and focus on issues of education, development of skills and capabilities, and protection, but despite the efforts made to solve the problem, it is still exacerbated, especially during armed conflicts. This is due to the lack of awareness and culture, and this problem is still widespread in the world, especially in the Arab world, due to outdated customs and traditions, and the numbers of child marriages in crisis and war areas have greatly increased. The girl is in order to get rid of the burden of education or because of their fear of being kidnapped or assaulted by armed groups, so marriage is the best solution for them, but they do not know the extent of the danger to the lives of those girls, as they destroy her dreams and destroy her being from the inside and end her life and her childhood.

- In the regions of north and east Syria, despite the support for women's freedom to make their decisions and their pursuit of their goal and the support of self-management for them, the problem of underage marriage is still widespread. In 2022, approximately /112/ cases of underage marriage were documented, as stated in the statistics on the role of women for the year 2022.

- This phenomenon has many negative effects, such as divorce, family disintegration, loss of children, and lack of awareness. Some girls may resort to suicide because of violence from their husbands or parents to force them to marry, and this negatively affects the individual and society.

-As the Women and Awareness Center in the city of Qamishli reported, there are /5/ cases of underage marriage, while in the city of Hasakah, the underage marriage cases reached /44/ cases.

C - Violence against orphaned children:

The war did not only leave behind ignorance, poverty and hunger, but also left behind killing, homelessness and displacement, It tore up children's dreams, and for some it stole their parents.

Orphan children generally suffer from very difficult psychological conditions, some of them cannot forget the sound of the missile that killed their parents, or the scene of the bombing of a drone that took the life of his entire family and left him alone, or the scene of the artillery shell that ended his mother's life and his father married another woman, so she refused to raise them and began to treat them harshly.

The society was also not merciful towards this orphan child, as he is subjected to bullying and harsh words by some, and he is also exposed to violence at school or in the workplace, where the employer scolds him because there is no longer someone to support him and protect him, This thing reflects negatively on the abused child and makes him a child. Tends to the behavior of isolation and loneliness, and to protect orphaned children in the regions of north and east Syria, several homes have been opened to shelter these children, including the orphanage in Kobani.

In an interview with an administrator in the home, she said about the situation of the home and the children that the exposure of children at the beginning of their lives to deprivation from their mother and father, or both, leads to depression, a weakening of their social relationship with others, their feeling of social and emotional deprivation, a high level of feeling of psychological stress, in addition to lack of Reassurance and internal psychological conflicts.

Since the beginning of the attack on Kobani, children showed signs of anxiety, sadness and fatigue, as this war left great effects on them, and many children who lost their families were affected by violence, displacement, severance of family ties,

and lack of access to vital services due to the massive destruction in the area, so I established a home to accommodate these orphaned children For those who have lost their families, this home is run by the (Free Women's Endowment) in Kobani. As for the Women's Authority, it supervises the home in the event that there are cases of adoption, by including specific conditions, or in the event that any child who does not have parents joins the orphanage, and this home is the only shelter for orphaned children in the region As for the number of children in the home, it is /30/ children, The numbers change from one region to another according to the circumstances of adoption, and the ages of the children in the home vary from one day to seventeen years.

As for the issue of child recruitment, it was not reported that there was any case of child recruitment from inside the orphanage.

With regard to the health status of children inside the orphanage, the Health Authority prepares preventive health visits, which are necessary to promote the health of children, especially in the stage of lactation and early childhood as well as the adolescence period, and help in preventing diseases by giving routine vaccinations and health education, especially with regard to cholera and corona.

In the orphanage, there are no children with chronic diseases, and there is no specialized hospital for children in the area.

There is also an orphanage for orphaned children in the city of Hasakah , this orphanage is affiliated with the Women's Authority Administration ,in an interview with the person in charge of the Women's Authority, which is the co-presidency in the Jazeera region, she stated: The Autonomous Administration has an orphanage, as there is an orphanage for children in the Jazeera region, in Kobani there is an orphanage and In Raqqa, there is an orphanage for the protection of children for the families of the martyrs.

The orphanage in Al-Jazeera has been opened since 2015 inside children's home care in Al-Jazeera are mostly children born as a result of cases of sexual violence

during armed conflicts, especially attacks by ISIS elements on Yazidi women and girls, children of unknown parentage or unaccompanied children as a result of abandonment after divorces between parents or orphaned children who lost their parents and they were not received by their relatives, the orphanage also receives children who have been subjected to physical and psychological violence or abuse by parents or even their stepfather or stepmother, here, we mention a situation that has lost contact between three girls and their mother from Afrin came to the orphanage, the oldest of whom is 15 years old, these girls stayed inside the house for a while, not knowing where they were living, and after asking about them, their mother in Qamishli was reached and contacted, two of her daughters were handed over and the third girl was returned to her grandfather in Shahbah province, There are /47/ children in the orphanage until the preparation of this report, their ages range from one to seventeen years, the Women's Authority and the Child Protection Office seek to find a solution for children who will be over the age of 18 years to ensure their lives and future, and to secure suitable shelter and work for them, and to secure an appropriate mechanism to follow up with them until after they left the house.

Children in the aforementioned care home are dealt with in the following order:

Children from one to three years of age are provided with health, living and recreational care in all its forms, children from three to six years of age are sent to a nursery within the home where they are provided with educational and recreational services, children from six years of age are sent to basic education schools of the autonomous administration in the surrounding areas and special transportation is allocated to them, their educational affairs and difficulties are followed up by their supervisors in the house with the management of the schools they want and cooperation to solve those difficulties, especially the integration process and their acceptance by others.

Regarding the subject of alternative care for children, the door for adoption has been opened and there were requests for adoption.

1. The reason for adoption is that these people are unable to have children due to a health or sterility
2. This person has a house to secure the appropriate residence for the child
3. His financial position should be good

4. He is required to teach the child
5. He must register the adopted child on the family name in the civil records and deliver a copy to the orphanage

The orphanage also follows up on the child's condition after adoption, asking about his status with the family, his health and educational status, and whether this family has been able to secure all his requirements.

As for the children whose families want to take them back, whether it is the father, the mother, or one of the relatives who cares for the child, the home prefers the return of the child to his relatives (his father, mother, grandfather, or.....) provided that he has all his needs, Here, the orphanage is based. By making a pledge by the family that the child will not be subjected to abuse, whether it was physical or verbal abuse, and upon proving any case of abuse, they will be held legally accountable by submitting a communication to the Public Prosecution in the name of the Women's Authority that is a plaintiff.

Care and protection is the goal of the Women's Authority, Therefore, it has established development centers with contracting organizations, where it educates the mother on how to deal with the child inside and outside the home. There are three awareness centers, two centers in Qamishli and one in Al-Qahtaniyya, The Women's Authority also supervises the follow-up of offices that follow up on the issue of child labor Including offices run by the Democratic Society Movement that monitors the situation of child labor, as well as the Culture Authority and the Golden Crescent working to develop children's cultural capabilities, and the Women's Authority participated in the preparation of the draft Child Rights Law with bodies, administrative centers and civil organizations, and the law known as the Child Protection Law was issued in 2022, and it was approved, The Women's Commission also follows up on cases of preventing child recruitment through the Child Protection Office, and receives complaints related to this issue and follows them up with the Relations Office of the Syrian Democratic Forces.

C - Cases of child suicide due to violence:

Suicide did not stop at men, women and youth only, as this matter reached to children, In the recent crisis in Syria, which has been going on for more than a decade, the phenomenon of child suicide has spread due to family disputes between parents or the child losing one of his parents and the inability to adapt and live in A home that has been disintegrated as a family or because of violence by the parents, whether it was physical or verbal abuse, or even being violated by armed forces and factions. The child resorts to suicide as a means to escape from the bitter reality, as in the following cases:

- 1- On 4/5/2022, a minor girl was seen hanged in the middle of a house in mysterious circumstances, the reasons for which were unknown, in Afrin.
- 2- On 24/5/ 2022, a minor girl 14-year-old committed suicide by hanging herself in her home, due to mysterious circumstances in the city of Afrin.
- 3- On 10/17/2022, a 17-year-old girl committed suicide in the Mrshou neighborhood in the city of Hasakah.

H - Cases of kidnapping and violence that lead to physical abuse and even murder:

- The child's abuse did not stop at beating or depriving him of his rights, but rather the matter reached the point of abuse, which is legally described as a felony by the parents, a relative, or even the armed groups controlling some areas, We mention the most important documented cases during the year 2022:
- On 11/1/2022, a 13-year-old girl, who was born in Aleppo and lives in Ras al-Ain district, was kidnapped by the Syrian armed opposition factions, and she was subjected to severe violence.
- On 27/1/ 2022, a five-year-old girl was documented killed by her br
- On 3/6/2022, a 4-year-old child was kidnapped from the Ghweran neighborhood in the city of Hasakah by an unidentified group, and a ransom of 10,000 \$ was demanded, and the matter left great psychological effects on the child.other after she was raped in Manbij.
- On 3/4/2022, two sisters were kidnapped by two people, after their parents refused to marry them off in the village of Al-Rashidi.
- On 4/21/2022, a father sexually assaulted his 13-year-old daughter.

- On 9/5/ 2022, a child 10-year-old was beaten and brutally assaulted by a fighter of the Al-Amshat Division in the village of Kafera, in the city of Afrin .
- On 5/15/2022, a child lost her life due to random shooting in the city of Hasakah.
- On 15/5/ 2022, a young man accidentally shot two children from his neighbors, and the result was the death of one and the injury of the second in the hospital.
- On May 18, 2022, a 12-year-old girl, who was accompanying her mother, was kidnapped to see a doctor in the city of Qamishli.
- On May 24, 2022, a seven-year-old girl was killed by one of her relatives, who was stabbed with a knife .
- On 6/7/2022, a woman kidnapped and killed a 4-year-old child in the Sheikh Maqsoud area of Aleppo .
- On 6/10/2022, a girl from Kobani, living in Raqqa, died as a result of a gunshot by mistake .
- On 6/24/2022, a person tortured his three children by burning them with an iron skewer, imprisoning them, and depriving them of food , and He is one of the militants of Al-Mu'tasim Division .
- On 7/30/2022, an 11-year-old child was injured as a result of a thief breaking into their house in Tabqa city.
- On 7/31/2022, a girl died as a result of being shot indiscriminately.

D - Children in detention centers:

Hundreds of children from ISIS families are being held in detention centers or rehabilitation centers, They are transferred from Al-Hol camp to those centers for rehabilitation, or they may be transferred with their mothers who commit crimes within Al-Hol camp to detention centers where rehabilitation centers are available to mitigate the harm of planting extremist ideas in Their minds are set by their families, which makes them violent children who harm themselves as they harm others, One of those centers (Al-Sina'a Prison) in the city of Hasakah, which houses more than /700/ children classified as dangerous from an intellectual point of view, and they are in dire need of rehabilitation and live in conditions Difficult living

conditions and tight security due to the danger of another attack that might endanger their lives if the aforementioned prison was previously subjected to an attack that endangered the lives of hundreds of minors.

We also mention Hori, which contains more than /100/ children, including children who committed felonies from the children of ISIS families, and other civilians who committed misdemeanors and civil felonies.

They are cared for and rehabilitated intellectually and psychologically, according to the available capabilities.

We also mention the Halat Center, which is a center for the rehabilitation of ISIS children accompanied by their mothers who committed crimes inside Al-Hol camp and are classified as security risks, The center receives children from the age of two years to the age of 13 years.

- The center belongs to the Women and Children Authority, They are not separated from their detained mothers, and they stay in the center from 8:30 until 3:00 in the afternoon, after which they return to the dormitories with their mothers.
- The number of children in the home varies from time to time according to the entry and exit of children to the center, where some of them are handed over to Roj camp after staying for a while in the center with their mothers, to be handed over later to their families through the Relations Office of the Foreign Affairs Authority on the island.
- During the month of November, there were /87/ children inside the center, including /36/ males and /41/ females, and they are of different nationalities (Russians - Indonesians - Indians - Pakistanis - Dutch - Tajikists - British - Dagestanis - Syrians - Moroccans - Egyptians - Tunisians _ French _ German) Most of these children with their mothers prefer to stay inside Al-Hawl camp, because moving away from the camp means that their influence on their children will be weakened, and thus their distance from the ideology of ISIS will weaken their

ability to intimidate them and they will remain adherent to the extremist ISIS ideology.

- According to an interview with one of the supervisors at Dar Halat, the children notice that they are intellectually well organized and adhere to their extremist ideas and beliefs that were instilled in them by their mothers and the possibility of change and dealing with these children is difficult because of their mothers' extremism and their harshness towards them. Despite all that is provided to children in terms of entertainment and an attempt to reduce extremism and aversion to dealing, the rate of change for them is not as required because of the influence of mothers on them, intimidation and physical harm that they suffer, They are exposed to it if they respond.
- The children began to show signs of change by accepting the music that they used to reject at the beginning and by accepting watching TV. They also began to accept drawing. They outwardly claim not to change, but inside they want this change.
- The center, despite the simple capabilities available, works to rehabilitate these children throughout their stay inside the center.
- And the center needs logistical support, heating fuel, and a fixed health office because of the danger of transferring children to medical centers outside the center, because they may be exposed to an attack that puts their lives at risk.
- The center also needs a special caravan to serve food (restaurant), and the center needs a garden and a garden space for the child to secure a safe place for entertainment.
- The children do not have any identification papers and their legal problems with their countries are pending, especially with regard to proof of identity, The child is registered in the center with his first name only.
- The administrators supervising children need training courses in the field of case management and activities, as well as training in the field of international humanitarian law.

- One of the children 4-yearold in the center stated that he had been subjected to sexual harassment in the camp before he came to the center, and that he was suffering from a psychological crisis, in need of psychological treatment and support.
- In the center, no cases of child abuse were recorded, and the supervisors monitored the children intensively to prevent any child abuse.
- **Sixth: Child labor:**
 - Child labor is the exploitation of children in work that places a heavy burden on children and exposes their lives to danger. There is a violation of international law and international legislation, as it either deprives the child of learning or requires him to bear the double burden of study and science, endangering his life and affecting his physical and psychological development.
 - This phenomenon has recently spread widely, especially in third world countries and regions that suffer from conflicts and wars.
 - **Reasons for child labor:**
 - 1- The spread of poverty and ignorance among the people in most societies, and the existence of a need for child labor to obtain an income that secures the needs of the family.
 - 2- The difficult social and economic conditions that the family is going through.
 - 3- Parents' lack of awareness of the harmful negative effects resulting from child labor at an early age.
 - 4- High numbers of unemployment among adult of family.
 - 5- The spread of some misconceptions that encourage child labour.
 - 6- The financial problems and accumulated debts that some families suffer from, which pushes the child to work to pay off the debts.

- 7- Dropping out of school and spreading ignorance.
- 8- Increased immigration.
- 9- The natural disasters that occur, which greatly affect the availability of the most important needs of the family.
- 10-Colonialism, wars and crises.

-The devastating negative effects of child labor:

1. Preventing children from working at an early age from their childhood and their right to education and their right to acquire social skills that enable them to live in this constantly evolving world .
2. Threatening the child's morals and violating his dignity, especially in cases of sexual exploitation .
3. Physical development and growth, as the child's health is affected as a result of physical wounds and bruises or falling from high places and other things that he is exposed to during work.

-Child labor in times of armed conflict:

- Child labor has recently spread very noticeably in the Arab world, especially in war zones such as Syria, Iraq, Libya and Yemen.
- With the beginning of the Syrian crisis and the policy of repression and starvation pursued by officials and armed factions, all of these things led to an increase in the demand for work to secure the necessities of living. For this reason, parents seek to make the child work, even if this age is dangerous.
- Through the tours and statistics conducted by the Human Rights Organization in Al-Jazeera for the year 2022, the number of children working in all fields has reached approximately /140/ children in the industrial areas in the Al-Jazeera region, The work team has faced many difficulties to reach these children or their families because of Poor workplaces or the complete refusal of employers

to give any information about these children who bear heavy burdens for long periods of work and low wages in return for depriving them of education and exposing them to danger, ignorance, extremism, resorting to drugs, and even recruitment and sexual exploitation.

Seventh: The health status of the child and the general forms of manifestations of violence during the spread of diseases and epidemics:

- The spread of diseases and epidemics around the world has formed a barrier of fear and panic among people, especially in war zones, where the deteriorating health situation, lack of medical personnel, and severe shortages of medicine have made people in a state of fear and psychological tension, which is reflected negatively on children, as parents are keen to keeping their children at home and not allowing them to get anything from outside the home, such as fast food, for fear that they might transmit the disease to them.
- There are also children with disabilities who are four times more likely to be subjected to violence than other children without disabilities .
- Among the factors that expose children with disabilities to violence from the point of view of parents, according to a survey conducted by the Human Rights Organization in several regions in north and east Syria:
- Stigma - discrimination - ignorance of disability - lack of social support for those who care for these people, but when barriers are removed and people with disabilities are enabled to participate in community life, the entire community benefits.
- The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities acknowledges that the presence of barriers is an essential component of disability, and that access to persons with disabilities and their integration into society with basic rights increases the development of society, as the Autonomous Administration seeks to secure the requirements of all disabled children by providing assistance to their families and securing suitable places in schools for these children, so that they can continue their education and integrate them into society as their peers from children.

- All children have the right to obtain opportunities for survival, growth and development in the context of physical, emotional and social safety in order to ensure that they achieve their full capabilities, to see the health status of the child in the regions of north and east Syria, according to the official in the Health Authority regarding the health status of the child.
- The child's right to health is not limited to providing services in the fields of prevention, health guidance, treatment, rehabilitation and pain relief, but also includes the child's right to growth and development to achieve his full capabilities and to live in conditions that enable him to reach the highest level of health.
- Therefore, the health sector in north and east Syria seeks to spread awareness and health education and secure all health supplies for all age groups, especially children, It strives to reduce the spread of diseases and epidemics by imposing care from the early stages of the child through:
 - Giving the necessary vaccinations to all children according to the necessary vaccination schedule.
 - A comprehensive periodic examination of children to follow up on physical and cognitive growth, early detection of diseases and intervention to treat them.
 - Educating mothers through seminars and guidance provided by the health sector.
 - Transfer of abnormal cases to secondary care for follow-up and treatment.

but with increasing pressures on the country and violations by neighboring countries, the health sector seeks to remain at its best to provide assistance.

Where treatment is provided in the regions of northern and eastern Syria free of charge through the hospitals that the Autonomous Administration built, such as the COVID-19 Hospital and the People's Hospital, which receives all sick cases and gives appropriate treatment for free.

The Ministry of Health has also opened people's clinics at nominal prices so that the middle-income class can follow up on their treatment and secure their health requirements, in addition to the availability of the private health sector, which is subject to continuous monitoring by the Health Authority and health unions.

As the Ministry of Health is always seeking to monitor hospitals affiliated with the private sector to ensure the health sector and to make rounds around pharmacies to check the prices of medicines and not to manipulate them by doctors.

- The deputy of the Health Authority in al-Jazeera region also explained after an interview with her:
- There are a number of hospitals affiliated to the Autonomous Administration, which are supervised by the Health Authority, which are (the People's Hospital in Al-Malikiyah, Amuda, Darbasiyah and Al-Hasakah). The People's Hospital was recently opened in Al-Shaddadi, and these hospitals include all departments, especially children's and women's.
- There are a large number of dispensaries in which there are pediatricians and some necessary treatments and first aid are available, and there are dispensaries that do not have cadres specialized in pediatric diseases.
- She also indicated that there is a children's hospital in Al-Hasakah, the building is fully ready to receive all sick cases specialized in children.
- Among the projects that the Health Authority seeks to re-work on in the year 2023 is the opening of a hospital in Qamishli that will be specialized in pediatric and gynecological diseases, as this project is within the specializations and fields that are not present in the region (such as the tube baby operation), This project has been started in previous years, but it Due to the Corona pandemic (Covid 19) and the spread of cholera, not to mention the lack of financial support provided by the specialized organizations and the constant threats to invade the region this year, the project has been temporarily stopped.
- The Health Authority records all sick cases and all births in all hospitals of the Autonomous Administration.
- Last year, there was a shortage of medicines due to the budget, and the most available medicines were emergency medicines, In the last three years, asthma and cancer also spread widely, and the Jazira region ranks first in Syria in the number of injuries, especially among children, Health seeks to work with other

sectors To reduce environmental pollution, which led to the acceleration of the spread of these diseases, and also because of pollution, there were many cases of abortions among women and the birth of deformed children.

- This year, cholera spread widely, especially among children, and the Health Authority took the necessary measures to limit the spread of this disease. The Health Authority declared a state of emergency since the first case of the disease was registered, and 800 cases and many deaths were recorded.
- A section has been allocated in the People's Hospital in Al-Hasakah to receive cholera, isolate them from people, and provide them with treatment.

Cholera spread widely in three areas in the city of Hasakah, which are (Aziziya, Ghweran, and Al-Nashwa), where these neighborhoods were isolated and sterilized, and the water entering this neighborhood was examined, and cooperation was made with an international organization to train a medical staff to supervise the treatment of the injured, and also cooperate with an organization to sterilize The water and mechanisms entering the neighborhoods where the disease exists, and the lack of water was a main reason for the spread of the disease after the Turkish state reduced the water level of the Euphrates River to less than a quarter of the agreed quantity, as well as cutting off the water of Alouk station from the residents of the city of Hasakah and its countryside.

The Health Authority conducted awareness campaigns in schools and gave lectures to introduce this disease and educate children and how to prevent it, the health situation was also assessed through an interview with an administrator in the Kurdish Red Crescent, which is spread in most regions of north and east Syria, where she stated that the health sector suffers from Many difficulties, especially for children, the problem of securing vaccinations, and the poor health situation in the occupied territories, most of the diseases spread among children in the region have been mentioned, according to what is documented and followed up by them, which are:

The most common diseases among children	
1	upper respiratory tract infection (including tonsillitis)
2	Leishmaniasis (cutaneous)
3	severe diarrhea
4	Other digestive syndromes
5	Other febrile syndromes
6	Cystitis
7	Wound
8	pneumonia (flu-like illness)
9	bronchitis (acute respiratory syndrome)SARS
10	Asthma
11	Worms
12	Anemia
13	ear infection
14	acute respiratory syndrome
15	other skin infection

A table was also included mentioning the sick cases of children who visited the Kurdish Red Crescent health centers from January to the end of October 2022:

Previews	Male	Female	the total
	Under 18	Under 18	
Jan 22	11,649	10,551	22,200
Feb 22	11,684	10,841	22,525
Mar 22	9,978	9,394	19,372
Apr 22	9,770	8,768	18,538
May 22	8,619	7,703	16,322
Jun 22	11,112	10,738	21,850
Jul 22	7,642	7,389	15,031
Aug 22	9,364	8,770	18,134
Sep 22	7,688	7,464	15,152
Oct 22	9,000	8,116	17,116
Grand total	96,506	89,734	18,240

Prosthetics Department The number of children each month	Prosthetics services	Physical therapy	Psychological support	Grand total
Feb-22	3	6	0	9
Mar-22	2	23	0	25
Apr-22	3	17	7	27
May -22	2	16	14	32
Jun-22	2	15	15	32
Jul-22	0	10	10	20
Aug -22	4	15	15	34
Sep-22	4	20	18	42
Total	20	165	107	292

Eighth: Education:

Despite the difficulties experienced by the residents of the regions of northern and eastern Syria, education remained a primary focus of attention, especially with regard to the issue of learning in the mother language for all components of the region, the Kurdish, Arabic and Syriac languages were basic languages for learning for the children of the region, each according to his mother language.

As for the educational situation that is supervised by education in northern and eastern Syria, the analysis of the situation was according to what was stated by the Education Authority in northern and eastern Syria as follows:

The Education Authority for North and East Syria issued a circular that includes the beginning of the academic year 2022-2023, the start of administrative work on 9/11/2022, and the start of school hours on 9/18/2022.

With the start of the new academic year, we found out the extent of the demand for schools registered for the academic year 2022-2023, 185,488 students, and several schools were established in Raqqa and Kobani, and students were received through 4,537 schools with a teaching staff of 40,946 teachers.

There is no doubt that the education sector is one of the sectors most affected by the war in Syria in general and northern and eastern Syria in particular, as this sector was affected by ISIS terrorism and its mercenaries, so it is no secret to anyone, The size of the needs to bring this huge sector back to life, despite the efforts made and the funds spent to secure the textbook, build and renovate the school building and other elements of the educational process, the economic situation and the living situation cast a shadow over the educational reality by accelerating the pace of immigration and resignations estimated at hundreds Teaching and administrative cadres and the urgent need to build schools, the lack of textbooks (the UNICEF curriculum), the lack of transportation mechanisms, the need for thousands of seats, the maintenance of water networks and the construction of fences for schools, the hand of terrorism continues to reach the education sector, as no less than 160 schools have been subjected to cases of theft and vandalism, especially in Deir Ezzor.

The problem of solving the Syrian government schools and what are the suggestions for education.

The schools affiliated with the Syrian Ministry of Education are located in the two security quarters in the cities of Al-Hasakah and Qamishlo and the Education Authority has nothing to do with them, since the solution to this issue is linked to the political solution in Syria, but within the areas under the control of the Autonomous Administration of North and East Syria, it is forbidden to teach the curriculum of the Ministry of Education affiliated with the government Damascus, All private schools adopting this curriculum have been closed.

The number of schools destroyed in the war and out of service for various reasons.

The number of completely destroyed schools reached 184, and the number of partially destroyed schools reached 169, 132 schools occupied by military authorities, 54 schools occupied by civilian authorities, and 147 schools occupied as shelters for the displaced.

The situation of students in camps

The number of students in the camps reached 22,452 students for the different educational levels, distributed in five camps (Tal Al-Saman, Afrin / Al-Shahba,

Newroz, Ras Al-Ain, and Ashokani), these camps lack the appropriate infrastructure to conduct the educational process, as it takes place in tents designated for that or Small classrooms are not sufficient, because of the density, there are many cohorts, including three or four cohorts, and all these camps lack support from international organizations concerned with education and child affairs.

The number of schools that used military quarters and were returned.

The number of schools occupied by the military forces has reached 132, and most of them are located on the front line with the Turkish occupation forces and their affiliated armed factions ,the problem lies in the continued threats to our areas and the continuous bombing, which creates a state of instability, several schools were evacuated by the military forces, but Field conditions force these forces to return to that, during the past periods, several schools have been restored, but as we mentioned, they are subject to field reality considerations, on the other hand, in the interior regions far from the front lines, no less than ten schools have been restored in various regions, also, threats of ISIS terrorism and security considerations control the situation.

Number of schools maintained after the destruction

Most of the schools in northern and eastern Syria have been maintained, and during the previous periods, several schools were built in Raqqa and the Euphrates region, and partially destroyed schools were restored in most areas, especially Deir Ezzor and Raqqa, whether at the expense of the Autonomous Administration or with the support of humanitarian organizations working in the sector Education, however the need for restoration remains huge in light of the reality, as dozens of schools are completely and partially destroyed, the support of international institutions is very important to meet the challenges facing the educational sector in northern and eastern Syria.

Ninth: The law and the child:

- A report on the situation of the child in the areas of the Democratic Autonomous Administration

The continuation of the war in Syria and the exacerbation of internal armed conflicts have risen to the level of (civil wars), and as a result the militarization of society has had the greatest impact on all categories of children until adulthood.. starting from depriving them of the right to life, education, health and care to targeting them as war victims using conventional weapons to Displacing them and placing them in the notorious camps in Lebanon and Jordan and exploiting them in military operations or exploiting their difficult circumstances such as the marriage of minors, and the list goes on about the situation of the child and his tragedy on the Syrian level as a whole...

- But the situation of the child in the north-east takes another aspect under the rule of the Autonomous Administration, which is completely different from the situation in Syria in general. Accordingly, several laws have been issued regarding child care or dealing with the situation of the child within the family by adding a kind of positive differentiation to the status of women in the laws of the Autonomous Administration and their position In society ,and through the adoption of the Autonomous Administration in the Charter of the Social Contract human rights laws, including the rights of the child (the Charter of Human Rights 1945) and the International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights)..
- It may be that the application of some laws requires more stability and an end to the conflict and war in Syria and in all areas of self-rule, but the general orientation of the Autonomous Administration authorities and adherence to international societal values and family and child protection remains more concerned and developed compared to other regions..
- on 6/30/2022, the “General Council of the Autonomous Administration of North and East Syria” approved the “Child Protection” law during a regular session, and that the law entered into force since the date of its issuance by the Council, Law number 7 of 2022 AD consists of 85 articles explaining child protection and the councils concerned with caring for children, the conditions for child labor in terms of age and daily working hours, the prevention of child beggary, and many aspects related to them; It is an important legal achievement.

- The law adopts and adheres to All international documents and agreements to children, and that the Autonomous Administration guarantees adherence to the rights of the child contained therein, and to (preserve the child's right to life, survival, and development, and provide all necessary opportunities to facilitate this and enjoy a free and safe life)He defined the child as (every human being under the age of eighteen) the text of the law stated:((The Autonomous Administration guarantees the priority of preserving the life of the child and raising him in a safe environment far from armed conflicts, and to ensure that he is not involved and recruited in wars and military actions, and to ensure respect for his rights in emergencies, disasters, wars and armed conflicts, and takes all measures to follow up and punish anyone who commits a crime against a child a crime of war crimes, genocide, or crimes against humanity, or recruitment through coercion or intimidation, and is considered a direct assault on a child)).
- Also, General Mazloun Abdi, Commander of the Syrian Democratic Forces, and with the approval of the Autonomous Administration, on June 29, 2019, at the United Nations headquarters in Geneva, signed with ((Virginia Gamba)) the Special Representative and Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations for Children and Armed Conflict, an action plan In order to end and prevent the recruitment of children under the age of eighteen, If one of the excuses is the loss of family care for some of them and thus their desire to enroll in courses, the law refers the matter to social welfare institutions.
- The Legislative Council in the Al Jazeera region recently issued the Family Law, in its session on 11/10/2022, in which it discussed the status of custody - the fostered child, family care and care privileges and this also indicates the direction of the administration to give more attention to children, care, education, immunity and the family, and to prevent family homelessness and the number of marriages , Separation and its impact on the rights of the child, such as granting the right to own a home to the fostered child.

The Autonomous Administration in north and east Syria

General Council

Law number 7 of 2022.

child law

An introduction

Childhood is the basic structure in building a person's personality and his future, Children are the future of society and the reason for its progress and prosperity, so it is necessary to take care of the child to grows properly and obtains all his rights in all aspects such as education and health, also we must work to enhance his self-confidence to make him a productive and effective individual to be aware of the reality that he lives and is able to analyze it. Today and in some countries we find children exposed to perish and remain in cycle of ignorance and underdevelopment due to several reasons such as population increase ,inflation or reproductive health. So and due to their immaturity and complete physical and mental development, they are exposed to many cases of violence exploitation, neglect and traffic them.

The wars that many countries of the world are going through especially in Middle East, led to a lot of destruction and chaos that have the greatest impact on children, so exposed to living homeless and exile out of their countries, without pure water and food, in addition forbidden them from education and hopeless in their countries, all that leads them to delinquency and extremism and exposes them to exploitation and the risk of mental and neurological diseases.

We as The Autonomous Administration in NE of Syria protect children from dangerous, as the children are the basic of building society and future, we aren't dealing with him as he is perverse and should be punish.

Through Syrian ware and years of crises we had protect our children and compact all kinds of persecution and political, intellectual, economic, social exploitation. We also kept them away from the effects of war, so we declare our adoption and commitment of all international conventions and charters related to children, also our need to ensure a better life and future for them.

We declare general principles of childhood by The Autonomous Administration in NE of Syria:

Part One/ General Provisions

Article 1:

The following expressions mean the following :

- 1- Autonomous-administration is the Autonomous -administration of NE of Syria
- 2- a child is every person being under eighteen years of age
- 3- the Child Protection Council in the district: is the highest commission related to child affairs in each district and is formed by a decision from the co-presidency of the Executive Council in each Autonomous administration or civil administration.
- 4- the Guardian of Child Rights in NE of Syria is the commission that supervises of the Child Protection Councils works in the districts .
- 5- The Child Welfare office is the office concerned with children and nurseries in the woman's commission.
- 6- Family: a group of individuals who are closely related and reside in a common place, and it usually consists of a father, mother, and children .
- 7- Alternative care: it includes the extended family, which consists of grandparents, grandparents' children, and the alternative family is entrusted with raising and caring for the child healthily, educationally, and socially .
- 8- Family neglect: it is everything that may harm to the child or form a threat to his life.
- 9- The highest interest of the child: is a principle of the children rights which make the child's interest above all consideration and priority and preference in all circumstances.
- 10-Social welfare institutions: are the centers that provide educational, health and social care services .
- 11-rehabilitation and reform centers: are the centers that working to reforming and rehabilitating delinquent juveniles referred to them by the judicial authorities, and belong to the Justice and Reform Office in the Autonomous Administration of NE Syria.

Article 2:

General Principles of Child Rights:

- 1- The child has the right to life and to live in a safe environment.
- 2- Autonomous-administration guarantees the growth, development and care of the child according this law.
- 3- The child has the right from birth to own a name, lineage and nationality according to the laws in Autonomous-administration area .
- 4- The child has the right to express of his opinions freely according to his age and degree of maturity and in accordance with public system, public morals and applicable laws.
- 5- The child has the right in custody, breastfeeding, expense, protection himself, his honor, religion, and his money according with applicable laws.
- 6- The minors are ready for marriage if they have completed eighteen years of age.
- 7- The competent authorities in the Autonomous-Administration work to achieve the following :
 - Preserving the child's right to life and survival and providing all necessary opportunities to facilitate all those and enjoy a free and safe life.
 - Protecting the child from all manifestations of neglect and exploitation, bad treatment, and any physical or psychological violence, as a duty of parents.
 - Protecting the highest interest of children.
 - Educating the child about his rights, obligations and duties, also respecting his parents and his family and social surroundings in a social dominated by the values of justice, equality, tolerance and moderation.
 - Spreading the culture of child rights by the widest way, that using appropriate means away from methods that offend the values of society .
 - Involving the child in the social life according to his age, degree of maturity and capabilities .

8-The child has the right to obtain health services, free treatment, health rehabilitation, and to ensure periodic treatment for the applicant of child according to the health care system of the Autonomous-Administration .

9-Ensuring health care for mothers before and after childbirth, in addition working to spread health care culture for child and mother .

10-Providing an appropriate and clean environment free of pollution to preserve the child's health and development.

11-The child's parents and those who are in charge of caring the child are committed to providing the requirements of family security for the child within a cohesive and solidarity-based family.

12-Those who are in charge of the caring the child shall undertake the responsibilities and duties to raising the child, so caring, guiding him, and developing him in the best manner .

13-The child has a right to knowledge his parents and his family and receive their care by the applicable law.

14-Guarantee the rights of child from the expense and psychological care in the case of separation between the parents according to the laws.

15-The children of unknown parentage and forbidden from their natural family environment have the right to alternative care through:

- *foster families

- * social care institution

16-The Autonomous Administration takes all legislative, social, educational and health measures to protect the child and prevent him from dangers .

17-Ensuring the preservation of the cultural rights of the child and developing his talents, providing all means for cultural activities and his knowledge of his historical and civilizational heritage and cultural diversity and spreading the culture of peace among children.

18-Obligate the free education and ensuring that the child learns in his mother tongue, develops his intellectual, cultural and scientific talents and abilities, and spreads the culture of peace, tolerance and equality without discrimination on the basis of gender, race or any other of religion or color

19-Provide the child with communication skills and human interaction that guarantees life and coexistence and develop his sense of community love and belonging to it and increase awareness of the importance of the environment and the preservation of nature and pride in the cultural and national diversity of society

20-The Social Affairs Authority ensures work in coordination with the competent authorities, to care and rehabilitation of disabled children in all fields : social, health, education, rehabilitation, employment, recreation, sports and public awareness .

21-With regard to the penal responsibility of the child, the social Justice Council is responsible for protecting the rights of the child in accordance with applicable laws

22-a child who has not completed ten years of age, is not asked punitive penalty

Article 3:

The Autonomous Administration guarantees the protection of childhood and takes care of the children, in addition works to create appropriate conditions for their health growing and protection from family neglect under framework of freedom and human dignity in all sides, the Autonomous Administration also guarantees adherence to the children's right as stipulated in the Convention Of Children Rights and other relevant international conventions .

Article 4 In the field of care that provided in this law, the child means everyone who does not exceed eighteen years of his age and the age is proven by a birth certificate, family card, or any other official document, and if there aren't official document, it must appreciate the age of the child by one of the competent authorities .

Article 5 Limiting of cesarean childbirth and educating mothers about the benefit of natural childbirth on reproductive health and not allowing gynecologists to perform cesarean surgery except for health reasons under the supervision of the Health Authority .

Article 6 : Every child has the right to be named by his parents and stay under their care, in addition has the right to proof his legitimate lineage by all means including legitimate scientific, and the parents must provide the necessary care

and protection for the child, and the Autonomous-administration must provide Alternative care for every child who is deprived of the care of his family .

Article 7: Every child has the right to have a name that distinguishes him, and this name is recorded in the birth records in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 8: Every child has the right to have a nationality according with the provisions of the relevant law.

Article 9:

1- Every child enjoys all natural rights, in particular the right to breast-feeding, custody, food, clothing, housing, seeing his parents, and taking care of his money in accordance with the applicable laws .

2-Every child has the right to obtain health and social care services and treatment of diseases, and Autonomous-administration takes all measures to ensure that all children enjoy the highest possible level of health .

3-Autonomous-administration ensures that parents, children and all sectors of society are provided with basic information related to child health and nutrition, the benefits of breastfeeding, principles of health preservation, environmental safety, accident prevention and assistance, helping in benefiting from this information, the Autonomous Administration bears the responsibility for alternative care for children .

4- The Autonomous Administration guarantees the child in all fields including his right to a good, healthy and clean environment and takes all effective measures to abolish practices harmful to his health in accordance with the standards by the World Health Organization.

5-with take care of the duties and rights of those in charge of the care of the child and his right to discipline, it is forbidden to deliberately expose the child to any harmful physical abuse or harmful or illegal practice .

6- Autonomous-administration guarantee to upbringing child away from armed conflicts and ensuring that he does not get involved and recruited in war and military actions and guarantees respect for his rights in cases of emergency, disasters, wars and armed conflicts and takes all measures to follow up and punish anyone who commits a war crime and genocide against a child , or crimes against humanity, or recruitment through coercion, coercion, or intimidation, and it is tantamount to direct assault on the child.

Part Two Child Care

Chapter One

Recording Births

Article 10: Births must be reported within sixty days from the date of birth, as the reporting shall be to the commune or local councils, provided that the notification is submitted to the civil records within three days from the date of notification, and every delay entails responsibility .

Article 11: The persons in charge of reporting the birth are:

Both parents or one of them

Directors of hospitals, penal institutions, quarantine homes and other places where births take place.

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it is also permissible to report from those who attended the birth from adult relatives ,and ask Non-reporting by persons other than the aforementioned, also Doctors and those licensed to give birth must give a certificate of the births they perform confirming the validity of the incident, its date, and the name and gender of the newborn's mother, and Doctors of health units and health inspectors must also issue certificates with the same content after signing the examination .

Article 12: The notification must include the following data :

- 1- the day and date of birth
- 2- the child's gender(male/female), name, and nickname
- 3- the parents' name, nickname, nationality, religion and their place of residence and profession.
- 4- Their place of registration if it is known, and any other data added by the Interior Authority by a decision from it in agreement with the Health Authority.

Article 13: The Civil Registry Secretary or the competent authority for registration shall issue the birth certificate on the form prepared for that after the incident has been recorded, and it shall include the data stipulated in Article 11 of this law, the birth certificate of the child shall be delivered free of charge to one of the parents after verifying his identity .

Article 14: If the newborn died before his birth was reported, his birth and then his death must be reported, if he was stillborn after the sixth month of pregnancy, then notification is limited to his death .

Article 15: If the birth occurred during traveling abroad, he must be notified to the representatives of the Autonomous-Administration at the destination of the traveler or to the competent civil registry office within sixty days of arrive, and if the birth occurred during comeback from abroad , it must be notified to health office at place of resident .

Article 16: in the cities ,everyone who finds a newborn baby, must immediately give him to the nearest internal security authority which must send him to the woman's Authority, and in village give him to the commune that it is as the internal security authority, then the commune will give him to nearest point of internal security .

Article 17: in all cases, the internal security authority must issue a report including all data that related to the child and whoever found him, then the internal security authority bring the doctor from competent authority to estimate his age, give him a triple name, and record his details in the birth register, the health authority sends a copy of the report and other data to the competent civil registry office within seven days from the date of registration in the healthy birth register .

Article 18: The civil registry secretary or the authority concerned with registration must register the child in the births register, and if one of the parents submits to the internal security authority to proof the paternity or motherhood of the child, a report including data stipulated in Article 12 of this law are recorded must be issue , and a copy of the report is sent to the competent civil registry within seven days from the date of issuing the report .

Article 19: The registration of the child referred to in (Article 16) is copy to the data provided by the reporter and under his responsibility, except for proving the name of the parents or one of them, which is based on an explicit letter from them.

Article 20: An exception from The provision of (Article 18) is not permissible for the civil registrar to mention the name of the father or the mother or both of them together, even if they are asked to do so in the following cases :

- 1- If the parents are unmarried, then their names are not mentioned .

2- If the mother is married and the newborn is not her husband, then their name is not mentioned .

3- If the father is married and the newborn is from a other woman than his legal wife, his name is not mentioned unless the birth was before the marriage or after its dissolution.

Chapter Two

Vaccination and Immunization of the Child

Article 21: The child must be vaccinated and immunized with vaccines that protect against infectious diseases, in free way , by health directorates and health units in accordance with the systems and dates established by the executive regulations, the duty of vaccination or immunization the child, falls on the parents or the person whose has a child custody, and the child may be vaccinated or immunized with protective vaccines by a private professional doctor who has licensed to practice his career , and that person who (has a child custody), for vaccination or immunization he is obligated to submits a certificate proving that to the health directorates or health unit before the end of the specified date.

Chapter Three

The child's health card

Article 22: Each child shall have a health card, his data shall be recorded in special records at the Health Directorate, and it shall be handed to one of his parents or the guardian of his upbringing, after proving its number on the birth certificate, the Health Authority must determine how to organize this card.

Article 23: The health card shall be presented at Every medical examination of the child in health units, maternity and childhood care centers, or other specialized medical authorities.

The specialist doctor confirms the child's health status, and records the child's vaccination or immunization and the date of it .

Article 24: The health card, must be provided with the child's enrollment papers in the stages of compulsory education, the card is kept in the school file, and the school doctor records the result of following up on the child's health status throughout the study stage .

The school must verify of existence the health card, for children who joined it before the date of apply these law, in the absence of this card, one of the parents of this child or the person responsible for his upbringing must made a card in accordance with the provision of(Article 23)of this law, the Health Authority determines how to organize the periodic examination of the child's health in the school during the pre-university education stage, and this examination must doing once a year at least .

Chapter Four

Baby's Food

Article 25:

1- It is not allowed to add colors or preservatives substances or food additives to foods and preparations particulars for feeding infants and children unless they conform to the terms and conditions set by the Health Authority.

2- Encouraging breastfeeding, baby food and its containers must be free of substances harmful to health and pathogenic germs determined by the Health Authority.

3- It is not allowed to announce for that foods in any way, unless recorded and obtain its license from the Health Authority, in accordance with the conditions and procedures to be determined by a decision of the Health Authority in agreement with the Economic Authority.

Part Three, Social Welfare

Chapter One: Nursery Houses:

Article 26: 1- A nursery homes is every suitable place designated for the care of children who have not reached the age of four, Nursery homes are subject to the supervision and control of the Child Protection Council in accordance with the provisions of this law, each child who referred to in first Paragraph has a right to enjoy the services of nurseries, and Autonomous –administration takes all necessary measures to guarantee this right .

2- A nursery homes aim to achieve the following:

taking care of children socially and developing their talents and preparing children physically, culturally, psychologically and morally in good way to accordance with the goals and values of society .

*Spreading awareness among children's families to raise them in good upbringing.

Strengthening and developing social ties between the home and the children's families

Meeting the children's need for recreation and sharing in games, recreational and artistic activities suitable to their age, and means and methods must be available to them, to be able to achieve the previous purposes.

Article 27: A nursery house shall be established in every women's prison, with the conditions prescribed for nursery homes are met, and children of female prisoners are allowed to be placed in it until the child reaches the years of age , provided that the mother stays with her child during the first year of his life, and if there is a father or one of relatives for the child, the official authorities shall duly hand the child to them, that there are periodic visits that allow the mother to see her child, Justice and Reform Office issued a decision that regulating how the imprisoned mother communicates with her child, and it is not permissible to deprive her of seeing her child or of taking care of him as a penalty for a violation she has committed .

Article 28: It is not permissible to establish a nursery or change its location or specifications before obtaining a license to do ,from the Women's commission.

Article 29: The nursery may accept advertisements, gifts, donations and bequests submitted by individuals or organizations, but those provided by individuals or foreign , international commissions may not be accepted except with the approval of the Women's commission.

Article 30: The technical committee specialized in the Women's commission undertakes the technical inspection and the financial and administrative supervision of nurseries to verify the implementation of the provisions of this law and the decisions issued for its implementation, and the Child Welfare Office informs the home of what It becomes clear to it from the aspects infractions and warns it to correct it within suitable time, and if they doesn't correct it the matter will go to Women's Commission.

Chapter Two

Alternative Care

Article 31: The alternative care system aims to provide social, psychological, health and vocational care for children whose circumstances prevented them

from growing up in their natural families, to giving them a good upbringing and compensating them for what they lost of affection and tenderness, the Women's commission works to manage a file Alternative families with other agencies, and the executive regulations determine the regular rules and conditions for the alternative care project and the beneficiary groups .

Article 32: The social care institution for children deprived of family care means: every home for sheltering children deprived of family care due to orphan hood, family rift, or its inability to provide family care for the child.

The child can continue in the institution if he is attached to higher education until he graduates, if the circumstances that led to his joining the institution founded, and he pass the stages of education successfully, And the executive regulations show how to issue the model regulations for those institutions

Chapter Three

Protection from Traffic Dangers

Article 33: it isn't allowed to give the children a license to drive any motorized vehicle.

Article 34: It is not permissible to drive bicycles on the public road for children under the age of eight years, and the guardian of the child is responsible for any results of that damages.

Article 35: It is not permissible for Lessors of bicycles rent the children under eight years of age, otherwise they will be responsible for the resulting damages to the child and others , and the Traffic Law and the General Penal Code shall apply.

Chapter Four

part One

Education of the Child

Article 36: The education of the child at all stages of education aims to achieve the following objectives:

1- Developing the child's personality, talents, and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential, taking into account the agreement of education programs with the child's dignity and strengthening his Personality value and prepare him to participate and assume responsibility.

2- Developing respect for human rights and general freedoms .

3-Developing the child's respect for his family, his cultural identity, language, values and beliefs .

4-Raising the child to belong to his homeland and loyalty to it and to brotherhood and tolerance among human beings, and to respect the other.

5-Consolidating the values of equality between individuals and non-discrimination on the basis of religion, sex, race, social origin, disability or any other aspect of discrimination.

6-Developing respect for the natural environment and preserving it.

7-Preparing the child For a responsible life in a solidarity civil society based on the correlation between awareness of rights and commitment to duties.

Article 37: Education is a right for all children in administration schools in free way, and the educational responsibility of the child is for the fosterer.

part Two: Kindergartens

Article 38: Without prejudice to the provisions relating to nurseries provided in Chapter Three, a kindergarten is considered to be an independent educational institution for children, every classroom or classes attached to a formal school, and every home that accepts children after the age of four.

Article 39: Kindergarten is an educational system that aims to help pre-school children to achieve comprehensive and integrated development for each child in the mental, physical, motor, emotional, social, moral and religious fields.

Article 40: Kindergartens are subject to the plans and programs of the Education commission and for its administrative and technical supervision, the executive regulations specify its specifications, how to establish it, organize work in it, admission conditions.

Part Three, Stages of Child Education

Article 41: Two stages before university education are as follows:

1-The stage of compulsory basic education and the middle stage, and another stage may be added, as shown by the executive regulations.

2-The secondary education stage (general and technical).

Article 42: Basic education aims to develop students' capabilities and preparations, satisfy their tendencies, and provide them with the necessary amount of values, behaviors, knowledge, and scientific and professional skills that agree with the conditions of their different environment, so that those who have completed the stage of basic education can continue their education in higher stages and face Life after appropriate vocational training , so prepare the individual to be a productive citizen in his environment and society.

Article 43: The general secondary education stage aims to preparing students for practical life, preparing them for higher and university education, participating in public life, and emphasizing the consolidation of behavioral and moral values.

Article 44: Technical secondary education aims primarily to preparing a class of technicians in the fields of industry and Agriculture, management, services, and the development of students' technical talents.

Part Five

Care of the Working Child and the Working Mother

Chapter One : Care of the Working Child

Article 45: It is prohibited to employ children before fifteen years of their age, in any types of work, which its nature or the circumstances could damage health, safety or morals of child .

Article 46: A medical examination of the child shall take place before joining him to work to ensure his health for the work that he is assigned. The examination shall be repeated periodically at least once a year, and the Health Authority shall issue executive instructions to facilitate children's access to medical reports that determine the child's health condition and his ability to Work.

In all cases, work should not cause pain or physical or psychological harm to the child, or deprive him of his opportunity to join education and recreation and develop his abilities and talent, and the employer is obligated to insure him and protect him from occupational damages during his working period. The child's annual vacation shall increase for the worker in seven days, and it is not permissible to postpone it or deprive him of it for any reason .

Article 47: A child may not work for more than four hours a day, and working hours must include one or more periods for eating and resting, which shall not be less than one hour, this period or periods shall be determined as the child does not work for more than two consecutive hours. Children may not work overtime

work or obligate them to work on weekly rest days or official holidays. In all cases, children may not work between seven in the evening and seven in the morning .

Article 48: An employer who employs one or more children must:

1- hang in a conspicuous place in the place of work a copy containing the provisions contained in this chapter .

2 -write a list of basic data related to each child of his employees, his name and date of birth, the nature of his activity, the number of his working hours, his rest periods, and the content of the certificate proving his eligibility for work.

3 -inform the competent administrative authority of the names of the children who employed and the names of person who responsible of monitoring their work.

4 -provide separate resident for child workers from other adults if work conditions require them to stay overnight.

5 -the workplace must keep the official documents proving the age of all child workers and their health capabilities, and submit them upon request, the employer is responsible for verifying the age of the children working for him.

6 -the workplace must provide all occupational health, safety precautions and train working children to use them .

Article 49: The employer must hand his wages or his reward to the child or to one of his parents, and this handing shall exonerate him of his responsibility.

Chapter Two: Care of Working Mother

Article 50: A female worker in Autonomous-Administration, the public sector, and the private sector, whether she works permanently or by means of temporary contracting, has the right to maternity leave for a period of three months after childbirth, with full pay.

Article 51: A working woman who breastfeeds her child During the year following the date of birth, has the right to two other periods for this purpose, each of which is not less than half an hour, with full pay .

Article 52: An employer who employs fifty female workers or more in one place must establish a nursery or assign the nursery to take care of the children of

female workers under the terms and conditions specified by the executive regulations.

Chapter Six

Protection and Securing disabled Children

Article 53: The Autonomous-Administration guarantees the protection of the child from disability and from any work that may harm his health or his physical, mental or social development, also it works to take the necessary measures for early discovery of disability , also qualifying and employment a disability people if reaching the working age, connect with social media to awareness and guidance programs in the field of prevention of disability, enlightenment of the rights of disability children, and educating them and who take care them to can integrate into society and access public places.

Article 54:

1- the disability child has the right of determination to enjoy special social, health and psychological care that develops their self-reliance and facilitates their integration and participation in society .

2- the disabled child has the right to parenting, education, training and vocational Qualifying in the same schools, institutes and training centers available for non-disability children, with the exception of exceptional cases resulting from the nature and percentage of disability.

Article 55: The disability child has the right to Qualifying, which means : providing the social, psychological, medical, educational and vocational services that must be provided to the disability child and his family to enable him to overcome the effects results from his disability .

Autonomous- Administration performs Qualifying services and prosthetic devises free of charge, under the amounts included for this purpose in the general budget.

Article 56:

1- The Social Affairs Authority shall establish the necessary institutes to provide Qualifying services for disability children, and it may obtain license to establishment of these institutes and facilities in accordance with the conditions specified by the executive regulations issued in this regard.

2-The Education Commission may establish schools or classes for educate disability children in accordance with their abilities and preparations, the executive regulations specify admission conditions, study curricula, and examination systems.

Article 57: The authorities referred to in the first and second paragraphs of the previous article free of certificate fees for each disability child , and the a certificate shows his professional in addition to other data, as indicated by the executive regulations .

Article 58: The Qualifying Authorities shall keep the employment office at location of the disability child resident, and the employment offices shall record the names of the children who have been Qualified in a special register, and the certificate shall receive to the disability child, or to his representative without charge or fees.

Employment offices are obligated to assist disability children who are registered with them in joining jobs that suit their age, qualifications and place of residence.

Article 59: The Social Affairs Authority issues a decision specifying specific jobs in Autonomous-Administration institutions, private sector units and the business sector that are allocated to disability children who have a qualification certificate in accordance with the rules that legally regulate that.

Article 60: An employer who employs fifty workers or more, whether they work in one place or separate places, one city or one village, must employ disability children who are nominated by employment offices with a minimum of five percent, and the employer may fill this percentage by employing disability children of without of nomination from employment offices from those who have previously been registered in these offices .

the employer informs the competent employment office of those who have been employed by registered letter with acknowledge of arrive within ten days from the date of their taking over the work .

Article 61: A fund for the care of disability children and Qualifying them in Social Affairs and labor Authority, that shall have legal personality, and decision issued by the Executive council presidency shall regulate it and define its terms of reference.

Article 62: Prosthetic and auxiliary devices, their spare parts, means and equipment for their production, and means of transportation necessary for the use of disability child and qualify him without any types of taxes and fees.

Chapter Seven, Child Culture

Article 63: Autonomous-Administration guarantees meeting and developing the child's cultural needs in various fields, including literature, arts, and knowledge, and linking them to the values of society by principle of human heritage and modern scientific progress .

Article 64: It is prohibited to publish, display, or discuss any Publications or visual or audio artistic works related to the child that address his lower instincts or adorn his behaviors that are contrary to the values of society or encourage him to deviate .

Article 65: what is prohibited from children in public place must be similar to the terms and conditions specified by the Executive regulation, officials who are responsible prohibited from managing theatrical and cinematic showrooms and halls, exhibition halls and other similar public places shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions specified by the executive regulations, and officials who are responsible prohibited from managing theatrical and cinematic showrooms and halls, exhibition halls and other similar public places, which shall be determined by a decision of the Culture Authority and those who exploit them and the supervisors of holding parties and those responsible for admitting the public, also allow children to enter these halls or watch what is shown in them if the show is prohibited according to the law, it is also forbidden to take children when entering to watch these parties.

Article 66: Officials in theaters, cultural clubs and other similar public places must announce in the halls show and in all private advertising means that children are prohibited from watching the show in a clear way.

Article 67: The employees who are identified by a decision of the Culture Authority as observers shall have the right to prove what occurs in violation of the provisions of this chapter and the executive regulations, and the violators are referred to the Justice Court

Chapter Eight, Child Safety

Article 69: A child is exposed to the risk if he is found in a situation that threatens the safety of the upbringing that must be available to him, in any of the following cases:

1- If his security, morals, health, or life are exposed to risk.

2- If the conditions of his upbringing in the family, school, care institutions or others may expose the child to the risk, and if he expose to neglect, abuse, violation, exploit and displacement .

3-If the child is deprived of his right, even partially, from custody or to see one of his parents or whoever responsible of his upbringing.

4- If he expose to the abandons by who responsible of him, or if he suffers the loss of his parents, one of them, or their abandonment of their responsible upon him.

5-If the child is deprived of basic education, or his educational future is endangered.

6-If he is exposed within the family, school, care institutions, or others to incitement to violence, or for immoral acts, pornography, commercial exploitation, harassment, sexual exploitation, illegal use of alcohol or drugs that affect the mental state.

7-If he was found to be a beggar ,that he is offering trivial goods or services, or performing acrobatic games and other things that are not suitable for a serious source of living.

8-if he practices collecting cigarette butts or other waste and trash.

9-if he slept in the streets or in other places not intended for residence.

10-If he mixed with delinquents, suspects, or those who are known for bad conduct.

11-If he was of bad behavior and had deviated from the authority of his father, guardian, or from his mother's authority in the event of his guardian's death, absence, or incapacity .

12-If the child has no legitimate means for living .

13-If he suffers from a physical, mental, or psychological disease, or mental weakness, in a way that affects his ability to comprehend or choose, so that he fears that this diseases or weakness may affect his safety or safety of others .

14-If a child is under the age of ten and commits an incident that constitutes a felony or a misdemeanor.

every action that the law requires to be announced to the child and every judgment issued in its regard shall be communicated to one of his guardians, and each of them has to proceed in the interest of the child, according to the law.

Chapter Nine, Child Protection Council

Article 69: The Child Protection Council is established in each department and is formed by a decision of the co-presidency of the Executive Council in the provinces and includes :

- 1- The co-chair of the Executive Council in each province as president .
- 2- Presiding over the Women's Authority as vice president
- 3- Social Affairs And work as vice president
- 4- Child Protection Office in Armed Conflicts, as member
- 5- Health Authority, member
- 6- Education Authority, member
- 7- Interior Authority, member
- 8- Foreign Authority, member
- 9- Culture Authority, member
- 11-A member of the Justice Council, member
- 12-Five members from institutions Civil society concerned with children
- 13-Child Welfare Office, member ‘

Article 70: Tasks of the Child Protection Council :

- 1- Set the general policy related to children's rights and preparing plans and procedures to implement this law.
- 2- Preparing and proposing draft laws related to children's rights.
- 3- Researching in issues related to children, preparing reports and submitting recommendations to the competent authorities.
- 4- Studying complaints and proposals submitted by any sector related to the content of this law and taking the necessary measures in the regard.

5- Searching for reports received from any other sector related to the affairs and rights of the child.

Article 71: The Child Protection Coordination in NE Syria is formed by a decision of the co-presidency of the General Council in NE Syria, and it consists of the co-presidency of the Executive Council in NE Syria, the chairmen of the Child Protection Councils and their deputies, and each of the Women's Authority and the Social Affairs and Labor Authority in NE Syria.

Chapter Ten: Penalties

Article 72: Violation of the provisions of Articles (10,11,12,13,14) of this law shall be punished with a fine not less than ten thousand Syrian pounds and not exceeding one hundred thousand Syrian pounds.

Article 73: without prejudice to any penalty that stipulated by the law, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine of not less than one hundred thousand Syrian pounds and not more than five hundred thousand Syrian pounds, or with one of these two penalties, whoever deliberately gives a false statement of the data that Chapter One of Part Two of this law requires to be mentioned when reporting of the newborn.

Article 74: Without prejudice to the provisions of the Penal Code, violators of the provisions of Article 21 of this law shall be punished with a fine of not less than twenty thousand Syrian pounds and not more than two hundred thousand Syrian pounds.

Article 75: without prejudice to any harsher penalty provided for Another law punishes anyone who violates any of the provisions of Article 25 of Part Two of this law with imprisonment for a period of no less than six months and a fine of no less than five hundred thousand Syrian pounds and not more than two million Syrian pounds, or one of these two penalties, and the confiscation of foodstuffs and containers crime food .

Article 76: A fine of not less than five hundred thousand Syrian pounds and not exceeding two million Syrian pounds shall be imposed on anyone who establishes or manage a nursery school or changes its location or specifications before obtaining a license from the Women's Authority .

Article 77: Without prejudice to the drive law, each one rent or enable child to drive a motorized vehicle, shall be punished with a fine of not less than two million Syrian pounds, the competent authorities may suspend the work of the

license granted to the lessor for a period not exceeding three months, and if these violation is repeat the license shall be abolished .

Article 78: Anyone who violates the provisions of Chapter Five of this law shall be punished with a fine of no more than Less than one million pounds and not more than two million pounds, and the fine multiplies according to the number of workers against whom the violation occurred, and if these violation is repeat the penalty increases by the same amount.

Article 79: Whoever violates the provisions of Article 60 shall be punished with a fine of not less than five hundred thousand Syrian pounds and not more than one million Syrian pounds .

Article 80: It is prohibited to use devices and means intended for disability or give them to others without necessity, Violation of this shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than one year and a fine of no less than one million Syrian pounds and no more than two million Syrian pounds with confiscation.

Article 81: Every one Violates Articles 64, 65 and 66 shall be punished with a fine of not less than one million Syrian pounds and not more than two million Syrian pounds .

Article 82: Without prejudice to any harsher penalty, whoever exposes a child to the dangerous situations stipulated in this law shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and a fine of no less than one million Syrian pounds, or one of both penalty .

Article 83: With regard to the criminal treatment of a delinquent child, the penalties stipulated in the Juvenile Delinquent Law shall be applied .

Article 84: The child's parents, the Women's Authority and the Social Affairs and Labor Authority shall have the right to sue in cases that affect the child in accordance with this law .

Article 85: This law is considered effective from the date of its issuance by the General Council on Thursday 30/6/2022

Tenth: Recommendations:

1-Ensuring protection for all Syrian children and in NE Syria regions especially the occupied areas.

2-Stopping the continuous threats to NE Syria with a new military invasion, which has not practically stopped since the occupation of Afrin, Ras al-Ain and Tal Abyad, and the threat of new displacement and exposure to a new humanitarian catastrophe.

3- End the occupation of the mention areas and allow the people to return to their areas with international protection.

4-Pressure to return all children from foreign ISIS families in the regions of NE Syria to their countries to take care of them and settle their legal status.

5-Developing child care institutions, facilities and services, especially inside the camps.

6-Provide special protection and care for children in places of detention for children, without discrimination.

7-Activating the Child Rights Law issued by the Autonomous-Administration in NE Syria, because the child must enjoy special protection and be granted by legislation and other means the necessary opportunities and facilities to allow his physical, mental, moral, spiritual and social development to grow naturally in an situation of freedom and Dignity and his supreme interest shall be taken into account in enacting laws for this purpose.

8-Severe penalties for all forms of child abuse.

9-Activating control over any negative activity aimed at exploiting the child for purposes inconsistent with the local social contract charter, the United Nations Charter, the two international covenants on rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its associated optional appendices, the International Labor Convention and all relevant international covenants.

10-Preventing all forms of recruitment and exploitation of children in all conflicting parties in Syria.

11-Prohibition of the use of warplanes and drones in the skies of NE Syria, which endanger the lives of civilians, especially children, and account each one doing these crimes against children in international courts.

November 20, 2022

Human Rights Organization in Al Jazeera

The following are the violations that were documented in the field of children after the issuance of the report until the end of 2022, the documented cases are:

- On 27/11/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation targeted a girl 12-year-old in Kobani city, which led to her injury and she was transferred to Kobani Hospital.
- On 3/12/2022 AD, /4/ children were injured as a result of the Turkish occupation's shelling of Al-Mujibra village in the countryside of Tal Tamr.
- On 6/12/2022 AD, /11/ children suffered burns as a result of a fire that broke out in a school in Tal Al-Saman camp in Raqqa city.
- On 15/12/2022 AD, a child 13-year-old was injured as a result of random shooting by the Turkish occupation in Kobani countryside.
- On 16/12/2022 AD, a child 17-year-old was killed by one of the mercenaries of Sultan Murad, due to a dispute between them in Tal Abyad.
- On 17/12/2022 AD, a child was wounded by a gunshot as a result of random firing by the National Defense Forces in Al-Asharah town in Deir Ezzor city.
- On 17/12/2022 AD, a child 12-year-old was killed as a result of the Turkish occupation targeting Al-Raqas village in Kobani.
- On 24/12/2022 AD, a child was injured as a result of the Turkish occupation targeting Al-Taweel village , south of Al-Qahtaniyah district.
- On 31/12/2022 AD, a child 12-year-old was injured as a result of random shooting in celebration of New Year's Eve Al Hasakah city.
- On 31/12/2022 AD, a child was injured as a result of random shooting in celebration of New Year's Eve in Qamishli city.

The entity preparing the report .

Human Rights Organization in Jazeera

It is an independent, voluntary, pluralistic civil organization_ that includes activists in the field of human rights since its founding in 2013, It exercises its activities in accordance with the decisions of the General Authority, the Board of Directors, and the internal system of the organization in accordance with the social contract and the laws regulating civil society institutions in northern and eastern Syria. Its establishment came as an objective response to stand by all peaceful means. And legal and democratic based on the intellectual reference of human rights represented in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all relevant international covenants and treaties against any assault of any kind on these rights and from any party issued.

The objective of the report :

Preparing a report on violations and violent crimes committed against women in northeastern Syria, especially in times of armed conflict, and documenting these crimes and violations.

References and sources of information:

- The organization relied In preparing the report on the documentation and statistics made by all its branches in the Jazira, Al_Furat , Minbij, Raqqa and Deir Ezzor.
- In addition to the information it received from the woman Protection Office and the General Command of the Internal Security Forces for North and East Syria interviews with victims and their families, eyewitnesses to the aforementioned incidents, media sources and human rights activists in north and east Syria .

First: Introduction:

The phenomenon of violence against women is the worst way to violate human rights in general and women's rights in particular, Women are the basis of life and the violence committed against them has a very long history and is one of the most widespread and persistent human rights violations.

The Universal Declaration for the Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women, issued in 1993 AD, indicated that such violence may be committed by attackers of both sexes, members of the family, the family, or even the state itself.

Governments and organizations around the world are working to combat violence against women through a variety of programs, including a United Nations resolution stipulating that November 25 of each year be an International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, and aims to raise public awareness of this issue.

- a recent statistic of the World Health Organization showed that a third of the total number of women in the world, 30% of those associated with a relationship with a partner, are subjected to sexual or physical violence at the hands of their husbands.

- as for the situation of women in Syria, which has been suffering from a suffocating humanitarian and security crisis for more than a decade, as it is a conflict zone for several forces on the ground, in which women have been a target every time in order to destroy the will of the people and dismantle them by destroying and dispersing the family and thus destroying women psychologically, the constant panic and fear that might expose her and her family to the danger of attack, killing, repeated displacement, forced displacement, trafficking, exploitation, and even exposure to psychological, sexual, and physical violence was enough to break the will of that woman despite her continuous attempts to adapt to reality and rise again, however, the systematic targeting of women as an entity capable of managing society and the family ,defending it was a major obstacle to making a tangible change in all Syrian regions, with different percentages from one region to another , according to the policy followed in each region towards women, the most influential areas that follow violence as a systematic policy against women were in the areas under the control of the Islamic State (ISIS) and the areas of northern Syria that are under the control of the Turkish state and the Syrian National Army and

other armed factions in control of the region where the policy of marginalizing women and freezing their role in managing and building society and considering them as property that can be disposed of according to need and even traded and exploited and considered as a commodity that can be sold and bought under the name of marriage and even buying and selling and exploiting it in prostitution, which has become a popular trade, in addition, the exploitation of women as productive workers for long hours of work, at inappropriate times, with low wages and without any health or insurance guarantees, which is widespread in the entire field of work in all Syrian regions, and in proportions that may differ from one region to another.

Second: Defining violence against women:

We can define violence against women as violent behavior that is based on intolerance to sex, as it is practiced against women and causes psychological, physical and sexual harm to them.

depriving women of their rights, controlling them, and threatening them in any way is considered a practice of violence, it impedes her freedom and constitutes an obstacle standing in the way of obtaining her legitimate and self-evident rights, in addition, its negative effects are not limited to women only, but are reflected negatively on society as a whole, starting with the family violence against women is a general phenomenon that has nothing to do with a specific society or culture and is not linked to a particular social class.

Forms of violence against women:

- 1- **Sexual violence:** by attempting to attack a woman's body and attempting to touch her, it is called / rape / and it is common, especially in times of armed conflicts, as it is used as a systematic means of war and breaking the will of the people.
- 2- **Physical violence:** it is the most obvious form and includes any use of physical force against women (such as kicking, slapping, and beating with tools that cause harm to the body), it is also prevalent in areas of armed conflict, especially in places of detention and inside shelters, camps, and families suffering from persistent family problems.

- 3- **Psychological violence:** this violence is related to the previous one, a woman who is subjected to physical violence will leave every blow or punch a great psychological impact on her, and what happens will affect all aspects of her life and her personality, reducing her capabilities, weakening her self-confidence, and causing her depression, Fear and anxiety, in addition to the impact it will leave on the level of her self-esteem, and her inability to control the things around her, which is a method used to break women and impose control over them.
- 4- **Verbal violence:** just as physical violence affects a woman's psyche, verbal violence has a clear and major impact on her mental health, examples of this type of violence include (shouting at her in public places and using phrases and words that belittle her and demean her in front of people).
- 5- **Economic violence:** the reason for this violence is due to the woman's inability to obtain money, and because of her financial dependence on her husband, she is unable as a result to take any financial decision, not even to express her opinion regarding financial matters, given that the man is The one who collects it, or in the event that the breadwinner loses it and bears the burdens of managing financial matters for herself and her family, which forces her to bear double burdens in managing family affairs and securing her financial requirements, which exposes her to exploitation and imposes great psychological burdens and pressures on her and pushes her to accept an offer that violates her rights and makes her accept works that women are not used to doing and may not be commensurate with her values or even her abilities .
- 6- **Social Violence:** any harmful act that targets individuals or groups on the basis of sex, such as gender-based violence, domestic violence, human trafficking, underage and early marriage, and kidnapping.
- 7- **Sexual violence in armed conflict:** what is meant by wartime (rape, kidnapping, recruitment, forced marriage, sexual exploitation, trade organs).

Causes of violence against women:

- **Social reasons:** the basic problem lies in the structure of society and a set of beliefs and traditions agreed upon by the majority of its members. Masculine authority, men's preference over women, and men's right to control women's

behavior and choose violence against them as a means of resolving disputes are all among the prevailing standards in many societies.

- Accordingly, social norms have a clear role in promoting violence against women and transforming it into a public behavior that has no shame, but what is really sad is that the effect of these habits does not depend on the minds of men only, but rather goes beyond it to reach the minds of women, especially wives, who have come to believe that being subjected to beatings, physical punishment, and verbal abuse is normal, and even see it as a man's right over her, and she must accept it as a means of education and dealing, she practices it in turn and imposes it on her family, convinced that it is a successful means to achieve the educational goal.
- To this day, women seek to remove oppression and injustice from herself, and struggle and struggle to get rid of the tyrannical male mentality, but with the existence of conflicts and wars, they are the most affected by violence, tragedies and violations, in addition to difficult conditions and military attacks due to the suffering of homelessness, displacement and poverty.
- **Political reasons:** the state is the first and last responsible for the presence of cases of violence in abundance in our societies because of the state's lack of seriousness in dealing with a serious and major issue such as the issue of violence against women, it does not issue deterrent laws and does not set strict penalties for those who do this act, and in the event that such laws exist We do not find an effective application for it.
- The state does not take a clear position against this violence through its laws and practices appear to be tolerant and justified for what is happening.
- **Economic reasons:** the material imbalance faced by the individual or the family or the economic inflation that is reflected in the standard of living of each individual or the group and the difficulty of obtaining money that provides at least food makes the man violent and forces the woman to accept many strict working conditions that are unfair to her and which amount to a violation of her rights the basic .
- **Psychological reasons:** the psychological reasons are mainly due to social upbringing since childhood. Many studies confirm that most violent criminals were subjected to poor upbringing, severe physical punishment, lack of attention and lack of care during their childhood, the foundations of violent

upbringing emerge and generate violence in him, as it makes him a victim, thus forming a weak personality for him and not confident, violence breeds violence, as psychologists say (violence is the production of anger that occurs due to despair, frustration, and disappointment that a person encounters in his life).

- **Personal reasons** : many women are forced to remain silent about the violence practiced against them, primarily out of fear of the man, while their silence is primarily for reasons directly related to the aforementioned reasons, such as the lack of a social characteristic for her and lack of acceptance or support for her, whether from the family itself or even from society. and the ruling authority.

- **Effects of violence against women:**

- **Health effects:** women suffer from headaches, neurological diseases, or digestive disorders as a result of being subjected to violence, in addition to the injuries they may suffer, such as burns, wounds, and fractures, which may cause deformities at times.
- **Psychological effects:** such as depression, sleep problems, difficulties in accepting food, and in severe cases, women may commit suicide to end their torment.
- **Social implications:** because of the violence that women are exposed to, they may choose isolation that distances them from activities and participation in them, and makes them unable to work, thus losing their joy in achieving financial independence.

- **Third: The reality of women in the armed conflict, especially in light of the presence of terrorist organizations that directly targeted women:**

- Syrian women have suffered during the experience of the Syrian armed conflict, which has been going on for a decade, from gross human rights violations , they were subjected to the worst types of violations, including killing, injury, torture, arbitrary arrest, enforced disappearance, direct targeting, and great psychological pressure as a result of the violence against them and their families, and they are still suffering from the effects of this systematic violence practiced against them before, during, and after escaping from combat zones.

- Not to mention the terrible experience of displacement, loss of security and stability, where they were subjected to gender-based discrimination, sexual violence, forced and early marriage, forced pregnancy, forced abortion, trafficking, torture and sexual slavery, but despite all that, women had a role in enduring these conditions and struggling for survival despite what they suffered as a result of discrimination against them because of their gender, especially in areas where extremist religious ideology spreads, imposing a harsh life and great restrictions on women and their lives, this is what we witnessed in Northern Syria, especially in the areas under the control of the Turkish army and the armed Syrian opposition factions, and the areas in which cells of the Islamic State organization known as (ISIS) are active, where the woman was a victim of ideology and extremism, and the violation of her right increased from kidnapping, killing and sexual slavery, and the Yazidi women and what they suffered from because of the aforementioned practices of the organization are still the biggest evidence of the systematic policy followed against women, which paid a heavy price for a conflict that they had no role in its outbreak. The results of which are still present to this day, despite the efforts that have been made to combat this thought and its effects, here we mention the efforts of the International Coalition and the Syrian Democratic Forces in fighting this organization, where /144/ Yazidi women were liberated inside the Syrian territories during the year 2019, according to statistics reported by the Yazidi House in Qamishli, The liberation of /7/ Yazidi women was documented during the year 2020, the liberation of two Yazidi women was documented during 2021, the liberation of /3/ Yazidi women was documented during the year 2022.
- We mention the four cases of Yazidi women who were liberated:
- On 14/1/2022 the Syrian Democratic Forces liberated a Yazidi girl 19_years old who had kidnapped the Islamic state (ISIS).
- On 26/8/2022 the Syrian Democratic Forces in cooperation with the women's protection Units, liberated a Yazidi girl 24-years old who had kidnapped by the (ISIS).
- On 1/10/2022 the Syrian Democratic Forces liberated a Yazidi girl 24_years old who had kidnapped the Islamic state (ISIS).
- The following is a cultural appendix written by the writer Joan Zaki Selo, during which he tells the story of the girls mentioned above under the title Under the Line of Oppression, in which he tells the suffering of the Yazidi girls liberated from

the organization and the horrors they went through during the journey of enslavement until they were liberated and returned to their families.

A night summer anxiety, in which stillness transcended borders, a velvet curtain hung over the entire universe, made blackness a sleeveless dress, only the moon has the power over the night of reappearance, to break the darkness that filled our souls with disgust.

That night, the moon was like a lamp suspended in the dome of the sky, and the stars were dancing around it, but it is a pale moon, with no benefit to be desired, for its rays that used to light our way between the village houses, are now darkening our paths, as if the darkness of souls had absorbed its light, it departed from us into the unknown

The story of my sufferings - I, Wadha Arab Shamo - began at night when I laid out their bed for my young children on the roof of our humble house in the village of (Ker Zerek) next to my bed, and my husband smoked his cigarette, which he rolled, stuck the edges with his saliva, and placed it between his lips, which disappeared behind a black mustache like the night, and he exhaled his aged smoke, at that time, we used to hear the sounds of gunfire here and there, coming from the direction of the city of Shingal close to us, and around it, in the middle of the border mountains of Sinjar, and our lips were before we fell asleep, reciting some prayers that would spread a little reassurance in our souls, while our conversations revolved around the control of The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) attacked some of our neighboring villages, under the pretext of pledging allegiance to their Arab sheikhs, raising the black flags of their state over their homes, and preparing for something we do not know about, and that this Islamic organization sends its men to the Yazidi villages, to tell its people that "they are safe" , and that the Yazidi Kurdish citizens will not be harmed, as long as they pledge allegiance to them.

I opened my eyes after a short nap, I don't know how much it was, feeling heavy hot air pass through us, and stir up adrenaline in our veins. I straightened up from my bed, to find my husband listening to something vague. Moments later, we heard a loud knocking on the door of our rustic house, which has low stone walls, and from the rooftop my husband started exploring with his shaggy head about this strange visitor, and then he quickly backed away, and the shock was visible on him, stuttering and whispering to me: They are ISIS

It is as if I fell from the top of a high mountain, my bones shattered as a result of the fall, my ribs containing my restless heart were smashed, and the faint stars disappeared from the sky. That my husband preceded me before I recklessly put his hand on my mouth, preventing me from screaming, and with his wide eyes he stared at me, pointing to our little ones who were still drowning in a sea of blissful sleep, I understood from him that we had to escape before these strangers caught us, so I quickly woke my children up. And I carried my infant daughter on my chest, while my husband carried our other son, and my two young daughters holding each other's hands, and we headed to our neighbor's house, whose roof is adjacent to the roof of our house, and from there we went down to the back street of the house, and we continued the road in the middle of darkness, covered in darkness and stillness, until we crossed houses. The village, and we were completely outside it, then my infant daughter cried, her voice broke the stillness of the night, and we all mourned over a vague tomorrow.

As soon as the dawn cracked with its birds upon us, we arrived at the village of Wardieh near Şengal. At that time, the morning was in store for us a great surprise of heavy caliber, a surprise that made us flounder in our walk chaotically, as if its feet sank into sticky mud from which there is no escape, and our eyes were looking for a straw. In order to hold on to it for fear of drowning, I looked around the place that had suddenly been filled with bearded men with the barrels of their guns aimed at us, at that time my young children circled around me with panic evident on our features, and our souls overflowed with our eyes with tears and screams, and from here our journey in agony began.

The city of Tal Afar in the district of Mosul, which is close to the Syrian-Iraqi border, was our first destination on this journey of loss. As soon as we got off the buses in front of the city center school, their black flags greeted us with more sorrow, so we began to wail amid sad singing in the voice of our mothers who had lived like this. Circumstances before, so that their songs remind us of the history of a people who suffered from seventy-four massacres that took place against them, and this tragic series continues to show its repeated episodes on the screen of the wondrous time, and tells of events that will happen soon, so everything is clear as the sun.

A small classroom that used to contain students of science, but now it contains all of us with all our tears and fears, and on its green sneakers cracked like our torn souls, the giggles of these criminals were depicted, amid the words of blasphemy that they wrote to us, before we entered the room in preparation for our preparation for the massacre, and in this narrow place I gathered. All the women

and children of my husband's family, and I was with them cuddling my crying little ones, while the men in her corner thought about vague future

Hours passed while we were in that room suffocated by our burning gasps and regrets, sipping from the cup of oppression the bitterness of all life without quenching, feeling thirst eating from our dry throats, and devouring from our lungs the remaining oxygen in our chests, like cacti, until one of their armed elements opened the door on us, and took all the men out of the room, and they left us to weep for them with a disturbed wailing, groans rose from behind the walls, and fragments of them reached us, so we started slapping our faces against our will, and behold, our men entered the room except for one, and their faces were grim from anger and oppression, I run to my husband, he put his hand on my face as if seeing me for the first time, he said:

They told us to declare our Islam so that they let us live in peace, otherwise death is our destiny

I answered him, and I was overwhelmed by the sadness whose features appeared under my black eyes: If their Islam protects our family from death, then so be it, but they will not be able to erase what is in our souls of faith and peace, and our hearts will only bow to our kiss in Shingal, and our faces that will disappear behind their black veils will not stop us from seeing the sun.

They took us out of the rooms by force of arms, and gathered us in the school yard, separating the women from the men, and women dressed in black advanced towards us, teaching us how to pronounce the shahada, as well as my husband, whom I saw sipping some water and wiping some of it on his hands and on his face, as if he was performing ablution, she was catching the falling drops not Only a title for the fall of hope at the bottom of darkness, dead without testimony

On that night, sleep dried us up and he was miles away from us, despite the suffering we suffered, and despite the oppression we experienced, but at least we stayed together, and they did not take my husband away from us, as they did with others, as they separated families, and deliberately killed those who refused their order, and he was My husband's brother was the first victim to die at their hands when he refused to convert to Islam, so they shot him dead in front of his brothers and the men of the village, and his wife was cried for him since that morning

Buses without windows were waiting for us to swallow us in their hollow stomachs, confining our emaciated bodies between their wooden seats, preparing to take us to the village of Kasr al-Mihrab, that village in the Mosul

district that was beautified with blackness like the hearts of its inhabitants, and flags were raised with the name of God written on them without shame, while they practiced in the name of God the worst crimes

I don't know how life will bloom in the midst of death? I don't know how the sun can shine in the dark? And scatter rays of freedom in our souls? And we find that everyone who lived in this peaceful village in the past has turned into a monster with a thousand heads, and that the village is biting between its teeth many of us? Victims of a blind policy, we were its victims who had to receive their armed religion with wide breasts? How can this good land be beautified with the blood of innocent people and children? Yes, they were there waiting for us in front of the municipality center, like many of us who were without belongings, carrying our worries on our shoulders, so what do we need for clothes? As long as our uniform dress is black? And that burqa that covers my face made everything around me featureless, and as soon as we got off the buses, they directed us towards one of its rooms in order to record our names and the number of our family members, at that time my stomach shrank and I felt a mold of snow falling to settle inside my being, as I advanced into that room With my little family, to find the place suffocating with the panting of men who do not know mercy, with malicious smiles on their faces, and lustful looks that join us, and do not differentiate between small and large, one of them extended his hand towards me, to feel my body in front of my husband, so my husband raised his hand on him and wanted to stop him, but he was exposed then A blow from the butt of another man's gun knocked him to the ground, and blood flowed from his face. I threw myself on him screaming while my children were crying, begging them to leave us alone, but do these men have hearts that feel? Here they shouted at us and pointed their weapons at us, and forced us to stand in the corner of the room for long hours, while we saw and heard the horrors that turned heads

They were separating families from one another, and gathering women and girls in private rooms, in a wild desire for their tender bodies, and the looks of lust dripped from their eyes, and volcanoes of lust erupted in their hearts towards them, we heard their cries rising to the sky, so that they were subjected to beatings, wishing to die a thousand times before That their bodies defile the hands of criminals

The sun had set, and we were still in the municipal square, waiting to be deported to a farm near the village of Walt

The sun had set, and we were still in the municipality square, waiting for our deportation to a farm close to the village, which belonged to one of their princes, so that we could work there as slaves in the true sense of the word. The farm was

large and contained several large stores. They took my husband to the buffalo pen. I only saw him one night a week, while my job was as a servant in the house of this prince whose slave-girls and captives were many. Whoever pays more, this palace of his was a market for slavery, trading in the daughters of Şengal as he pleased

Nothing can destroy you from the outside, but your collapse begins when your soul surrenders and raises the flag of submission, then no matter how strong your fortresses are, they will collapse because they did not find anything to rely on

One cold night, when I was cuddling my children in a room next to one of the emir's stores, which was a storehouse for the loot that his men stole from the Yazidi villages and sold as he wanted. They were almost shattered by the wind, steps stripped of fear and covered in the darkness of the night, stepping towards me, to an unknown that would not be more horrible than what it was in, even if it was in the arms of death, and that squeaky wind had hit the trunk of her soul, so it gnawed and gnawed at it, it was staggering barefoot, with dying breaths, And a bloody face that summarizes suffering that did not occur to a human being, and one of her feet swallowed a hole that twisted her ankle and almost broke it. She was screaming in pain, even though there was no place except that he was tattooed with pain. In front of her she calls saying: O peacock king

A small body covered in black, and two hands whose flesh festered under the skin that had been removed from them, it could not discern the contours of the face well from the swelling and bruises that covered it, she is a girl wrapped in black cloak, with a hoarse voice, says help me please save me

Her clothes were stained with mud that fell to make spots under her bare feet. Traces of a fetter had appeared on her ankles, leaving a bloody mark. Worrying questions still engraved the minds of each of them with a blunt pick, as if she had escaped from the clutches of a wild dog or a wolf, and this sticky water laden with mud. I don't know if she fell. That girl is in a pool of water, or has she peed on herself!?

She withdrew from my hands and began to put her two small hands close to her mouth, and to join her arms and thighs together, so she curled up like a cat that had been hit by the winter cold, and with eyes that were almost blurred from the swelling of her eyelids, she looked at the piece of bread in the hand of the little child

I bent down to surround her torso with one arm, while with the other I lifted her off the ground and said to her: Come, I will clean you first, and then I will prepare food for you

She tries to stand with difficulty, then puts her hand around my neck and leans on me to walk with me, then I take her to the bathroom

I turned on the hot water tap, and began stroking her face with my hands, her hair dyed with mud and the blood that had coagulated on her body, and I started removing these dirty rags from her, to reveal the body of a child of no more than fourteen, with dark hair that had been stripped of parts and became empty, and eyebrows whose hair had been removed and those The trembling lips whose wounds dried up, made them look like a thirsty desert

The girl bends down to cover herself with her arms and hands, and a mass of blood pours out onto her thighs. She backs away for a moment, and the blood slips on the floor. I clean her face with a soft towel, so that the girl can feel the blue and purple bruises on her cheeks and the traces of the brutal assault on her whole body

She shed hot tears on her juicy body, which saw the woe and was covered with blood until the pain

I finished cleaning her, put some of my clothes on her, then combed the rest of her hair, most of which was pulled out, leaving parts of her head like wasteland

I, dressed her by a hair covering, and the girl looked beautiful under this disgrace that afflicted her face and body

Her head began to feel heavy with the warmth and the false sense of security that I live in, i wanted to hold her, so she screamed from the pain of her violated body, and fell asleep in her place. I wrapped her in a blue blanket and left her to rest a little

In the morning, while I was at the service of the house and the prince, and my husband was in the barn, this stranger opened her eyes to overhear my voice while I was speaking in my Kurdish language with my daughter, asking her to take care of her little sister. The first night, and I swear by the king's peacock to kill as many of them as I can. Do you know what it means to violate all of you, your dignity and humanity, your body, to become a vessel in which those who raise the Qur'an in their hands spit, and there is no remembrance of it in their hearts, who kneel and embody a body and their souls are impure, saying: I am infidel. Yes, I

disbelieve in them and what they claim, and in every covenant they make, and in every letter they speak, in their reasons for killing and their transgression of honor, and their transgression against others through injustice and oppression. The higher the price, and the younger they are, the more demand they have

We stand in rows with bound hands and feet, and those who are auctioned are herded like beasts with those who bought them, and the rest are left for the elements to play with

A Saudi man bought me, and they sold me as a virgin, he did not know that ISIS did not leave me until after I fainted, I resisted a lot until I lost my strength and surrendered after I lost a lot of blood as a result of the attack, I then learned from the girls who were with me, that I had been dragged Like a sheep, and one of the women poured water on me, and when I woke up she ordered me to wash, and in the early morning they took me to sell in the market, and when the Saudi bought me, he said to me: I will marry you, but leave your religion, and bear witness that there is no god but God. To the house around me and to that room with the clothes covered, and I agreed, but from his first moments with me the man's condition changed, so he wanted to practice abnormal actions with me, I scratched his face and pushed him away, so he hit his head against the wall, so he only called out to his wives, so they tied me up after they beat me, and tied my hands and feet and they left me for him and they went...

Days pass that I do not know how many, and he does not untie me except so that I go to relieve myself or his women take me to wash me before he comes

Three months passed, he wanted me to bear a child for him, and when he despaired of me, he sold me in the market again, to return to hell, but I was no longer the one they uprooted from the branches of innocence

My soul was boiling like a cauldron and my eyes were monitoring everything. I didn't stay long because my body was sold to someone for a cheap price. Days passed and one night, when he was hosted by a man who claims to be my husband - three members of the "ISIS" organization. I offered them a drink of cloudy tea in my anger. Before that, I had stolen some narcotic pills from his pocket, which he used to drug me, just as, you know, one day I woke up From my sleep, and my clothes and organs were torn so that I was not able to move, on this day I decided to kill him, after I woke up lying in the corner of the room and smelled a pungent smell on my body and clothes, I did not believe that he had done it, but this is how they spit in the plate that they eat in it, he said to me with a laugh: You are nothing but a vessel for filth

I screamed and cried like a maniac, so he just brought a bucket full of water and poured it over me

At that time I swore not to bear his filth again, I had taken the tablets from his pocket and crushed them, and dissolved them in the tea drink until they fell into a deep sleep, they did not wake up to my kicking them to make sure they fell asleep

I took out my anger on them, tearing their faces with my nails, in retaliation for every girl who had desecrated her virginity and violated the law of life in her And while I muffled my cries, lest anyone should know what I was doing, I had thrust my razor into it and slashed the veins of their wrists so that they would bleed to the last drop of their blood while they slept

I walked under the cover of night after passing over their bodies until I arrived here after a journey full of terror, fear and violence

The girl stopped at these words, and we cried together. I hugged her and told her that she would be like my sister, and that I would protect her no matter what happens. All she has to do is stay in the room and never go out, all his men, so no one can hurt you

Six months passed while we were still in the ill-fated farm until what we feared happened. The battles between the Iraqi army and ISIS elements intensified until the Emir decided to deport us all to Tal Afar, in order to preserve his life and his property, and of course we were among them

We went back to Tal Afar to bid farewell to my husband at the school gate, which turned into a detention center, to take him away from me, and I never saw him again, and also that Yazidi girl who also disappeared among the crowds of captives. Our day was like a nightmare that did not end yet

Twenty days was the time I spent in Mosul, in order to know at that time that my husband was killed at the hands of criminals, to weep, and to slap my face; In a miserable attempt to escape from the hell of days, amidst the takbeers that I used to hear from time to time, then I felt disgusted with people who did not deserve the status of humanity, after that they took me and my children to the Al-Khadra neighborhood to live there with a large number of captives and families who lost their breadwinners and men, we are united by sadness and tears, and the pain increased us And our restless guest, desperate obsessions assail us to say at every moment: When will we die?

Our mornings were very gloomy, so that the sun was turning away from us, so that we would not catch a glimpse of sadness through its sick rays, so that we would wake up to the sound of ISIS women dressed in black, armed with rifles, and they had strapped explosive belts around their waists to sow fear in our hearts, while they were shouting at us, preparing to take us. To the Mosul market for slave labor, to be sold to the highest bidder

They made me stand in lines with many of the miserable girls and women of my people, and an ugly-looking person walked towards us, pointing to his men towards me, to take me with a number of girls to a bus that took us to the Syrian city of Raqqa, the city that sits on the Euphrates River with its trees and palaces on which black flags hung, and we arrived Then to one of her walled palaces, but it was without furniture, only empty rooms filled with captives like me, more than five hundred women and children, we were like paintings painted with pain, colored with black pain, our eyes dripping with sadness mixed with nostalgia for those who left without farewell, to live together for a whole month in this palace Which desert storms manipulate from every direction, we feed on our pain mixed with our tears and groans

On my right side was sleeping a girl named Sawsan, who seemed to be constantly tired and exhausted, and a black halo surrounded her eyes from grief. She was talking nonstop about her family. She told me her story while crying and talking, so that her speech would be wet with tears. There were no secrets between us. She was hoping that I would see None of her family, until I tell them about it. She told me: her name is Sawsan Hassan Haidar, and she is twenty years old, and from the city of Sinjar. When armed elements of ISIS entered the city on the third of August of the year two thousand and fourteen, she was kidnapped with her mother, Sajida, her uncle's wife, her sisters, and many girls and children, and they were taken to The town of Tal Afar and they were detained in the town's school, after the men were separated from the women, including her father, brother and three uncles, so they had no news of her permanently

She took a deep breath and continued after a pause: The girls were separated from each other, so they moved her to the Iraqi city of Anbar, and she stayed there for a year, and then she moved to the city of Al-Hit in the Bakr neighborhood, and after less than a month, they moved her to the town of Abu Assaf, and as the army approached Al-Iraqi is one of the places where ISIS members are located. She moved with them to Mosul and from there to Raqqa, and here she is waiting for someone to buy her as a captive and marry her with one takbeer

The first person to buy it the next day was a man named Abu Muhammad al-Iraqi. The first person to buy it the next day was a man named Abu Muhammad al-Iraqi, who was thirty-five years old. Sawsan traveled with Abu Muhammad, this jihadi, and there was no news of her from me.

To my left was a woman named Naam Hassan, who raved every hour in the name of her three children, Jamal, Jian, and as soon as she mentioned the name of her daughter Jani, she wept bitterly, lamenting her luck and that of her children in this tragedy and massacre, as if she was on a date with one of the previous firmans he was subjected to. Her Yazidi people, and after the volcano of her heart calmed down from the eruption, she told me about them. She said that she is from the village of Solakh in the Sinjar region, and her family, consisting of her husband, Ziad, and her children, Jamal, born in 2005, Jian, born in 2013, and Jani, born in 2009, were kidnapped.

It was an inauspicious day, that day when they transported them all in a big truck to Mosul, and from there to Kalasa Hall, and they remained there for twenty days, and then they transported them to Syria, to the city of Tal Rifaat near Aleppo, and there she was separated from her children, as she does not know anything about them, then they brought it to Raqqa.

She was waiting for relief, hoping to meet her three children. She kept crying day and night until we woke up and did not find her. She was married off to a man named Abu Muqatil, who is no less than fifty years old, of Indian origin. He promised her that he would free her neck if she learned to pray, fast and read the Qur'an.

Naam disappeared as she appeared one night, so we no longer saw her, and we lost news of her, and the story of her tragedy remained part of the stories of the many tragedies of Yazidis, victims of Islamic masculine greed.

Naam's words remained in my memory for many days, until a new batch of captives arrived, coming from the direction of Tal Rifaat, and as soon as I knew that the captives had come from those distant lands, I started asking about a girl named Jani, his son Naam, and a woman between thirty and forty years old told me. Her age, that she heard this name, (Jani), a seven-year-old girl, so I nodded my head to her, she also told me that she had an injury to her head as a result of the glass falling on her head, so I agreed with her opinion, confirming from me the words of her sad mother, and I am happy to hear her news. Then the lady told me about the life of Jani. After she was separated from her mother and brothers in Tal Rifaat, they married her to a man for five days, who was killed in an air

strike on the Syrian city of Al-Bab, after which she moved to live under the care of another man named Abu Al-Bara, who fled to Turkey. Only ten days after her marriage to him, and then they married her to a person named Abu Al-Hamam, and she went with him to Al-Mayadeen, who was also killed there, and then she returned with a man named Abu Al-Sarab to eastern Aleppo, and in that area, Abu Al-Sarab divorced her and sent her to Al-Baghouz, so she was cut off Jani news about that forty-year-old lady

How I wished to see Naam, so he told her about her daughter Jani, but how is the way? The wound is still open

For a long time we lived watching the sun fading with our souls towards sunset, behind a land without features, until one day we woke up to the sound of gray buses, with dust rising above them, as if they had emerged from an ancient battle, shattered and destroyed, and their worn-out wheels, due to the weight of our worries, swaying. On those asphalt roads with great difficulty, they brought us to the Syrian city of Al-Mayadeen, so the governor of the city received us with a very humiliating welcome. Like human vampires, dripping from their tainted lips is the blood of our innocent daughters

At that time, in the midst of my forgetfulness, among the crowds of princes, a person named Abu Ubaidah al-Masri found me, so he bought me with all my children, pains, and worries, and he took us to his magnificent house, so that his wife would receive us with beatings and insults that the forehead of humanity would suffer. Torture was the common feature that brought these two spouses together. With us, after the husband enjoys my body in a small room, he leaves me to his wife, who beats me with a long bamboo stick, to curse me with the dirtiest words, while my parents in the other room cry so hard, until I lose consciousness completely, and fall like the sky falling on the ground of pain

Tufts of sunbeams escaped from under my daughter's veil, while she was helping me in the kitchen of that palace, holding a wet mop in her hand. I looked at her lamenting her childhood, which was lost in the folds of this bitter time, leaving her without a future. At that time, I felt something fishy that might happen if I did not return those fragments to their place under the veil, but the Prince's hand preceded me to her to remove her veil from her, so he stroked her with his hand, and his eyes sparkled with mad lust. As if he was looking for a beauty hidden behind the clothes, then I ran towards them, pulling them from under his unclean fingers, but he looked at me with his voracious eyes, and the words flew from his lips, threatening me not to approach them, and he said:

These grapes have ripened and it is time to harvest and marry them. He was like a farmer who had an eye for insight, knowing when his fruit would bear fruit, and when to pick it

I fell at his feet and kissed them, begging him to leave her, as she was still young and did not know anything about marriage matters. I told him that she was like sour grapes, and that no one would be able to devour it or enjoy its taste

But he kicked me in the face so that I fell to the ground and the blood flowed from my nose, to mix with my tears, and I returned again to his hands, kissing her in hope and pleading, but he was like someone who had found a great treasure, and he would not allow anyone to take it from him, at that time he took my nine-year-old daughter away from me, and she was This is the last time I see my daughter, she was sold and married as a slave

The days passed, bitter after me, like a chariot with iron wheels, tearing my soul before my body under its rusty wheels, making it covered with dirt and gravel, all I think about is the fate of her other sister, will she be the same as her sister when she turns nine months later, and so I stayed every night trying to sleep But he never visited me until I forgot him, and comfort and contentment became something out of reach, so I had resolved to cut my daughter's hair with my own hands, and not allow the ISIS prince and his lonely wife to see her with her long hair, and one night while she was sleeping in my lap like an angel, I extended my hand to Barber scissors, and I cut that blond hair, like someone who harvests ears of wheat with his hands while laughing, but I was crying with dry eyes, since the tears since the departure of my eldest daughter no longer existed, and their sources dried up from my thirsty soul

But caution does not protect against fate. One rainy morning, while I was busy cleaning the house, and my daughter was taking care of her younger brothers, and preventing them from leaving the room, the prince's wife called me to spend something for her, and because I was busy, I sent my daughter to her to help her, after which the lady came out to call me She says:

How long have you hidden such a jewel in your room, and prevented my husband from making use of it?

Is it permissible? And you live in our house? You are only a slave girl, and your daughters belong to us, so we can do with them whatever we want

I slapped my face and began to lament the fate of my daughter, who will meet the fate of her sister, who was a year ahead of her. Here, too, I could not control myself, I cried a lot, and bitterly, I begged the lady to excuse my daughter from marriage, as she is still young and does not know anything about marriage matters, but despite my begging and pleading She did not calm down, until I informed the Emir of my order, so he punished me severely, and took my daughter from me who was clinging to the lapels of my dirty dress, while I was powerless, and I said goodbye to her without tears this time, because I am dead, and the dead do not cry...

Two bitter years like sterility, even more bitter, I felt that the sky had poured its misery on me, and my body was mired in the mud of a quagmire of despair and misery, my husband was killed, and my two young daughters were sold and married off, and I am among all these tragedies like a wanderer, walking in a deep, dark valley with no way out, surrounded I have mountains of worries, and I wonder when the time for sunrise will come

I don't know if I am a maid, a slave girl, or a wife? Um.. a bereaved mother who lost all her hopes with the loss of her family before her eyes, here I am a body without a soul, I walk around the ruined house, and I move between its many rooms, as if I am looking for the shadow of my two daughters who were snatched from me by fate, but I do not find them in the hands of the prince and his unjust wife, so I did not. The prince trusts my mental abilities, as if I were a bit crazy, delirious and unconscious. Then, after the third year of the catastrophe had passed, he decided to sell me to a Saudi man who bought me for a cheap price, because I was brainless, but he left my other daughter with him, who was also eight years old, to sell her in the meantime. After that, I packed my bag and sat in the back seat of my new husband's car, who had bought me with my two other children, and walked us to his house, while my daughter waved her hands at me with teary eyes, amidst the rubble of our shattered souls

As soon as I entered my husband's house, who with one takbir became his property, he threw me into the bedroom, and threw my body on his bed enjoying me, thinking that I felt all his caresses for me, and he did not know that those so-called female feelings and sensations had escaped from me without return, and that I I am no longer a beautiful lady, whose beauty has become a curse on her, but a hollow tree trunk, which the wind blows at will, dropping my leaves, breaking my branches, and undermining my structure

He straightened up from my body while panting, so that I would get up after him and wash myself from life, and then return to my miserable life and my hungry children, so I would prepare food for them that was devoid of spices. Only the salt that flows from my eyes is sufficient to salt all the foods in the world, and so the days passed on me until a fourth year passed. Then he set me free and left me alone, walking through the streets of Raqqa without a destination, until my feet got tired from walking. I leaned my back on the wall of a mud house, and knocked on its door. An old woman and her husband welcomed me, and I entered her house without anyone stopping me

I was completely surrendering to my fate, eating some bites of the food of that virtuous lady, who allocated a room for us to contain all of our pains, leaving us the freedom to go out and move, thanks to the freedom deed that my Saudi husband granted me, but I chose to stay with her until spring, I was At the time, in the village of Al-Saafah, and this old woman and her husband were seeking to obtain civil identity cards, as I am a citizen of the Khilafah state, so after several months I got a new identity proving that I and my two children are free citizens of Raqqa, all so that I can cross to Turkey by passing through the city Syrian Idlib

On that road that connects the western countryside of Raqqa with the city of Idlib, I met a girl named Rose Amin Barakat, who was with me on that trip, I known that she was Yazidi , and she was trying to escape to Turkey, a small room in Raqqa gathered us

While we were waiting for the dawn to continue our way through the dirt roads connecting the villages, armed clashes took place, we do not know between who and whom, which led to a delay in our travel, so we slept several nights in that country house that brings us together, then the fountains of memories exploded, and her words flowed on our lips, As if we were returning the days to their former course, so our conversations mixed with our tears, and after I finished my speech, Rose removed the curtain from the window of her sorrows and began to speak:

I was eleven years old when the elements of the Islamic Caliphate state stormed my village, Hardan, on the third of August 2014, so we had to flee with the villagers and climb the mountains, because the mountains are our last refuge, as we have been accustomed to since time immemorial, the mountains that know us and preserve our names, customs, and tragedies. They arrested us among the rocks, they surrounded us from all sides, then they isolated the women from the men and transported us in their car to Mosul, after days of difficult waiting, the

number of female captives increased to more than three hundred Yazidis, so that the princes of ISIS would come and choose the girls and sort them according to the percentage of their beauty. And selling them as their dirty war captives, how I tremble whenever these days are hard on my mind, so I get sick, their eyes were on fire when they first saw us, their saliva was running down our tender bodies.. Oh how I hate them

I was transferred with the rest to the town of Badoush, and my 12-year-old sister Delvin was with me, while they took my other sister Liberas, 15-years-old, to Tal Afar, so I could not talk to her, even though we were together in Tal Afar Hospital, as ISIS members separated the families from each other, and after We lived there for three days in anxiety and fear. They took us to the village of Kocho, and I found that the men and youth of our village were also detained in Kocho, but they did not allow us to approach them. After a month of detention, torture and threats, three young men fled from the village, which angered the ISIS elements. On us, and they tortured everyone and separated the families again, and then they deported us girls to Raqqa, so my family and the rest were cut off from me, especially Delvin. A number of girls mutilated themselves or disguised themselves so as not to be taken. As for the men of my village, including my family, news circulated about them that ISIS had killed them and that their blood had colored the walls of mosques with the color of blood. There I stayed with my mother, who defended me when they came to take me to their prince to marry me with a big takbeer on my head, and when my mother prevented them from approaching me, they beat her until her head was broken, and blood flowed and mixed with our screams and tears, then a man named Nabil al-Iraqi, 35 years old, came and took my sister Libras. Meanwhile, Izz al-Din, who is called Abi Saleh, who is 45 years old, came to take me to his house and promised me that he would free me if I learned to pray, fast, and read the Qur'an, and I became a true Muslim. For a period of five months, after that they sent me to the Cubs of the Caliphate School, and I saw my younger brothers there, and after I completed the course and learned to read the Qur'an, I was released, and that was on the night of Eid al-Adha, to return to Raqqa.

I arrived there with a torn heart and burning groans for my family. I was forced to live in the hostels designated to house the women of ISIS members. I lived there countless days of pain and grief, and what added to my misery is that one of the princes told me that I had to marry again, otherwise they would force me. And they take me back to captivity, and I will not see my brother Mahmoud, whom I found in the center of the caliphate's cubs, so I was forced to accept, and I married a man of Lebanese origin, no more than twenty years old, and he was

called Abu Moaz, after which he searched for my sisters in the slave market, so he met the one called Abu Huda. Where Abu Huda was married to that girl, Huda, who was with me, so we visited her until we found that she had more than thirty captive girls, so that the house would be a center for offering captives for sale, and the price of one of them ranged about nine thousand dollars, and among the captives I found my sister Delphine, in moments. The last one came from a bargain to sell her, and I did not finish embracing her until her new husband took her away from me and took her to Tal Afar. I returned to my house collapsed from tears and sadness, only to learn a few days later that her Iraqi husband had divorced her and sold her to a German man, and I found my younger sister, Amira, who was hiding in a house. Abu Huda, and Abu sold it. Hoda to an Egyptian man later. With the advance of the Syrian Democratic Forces, my husband moved us to Deir ez-Zor, and it was fortunate for me that I met the rest of my family there, and then we moved to Al-Baghouz, to escape the detention that ISIS elements were carrying out towards the Yazidis, and making them human shields in front of the advance of the Syrian Democratic Forces. So my husband decided that we should go to Idlib in order to flee to Turkey, and here I am alone, without support, because my husband was killed in the recent clashes that took place while we were on the road. Here, as we were destined to walk together, lonely I have no one to take care of me.

In the morning we woke up to news of the progress of the clashes from the village in which we stayed for several nights, we do not know between who and whom, but it indicates that the end is approaching, the fire approached us more and more, each of us carried his belongings, I held my two children's hands, and my luggage on my back, while Rose came out without twisting. On something, it disappeared among the rising smoke and dust.

My compass got lost in that remote spot on history and geography, our steps got lost in that loud dawn, my feet unintentionally took me towards military forces with yellow flags like the rays of the sun, I did not know them, or I had seen them before, except that I heard that they roam the regions and fight ISIS, and this. The forces liberated the village I was in for two nights, and liberated us with them from the yoke of this oppressive Islamic state, and they took us back to the city of Qamishlo in northern Syria.

Oh, if Rose had been with us, or if she had not disappeared or fled, she too would have been liberated and returned to her family, but fate has expenses that our minds cannot comprehend until after the prophecy is fulfilled, and here I am, and after a few days I will return to Şengal, my city and the home of my family, the days I went. I count them in hours, minutes and seconds, my eyes do not leave

the sky, and my lips pray with all the Yazidi prayers to give me some safety, I embrace the picture of my daughters whom I no longer know anything about, and the features of my late husband still appear in front of me to say to me every morning: I have finally congratulated my soul in its distant resting place. You have returned to your home, so plant the seeds of hope in the courtyard of your house, so that the flowers of freedom will sprout again, as the time for your meeting with your daughters is near...

In Şengal, my city returning from death, I saw Naam, that woman who was raving about the names of her children and sleeping on my right side in that gloomy palace. The bus drove past the city gate, the bus that took me hundreds of kilometers and crossed the borders, a thousand women rushed towards me eagerly, tears and questions sparkled in their eyes. He allows us to cross his threshold, without inhaling the fragrance of his memories

Naam was able to escape from her husband, who is affiliated with ISIS, after she lived with him for two months, and he was called Abu Hamza Al-Jazrawi, the forty-year-old who never tire of beating and rebuking her, so she told me later, after that, on a dark night, she managed to escape through a smuggler, I paid him From the money she stole from Al-Jazrawi's pocket, and returned to Şengal in 2015, to Kabarto camp

My embrace of Naam lasted only for a few moments until I started talking about Jani, as I am a mother and I know the mother's anguish for her daughters. I told her how I met a woman coming from the direction of Tal Rifaat, the area that witnessed Jani's separation from her mother. Weeping, I let her empty some of her misery and wash away her grief with tears, then I told her what happened to her daughter, and the latest information in my possession, since her first marriage, passing through her husbands who were killed in raids and clashes, until there was no news of her, when they transferred her to Al-Baghouz

The days are carried with tragedies, but they will give birth to joy and happiness, when the liberation takes place, as Jani's mother was not aware of all the matters and events that took place with Jani. After she moved to Al-Baghouz, she became in the custody of the caliphate's cubs, due to her young age, and because she was wounded in the head, and no one tortured her. She was not punished, but resided in the schools of the caliphate's cubs, and during the campaign to liberate Al-Baghouz in 2019, she lived in Al-Hol camp without anyone knowing about her. She did not dare to confess to anyone that she was Yazidi, for fear of being killed by ISIS women, and one day a Syrian girl named Aisha, who was living with her in her tent, was arrested, because she was one of those who recruited children to fight the Syrian Democratic Forces. Aisha admitted that she Yazidi girls, including

Jani, were trained, then Jani and her counterparts were liberated by force, to sleep the first night of her life without fear in the Yazidi house designated for liberated women coming from al-Hol camp, and one day she would return to her mother, her family, and her village

As for Sawsan, who married Abu Muhammad al-Iraqi, she received nothing but insults and suffering from him. She moved with him between many regions, cities and villages, starting from Raqqa, in which she lived for eight months, passing to the town of Khasham, then returning to Raqqa again, and then moving to Al-Mayadeen, to Deir Ezzor, then Al-Asharah, Abu Kamal, and then Al-Sha`fa, due to the intensity of the bombing that those cities were subjected to in the campaigns to liberate the region from ISIS, which were carried out by the Syrian Democratic Forces, until Abu Muhammad was killed in Al-Sha`fa, while it was being destroyed. Her captivity was in Al-Baghrouz, but she could not reveal herself as a Yazidi, because of intimidation and death threats, if she left her tent or told the Syrian Democratic Forces her story, so she lived in Al-Hol camp as a Moroccan woman, and on 8/26/2022 she applied to give Her data, then she told them that she is a Yazidi, in that security campaign that was called the Humanity and Security Campaign, and she is waiting to return to Şengal and meet her family and uncles again, and she dreams of completing her studies and succeeding and excelling as well

Dust and smoke covered Rose's escape from the scene of the clashes that took place between the SDF forces and ISIS elements in western Raqqa, at that time Rose was able to escape and take refuge in Idlib, in an attempt to enter Turkish territory, but the organization returned her to Tal Abyad, and from there to Deir Ezzor, at that time The SDF managed to liberate her from ISIS, so she told them her story and she was liberated on 1/9/2022

The sun rises every day and sets in the hearts of those mothers who await the return of those who stayed there. Families suffer, the return of those whose memory has disappeared. Perhaps the days will show that fate has new expenses for life, and the buds of joy will soon bloom, if a captive returns to the bosom of her mother or her family, as Şengal um Raoum, do not know despair or sadness

This is not the end, the end of the crisis, but it is the beginning of the return of joy to Şengal, because Şengal deserves to be happy to meet her sons and daughters one day...

- including Al-Hol camp and Roj camp, and cases of targeting women are active in the aforementioned places
- We mention among them:
- On 7/15/2022, a murder was committed against a old girl 22-year ,a female reporter in the Women's Committee, who was slaughtered by members of the organization, and her body was found in a house near the town of Muhaimida in Deir Ezzor.
- also The killings that took place in Al-Hol camp were mentioned in the section on the reality of women in the camps.
- **Fourth: The reality of women in the regions of north and east Syria:**
- The disastrous crisis that Syria has been exposed to for nearly a decade has affected all segments of society without exception, and has affected all of them in dire ways, and the Syrian woman, who before this crisis was suffering from double suffering ,Part of it is related to the general suffering of all citizens in a country ruled by a tyrannical authority ,the other part is related to male genes that are protected by both religious beliefs and customary traditions that impede the development and progress of society as a whole, as for the suffering of the Syrian woman in particular, it falls under the violence it is exposed to during the war in Syria and it keeps spiraling and seeming to have no end, it falls within the framework of violence against women and acts of violence carried out by individuals, states or criminal organizations, and in these often deteriorating conditions, women suffered from harsh and very difficult conditions of displacement, homelessness, poverty, deteriorating housing conditions, poor health care, severe austerity, and the like ,women, whether they are able to work or not, find themselves in these conditions very miserable and vulnerable to economic or sexual exploitation ,the phenomenon of violence has grown more because of the security chaos and the deterioration of the economy ,all these reasons contributed to violence against women, which often led to suicide or to her killing by her family under the pretext of honor .
- The following is a statistic from the Interior Authority in northern and eastern Syria about crimes and violations committed in the regions of northern and eastern Syria, which are administered by the Democratic Autonomous Administration in northern and eastern Syria:

- Statistics of crimes related to women:

Suicide	Kidnapping	Killing	Rape
43	15	79	28

- Statistics of crimes related to children:

Suicide	Kidnapping	Killing	Rape
1	28	16	8

- We mention here some cases of murder, suicide, rape and kidnapping, according to the cases documented by the organization, including:
- On 28/2/2022, a woman 35-year-old committed suicide, in mysterious circumstances, in her home in the city of Qamishli .
- On 10/1/2022,a Yazidi girl 19-year-old was kidnapped with her family by ISIS
- On 30/3/2022, a woman committed suicide in the village of Karkdal in Derik district, without knowing the reasons.
- On 1/4/2022, unknown persons killed a woman and her daughter in Al-Arisha district with a sharp tool (cleaver).
- On 3/4/2022, two girls aged 14-16 years were kidnapped by two people because they refused to marry them.
- On 4/4/2022, a woman 57-year-old was murdered stabbed with a knife and Rob her house.
- On 11/4/2022 a pregnant woman 20-year-old in Al-Jawadiya area was killed by her husband.

- On 2/5/2022, information was received from the Internal Security Forces Center in Al-Tirpsibiyeh that there is a woman in the Kurdish Red Crescent Center she was assaulted and suffocated.
- On 11/5/2022, a woman was killed by a stray gunshot to the head during a quarrel that took place between her brothers over the inheritance in Merkada of the city of Hasakah.
- On 16/5/2022, the body of an unidentified woman, whose face was burnt, was found with four bullets, in the chest and neck area in Wadi Al-Dawsa, within the village of Tal Odeh, in the southern countryside of Qamishli.
- On 19/5/2022, a girl 25-year-old was killed by her husband, who was stabbed to the neck with a knife in Trebispi.
- On 19/5/2022, the body of a girl 24-year-old was found under the old bridge in the Euphrates River in Raqqa.
- On 24/5/2022, a 17-year-old girl was killed Stabbed with a sharp tool on her chest from the left side in the city of Hasakah.
- On 29/5/2022, a 20-year-old female citizen was killed by her brother, out of honor, in the city of Raqqa.
- On 1/6/2022, an unidentified body was found on the road to the villages of Arour Al-Ghamr and Shero, which are located in the south of Ma'badah district.
- On 6/6/2022, a young woman from the village of Elim, in the western countryside of Kobani, committed suicide.
- On 14/6/2022, a woman 75-year-old committed suicide by hanging, she suffering from a mental illness.
- On 15/6/2022, a girl was stabbed several times by her brother, who used drugs, when she refused to give her an amount of money in the city of Hasakah.
- On 15/6/2022, a woman was killed by her brother due to a family dispute.

- On 18/6/2022, a girl 19-year-old committed suicide in the city of Derik by eating a large amount of pills.
- On 19/6/2022, a woman 25-year-old committed suicide with a gunshot to the head in the village of Hemo in the city of Qamishli.
- On 21/6/2022, reported about a woman ,She died in her home in the western neighborhood of Qamishli.
- On 22/6/2022 a woman imposed to shot in the head in Al-Hol camp.
- On 27/6/2022, a girl 20-year-old committed suicide in Amuda by eating an amount of pills.
- On 27/6/2022, a girl 18-year –old committed suicide due to family situation.
- On 12/9/2022 a woman injured due to a motorcycle explosion in Washo kani camp, northwest of Al-Hasakah.
- On 17/10/2022, a girl 17-year-old committed suicide in Marsho quarter.
- On 17/10/2022 attempted killing of a woman 30-year-old, by her husband with firing 7 gunshots and she is still alive in Tal Tamr district.

Fifth : reality of women in camps:

Women in the camps suffer from many psychological pressures, including hardships and tragedies, due to leaving their homes and possessions, and enduring the hardships of displacement and the cruelty of displacement, in addition to the loss of a breadwinner, which imposes additional pressures, as they live in very harsh and difficult conditions, and lack the most basic necessities of life and privacy, mixed bathrooms ,the tents are adjacent and there is no comfort in addition to bearing the burdens of her family members and poor living conditions, which may cause family problems, she also suffers from chronic diseases or neurological diseases such as insanity, and the suffering of the pregnant woman, especially from additional pressures due to the lack of specialized health centers in the camp, and most of the camps that spread in northern and eastern Syria regions, women and children constitute the vast majority of the residents of these camps, and their suffering is similar in light of

the similar harsh weather conditions, lack of humanitarian aid provided, and the politicized marginalization of the camps in this region, that adopting a dual policy between these camps and the camps located in northern and western Syria in terms of aid. Humanitarian provided with the different security conditions and the mechanisms of organization inside the camps, the camps in northern and eastern Syria are mostly, despite the living difficulties and health and the great shortage of humanitarian aid provided, but it is more organized and the security situation in it is more stable and the violations inside the camps are at a minimum, except for al-Hol camp, due to the different nature of the people inside the camp, as they are mostly families of the elements of the Islamic State and who adhere to the extremist Islamic jihadist ideology based on Violence, especially social and qualitative violence based on discrimination and takfir.

As for Al-Hol camp: which suffers from deteriorating humanitarian conditions, where the lack of regular supply of water, nutrition, and health care is insufficient and appropriate, and the tents need to be repaired as a result of what was spoiled by the harsh weather conditions, not to mention their overcrowding, that there are still approximately 58,000 people living in Al-Hol camp, including 17,000 women and 37,000 children, including a large number of females, and they are from the families of the Islamic State, of different nationalities, Syrian, Iraqi, and foreigners, in addition to a number of Yazidis who are hiding inside the camp among the elements, the families of the Islamic State (ISIS) do not disclose their identities for fear of the threat they receive at the hands of the Hisba women inside the camp, as for the women of the families of the Islamic State (ISIS), they instill extremist jihadist ideology among themselves within the camp, where martial arts and training takes place to the application of the teachings of jihadist thought and its laws, and if some women are rejected, they are threatened with death by the elements of the Hisba, and most of the killing cases take place when some women perform acts that violate the Sharia teachings, where they are killed and thrown into the sanitary sewers, and the corpse is subjected to mutilation, and it cannot be disintegrated and remains in the sewage sewers for a period of time, and killing takes place in cases of theft or in cases of atonement due to the departure of extremist religious thought, as some cases of killing were documented, four were injured, and nine were arrested. In the camp, we mention:

- on 19/4/2022 the bodies of two unidentified women were found in the fourth sector after they were killed next to a mosque near the sector, at the same time the body of Iraqi woman was found murdered in the first sector.

- on 21/4/2022 the body of Syrian woman was found killed by gunshot in the camp, it showed that the crime was committed by cells of ISIS mercenaries.
- on 8/5/2022 two women were killed by cells of ISIS mercenaries.
- on 12/6/2022 Internal Security Forces found a body women from Der El Zor was killed and thrown in sanitation in fifth sector.
- on 22/6/2022 a women was killed by gunshot in her head.
- on 23/6/2022 a women from six phase was injured by gunshot in her right shoulder and neck , and transferred to people hospital in Al Hasakah.
- on 17/7/2022 Internal Security Forces found a body women was killed and thrown in sanitation in fifth sector for Syrian.
- As for the Roj camp, which contains women, girls, and children from the families of the less extremist elements of the organization, the situation is better in terms of service and relief provided, and even in terms of security, as the camp residents are less extremist, and the families of the organization are transferred to it after being rehabilitated for a period, International non-governmental However, the legal problems related to the fate of women inside the camp and their fate is still unknown, many countries do not recognize or accept the return of their citizens from those camps, especially those of Arab nationalities, whose problems are the most complex and their future is still vague, especially in the absence of international courts to clarify their fate and the non-acceptance of their countries, and not yet able to integrate with the surrounding society.

Sixth: The reality of women in the occupied territories:

Many crimes and violations against women and girls have appeared in the occupied areas, that women are exposed to violence and humiliation, and they commit heinous crimes of torture, rape and kidnapping, especially in the occupied areas by the Turkish occupation and its armed factions, in addition to the use of all types of weapons and the continuous bombing of those areas, that caused the killing of hundreds of defenseless civilians, including children and women, in addition to destroying the infrastructure, targeting archaeological sites, and

forcing the people to flee from their villages and cities, and Turkish occupation began to kidnap civil especially women and children to obligate them to flee from their homes and settling in their place the families of the armed factions and the Syrian refugees inside the Turkish territory and the Turkmen families to achieve Turkey's goal of obtaining demographic change in the region and under the bad economic and social conditions, many women resort to suicide for fear of shame and are subjected to rape after being kidnapped by the Turkish army factions, that they consider that suicide is the only way to get rid of the injustice and humiliation that they live in, in addition to the lack of means of living such as shelter and food, also many families, do not have a breadwinner, so their financial situation is exploited and they become vulnerable to trafficking under various names, including prostitution, marriage of minors, wild migration across borders, kidnapping and extortion, which has become a source of financing and a means to push families to leave their areas and migration across land borders, which has become a popular trade, many clashes between the factions are caused by the dispute over the control of the various border crossings for smuggling and even inside the Syrian territory, the military police in Afrin, Ras al-Ayn and Tal Abyad also restrict basic freedoms and prevent gatherings or any activity that supports women's rights, they also targeted activists in the field of women's rights and used violence and threats against them, especially women, in order to prevent them from engaging in public life and influencing society, so that many women's rights activists retreated and abandoned their work for fear of being arrested, kidnapped, and even killed, the issues of gender equality and anti-discrimination against women are matters that are considered contrary to their law and their way of life, those who followed it in the occupied territories, so violated identity, civilization, customs and traditions even folklore, dress and the practice of social terrorism is a primary goal to prevent the development of social culture and impose the policy of one religion and extremism in thought and terrorism as a systematic policy, especially for women's right to break the will of society and force them to submit arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance are considered a successful means to achieve this desired policy.

- The situation of women in the occupied territories is very difficult, especially with regard to the field of gender-based violence, that there are no organizations or even civil or administrative bodies that can provide legal assistance or protection women are completely isolated from social life for fear of the social situation associated with sexual violence, and there are no shelters to house survivors who asked for equal , there is nothing in front of them except for the religiously strict local civil council and grievance committees in which only males work, that it isn't effective and doesn't working except with provisions imposed on the basis of

strict Sharia, which considers the woman's regime to be an anomaly and an aversion to the family.

- Since the occupation of Afrin, women have been directly targeted, as /95/ cases of killing women have been documented in various ways, by direct targeting with heavy weapons, killing under torture, targeting by snipers, or under the pretext of theft and kidnapping, and among these cases /8/ cases of suicide due to the great pressures they were subjected to in particular rape cases, and /72/ rape cases have been recorded since the beginning of the occupation, during the year 2022, the number of victims who lost their lives reached /10/ cases, including two suicide cases, as for kidnapping and arrest, the cases amounted to /46/ cases and one case of sexual assault, documented as follows:
- on 4/2/2022, a women was arrested in Katakha village in Afrin countryside by the Ahrar Alsham faction, she was subjected to ill treatment and torture.
- on 27/2/2022, a girl 18-years-old was arrested during crossing the border to Turkey, she was subjected to ill treatment.
- on 20/3/2022, a girl was kidnapped by unidentified group and demanded a 20 thousand dollar to release her.
- on 7/4/2022 a girl-27-years-old lost her life due to missile attack on Afrin city.
- on 16/4/2022 a Kurdish widow 24-years-old was kidnapped by Turkish intelligence during her way from Aleppo to the Turkish border, to crossing into Turkey.
- on 21/4/2022 a girl 19-years-old was kidnapped by Aljabha Alshameya faction in Afrin during crossing into Turkey.
- on 1/5/2022 a women 62-years –old was injured by random bullets during clashes between armed factions.
- on 3/6/2022 a girl was kidnapped in Kakhera village in Afrin countryside by Alamshat faction.
- on 8/6/2022 a women was forced to drop a complaint she provided against a commander of the Syrian army in Afrin.

- on 29/6/2022 a girl 20-years-old committed suicide in Berqlya village in Afrin countryside by gunshot her neck.
- On 1/7/2022 a woman committed suicide in Sardam camp in Shahbaa in Aleppo.
- On 24/7/2022, a woman was kidnapped by the Turkish occupation in the Sherawa area of Afrin countryside.
- On 26/7/2022, a woman 20-year-old was killed in the Al-Shahba area as a result of the Turkish bombing of the area.
- On 4/8/2022, two girls, ages 23-24, were injured when a Turkish occupation drone targeted the center of Tal Rifaat district in the countryside of Aleppo.
- On 21/8/2022, the Turkish gendarmerie arrested two girls while they were trying to cross into Turkish territory.
- On 24/8/2022, a girl 21-year-old was killed when a drone targeted the Tal Rifaat area in the countryside of Aleppo.
- On 15/9/2022, a girl 18-year-old was arrested while trying to cross from the Afrin gate outside Syria.
- On 30/9/2022, two girls, ages 32-34, were arrested by Turkish intelligence in the city of Afrin and released after their families paid a financial ransom.
- The bitter reality of women in the occupied areas exceeds its impact as a result of the policy of violence pursued towards the peoples of the region to the rest of northeastern Syria, especially the border regions on the entire Syrian-Turkish border adjacent to the front lines in the regions of Manbij, Ain Issa, Tal Tamr, Zarkan and their countryside.
- The following are some of the documented cases of direct targeting of civilians and civilian and administrative sites in northeastern Syria with artillery, warplanes and drones, which claimed the lives of dozens of women and children.
- We mention cases including

- On 8/1/ 2022, /4/ women were injured as a result of the bombing of the village of Qarmouj in the countryside of Kobani.
- On 22/1/ 2022, female fighters of the Syrian Democratic Forces lost their lives during the clash between the Syrian Democratic Forces and ISIS in Al-Hasakah.
- On 2/2/2022, a female citizen was seriously injured as a result of the Turkish occupation's bombing of Zarkan district, north of the city of Hasakah.
- On 9/2/2022, two women, ages 18-23, were injured as a result of the Turkish occupation army and its mercenaries' attack on the village of Arab Hassan, located in the northwestern countryside of Manbij.
- On 24/2/2022, 3 women were injured as a result of targeting a Turkish occupation drone with a car carrying citizens, which was coming from Amuda towards the city of Qamishli.
- On 27/2/2022, a woman was injured as a result of the Turkish occupation's bombing of villages belonging to Tal Tamr district.
- On 31/3/2022, a woman 42-year-old was injured as a result of an explosion that occurred in a building in Al-Ahadath village in Al-Shahba district.
- On 15/4/2022, a woman was injured as a result of the continuous shelling of the Turkish occupation forces and their mercenaries on the villages of the northern Manbij countryside .
- On 20/4/2022, 3 fighters lost their lives as a result of the Turkish occupation targeting a car in the countryside of Kobani on the road to Wasil between the villages of Idaq and Takhtah.
- On 30/5/ 2022, a woman 31-year-old lost her life and another woman was injured as a result of the Turkish occupation drone targeting a civilian car near the village of Sikarka in Qamishli.
- On 2/6/2022, a woman was injured as a result of the Turkish occupation's bombing of Abu Rasin district.

- On 2/6/2022, a woman was injured as a result of a missile explosion in Zarkan district.
- On 21/7/2022, a young man in the third decade of life shot his 50-year-old sister on the main street in Al-Zanoud neighborhood in the city of Qamishli, which resulted in her immediate death.
- On 22/7/2022, /3/ fighters from the Women's Protection Units lost their lives as a result of a Turkish drone targeting a car in the village of Shorek in the countryside of Qamishli.
- On 24/7/2022, two women lost their lives as a result of the Turkish bombing of Tal Tamr district.
- On 29/7/2022, drones targeted the Internal Security Forces in Ain Issa while performing their duties, and this targeting resulted in the death of /3/ women.
- On 30/7/2022, a woman and her child 11-year-old were injured after the thief stormed her house in Tabqa city at 4:00 in the morning ,they were taken to the hospital, and the woman's condition is critical due to her resistance and the many stab wounds.
- On 30/7/2022, /4/ women aged /25-25-60-63/ were injured by shrapnel in their bodies as a result of the Turkish occupation's bombing of Tal Tamr district.
- On 9/8/2022, a woman was injured as a result of the Turkish occupation targeting the city of Qamishli.
- On 9/8/2022, two women were injured by shrapnel as a result of the Turkish occupation's bombing of the city of Qamishli.
- On 9/8/2022, a girl lost her life as a result of the bombing of a Turkish occupation drone on an area behind the Covid-19 Hospital, north of the city of Qamishli.
- On 16/8/ 2022, a 40-year-old woman was injured as a result of the bombing of a Turkish occupation drone on a family in the center of Kobani.
- On 20/11/2022, two women lost their lives as a result of the bombing of a Turkish warplane on the village of Takl Bakl in the countryside of Derik.

- **Seventh: Solutions to violence against women:**

- The effects of violence against women are not confined to women, but rather extend to the entire society, and negatively affect its various aspects. Therefore, serious thought must be given to developing solutions to address and reduce this violence, and we review some of the proposed solutions below:

- 1- **Home Education:** Following modern methods of education and moving away from ready ideas, blind traditions and customs that are contrary to logic.
- 2- **Curriculum:** To complete the role of home education and remove the problem from the roots, it is necessary to develop curricula that include programmes known as violence and its dangers and negative effects in society.
- 3- **Working to change the prevailing culture in society and spreading social awareness:** It is the responsibility of all institutions concerned with women's issues and community and civil organizations in society to develop social and development plans, and this requires a lot of effort and work to achieve it.
- 4- **Developing protective laws for women and activating their work:** It is not only important to develop laws but also to implement them and strengthen their role, so that the violator refrains from doing so out of fear of punishment and in the event that these laws do exist and the amendments are made.
- 5- **Educating women always:** Women's ignorance of their rights and the lack of necessary awareness of them are among the main reasons for their acceptance of violence. Therefore, strenuous efforts must be made to spread awareness among women and create appropriate conditions to take their rights, in addition to issuing laws, for example: obliging women to education as a way to advance their intellectual level and what helps them later on financial independence.
- 6- **Empowering women economically:** for local authorities to establish projects for them.
- 7- **Severe censorship of the media:** These media play a major role in spreading misconceptions and promoting negative ideas against women. Therefore, the state must be firm in its censorship, so as not to allow anything humiliating to women to be shown or inciting violence against them.

- **Eighth: Statistics of violations committed against women in northern and eastern Syria, including the occupied areas:**

Type of Violation		Al Jazeera region	El phorate region	Deer Al Zour	Raqqa
Suicide		4	2		
Arrest			2		
Criminal incidents	killing		12	3	1
	injury	5		1	
suicide attempt		5			
bombings	Injury	2		1	
Kidnapping		1			
Drone	killing	3	3		
	injury	4	4		
Al-Hol camp	Killing	9			
	Injury	1			
Clashes	Killing	1			

Ninth: Laws and penalties for violence against women in the Autonomous Administration:

- With regard to cases of violence and rape, the results of the implementation of the Women's Protection Law should appear on the ground by reducing these cases and ending them .
- Women's protection laws in the areas of the Autonomous Administration prohibit the marriage of minors and consider it a crime for which the law is held accountable, the Law of (Protection of Women) aims to protect women from persecution and ensure full equality with men in all areas of public and private life, including political rights and form Organizations that do not violate the social contract and obtain their approval of their legislative laws.
- Equality between men and women in the right to work and wages, and equality between her testimony and that of a man in terms of legal value .

- **The Women's Protection Law also stipulates:**
- Preventing the marriage of a girl without her consent, canceling the dowry and replacing it with the participation of both parties in securing a participatory life, regulating the marriage contract civilly, preventing polygamy, preventing unilateral divorce, criminalizing honor killing, imposing strict and equal penalties on the perpetrator of marital infidelity from both parties.
- As discrimination is a punishable crime, the Democratic Autonomous Administration must combat all forms of violence and discrimination by developing legal mechanisms and services to provide protection, prevention and treatment for victims of violence.
- As reported by the Council for Social Justice in North and East Syria of the Autonomous Administration, statistics of cases of violence against women against women, in addition to cases of suicide, rape and murder, are as follows:

other institutions	Court	under consideration	the solution	number	Type
6	145	.....	26	177	Polygamy
.....	31	9	72	112	Underage marriage
21	90	....	33	144	Violence and beating
.....	5	.....	....	5	Suicide
.....	2	.....	....	2	Rape
.....	31	.....	.....	31	Killing
27	304	9	131	471	Total

Tenth: The Syrian law on violence against women:

There is no special law in Syria that deals with domestic violence, especially against women, the judiciary in Syria has dealt with this type of crime just like the rest of the crimes related to abuse and quarrels stipulated in Article /540/ and what follows of the general Syrian Penal Code, and often the wife doesn't submit any complaint (the allegation) against her husband for many reasons, including fear of social stigma, and worse than that, the Syrian Personal Status Law allowed the husband to lightly beat his wife, as Article /305/ of the Personal Status Law stipulated everything that was not text on it in this law, in which it refers to the most likely view in the Hanafi school, and accordingly, Article /209/ of the book of Sharia rulings on personal status states (the husband is permitted to discipline the woman lightly for every disobedience for which there is no prescribed punishment, and it is not permissible for him basically, he should beat her obscenely, even if it was justified)

As for (honor killings), the general Syrian Penal Code did not use the aforementioned term, but rather referred to those crimes from Chapter VII under the name Crimes Against Morals and Public Morals, which contains another group of crimes besides the crime that jurists call motive killing for honor.

And the Syrian Penal Code stipulated in Article /548/ until 2009 that a man who kills his wife, sister, or one of his ascendants or descendants if he surprises in the crime of adultery or sexual relations with another person is completely exempted from punishment, which is what the Penal Code call it(Excuse excuse), then the same law set a minimum penalty of two years in prison, and then raised the minimum penalty for honor killing to five years, and on March 17, 2020 AD, Syrian President Bashar al-Assad issued Legislative Decree No. /2/, which ruled to abolish Article / 548/ that is, the Syrian Penal Code began to deal with the so-called "honor crimes" as it deals with any other crime.

As for the Syrian Personal Status Law No. /59/ of 1953 AD, it stipulates that the eligibility for marriage in a boy or girl completes eighteen years of age, Article /16/, and Article /18/ states that if a male or female adolescent claims puberty after completing the fifteenth year, and requesting marriage, the judge will authorize it if

it becomes clear to him the sincerity of their claim, the possibility of their seriousness, and their knowledge of marital rights.

Eleven: International treaties on combating violence against women:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948 AD provides the basic international agreement to combat violence against women, as it declares equal rights between women and men, including the right to personal security

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights defines universal principles and values, it has had a significant impact on the development of international human rights law, but it is considered more ambitious than absolute and open to interpretation and does not create a legal obligation for states to preserve these principles.

In 1981, an important agreement entered into force to address the enemy of equality for women, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDO) was the first agreement on human rights for women, but the agreement does not address violence, in fact, the text of the agreement does not include the word / violence / at all, and to treat this omission, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women added in 1992 a general recommendation on violence against women that prompted the establishment of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, that it is a work devoted only to eliminating such violence, but the general recommendations are not part of the Official Convention.

As for the Beijing Platform for Action adopted by the World Conference on Women in 1995 AD, it calls on governments to adopt, implement and review legislation to ensure its effectiveness in eliminating violence against women, but it does not impose any legal obligation on states.

Twelve: Recommendations

- 1- The need for international parties to intervene in order to put pressure on the Turkish state as quickly as possible to stop the direct targeting of civilians and the destruction of livelihoods that guarantee the lives of civilians, especially women and children, especially since they are the biggest victims of this aggression.
- 2- Calling on Syrian women's and human rights organizations to cooperate and scrutinize the various crimes committed against women, especially those committed by the Turkish state and its affiliated armed factions, in order to build a legal file that allows the follow-up and prosecution of all perpetrators of crimes and violations and their referral to international criminal courts.
- 3- Activating laws aimed at protecting women in the north and east Syria regions.

The following are the violations that were documented in the field of women after the issuance of the report until the end of 2022, the documented cases are:

- On 17/12/2022 AD, a pregnant woman was injured as a result of a group of National Defense personnel shooting randomly in Al-Asharah town in Deir Ezzor city.
- On 17/12/2022 AD, two women from Al-Hawij were killed in the countryside of Deir Elzor, as a result of violent torture, before they were shot in the head by an unknown group.
- On 24/12/2022, a woman were killed and /2/ others were injured as a result of targeting a Turkish occupation drone at the intersection of Taweel village, south of Al-Qahtaniyah district, in Karswar village.

Authority of report:

Human Rights Organization in Aljazeera:

Is a volunteer dependent civil Organization- plurality comprise activist in Human Rights field since its establishing in 2013 which practice its activities according general commission resolutions and the administration council and the interior system in line with the social contract and the organized laws for the civil society institutions in North East Syria.

The establishing of the organization was as an objective response through all democratic ways based on an intellectual reference for human rights representing in the international declaration for Human rights and all international treaties and covenants relevant against any aggression on this rights and for any issued authority.

The purpose of the report :

Three years after the start of the peace spring operation by the Turkish State and its Syrian National Army factions in the area of Ras Al-Ain and Tal Abyad, as the Syrian conflict enters its twelfth year, Syrians in the occupied areas continue to be subjected to violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, where their lives and freedom are constantly threatened and the threat of further invasion of Syrian territory through military operations threatening the Turkish army continues and puts the security and stability of the region in constant danger, in addition to the operations and attempts to force Syrian refugees inside Turkish territory to return to the occupied areas notwithstanding the ongoing conflict and violations in the mentioned areas and approved by the United Nations through reports issued by the investigative committees for documenting violations in Syria and the United Nations, and dozens of rights reports of local human rights organizations in the regions of northeast Syria that monitor the violations mentioned .

In this report, violations committed by Turkish forces and their Syrian opposition factions in the area of the Peace Spring and Sri Kaniye will be highlighted, Ras Al-Ain

and Gri Spi (Tal Abyad) include violations against children, arrest, enforced disappearance, return and deportation of refugees, confiscation of land and property, trafficking in antiquities, targeting of civilians in north-eastern Syria, especially on the front lines, and on the entire border strip with the Turkish state, not to mention targeting civilians by drones in all the mentioned areas and cities.

-The systematic and sources of information:

The purpose of this report:

Three years after the ongoing of the peace spring operation by the Turkish State and its Syrian National Army factions in the area of Ras Al-Ain and Tal Abyad, as the Syrian conflict enters its twelfth year, Syrians in the occupied areas continue to be subjected to violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, where their lives and freedom are constantly threatened and still continue to invasion of Syrian territory through military operations that threaten the Turkish army continues and puts the security and stability of the region in constant danger, not to mention the operations and attempts to force Syrian refugees inside Turkish territory to return to the occupied areas despite the ongoing conflict and violations in the said areas and approved by the United Nations through reports issued by the investigative committees to document violations in Syria and the United Nations, and dozens of human rights reports from local human rights organizations in north-eastern Syria also monitor the violations.

Violations committed by Turkish forces and their Syrian opposition factions in the area of the Peace Spring and Seri Kaniye(Ras al-Ain) and Kri Spi (Tal Abyad) will be highlighted in this report, and include violations against children, arrest, enforced disappearance, return and deportation of refugees, confiscation of land and property, trafficking in antiquities and targeting of civilians in north east Syria especially on the front lines and on the entire border strip with the Turkish state, not to mention targeting civilians via drones in all the areas and cities mentioned.

-The systematic and sources of information:

- In this report, the organization presents the results of its documentation based on investigations conducted to ascertain events and violations occurring from 1/1/2022 to 30/9/2022, as well as a statistic of the total violations committed after

Operation Peace Spring from 9/10/2019 to 30/9/2022, and it was relied on dozens of direct interviews with victims and visits to the event sites, documents, reports, photos and videos collected from victims or their relatives or juvenile sites were relied, as well as human rights organizations, administrative, civil and military institutions, official media, human rights activists and United Nations reports .

- The fact that the Organization or any independent human rights entity was not allowed to enter areas of the Peace Spring to carry out investigations and ascertain the events that had occurred independently constitutes a major obstacle and challenge to ascertaining violations and gathering sufficient evidence, therefore, reliance on the survivor's testimony remained the basis for documenting violations.

-Firstly: introduction:

Syria, although 11 years have passed since the ongoing war, is still an unsafe state that lacks security and political stability, Syrians still face the risk of arbitrary arrest, enforced disappearance, torture and killing during attacks, anyone who deals with a different force of the Earth's governing force is dealt with in geography and their property is confiscated or destroyed, prompting tens of thousands of civilians to migrate that still continue despite the dangers faced by them in the migration journey, which may lead to the loss of one's life before arriving at his destination, especially in the occupied areas under Turkish control and the factions of the Turkish-backed Syrian National Army in the areas occupied in (Afrin, Bab, Jarblus, Ras Al-Ain and Tal Abyad), due to the organizational and financial association and the existence of all joint command between the Turkish Army and the factions of the Syrian National Army, the Turkish State is responsible for violations committed by the factions of the Syrian National Army, as well as its obligation to prevent violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by elements of the Syrian National Army, and knowingly by Turkish officials and direct orders of them, and to prosecute such perpetrators and their supporters, that Turkey supports the Syrian National Army factions as an occupying force for Syrian areas under its control, and it must abide by the (Fourth Geneva) Convention and safeguard the security of civilians, preventing any violation committed against them, but the violations have continued repeatedly and Turkey has violated its obligations as an occupying Power frequently and deliberately.

Second :violations committed in Olive Branch since biggining 2018 until end of 2022:

in a view of the calamities tragedies, devastation and destruction caused by the First and Second world wars to many peoples in the world, which prompted the peoples of the world to take strict decisions in order to protect civilians from the scourge of new wars, and among these decisions and international covenants, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Convention of 1949 and its both annexes protocols in (1977), which most of the signatory countries have committed to these international covenants, but Turkish State has transgressed these international agreements and covenants, that disregarding international law and proceeded to occupy the Afrin region on 18/3/2018, in partnership with the Syrian armed groups, it called the Opposition Syria that placed itself at the disposal of the Turkish state with all its human, economic and military capabilities, where various types of air, land and even internationally prohibited weapons were used by a member state of the Global System, with the support and endorsement of regional and global countries and under international silence and in front of the view of the whole world, where it committed many massacres of civilians during this barbaric war, which lasted (58) fifty-eight days, until they took control of the Afrin region, it is still practicing the most horrific types of crimes and violations, which amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide crimes against civilian citizens, especially women and children, who had the largest share of these violations, which were including killing, kidnapping, torture, enforced disappearance, sexual harassment, seizure of public and private property, cutting Forest and fruit trees, burning large areas of forests and agricultural lands, vandalizing and bulldozing dozens of historical and religious archaeological sites, looting and stealing their contents in preparation for selling them on the black shopping, and the occupying state imposed Turkish curricula in schools and established and supported religious centers and changed the names of some villages, squares and public facilities to Turkish names and raised Turkish flags above it as a prelude to the Turkification policy that it follows in order to obliterate the identity of the region and completely change its demography.

After the Operation of Olive Branch, more than (300) thousand civilians have been displaced since March 18, 2018, from Afrin, and forced displacement is still continuing from Afrin until now under the pressure of the Turkish occupation and

the Syrian armed factions, in order to settle families from Ghoutah, Daraa and Idlib in Afrin region and the continuation of the process of demographic change in it.

According to what is being circulated, the percentage of Kurds in Afrin now does not exceed 23% in the major processes of demographic change that Syria has witnessed since the beginning of the crisis in 2011, based on a consensus between the Turkish state and some regional and international powers.

About (400) thousand settlers were settled throughout the villages and districts of Afrin, who came from the conflict areas in Syria, especially the southern countryside of Idlib and the southern and western countryside of Aleppo, and due to the overpopulation, random camps were established throughout the region.

Turkish occupation has been seeking for three years to change the identity of Afrin and its landmarks and dye it with the Turkish identity by changing the names of streets, squares, public facilities and hospitals, and raising the Turkish flag over schools and public facilities, in addition the Turkish occupation changed the names of the main squares in the city center of Afrin, such as Azadi Square (Freedom) to Ataturk Square, Newroz Square to Salah al-Din Square, the National Roundabout to the March 18 Roundabout, and Kawa Al-Haddad Roundabout to the Olive Branch Roundabout, it also changing the names of the villages , which were , Qastal Miqdad village to Seljuk Obasi, Kutana village to Zafer Obasi village, and Karzilah village to Jafar Obasi village.

It was also accompanied by changing the names of strategic and Kurdish places to Ottoman names, placing the Turkish flag and Erdogan's pictures everywhere and on sign boards in every village, district and city center, as well as teaching the Turkish language in schools and placing the Turkish flag on students' clothes.

In addition, the name of Afrin Hospital was written in the Turkish language, after it was written in the Kurdish and Arabic languages, not to mention changing the identification signs of the shops and streets and writing them in Turkish only, at that time the Turkish occupation tampered with the holy places and destroyed the religious shrines of the Yazidis in the Yazidi villages.

As part of the process of demographic change and changing the identity of the areas it occupies, the Turkish occupation forced the people to issue Turkish identification for Syrian civilians in the Syrian territories it occupies.

And also they build settlements in all the lands of Afrin city with Turkish and Gulf support (Qatari-Kuwaiti-Palestinian) such as the Afraza settlement, Kuwait Al-Rahma settlement, and the Hasna village settlement.

Perhaps the most practiced by the Turkish occupation and its militants against the people of Afrin who remain in it, is the increase in kidnappings and killings, most of which were for the purpose of asking for a financial ransom.

In this regard, more than (8,626) civilians were kidnapped during the years of occupation, and the fate of more than half of them is still unknown, not to mention that Kurdish civilians have been repeatedly kidnapped in order to demand a financial ransom, and this is what the people of Afrin describe as a "profitable business".

As for the situation of women in Afrin, (96) cases of murder were documented, including eight cases of suicide among women and (72) cases of rape, not to mention the assaults that women are subjected to daily on publican.

As for the killings, more than (663) civilians were killed, including more than (500) killed as a result of the Turkish bombing and its affiliated Syrian factions, (90) were killed due to torture, more than (696) wounded were documented as a result of the Turkish bombing and its affiliated Syrian armed factions, including About (333) injured children and (216) injured women, more than (365,000) olive trees and other forest trees were cut down to trade in their firewood, more than (13,500) olive trees and various forest trees were burned, and burned more than a third of the area designated for agriculture, which is estimated at more than (12) thousand hectares, since its occupation of Afrin until now, the burning of thousands of trees in forests, the seizure of thousands of homes forcibly displaced civilians, and turned dozens of them into prisons, detention centers, and headquarters belonging to the

elements of the armed factions affiliated with the Turkish occupation, and they are traded it in buying and selling.

Perhaps the most material damage and looting carried out by the Turkish occupation militants is the seizure of the olive crop and exporting it to Turkey through the border of Hammam village in the Jenderes district, which was established by the Turkish occupation last year to facilitate the process of crossing the olive crop and the stolen goods and selling it as a Turkish product in the global markets such as (Spain and America).

Also the destruction of most of the archaeological sites that included in the UNESCO list during the attacks on Afrin, such as "Ain Dara Temple, the Prophet Hour, the Doderiyeh Cave, the tomb of Saint Maron" and many other archaeological sites, and according to what was confirmed by the Directorate of Antiquities of Afrin, there are about (78) archaeological hills in the Afrin region, and that the Turkish occupation and its militants have excavated most of the hills in search of antiquities and archaeological finds.

According to the statistics of the Directorate of Antiquities of Afrin, more than (28) archaeological sites, a warehouse, and more than (16) religious shrines of various sects and religions were vandalized and destroyed, in addition to razing many cemeteries and turning one of them into a livestock market .

In addition, the Turkish occupation dismantled the railway extending from Ikbis Square in Rajo district which passing through Kafar Jannah and Qatmah in Shara district, and sold it to merchants from Azaz.

-Third :violations committed in Peace Spring areas and the rest of NE of Syria regions since biggining of Peace Spring process until end of 2022:

Conduct of hostilities:

- The indiscriminate and direct attacks by the Turkish State and armed Syrian opposition factions against civilians in the occupied areas by Operation Peace Spring and all border areas and lines of contact on the fronts.
- During 2022, when violations were observed, populations in the north and east of Syria continued to suffer from insecurity and instability especially in the occupied areas of Sri Kaniya, Gri Spi and Afrin, areas occupied after the Olive Branch and Peace Spring operations, as well as insecurity along the Turkish-Syrian border in villages and border towns and those located on the front line between the Turkish Army and its armed Syrian opposition factions known as the National Army and the Syrian Democratic Forces, despite the ceasefire resolution announced in 2019, fighting continues in several areas where hostilities have escalated, especially in the Tal Tamir area, Zarkan, Ein Issa and their countryside, Manbij and Kobani and the targeting of the rest of the border towns and villages from time to time, mutual bombardment is continued between the Turkish army and Syrian National Army factions and the SDF that respond to attacks on the front line on an almost daily basis, and this attacks claimed the lives of many military personnel and civilians, including women and children, and amid the constant threat of a possible Turkish incursion into areas in northern and eastern Syria, displaced thousands of people for fear of being killed and violated, especially women and children.
- The number of documented attacks during 2022 by artillery and shells in the mentioned areas (283) attack, and resulted in dozens of casualties and civilians, and among the incidents documented during 2022:
- On New Year's Eve on 31/12/2021 Thursday, Zarkan district north of Hasakah was subjected to indiscriminate bombardment by the Turkish Army and Syrian National Army factions, resulting in the loss of /3/ persons their lives among them a child, and the injury of /5/ others with severe wounds among them two children
- On 2/2/2022, the Kulia village in rural Zarkan was bombed with artillery and mortar shells by Syrian National Army factions led to seriously injuring a woman.

- On 27/2/2022 The Assyrian Tal Shanan village, Om Al-Khair and Dashisha in the countryside of Tal Tamir subjected to bombardment caused injuring a woman who a resident of Om Al-Khair village.
- On 6/4/2022 Turkish army and national army factions shelled the Asadiyah village in rural Zarkan with artillery shells and rockets, causing significant material damage to civilians' property, five were injured with wounds including/4/ children were killed, four of them from one family, a father and three children.
- On 18/4/2022, Zarkan's countryside was shelled, caused injuring a girl with shrapnel in her body.
- On 24/4/2022, the Khani village , in the western countryside of Tal Abyad was targeted by intense artillery and rocket fire at the village, resulting in the loss of one citizen's life and the injury of another.
- On 22/5/2022, three farmers were injured while working to harvest wheat in the village of Tal Jumma, west of Tal Tamir due to shells that landed on the field where they worked from Syrian National Army factions .
- On 2/6/2022, the bombing by the Turkish army and Syrian National Army factions on Zirkan district and its northern countryside led to targeting of /8/ villages caused injuring /6/ persons among them a child, a woman ,and two of them from one family.
- On 24/7/2022 since the early morning, the Tal Tamir villages and its northern countryside have been bombed with more than 100 artillery shells and missiles, resulting in civilian and military casualties, and the number of injured casualties civilian is /7/, including /4/ children three of them from the same family in addition to wound of /3/ of them from the same family , and /5/ of them lost their lives among them two women and wound of /3/ soldiers from the Assyrian Khabur Guard in Om Al-Kayf village and killing militaries' Syrian National Army military personnel in Assadiyah village.
- On 30/7/2022 in the Om Al-Khair village in Tal Tamir district, /9/ civilians, including a child and /4/ women, were wounded as a result of the bombing of the village by Syrian National Army factions.

- On 9/8/2022, as a result of the Turkish forces' bombing of the Qamishli, Amuda cities and its countryside in the Tel Ziwni village, /9/ persons including /4/ children and two women were injured.
- On 12/8/2022, two civilians lost their lives as a result of the bombing on the villages of rural Tal Tamir.
- On 16/8/2022 a child was injured as a result of Turkey's bombing of Zarkan district with heavy weapons.
- On 27/9/2022 the Turkish occupation shelled the Assadiyah and Musherfa villages in the western countryside of the Zirkan district of Hasakah province, two people lost their lives, one woman and injury /5/ other all of them were children.
- On 3/10/2022, the Bobi village in rural north and western neighborhood of Zirkan bombed by heavy artillery and mortar bombardment.
- On 4/10/2022 , on Thursday in the evening, the homes of civilians and the internal security forces in the Zirkan town were bombed with artillery by the Turkish State and its factions.
- On 3/10/2022, the Turkish State and National Army factions targeted Qubour Al-Qarajinah village in Tal Tamir district.
- On 3/10/2022, the Turkish State and Syrian National Army factions shelled the village of Lebanon west of Tal Tamir, led to injuring /4/ civilians.
- On 4/10/2022 the Turkish State and its factions targeted the Asadiyah and Mashirfah villages in the western countryside of Zirkan district with heavy artillery.
- On 5/10/2022, Turkish States and their affiliated factions sought to shell Zirkan to include villages in the northern and southern countryside of Assadiyah and Dada Abdal in the northern countryside of Zirkan, Tal-Ward, Khirbat Shair and Noiyyat in the southern countryside, they expose to heavy bombing.
- On 5/10/2022, the People's Municipal Building in Zarkan district was bombed by the Turkish State and its factions.

- On 5/10/2022 the Turkish State and its factions bombed Al-Matmorah village in south rural of Zirkan, led to injured ones and damage number of houses.
- On 17/10/2022 the Turkish State and its factions bombed Al-Fakoh village and Al-Quarajina graves in Tal Tamer district led to injured two people.
- On 27/10/2022 the Turkish forces targeting a point for the Damascus government forces in Tel Al-Ward village in Zerkani district led to kill a one and injured /5/ others.
- On 9/11/2022 the Turkish forces bombed Arab Khan village in north of Zerkani district led to injure a member of the Syrian government forces.
- On 20/11/2022 the Turkish forces bombed Abo Rasin town, and as a result two member of Syrian Democratic forces loss their life.
- On 20/11/2022 the Turkish forces bombed Harmal village in Zerkani district led to kill/3/ person and injured /3/ others.
- On 14/1/2022, in the countryside of Kobani, in Khan village, east of Kobani, as a result of the national army's mortar shells on the village, a man lost his life.
- On 10/1/ 2022, heavy-weapons shelling by the Turkish army and Syrian National Army factions on the village of Khalidiya and the international road west of Ein Issa and Kobani city center led to the loss of a citizen's life and the injury of /12/ others, /6/ of them from one family.
- On 15/1/2022 the Turkish army and Syrian National Army factions bombed the international road and Ain Essa camp and Mualaq village by heavy weapons and Turkish warplane.
- On 22/1/2022, a rocket attack on Ein Issa area in the northern Raqqa countryside killed five civilian victims who lost their lives and wounded two others.
- On 7/2/2022, Turkish forces and Syrian army factions shelled the Ein Issa town center, the village of Maelaq, the international road and the Ein Issa camp in the western countryside.

- On 26/3/2022, /3/ children were wounded by the bombing of Turkish forces and Syrian National Army factions in Ein Issa town.
- On 22/3/2022, two children were wounded as a result of shelling by Turkish forces on the northern countryside of Ein Issa town.
- On 18/4/2022 date, Turkish forces shelled the position of the internal security forces in the town of Zarkan with artillery.
- On 22/4/2022, /4/ persons were injured as a result of Turkish forces' bombing on Kobani city center and causing material damage to civilian properties.
- On 18/5/2022, a mother and four of her children were injured as a result of artillery shelling of Syrian National Army factions and Turkish forces on the village of Kartage, south of the town of Ein Issa.
- On 5/6/2022, /3/ citizens were wounded by shelling of the village of Abu Nitouna by Turkish forces and Syrian National Army factions in the western countryside of Ein Issa town.
- On 12/6/2022, /3/ people were injured by shrapnel from the Turkish side while working as stone collection in Kobani city.
- On 4/7/2022, as a result of Turkey's bombardment of the village of Hoshan in rural Ein Issa, two citizens lost their lives and two others were injured, including a child.
- On 16/8/2022, as a result of the shelling of the center of Kobani by Turkish forces, /4/ civilians among them a woman and a child were wounded, and /4/ civilians lost their lives, all of whom children, as well as a Syrian Government military post was also targeted by a Turkish drone around Kobani, killing several Syrian National Army soldiers and wounding others.
- On 3/10/2022, the eastern countryside of Ein Issa and the international road were violently bombed by the Turkish State and its factions.
- On 3/10/2022, the village of Khana Qazali in the countryside of Gri Spi area was violently bombarded by the Turkish State and its factions.

- On 3/10/2022, the Turkish State and the Syrian National Army factions shelled the villages of Jabhal and Mashirfah in Ein Issa and the international road M4.
- On 3/10/2022 , the Turkish State and Syrian National Army factions bombed the vicinity of Koran village in Kobani with warplanes.
- On 3/10/2022, the Turkish State and Syrian National Army factions shelled the village of Qarmug, east of Kobani, with BKC and Dushka weapons, resulting in injury of a civilian with little wounds.
- On 3/10/2022 , the Turkish State and Syrian National Army factions shelled the village of Tal Sha 'ir, Mazrooa'a and Arbush north of Kobani, Kharbisan and Salim's villages in the eastern countryside of Kobanim the shelling then extended to the entire Kobani villages on the border strip.
- On 10/10/2022 the Turkish forces bombed Ain Issa town, led to kill /5/ persons.

Also it was targitin by using sniper at the Nusaybin crossing, which led to injury of member of the Syrian forces , and injury a child in Kobani.

- In rural Manbij:

The number of bombings on villages and countryside of Manbij by national army factions in the Euphrates Shield area was/ 66/attack on /40/villages during 2022, which are (Al-Jamosiya -Al Sayada - Dandaniya - AL hoshariya- Al-Yalenli -Al-Qart - Al Tokhar Kabir - Al-Jat - Al-Masi- Al-Muhassanli, Arab Hasan, Al-Aoun, Arab Hasan Kabir, Aoun Al-Daddat, Yalani - Qarat Wiran Kabir - Dandaniyah -Al Sajur Line from Al-Housharia Village to Qarat Wiran Village - Al-Arima town, Korhyuk, Bougaz, Kawkley, Al-Fouras farms and Jabal Al- Hamra - Tel Turin - Syriatel tower in Hallongi village - Jabb Makhzoum - Qurd Wiran Villages, Kawkley, Mu' aiseria and Jaqal, Tukhar - Toukhar Saghir - Mewasin - Alasaliya - Jabb Al-Arous – Bouzkiej- Al-Jaradah- Al-sekareya- Tel Hamam- Kharah kozaq bridg), that led to material and human damages, including:

-On 9/2/2022 ,as a result of the violent shelling of opposition factions and Turkish forces on the village of Arab Hasan in the western countryside of Manbij, two women were injured with wounds.

-On 15/4/2022, a woman was injured as a result of the bombing on the village of Al-Mahsani, north of Manbij, and one person lost his life during an attempt to infiltrate Syrian National Army faction elements into the village.

- On 15/5/2022, a child was injured by Turkish forces' bombardment of villages in the northern countryside of Manbij.

-On 9/6/2022, two children lost their lives by targeting their home with a missile from Syrian National Army factions in rural Manbij.

-On 2/7/2022, as a result of bombing of the entire Sajur Line by Syrian National Army factions, two children lost their lives by shrapnel while playing in front of their homes.

-On 4/7/2022, /3/ citizens lost their lives, including two children, as a result of the bombing of Arab Hasan and Al-Jarad villages in rural Manbij by forces of the National Army and Syrian National Army factions.

-Victims of remnants of war:

-As for civilian casualties caused by remnants of war in the border area and the line areas, many of the victims were killed, including:

-On 15/1/2022, a child was severely injured in his hand by a remnant of war explosion of Turkish forces in the western countryside of Gri Spi (Tal Abyad).

-On 31/3/2022, two members of the Syrian Arab Army were injured after a mine remnants of war exploded in rural Gri Spi.

-On 7/9/2022 of the explosion of a landmine remnants of war, four children from one family were injured in the village of Aidi Qawi of Kobani while grazing sheep.

- On 30/11/2022 /3/ member of Syrian Democratic Forces lost their lives by landmine explosion while they were digging a tunnel in Seriin.

- 2: Violations against civilians' rights along the Syrian-Turkish border by the Turkish Border Guard:

- Several civilians were also injured on the Syrian-Turkish border while attempting to cross the border or while working within their territory near the border: a number of incidents documented during 2022, noting that since 2011 the number of civilian casualties lost their lives at the border/211/civilian, and there were also 21 civilians under torture, during 2022 their number reached /7/ civilians , /370/ wounded among them /31/ were beaten and tortured since 2011, while in 2022 their number reached to /9/ civilians including two young minors.

-On 12/1/2022, two young men were attacked and beaten with sharp tools by Turkish Border Patrol forces while attempting to cross into Turkish territory near Darbasiya city, north of Hasakah.

-On 16/3/2022, two young men were tortured and killed on the Syrian-Turkish border.

- On 12/5/2022, a young man from the village of Wank in Al-Malikiya village was shot dead by Turkish border guards while attempting to cross into Turkey.

-On the same date, a guy lost his life between the cities of Nisabin and island in Turkey during his going to Europe, and he is from M'abdi.

-On 22/6/2022, three young men, including minors, were beaten and assaulted while attempting to cross Turkish territory, and they are from village of Sanjak Saadoun.

-On 16/8/2022, a young man was shot from the Turkish side of Tal Half village in Ras Al-Ain while attempting to cross Turkish territory to escape the brutality of armed groups in the area.

-On 14/9/2022, a young man from Qamishli was severely beaten by Turkish border guards after crossing the Syrian-Turkish border.

-On 21/9/2022, a young man from Al-Moshahada clan lost his life from the southern village of Zayanat Hassaka countryside by the Turkish gendarmerie while crossing the Syrian-Turkish border through Al-Aziziyah village in Ras Al-Ain countryside within the areas controlled by the pro-Turkish opposition factions for immigration to Europe.

-On 13/1/2022, a Syrian Border Guard officer was killed while at his military point in the village of Karmug, in the countryside of Kobani, and he is from Suwayda governorate.

-On 21/4/2022, three young men were brutally beaten and attacked by Turkish occupation soldiers near to border strip the Kobani countryside.

3: Direct targeting of civilians, administrators and military personnel by Turkish drones:

-Increased use of Turkish unmanned aircraft (drone type drones) against military, civilian and administrative personnel in the north and east of Syria and with such an attack failing to take all possible precautions in carrying out the attack, resulting in civilian casualties during the attack constitutes a war crime of indiscriminate attack led to killing civilians and violating the principle of discrimination and precaution in accordance with international humanitarian law.

-Since the beginning of 2022, the use of Turkish drones has increased in areas of northern and eastern Syria, where dozens of military personnel and administrative personnel in the autonomous administration of northern and eastern Syria and

civilians have been targeted and everyone is targeted without exception and without warning or even knowing the reason of targeting, or its place, time, or even who is the targeted, this has caused panic among civilians and a situation of stabilization and considerable psychological pressure, and has led to an increase in migration in areas of north and east Syria owing to a large number of casualties and inability to take any measures that could benefit in protection.

-From the beginning of 2022 to the end of the eleven month of 2022, the number of cases of use of these drones was /65/ and during which /70/ victims lost their lives including /23/military and /76/wounded including/ 18/military personnel.

- the number of cases of use warplane was /9/ in Shahbba district during which /38/ victims lost their lives including /25/military and /25/wounded including /23/ military.

-On 24/2/2022, a Turkish State drone targeted a car carrying citizens coming from Amuda towards Qamishli, injuring /4/ persons among them /3/ women.

-We mention, for example, a case on 9/2/2022 as a result of the bombing of a Turkish occupation drone on the countryside of Amuda, a child lost his life and /4/others among them a child were injured.

- On 1/4/2022 a Turkish State drone targeted a car belong to Autonomous Administration and as a result one person lost his life and two person were injured in Terba Sebeya.

- On 2/2/2022 Turkish State drone targeted a power station site in Kerkendal near of Teql Beql village in Al-Malkeya countryside near a point belonging to the Syrian Democratic Forces, led to human and material losses, as /4/ civilian lost their lives and /2/ person injured that they were employees and workers at the station.

- On 12/2/2022 Turkish State drone targeted a car near to community protection forces center in Amuda led to injured two person.

_ On 4/4/2022 Turkish State drone targeted a car belonging to the forces supervising the work of the Russian forces in Tel Tamer led to injured a commander, in addition injured one of the coordinators with Russian forces.

-On 4/4/2022 Turkish State drone targeted a center of Internal Security forces in Zerkani district led to injured /4/ civilian

- on 9/4/2022 Turkish State drone targeted a car on Derbaseya- Sery kani road between Malak and Qerwan villages led to injured /2/ person

- On 13/4/2022 Turkish State drone targeted a point for the border protection Forces in Derbaseya district led to that one civil loss his life

-On 20/4/2022 Turkish State drone targeted a Military Forces Relationship Center near Covid-19 hospital on northern belt of Quamishlo city led to injured two member from the center

- On 30/5/2022 Turkish State drone targeted a car near to Segerka village in Quamishlo led to /2/ person lost their lives one of them was woman and injured /3/ person one of them was woman.

-On 9/6/2022 Turkish State drone bombed a building in the Maysalon quarter in Quamishlo city, which caused property damage and injured /1/ civil in his shoulder.

- On 22/7/2022 Turkish State drone bombed a car near Nemati checkpoint in Quamishli city led to /3/ women lost their lives, that they were leaders in the Women's Protection Unite YPJ

- On 3/8/2022 Turkish State drone targeted Assyrian Tel Jumaa village west Tel Tamer led to one civil loss his life

-On 1/4/2022 as a result of a Turkish drone strike by the Turkish State on a car of the Self-Defense Forces, one person lost his life and two others were injured in Terpespih.

-On 2/2/2022, as a result of the targeting by a Turkish drone of Karkandal electricity station near the village of Taqal Beqel in Al-Malikiya countryside near the SDF point, human and material property losses occurred and caused /4/citizens lost their lives and two other employees in the station were injured.

-On 12/2/2022, an explosion in Amuda city was caused by the bombing of a Turkish drone near the city's Community Protection Forces Center, led to injuring two people.

-On 4/4/2022, as a result of the targeting of a Turkish drone, one of the vehicles belonging to the forces overseeing the work of the Russian forces in Tal Tamir a command was wounded, in addition to the injury of a coordinator with the Russian forces.

-On 4/4/2022, a Turkish drone targeted an internal security forces in Zarkan district, where /4/ civilians were wounded.

-On 9/4/2022, a Turkish drone targeted a car on Darbasiya-Sri Kaniya road (Ras Al-Ain) between the villages of Malik and Qirawan, caused injuring two people.

-On 13/4/2022, a Turkish drone targeted a Border Protection Forces in Al-Darbasiya area, resulted in the loss of a person his life.

-On 20/4/2022, a Turkish drone targeted the military relations center near the COVID- 19 hospital on the northern belt of Qamishli, injuring two members of the center.

-On 30/5/2022 a drone targeted a civilian car near the village of Sikerka, which belongs to Qamishli City, and resulted in the loss of life of two persons, one woman and the injury of /3/others including one woman.

-On 9/6/2022, a Turkish drone was struck in the Meselon neighbourhood of Qamishli, where the shelling resulted in damage to property, as well as injury with wounds to a civilian's shoulder.

-On 22/7/2022 , a Turkish drone bombed a car near the Na'mtli checkpoint in Qamishli city and resulted in the loss of /3/ women's lives who commanding the YPJ women's protection units.

-On 3/8/2022 , a Turkish drone targeted the Assyrian village of Tal Joma 'a west of Tal Tamir, where the bombing resulted in the loss of a civilian his life.

-On the 6/8/2022 a Turkish drone targeted in Qamishli city's Al-Sinaa neighborhood near Kaziya Haskou caused /5/ persons lost their lives, including two children, and another person was injured, as well as significant material damage to civilian shops and vehicles at the mentioned site.

-On 9/8/2022 , a Turkish state drone bombed a vehicle behind a COVID- 19 hospital north of Qamishli near the belt, resulting in the loss of /4/ persons lives among them one woman.

-On 9/8/2022, a Turkish drone shelled a car in the village of Mulla Sibat of Qamishli city, resulting in the loss of /3/ persons' lives.

-On 9/8/2022 , a Turkish State drone bombed the village of Sanjak Saadoun in Amuda, resulting in the loss of /5/ persons their lives in the region's self-defense forces.

-On 19/8/2022, a Turkish drone targeted a special education center for girls under the auspices of the United Nations in the village of Shmouka on the road between

Tal Tamir and Hasakah, resulting in the loss of /5/ girls' lives and the injury of /4/ others and material damage to the site.

-On 27/9/2022, a Turkish drone targeted a vehicle at the junction of the village of Tal Jamal, belonging to Ma 'abada (Karaki Lakki), Qamishli city, the attack resulted in the loss of life of two persons one of them was a woman who is the co-chair of the Justice and Reform Office of the Autonomous Administration in Al-Jazeera region in north and east Syria.

- On 12/10/2022 a Turkish State drone targeted a car near to Nawroz camp in Derik led to kill /2/ person and injured a one.

-On 6/11/2022, a Turkish State drone targeted a civil car on southern belt in Qamishli, led to kill a member of Syrian Democratic Forces and injured others

-On 13/11/2022 a Turkish State drone targeted a civil car in Senjaq Sadoun at Amude countryside led to injure /2/ persons

- 22/11/2022 a Turkish State drone targeted a Joint base with the International Coalition and SDF forces in Al-Hasakah countryside led to loss of /2/ person from anti- terrorism agents and injured /3/ others.

- 22/11/2022 a Turkish State drone bombed Aujah village in Tel Tamer led to loss of /1/ member from SDF his life and injured /2/ others.

- 22/11/2022 a Turkish State drone bombed Makmen town in Der Alzour countryside led to loss of /2/ member from SDF and injured /3/ person

- 23/11/2022 a Turkish State drone bombed a point belong to SDF in Tel Tamer town led to loss /4/ member their lives and injured /1/ person.

- 23/11/2022 a Turkish State drone bombed Terba sebya checkpoint led to loss a/1/ member from Sotoro Forces his life
- 23/11/2022 a Turkish State drone bombed a base belong to Russian Forces in Tel Tamer loss of /1/ member from SDF his life and injured /4/ others
- 23/11/2022 a Turkish State drone bombed a car belonging to the constructions on the international road in Terba Sebya led to injured /4/ person
- 23/11/2022 a Turkish State drone bombed a point belong to SDF in Tel Tamer town led to loss /4/ member their lives.
- 23/11/2022 a Turkish State drone bombed Zerkan town led to injured /3/ member from Internal Security Forces
- 23/11/2022 a Turkish State drone bombed a civil car on Terba Sebya – Derik road led to injured /3/ civilian.
- 23/11/2022 a Turkish State drone bombed a car in Osman Sabri roundabout in Quamshli city led to kill a/1/ person and injured /2/ person one of them is military
- 23/11/2022 a Turkish State drone bombed the Tigris Oil Station in Jel Agha led to injured /2/ engineers who were at the station.
- 20/11/2022 a Turkish State drone targeting Taql Baql village in Derek city led to kill/11/ persons including a journalist and injured /6/ person
- 20/11/2022 a Turkish State drone targeting Zahar Arab town in Derbaseya town led to loss /3/ person their lives including /1/ member from SDF and injured /3/ others.

- 20/11/2022 a Turkish State drone targeting Harmal village in Zerkani town led to loss /3/ member from Damascus Government Forces their lives and injured /5/ others.

- 23/11/2022 Turkish State drone bombed a car belonging to the constructions on the international road in Terba Sebya led to injured /4/ person

-On 8/1/2022, a Turkish drone targeting several shells on the village of Qarmug in rural Kobani led to one civilian dead and /11/ others injured including two children and /4/ women.

-On 20/4/2022, a Turkish drone targeted a car in the countryside of Kobani on the road between the villages of Idiq and Takhta, resulting in the loss of /3/ women their lives.

-On 11/5/2022, a Turkish drone targeted the city of Kobani, caused the loss of a civilian's life.

-On 22/5/2022, a Turkish drone targeted the surrounding of Musherfa village east of Ein Issa, injuring a civilian and his healthy situation is stable.

-On 20/7/2022 a car was targeted by a Turkish drone on the city of Kobani, led to the loss of two persons their lives.

-On 26/7/2022, two civilians were injured as a result of a Turkish drone strike on Ein Issa area in north east Syria.

-On 29/7/2022, a Turkish drone targeted the internal security forces in Ein Issa during perform the duty, the targeting resulted in the loss of /4/ members of their lives among them /3/ women.

-On 16/9/2022, a Turkish drone targeted the checkpoint of Ein Issa entrance, resulting in the loss of two lives.

-On 20/9/2022, on Tuesday evening, a Turkish drone targeted Al-Swediah village of Ein Issa, where two civilians lost their lives.

-On 26/9/2022 , a Turkish State drone bombed the Syrian Democratic Forces' point near the automated oven at the western side of the city of Kobani, causing loss of a person to his life and material damage to the site and damage to chicken coop.

- On 20/11/2022 Turkish State drone targeting Tel Mashtah Al-nour in Kobani countryside led to injured a person from Sterk Channel reporter.

- On 20/11/2022 Turkish State drone targeting Covid-19 hospital in Kobani led to injured /2/ guards

- On 20/11/2022 Turkish State drone targeting (Belonya- Meranaz-Ain Daqa- Shikh Essa- Mang) villages led to kill /10/ member from Damascus Government Forces and /5/ from Afrin Tahrir Forces and injured /5/ member from Damascus Government Forces and injured /2/ civilian

22/11/2022 Turkish State drone targeting a school in Goran village in Kobani countryside led to its complete destruction.

23/11/2022 Turkish State drone targeting a power station in Quamishlo led it to stop working.

- 4: Direct targeting of civilians by Syrian National Army factions inside the occupied territories and on the lines of contact:

-On 14/3/2022, a 10-year-old boy in the village of Tal Arqam in Seri Kaniye rural , was lost his life by of elements of Hamza Division that attempted to steal electrical cables in the village and during the demonstrations to curb thefts, seize property and stop violations, an armed factions shot the demonstrators, led to killing a child.

-On 29/4/2022, a civilian lost his life in the village of Mohsenli, north of Manbij, as he was targeted by a sniper by factions affiliated with the Turkish occupation.

-On the 26/8/2022 , the killing of a young man from the village of Jrajir in the city of Sri Kaniye by a commander of the Syrian National Army of the Turkish occupation as a result of direct gunfire and the smashing of the victim's head after his killing.

-On 9/9/2022 a civilian 38-year-old lost his life by shooting at a Turkish sniper near the village of Al-Khalidiya belonging to the Ein Issa district on the international road.

-On 15/9/2022 , the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights reported that the Turkish-backed mercenary areas are deeply discontented by the heinous crime perpetrated by a national army mercenary, Mustafa Salama, a mercenary of the North Hawk faction, who abducted and sexually and physically assaulted an Iraqi child and then killed him and threw him in front of his house in rape and horrific murder crime.

5: Explosions and clashes between armed factions in the occupied territories:

-The instability in the occupied areas of Ras Al-Ain and Tal Abyad continued as a result of persistent disagreements between factions under the name of the Syrian National Army, most of these disagreements were the control of areas of influence, the seizure sharing of stolen property and the control of border crossings during which stolen and people smuggled in a popular trade, and control on those crossing became the reason of disagreements between factions in the region.

-We mention, for example, /8/clash cases were documented :

-On 28/3/2022 Violent clashes between Al-Hmzat factions and the pro-Turkish 20 division caused killed and injured.

-On 20/4/2022 of machine-gun clashes between elements of a revolutionary body, elements of the military police, Al- Hamza Division and militants from the Okidat tribe on Al-Zaem and Al-Sinaa streets in the center of Ras Al-Ain.

-On 23/4/2022 clashes between a rebel factions and Al- Hamzat Division led to five people were killed and more than 7 wounded.

-On 21/5/2022, clashes broke out between armed factions, injuring a child who had been transferred to Turkish hospitals and lost his life after several days later inside the hospital.

-On 25/5/2022 violent clashes erupted between armed factions in the town of Tal Abyad.

- On 26/5/2022 of clashes between the Al-Mewali and Al-Ekidat clan in Ras Al-Ain, /3/ people were killed and dozens of members of the Al-Mewali clan were captured.

-On 27/5/2022 clashes between the factions of the Syrian National Army (SNA), they expanded despite the Turkish Army's intervention to resolve the conflict.

-On 8/7/2022 of clashes between two groups of the Hamzat Division and the deaths and injuries of the military police during the disengagement of the clashes.

-We also notice the killing of leaderships the Syrian National Army factions, it was a phenomenon that was widespread during 2022 in Ras Al-Ain and Tal Abyad, a leaderships were killed, two of them by explosive device and other by shell of Russian drone.

-6 : The forces' direct indiscriminate attacks by Turkish forces and Syrian National Army factions on civilian infrastructure:

The targeting of infrastructure through air and ground strikes, which increased during the year 2022, has caused damage to densely populated areas and vital infrastructure in NE of Syria, exacerbating an already catastrophic humanitarian crisis for all components of the region, it is a systematic policy followed in order to force civilians to flee, causing a forced displacement of tens of thousands from the people of the region that suffers from a suffocating and forgotten humanitarian and

economic crisis in light of a collapsing economy, and the aforementioned military campaigns made the situation much worse, especially the recent attack carried out by Turkey on November 20, 2022, when the Turkish Air Force launched on NE of Syria under the name of Operation Claw of the Sword(Mechalb Al- Saif) as response to the bombing November 13 in Istanbul, in which Turkey blamed the People's Protection Units, as Turkey said that it targeted sites of the Syrian Democratic Forces and the Syrian Armed Forces, but in reality it hit medical centers, schools, grain silos, electric power stations, fuel stations, and oil fields, not to mention targeting civilians and military personnel through drones , artillery shells and mortars.

The aforementioned strikes led to power outages in most regions of NE of Syria, also, the power station that feeds the Alouk water station caused water outages for nearly a million people in the Al-Hasakah region and its countryside, and the targeting of the oil and gas facility exacerbated the acute shortage of fuel and gas in NE of Syria areas, which affected all areas of Syria in general, where the total losses resulting from the targeting of oil and gas installations and the losses in electric power were estimated during the recent attack on 11/20/2022 at the Tigris oil stations, the K4 station, the Awda oil station, the Awda gas station, the Babasi station, and the Alyan station 2, Mashouq station, Saida station, and Zariyeh station, about \$80,000,000 dollars, and the losses are still continuing.

- Below we list a number of violations and the direct targeting of the infrastructure, including water and electricity stations, grain silos, bakeries and oil rights, as well as civilian casualties, including journalists, during the year 2022 in the regions of NE Syria., where the following have been documented:

-On 5 January 2022 the line of tension 66 KV out of service that fuels the Tal Tamir converting station due to Turkey's ongoing bombardment of the area and the malfunction is the collapse of the chains of insulators.

-On 5 January 2022, Tal Tamir power plant was decommissioned due to heavy shelling by the Turkish army on the village of Omm Al-Kaif.

-On 6 January 2022, due to the targeting by Turkish forces of workshops that went to maintain the tension line feeding to the Tel Tamir station, maintenance work for the line was stopped and the station remained out of service, and the workshops maintained a 20 KV feeder line only for Omm Al-Kaif village.

-On February 9, 2022, Line of Tal Habash rural was decommissioned as a result of the bombing of a car by a Turkish State drone in the village of Bahira, it is worth mentioning that Tal Habash feeds 40 villages.

-On 23 February 2022, after heavy shelling stopped on the western side of the Aleppo road and the northern side of Zirkan road, the lines were tested and a malfunction was found on Al-Manajir Line 20 K.v

-On March 18, 2022, shrapnel fell at Tal Tamir power station as a result of the ongoing bombardment and exit of the transformer 66 K.v of service in addition to its malfunction and oil smuggling.

-On April 3, 2022, the 66K tension line was targeted in Tal Tamir station, which caused the station to go out of service due to of shells near the station, resulting in Hasakah east and west dam stations as being decommissioned participants in the same line of tension.

-On 30 May 2022, a road transfer center in village of Tal Jumma was targeted by Turkish forces and Syrian National Army factions.

-On June 7, 2022, as a result of the continuing Turkish bombardment and Syrian National Army factions in the countryside of Tal Tamir, the high tension network was damaged by 66 K.V, and caused the power outage Tal Tamir transformation plant and the west and east dam in the western countryside of Hasakah.

-On 6 + 7 + 11 June 2022 target the average tension line 20 k.v, it is the rural tension network of villages (Arab Khan, Rabia 'at and Tal Al-Ward) as a result of its targeting by Turkish forces and Syrian National Army factions.

-On June 22, 2022, the medium and low tension lines of Omm Al-Kaif village in rural Zarkan were targeted by Turkish forces and Syrian National Army factions, in addition to target and make the 66K.V line of Tel Tamir diversion station out of service.

-On July 21, 2022, a medium tension network was restored after a two-year power outage for 22 villages.

-On July 23, the 66K.V line was targeted, the connector of Tel Tamir conversion station is 20/66 K.V by Turkish forces and Syrian National Army factions causing power outages from the city of Tal Tamir and its countryside.

- Since the onset of Operation Peace Spring, /28/ villages in rural Tal Tamir have been denied electricity for one year owing to the targeting of these villages' electricity systems and direct bombardment by Turkish forces and Syrian National Army factions, including: Seha, Al-Bogaz - Al-Asi - Hizni - Dam of Karima Monsiq Fawqani - MonsiqTahtani - Haliwa - Al-Suda - Sheikh Ali -.....

-On 1 September 2022, Tal Tamir diversion station was decommissioned, direct bombardment by Turkish forces and Syrian National Army factions caused the collapse of the 66K.V line feeder for the station and out of service.

-On September 7, 2022, Tel Tamir diversion station was targeted and decommissioned as a result of the targeting of the 66K tension line, linker to Tal Tamir diversion station by Turkish forces and Syrian National Army factions, which caused the power to be cut off from the area and its countryside, in direct and systematic targeting of infrastructure and services in the area.

-On 18 September 2022, high tension line workshops completed the rehabilitation of the high tension line 66 k.V the link between the main Qamishli diversion stations and Amuda was caused by Turkish forces targeting villages belonging to the Qamishli region and cutting off electricity from the towns of Amuda and Darbasiya and their countryside.

-On 2 October 2022, Tal Tamir diversion station was decommissioned as a result of the frequent indiscriminate bombardment of villages and Tal Tamir countryside and Zirkan.

-On 17/1/2022 Turkish forces and Syrian National Army factions targeted the water station in the village of Al Fatisa in Ain Issa directly .

-On 16/8/2022 , Turkish forces targeted the city center of Kobani, destroying the city's generators and the mill company, leading to the decommissioning of mills, as well as the bombing of the University of Kobani (Ain Al-Arab) Shells landed near Kobani hospital, causing material damage to the hospital and evacuating the hospital from patients for fear of casualties as a result of the bombing, which had been going on for several hours.

-Direct targeting of power lines and electrical transformers caused power outages from cities and countryside surrounding the bombing site due to physical damage to cables and transformers and their repair by the Autonomous Administration Energy Office was causing a significant financial cost of tens of thousands of dollars, not to mention the threat to maintenance workers posed by the continued targeting of the area by shells, which was endangering workers' lives, and according to a book from Department of Transmission and Distribution energy of the Autonomous Administration in Al-Jazeera region , the maintenance of damage caused by repeated bombardments over /13/ times during 2022 reached (\$150,000), the following book states:

-The connecting tension line is 66 K.V between Al-Hasakeh yarn station and Tal Tamir station was repeatedly attacked by Turkish forces and their armed factions during 2022, with Tal Tamir diversion station being targeted for the following attacks as per the following in the bellow:

- On 6/1/2022 bombing network tension 66 K.V led to electric phase cut.
- On 17/3/2022 Tal Tamir conversion station was bombed resulting in make of the 20/66 K.V converter out of service caused serious damage to the transfer, which has not yet been maintained.
- On 20/3/2022 shelling network 66 K.V that led to make it out of service and it has been maintained.
- On 27/3/2022 shelling network 66 K.V that led to make it out of service and it has been maintained.
- On 4/4/2022 shelling network 66 K.V that led to make it out of service and it has been maintained.
- On 9/4/2022 shelling network 66 K.V that led to make it out of service and it has been maintained.
- On 28/4/2022 shelling network 66 K.V that led to make it out of service and it has been maintained.
- On 4/6/2022 shelling network 66 K.V that led to make it out of service and it has been maintained.
- On 23/6/2022 shelling network 66 K.V that led to make it out of service and it has been maintained.
- On 25/7/2022 shelling network 66 K.V that led to make it out of service and it has been maintained.
- On 13/8/2022 shelling to network 66 K.V that led to make it out of service and it has been maintained.

- On 1/9/2022 shelling to network 66 K.V that led to make it out of service and it has been maintained.
- On 1/10/2022 shelling to network 66 K.V that led to make it out of service and it has been maintained.
- The cost of these damages was only about /\$150,000/one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- on 20/11/ 2022 a Turkish warplane targeting Kratshok 4 station in Taql Baql village in Derik district led to serious damage to the power station.
- On 20/11/2022 a Turkish warplane bombed Covid-19 hospital in Kobani and destroy it completely.
- On 20/11/2022 a Turkish warplane bombed Dahar Al-arab silos in Derbaseya town at Al-hasakah destrict led to being out of service, knowing that these silos accommodate about /8000/tons from grain or fodder materials.
- On 22/11/2022 on Tuesday a Turkish warplane launched a heavy aerial bombardment on the Krdhol and Laylan Oil sit and Aoda Oil field in Terba Sebeya town, and returned to bomb it on Wednesday, in addition it bombing number of oil gathering station such as (Saida- Zareya-Kil hsnak-Al Kos-Mashouq), and Auda oil field, oil sit in west side of the town, also power station of Terba Sebeya which led it to out of service.
- On 22/11/2022 a Turkish warplane targeting the communication tower in Jishan village at east of Kobani city led to its complete destruction and out of service.

-On 23/11/2022 a Turkish warplane bombed Aoda Oil field in Terba Sebeya led to outbreak of fire in several places in the field.

-On 23/11/2022 a Turkish warplane bombed Shalhomeya power station in Shalhomeya village at Terba sebeya town led to completely burne.

23/11/2022 Turkish warplane bombed Gas station in Swedek village at Derek countryside led to exit of 3 gas turbines and 5 oil turbines out of service, and as a result electricity was cut off from (Kojrat Derek- Kerky Lki- Jel Agha- Terba sebeya – Quameshlo and hundreds of villages that belong to these cities and districts.

On 23/11/2022 Turkish warplane bombed water station near to Shark village in Kojrat district led to damage in the station.

-On 24/11/2022 Turkish warplane bombed Gas station in Swedek at Derek countryside led to serious damage in the station.

- On 29/11/2022 after midnight on Tuesday, the Turkish artillery in Ras Al-ein bombed AlRabeat village at Abo Rasin countryside north west of Al- Hasakah within the Peace Spring, and shells fell on the only bakery that serves the area with bread, which led to the bakery going out of service.

Turkish forces and their Syrian National Army factions also resorted to the blockade of civilians as a method of pressuring Syrian citizens by deliberately cutting off water, which we noticed by withholding the Euphrates River water and cutting it off from Syrian territory, resulting in a significant reduction in the water level within the Euphrates dam and drying up large areas of the river, thereby causing the water and food security of millions of Syrians to risk, not to mention the high incidence of pollution within the river water, which feeds hundreds of villages and cities with drinking water on both sides of the river, resulting in the spread of diseases due to increased pollution, including cholera, which spread in areas north east Syria and caused the death of dozens of civilians .

Since the occupation of Sri Kaniya (Ras Al-Ain) at the end of 2019, Turkish forces and Syrian National Army factions have cut off the water of Alouk station located near the city of Sri Kaniya, which is the only feeding water resource to city of Hasakah and its countryside, and since 4 October 2019 Alouk station water has been cut off for more than 28 times for various arguments, including insufficient electricity covering the station which needs 3 MW to operate it, the load used on the line that feeds the station during last September /9/MW resulted in a failure at Darbasiya power station and thus cut off the water from the area again.

-According to a report on the reality of the water department from Alouk station during the summer of 2022 issued by the Directorate General of Drinking Water, the water department in Hasakah province states:

-Since 25/6/2022, Alouk resource has begun to decline considerably, the 30.000 m³ reservoir, which is filled daily, is filled every three days, although electricity is given to the Alouk station twice the amount needed to operate it, where /8/ MW is given instead of /3/MW needed to operate.

-The water thus reached the people of Hasakah province every /18/ days due to the province and divide into six sections:

- Al- Naserah- Classa - Al-Imran - Musharraf.

- Tal Hajar - Security Square - Murdian.

- eastern and western Nashwa.

-Gweran.

-Al-Aziziyah.

-Salihiyah and Mufti.

- To the former quantities are added Tal tawil, Twina, Sfiya, Khashman and every Saturday for Tal Tamir.

- Alouk resource was completely interrupted on 10/8/2022 due to a break in the line from the mercenary side and repaired on 14/8/2022, with the station still

operational during the malfunction , although the water of Alouk station did not arrive to Al- Hmah, and the station was stopped only within 24 hours.

-On 22/8/2022, Alouk station was cut off due to water was not arrived from it.

- On 29/8/2022 Alouk was fed for 48 hours with a Russian guarantee to Stand against

infringements, but the water did not reach Al-Hmah.

-On 10/9/2022, Alouk was electrical feeding for about 30 hours and the resource did not reach Al-Hmah.

-Currently, on 12/9/2022 Alouk station is not worked and not fed electricity.

-7: Arbitrary detention:

- Arbitrary detention and ill-treatment in arresting are systematically practiced in the occupied areas by Turkish forces and Syrian National Army factions, where many of the centers are managed by Syrian National Army factions and military police operating under Turkish intelligence supervision and direct orders from Turkish forces.

- Not to mention the transfer of dozens of Syrian citizens arrested in Ras Al-Ain and Tal Abyad on charges of threatening Turkish national security after being tortured for a period of time from Ras Al-Ain and Tal Al-Abyad prisons to central prisons in Afrin and inside Turkey, where they are sentenced in accordance with Turkish domestic law and sentences up to life imprisonment.

-A number of survivors talked about overcrowding, ill-treatment, torture, denial of medical care, malnutrition and even health facilities in prisons resulting in widespread disease. Survivors also reported being subjected to torture in various forms, including electrocution, beatings with various tools, threats of rape, and rape cases already documented by survivors' testimonies inside the prisons, in addition to cases of rape occur outside prisons by members of the Syrian National Army

factions, as well as deaths in custody, such as the case of a young displaced person in Gri Sppi (Tel Abyad) was arrested by the military police with his brother nearly five months ago, their phones were confiscated and they were prevented from contacting their relatives, a local source in Tel Abyad city confirmed that the young man had been tortured until parts of his body broke up this led to his death at the end of September and he was buried inside the prison, where he was held in the prison's backyard, where there was a cemetery to bury anyone killed under torture, and this is not the first case of a young man with special needs who returned to his home in Sri Kaniye (Ras Al-Ain), and on 24/11/2019, while attempting to enter the house seized by an armed faction leader, he was arrested and severely beaten in front of his mother and forcibly taken to an armed military faction post a week after his arrest, claiming that he had been released and after being searched for a period, according to a witness from inside the prison, that the young man had been tortured and buried in the back yard of the prison.

-Many similar cases occurred and bodies were concealed to avoid accountability, not to mention cases of kidnapping carried out by Syrian National Army factions in which kidnappers were concealed in informal cells where abductees were subjected to deprivation of water, food and torture in various forms, as severe beatings with sharp machines, electrocution, and suspension from hands and legs for days, and many cases have been documented, and the number of Syrian citizens arrested and abducted since the beginning of Operation Peace Spring has been according to the testimony of survivors and we were able to document it, reached to /424/cases, including /30/women, although the number of cases is considerably higher, but the inability to enter the occupied territories and to independently document has caused the inability to document all cases well in excess of those mentioned.

-From those cases, the case of a Ras Al-Ain man whose family had been displaced since the beginning of the bombing and who remained inside the city during the invasion and after a while, with the man's disappearance, his family stated that according to eyewitnesses, he had been arrested by members of the national army and no information about his fate or whereabouts.

-In another account, a woman from Al-Safh village stated that after their village was attacked, her house was completely destroyed and all its contents stolen the

agricultural land in which she worked was seized and her livestock was stolen, her son was then abducted and only released after paying 1500 dollars after being subjected to severe torture, in addition to many of the cases mentioned in the report that observed violations by the Turkish State and Syrian opposition factions within two years in paragraph /17/ of the report, and this is the link below.

-During 2022, the cases were documented:

-On 21/7/2022 , Ras Al-Ain military police arrested a woman in her second decade for refusing harassment of an armed faction to her, according to witnesses inside the city.

-On 13/1/2022, a civilian was arrested and tortured by the military police in the city of Tel Abyad according to eyewitnesses, the signs of torture were evident on his body.

-On 3/4/2022, two women were arrested and taken to an unknown location in Tal Abyad without knowing the reasons for the arrest.

-On 17/1/2022 , Turkish intelligence and Syrian National Army factions raided the village of Doganiyah and surrounding villages, and dozens of youths from the villages in question were arrested and transferred to the counter-terrorism branch in Tal Abyad city, then many of them were transferred to prisons inside Turkish territory.

-On 17/1/2022 , Turkish intelligence and Syrian National Army factions(Al'aamshat faction) raided the village of Doganiyah and surrounding villages, and dozens of youths from the villages in question were arrested and transferred to the counter-terrorism branch in the city of Tal Abyad, many of them were then transferred to prisons inside Turkish territory.

-On 11/1/2021, a minor girl, aged 13, who was displaced in the city of Ras Al-Ain, was reportedly abducted by members of the armed factions, according to witnesses from the city.

-More than /100/ persons arrested and transferred to Turkish territory have also been documented to be imprisoned in Turkish prisons and tried for sentences up to life imprisonment in accordance with Turkish domestic law, which constitutes a violation of human rights, international humanitarian law and Syrian domestic law and the forcible transfer of Syrian citizens from within Syrian territory to Turkish territory, a number of cases were mentioned in paragraph /18/ of the report, which monitors violations against Syrians within two years after the onset of the peace spring operation.

<http://www.kmmrojava.com/2021/10/23/%d8%aa%d9%82%d8%b1%d9%8a%d8%b1-%d8%b9%d9%86-%d8%a7%d9%86%d8%aa%d9%87%d8%a7%d9%83%d8%a7%d8%aa-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%af%d9%88%d9%84%d8%a9-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%aa%d8%b1%d9%83%d9%8a%d8%a9-%d9%88%d9%81%d8%b5%d8%a7/>

- 8: Seizure of property:

-The Syrian National Army factions, under the direct supervision of the Turkish forces, continued the seizure of private civilian property, which they have pursued as a systematic policy since the occupation of the area on 9/10/2019 following Operation Peace Spring, in addition to large-scale looting of private and public property, especially in the city of Ras Al-Ain, Tel Abyad and their countryside, which includes administrative and service institutions of the Autonomous Administration.

-The documentation from which the looting was monitored has already been mentioned in the organization's report on 9/10/2021 in the paragraph of the violations committed on the 24-25-26-27 pages of the report, and the link of the report below.

<http://www.kmmrojava.com/2021/10/23/%d8%aa%d9%82%d8%b1%d9%8a%d8%b1-%d8%b9%d9%86-%d8%a7%d9%86%d8%aa%d9%87%d8%a7%d9%83%d8%a7%d8%aa-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%af%d9%88%d9%84%d8%a9-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%aa%d8%b1%d9%83%d9%8a%d8%a9-%d9%88%d9%81%d8%b5%d8%a7/>

-During 2022, Human Rights Organization in Al Jazeera documented the complaints of /2500/ families from Ras Al-Ain and Tal Abyad who are residents of WashoKani camp - Sri Kaniye camp - Nowruz camp were displaced at the end of 2019 and 2020 - 2021 - 2022 from Ras Al-Ain and its countryside due to the ongoing bombardment of their areas and the seizure of armed factions civilians' lands and forcing them to leave the area.

- A number of Ras Al-Ain detainees reported that arrests of individuals were often accompanied by the simultaneous seizure of property, including agricultural land, forcing many residents to leave the area for fear of being arrested, kidnapped and extorted and thus forcibly surrendering all property without being allowed to return and claim their property, and many of them were also threatened with arrest and forced to withdraw their complaints to the city's informal local grievance committees and the official local council by the armed factions within the city, we mention some documented cases:

- some examples of seizing cases:

-On 9/10/2019, upon the entry of the Turkish occupation army into the village of Al-Safh, belonging to the city of Ras Al-Ain, the houses of a resident of the village were taken over, (5 houses) with full furniture, /55/sheep , /4/cows, /30/dunum cotton, /450/barrel mazut, generator, plunger, /35/beehive, /175/barley bag, /1/ton iron and /32/cement bag that he had placed to build a room in his agricultural land.

-On 9/10/2019, when Turkish occupation mercenaries entered the village of Knihir, belonging to the city of Ras Al-Ain, agricultural land was seized, /150/ dunums and two water motors, water pump number/2/, generator, grocery and/150/barley bag, in addition to/175/wheat seed bag, sewing machine ,/19/chicken, mazut tanks, water tanks ,/25/meter zinc and/50/olive tree and all this property belongs to one person from the village of Knihr.

-On 9/10/2019, when the mercenaries of the Turkish occupation-backed Free Army entered the village of Al-Safah, the village was raided, its inhabitants forcibly displaced and agricultural land was seized on the area of /135/ dunums and /4/

shops (food shop, household items shop, shoe shop, motor repair shop) , as well as a mill and watering tool , /14/water motor, agricultural tractor, harvester, motorcycle, /450/barley bag, /135/spelt bag, /100/dunum cumin planted, as well as another house on Churches Street in Ras Al-Ain City.

-On 9/10/2019, when the Free Army entered the city of Ras Al-Ain, /3/ houses were taken over with full furniture and agricultural land, /180/ dunums with a diver water generator and generator with two depots of wheat and barley, a wheat crop /700/ bags, a barley crop/900/ bags, a watermelon crop/60/dunums and /40/ barrels of mazot for agricultural lands and/25/barrel mazot for home and/93/ton cotton crop and/20/gram gold and/5/ sheep and one cow.

-On 9/10/2019, upon the entry of FSA mercenaries into the village of Aniq Al-Hawa, belonging to Ras Al-Ain, a full house was taken with furniture, agricultural land /40/dunum, crop/ 1/ton cumin, /20/ wheat bag, two petrol generators, a diver water generator, /5/mazut barrels, /5/water tanks, /1.5/million and 2000 dollars and /300/kilo of iron.

-Here we provide you with the documented seized property as mentioned in 2,500 complaints received by the organization to citizens of Ras Al-Ain and Tal Abyad from lands, houses, properties, crops and mechanisms, which have been counted as follows:

-The number of families fleeing from Ras al-Ain was 2,500 - the seizure of agricultural land was 11,9028 dunums - 2,551 homes - 18,541 land within the house (the yard) - 3714 dunums Agricultural areas - 88 tractors - 455 shops - 115 cars - 711 motorcycles - 391 water tanks - 2829 mazut - 37 mazut tanks - 6 water tanks -10 harvesters - 217 agricultural Engines - 747 diver water - 357 cows - 9267 sheep- 62 goats - 1823 birds and chickens - 1792 grams of gold - Kilo and Half Silver - 150 Beehives - 14.5 Tons Iron - 98504 Generator - 441 gasoline generators - 46 mazut generators - 90 tons agricultural fertilizer - 8513 olive trees - 1771 tons cotton -705 bean bag - 37545 cummins bag - 7288 spelt bag - 61141 wheat bag - 182716 barley

bag - 38633 fodder bag for animals - 17 piston block - 600 gypsum bag - 374 workmanship tools - 35 tons spelt seed - 606 zinc plate - 3615 cement bag - money: 18700 dollars and 254,535,00 Syrian pounds.

-The operations described above to seize civilians' property amount to looting, which is a war crime and in areas where direct hostilities have taken place, the seizure of property and expulsion their owner without due process of law or compensation constitutes a violation of the right to housing, land and property.

9 : Targeting civilian objects:

-Widespread destruction of archaeological sites and civilian objects without military necessity justify that and in unsuitable manner, as they deliberately directed attacks against dedicated buildings religious and educational purposes, hospitals, cemeteries and religious places.

- Later in 2022, the Martyrs' Shrine in Ras Al-Ain was converted into a military site for the Mu'tasim Division and vandalizing the shrines, referring to insult to the people and a direct threat to a similar fate if returned.

-On 7/10/2021, the Armenian cemetery near the Assyrian village of Tall Kefji in the countryside of Tal Tamir was targeted, the cemetery was prolonged by bombardment, causing the destruction of large parts of it, in a series of attacks on Assyrian villages in Tal Tamir countryside, (Tal Shannan - Tal Kivji west of Tal Tamir - Tal Juma 'a) which displaced most of its inhabitants to nearby villages.

-There are more than /100/ archaeological sites in Ras Al-Ain and Tal Abyad area, there are new fears of damage and excavation, such as those in Afrin, two archaeological sites have been built on military bases that expose it to clandestine damage, excavation and theft, and the two archaeological sites are: Tal Dahliz and

Tal Dawodia, In addition to Tal Halaf was subjected to excavations and vandalism and is considered a war crime of aggression against protected objects.

-On 30/12/2021, Zarkan mosque was targeted by national army factions, causing significant damage to the mosque and injuring a civilian, and below is a link showing the moment of targeting mosque.

<http://www.kmmrojava.com/2021/10/23/%d8%aa%d9%82%d8%b1%d9%8a%d8%b1-%d8%b9%d9%86-%d8%a7%d9%86%d8%aa%d9%87%d8%a7%d9%83%d8%a7%d8%aa-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%af%d9%88%d9%84%d8%a9-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%aa%d8%b1%d9%83%d9%8a%d8%a9-%d9%88%d9%81%d8%b5%d8%a7/>

-On 27/5/2022, Turkish forces and their factions targeted medical clinics and Syriatel tower in Zarkan district with shells.

-On 30/5/2022 Turkish forces and their factions bombed church of Tal Ta'weel by Turkish artillery in Tel Tamir countryside.

- On 9/6/2022 , Turkish forces bombed the mosque of Al-Jat village north-east of Manbij, led it to be completely damaged by two shells.

-10 : Demographic change:

-The pursuit of demographic change was evident through the continued use of all modalities of change and the displacement of civilians, ranging from killings, torture and abductions of Kurdish, Arab, Syrian and other indigenous citizens in the occupied areas to the seizure of their property and the real estate documentation of their homes by the names of the settler families within a systematic framework in order to change the demographics of the region, especially Turkmen families, families of armed factions from within Syria and even foreign ISIS operatives, the Turkish flag is also raised on them, changing the names of villages and environs and replacing them with Turkish names.

-In another step to consolidate the Turkification and bring about demographic change, Turkish forces removed Syrian communications towers Syriatel and MTN and replaced it with a Turkish communications network (Cork Sil) in the areas of Tal Abyad, Ras Al-Ain, Afrin, Raqqah, Manbij, Jarablus and Ezaz.

-They used educational institutions to enforce the trailing policy by changing the curriculum of education into an extreme Turkish religious culture, imposing Turkish alongside Arabic in education and preventing education in the mother tongue (Kurdish or Syrian).

-They resorted to the opening of new crossings on the Syrian-Turkish border to facilitate movement, entry and exit across the border and to facilitate the transport of stolen goods from Syrian territory, not to mention facilitating cross-border migration operations to facilitate the empty area of its population and replace them with others from within Turkey and approximately 2,500 families from the Syrian interior were documented and to be resettled in the occupied areas of Sri Kaniye and Gri Spi, as well as dozens of ISIS families, many of whom were Iraqis who were in Ain Issa camp and were transferred to Ras Al-Ain after the camp was targeted in 2019 after Peace Spring Operation.

-The exploitation of the Islamic religion through the opening of more religious centers and the prevention of any form of religious freedom was evident through the expulsion of Yazidi Kurds and Muslims from the region, the seizure of their property, the settlement of families of armed elements and the construction of military bases within the region, recently, a Yazidi man who tried to return to his village in a Yazidi village but remained out due to he was prevented from entering the house and left after being threatened with arrest by members of armed factions, several humanitarian organizations have contributed to the construction of settlements within the mentioned areas to consolidate the resettlement project, including country-supported from Qatar State and Palestinian organizations.

- 11: Restrictions on fundamental freedoms:

- Fundamental freedoms in areas under the control of Turkish forces and Syrian National Army factions are considered confiscated freedoms in an effort to limit civil space, especially in the face of journalistic work, activists and independent rights organizations, independent information is unable to enter those areas and monitor violations, which is an offence expose the author's to arrest, enforced disappearance and assault, this has arisen in more than one case of attacks on journalists who have tried to document incidents and violations, not to mention the inability of rights organizations to follow up on events or even meet with victims, which endangers the lives of researchers and even victims and subjects them to arbitrary detention without due process and in inadequate circumstances without their relatives knowing where they are being held or being visible and preventing them from being entitled to defense.

- Civilians whose property and land had been confiscated had also been prevented from filing a complaint to recover such property from members of armed factions who had forcibly seized and confiscated it, forcing many civilians who had been threatened with arrest and detention to withdraw their complaints to informal local grievance committees in the area and even to the city's military police and local council who in several cases refused to register complaints of abduction and enforced disappearance of individuals arrested by members of the city's armed factions and denied their presence without authorizing the official registration of the complaint or giving any proof of registration of the complaint in the event of registration. The military police also restricted freedom of expression and assembly, targeted activists in the field of women's rights, and imposed religious extremist teachings, especially with regard to freedom of religion and belief, and even dress. The use of Islamic clothing was imposed in a manner similar to what ISIS used to follow in its behavior. All this led to a decline in the activity of civil institutions. Especially those related to the defense of women and gender equality, which were defending battered women in particular, due to the increase in these cases amid the absence of any legal assistance or campaign that they could resort to, with the wide spread of these cases, which were presented in more than one case on social media to state asylum To show recourse to violence with the family, especially with children, people with special needs, and women who have been removed from public life in a deliberate and systematic manner.

Four : Conditions of the Forced Displaced in the Camps:

Since the start of Operation Peace Spring, and with the intensification of attacks that began to violently and directly target civilians in the areas of Ras al-Ain and Tal Abyad, began a large wave of displacement of the civilian population from the aforementioned areas and their countryside ; Tens of thousands of citizens began displaced from their cities and villages To escape the violent Turkish war and for fear of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law that the attacking forces began to commit since the first day of the military operation, they used land and air weapons of all kinds when they directly targeted citizens, Not to mention the cases of looting, theft, arrest and kidnapping that began a systematic policy to empty the region of its population, especially the Kurds, Where it was confirmed by eyewitnesses from the residents of the region that with the passage of three years since the start of Operation Peace Spring, only five Kurdish families remained in the city of Ras al-Ayn Note that the Kurdish component constituted the vast majority of the population of the city and its countryside, and entire villages were emptied of their inhabitants and were seized or converted into Turkish bases. See paragraph /19/ of the report documenting violations in Ras al-Ain and Tal Abyad for two years. Below is the link to the report.

<http://www.kmmrojava.com/2021/10/23/%d8%aa%d9%82%d8%b1%d9%8a%d8%b1-%d8%b9%d9%86-%d8%a7%d9%86%d8%aa%d9%87%d8%a7%d9%83%d8%a7%d8%aa-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%af%d9%88%d9%84%d8%a9-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%aa%d8%b1%d9%83%d9%8a%d8%a9-%d9%88%d9%81%d8%b5%d8%a7/>

_The same applies to the Yazidi villages, which numbered /15/ villages, and they were completely emptied of their residents and were seized. We mention an example of that in the village of Daoudia, which is affiliated with the city of Ras al-Ayn The Yazidi population was forcibly displaced, and their homes destroyed and seized , Also the agricultural lands of civilians were confiscated and they were prevented from returning or benefiting from the investment of their lands or even paying compensation for their crops that were looted annually three years ago , The same applies to dozens of villages whose residents were forced displacement and take refuge in newly established camps near Ras al-Ayn, Tal Abyad, Hasakah, Derik, and Raqqa. We mention the camps of Wash, Kani, Sari Kani, Newroz, and Tal Al-Samen (Tal Abyad)

_ Where the number of people living in Washokani camp reached /16157/, most of whom are from Ras al-Ain and its villages and Tal Abyad, as this camp is located on the outskirts of the city of Hasakah , This camp needs additional tents due to the presence of more than one family in each tent, and this camp does not have anything to protect them from the cold of winter and the heat of summer, as the camp also suffers from poor living conditions, sanitation, a lack of schools and all means of subsistence that an individual needs, The camp also suffers from a lack of medical services , In most cases, patients are transferred to Hasakeh hospitals for treatment, although there are medical points inside the camp belonging to the Kurdish Red Crescent, but their services are limited and do not meet the needs of patients and camp residents suffering from psychological instability due to persistent threats of a new invasion of Syrian territory Thus, fear of a new displacement, not to mention the security instability that increases the psychological pressure on the camp's residents, especially after the bombing in the camp on 12/9/2022, which killed one person on a cyclist, and injured 3/others, including a woman and a child .

-There is also Camp Al-Tali 'ah (Sri Kanai), which was established in 8/9/2020 with 13242/displaced mostly from Ras al-Ayn and Tal Abyad , Where this camp lacks the basic services of water and electricity, the water reaches the residents through tanks that distribute water to the camps, and this water does not meet the needs of the family , There are also some local organizations inside the camp that carry out awareness projects for children and women, where psychological support is provided to young and old because of their psychological suffering as a result of displacement from their areas .

_ As for the health situation, there is a great shortage in the medical staff, despite the presence of points of the Kurdish Red Crescent, but the supplies it provides do not meet the needs of patients, and also the educational situation is weak due to the lack of schools and the low level of education

_ As for the security situation, it is stable, and the majority of the camp's residents are from Ras al-Ain, and the camp is surrounded by a wall, and the security forces are always present in the form of patrols to provide protection for the camp's residents , All the residents of the camp suffer from a difficult psychological

condition dominated by the fear of their inability to return to their homes because of the settlement project imposed by the Turkish state inside the Syrian lands, as it strives to resettle the Syrian refugees from the Turkish interior and settle them in the areas they occupied .

_As for the Newroz camp, which is located in the Al-Malikiyah area of the city of Qamishli, where in 2014 this camp included a large number of the people of Şengal due to the ISIS attack on Şengal district, and they fully returned to their areas in 2019 After the military campaign against the city of Ras al-Ain and Tal Abyad by the Turkish occupation and the opposition factions, the camp was reopened to receive the forcibly displaced , as this camp includes 5,390 people ,Some non-governmental organizations support the camp, in addition to what the Autonomous Administration and other local organizations such as the Kurdish Red Crescent provide. who provides health services.

_ As for education, it takes place through classes gathered inside the tents, but this learning does not provide adequate education for these students, Also the camp lacks water greatly , The camps in this camp are small, not sufficient for the number of family members, As for the health situation, it is very deteriorating ,as there are no doctors, only ambulance nurses and the medical points affiliated with the Red Crescent suffer from an acute shortage of medicines and The camp needs a dispensary due to the spread of diseases inside the camp. The Internal Security Forces are working to protect the camp, and this camp is open for its residents to leave to work and provide for their needs.

_Tal Al-Saman camp was also established north of the city of Raqqa near the town of Tal Al-Samen in 2019 This camp contains the forcibly displaced people from Tal Abyad and its countryside ,The number of people living in it has reached /6448/ and the camp needs great support in terms of health and relief because it is located in an area Desert this camp contains only one medical point that suffers from a lack of medical tools and medicines and the educational situation is very poor, as education is done through small groups, and the security situation is stable inside this camp thanks to the efforts of the internal security forces that supervise its guard .

_ Fourteen: Statistics of violations committed since the start of Operation Peace Spring until 10/6/2022

Peace Spring 2019

Peace Spring victims /429/, including 64 children			
injury/293/		Killing/136/	
Males	Females	Males	Females
217	74	122 cases, including /4/field executions	14cases, including /3/field executions

Violations committed by the Turkish state and the factions of the Syrian National Army on Syrian territory in northeastern Syria During 2020

Number of explosions /165/(Tal Abyad-Sri Kanyi-Kobani-Manbij-Ein Issa)		Targeting civilians at the border/8/		Cases of attacks on civilians by the Turkish Army/47/	
injury	killing	injury	Killing	injury	Killing
133	35 between them 4 Women	2	4	12	35 5 of them are women

Number of drones/20/		Number of clashes between factions themselves/8/(Tal Abyad-Manbij-Ras al-Ayn-Tal Tamr-Ayn Issa(		Number of shelling/56/(Manbij-Tal Abyad-Ain Issa-Tal Tamr-Arim village)	
Injury	Killing	Injury	killing	injury	Killing
12	8	6 And one female	3	45 between them 2 women and 3 children	11 between them 6 women

Violation of the right of journalists		Kidnapping and arrest	
Property Seizure	Destroying homes	Male	Female
27	9	99	8

Violations committed by the Turkish state and the factions of the Syrian National Army on Syrian territory in northeastern Syria During 2021

The number of bombing /197/ (Manbij-Tal Abyad-Ain Issa-Tal Tamr-Derek-Zarkan)		The number of explosions /9/ (Tal Abyad-Sere-Kaniye-Ain Issa)		Targeting civilians by the Turkish army /10/	Detainees and kidnapped / 152/	
Injury	Killing	injury	killing	Killing	Kidnapping	arrest
48 between them /3/ members of the Syrian government, /15/ women and /10/children	22 between them 3 women and 9 children	36 between them a woman and 4 girls	8 between them /4/children	10 between them woman and /4/ children	25 between them /8/ women	117 between them /8/ women

Border attacks		Drones /10/		Victims of explosions and Clashes between the factions themselves/35/ (Tal Abyad-Manbij-Ras al-Ain-Tal Tamr-Ain Issa)	
Injury	Killing	Injury	Killing	injury	killing
33 between them a child	6 between them a child	5	6 between them 2 women	5	30

Violations committed by the Turkish state and the factions of the Syrian National Army on Syrian territory in northeastern Syria During 2022

Border attacks		Drones /50/		As a result of the bombings and clashes inside the occupied territories, a number of civilian and military casualties fell	
injury	Killing	Injury	killing	injury	killing
10 including two minors	8	43 between them /8/ children ,/8/ women /4/ Soldiers	57 between them /6/ women , / 12/ soldiers and 8 children	10 between them /3/ civilians	9 between them a child /8/soldiers from the armed factions

The number of shelling /220/ (Manbij-Tal Abyad-Ain Issa-Tal Tamr-Ras Al-Ain-Qamishlo-Zarkan)		Victims of explosions and mines /3/ (Tal Abyad - Ras Al-Ain - Ain Issa – Hasakah)		Targeting civilians by the Turkish army /5/	detained from the beginning of 2019 until 2022
Injury	killing	Injury	Killing	Killing	Arrest
101 between them /28/ children and /12/ women 12// soldiers	50 between them /5/ children and / 27/ soldiers	6 between them/2/ children and a woman two soldiers	1	5 between them/ 2/ children	434 between them/ 30 women

sixteenth: Statistic Center for Research and Protection of Women's Right:

Statistic of the violations committed by Turkish state and its affillited factions against men, women and children in NE Syria, which documented by the Center for Research and Protection of Women's Right, in addition to the Afrin activists Network, the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights and the Human Rights Organization in Afrin:

Women			Children			Men		
Kill	injury	kidnap	Kill	injury	kidnap	Kill	injury	kidnap
9	25	36	20	62	20	38	57	412

sixteenth: Recommendations:-

1_ Stopping all indiscriminate and direct attacks on civilians and civilian objects, and taking all precautions to limit damage to the civilian population, and stopping the constant threats to invade more Syrian lands in a policy of terrorizing safe civilians.

2_ The immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Turkish forces and the factions cooperating with them in all occupied Syrian territories.

3- Pressure the Turkish government and its armed factions to stop torture and other professional cruel treatment, including sexual violence, in all places of detention, and to release arbitrarily detained persons, especially those who have been transferred to Turkish territory, and bring them to trial according to Turkish domestic law, And return them immediately to the Syrian territories.

4_ Imposing a no-fly zone in northeastern Syria to protect civilians from attacks, especially by drones (drones) that directly target targets inside Syrian territory, even without taking the necessary precautions to protect civilians, and considering it a war crime, And holding the perpetrators accountable.

5_ Conducting independent investigations into the incidents and war crimes committed that left civilian victims, and ensuring that those responsible for these violations and crimes are held accountable, and ensure that they are not repeated.

6_ Calling on all Syrian and international independent human rights organizations to document and audit the crimes committed in the occupied territories, which amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, and to submit files to the international criminal courts.

7_ Ensure the safe return of the forcibly displaced persons to their areas of origin in a manner that guarantees that their return will not result in harm or violation of their basic rights, with international guarantees and under the supervision of the United Nations.

8_ Stopping the settlement project called for by Turkish President Rajap Tayip Erdogan, in which he called for the establishment of settlements in the areas it occupied on the Syrian-Turkish border, and the forced resettlement of refugees from inside Syria.

9_ Ensure the safe and rapid access of humanitarian relief and unconditionally for the displaced from the Syrian interior, especially the forcibly displaced from the occupied areas.

Drone bombing:

The following are the violations that were documented in the field of drone bombing after the issuance of the report until the end of 2022, the documented cases are:

- On 24/12/2022 AD, a drone belonging to the Turkish occupation targeted the intersection of Taweel village, which led to the killing of a woman and the injury of /3/ people, /2/ women and a child, south of Al-Qahtaniya district.

- On 11/12/2022 AD, a drone belonging to the Turkish occupation targeted the Debs village in the northern countryside of Raqqa.

Bombardment with heavy weapons:

The following are the violations that were documented in the field of Bombardment with heavy weapons after the issuance of the report until the end of 2022, the documented cases are:

- On 10/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed Tal Laban village in the western countryside of Tal Tamr district.
- On 10/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed Al-Kouzeliya village in the countryside of Tal Tamr district.
- On 10/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed Al-Khalidiyah village, the international road, Ain Issa camp, and Tal Abyad, west of Ain Issa district.
- On 10/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed (Jarkali - Zour Maghar - Shuyoukh) villages that located in the western countryside of Kobani.
- On 10/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed Sayada village in the Manbij countryside.
- On 11/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed the Maalaq village in the countryside of Tal Abyad and the Taiba village in the countryside of Ain Issa district.
- On 11/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed the Tal Laban village in the western countryside of Tal Tamr district.
- On 12/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed the Al-Kouzeliya village in the western countryside of Tal Tamr district.
- On 12/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed the Maalaq and Saida villages, east of Ain Issa district, the Debs village, west of the district, the Zour

Maghar village , and the Ahmed Mounir farm in the western countryside of Kobani city.

- On 13/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed the Tal Laban village in the western countryside of Tal Tamr district.

- On 12/13/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed the Abu Surra village and the international road in the western countryside of Ain Issa district.

- On 13/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed points of the Damascus government forces located in the of Kor Ali village in the western countryside of Kobani.

- On 13/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed the (Zari - Khani - Salib Qara) villages in the western countryside of Tal Abyad canton.

- On 16/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed the Tawila village in the western countryside of Tal Tamr district.

- On 16/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed the Saida village , east of Ain Issa district, and the international road.

- On 16/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed both Jarqali village in the western countryside and Solan village in the eastern countryside of Kobani canton.

- On 16/12/2022 AD, the occupation army bombed both Al-Kouzeliya and Tal Al-Laban villages in the western countryside of Tal Tamr district.

- On 19/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed the Tawila village in the western countryside of Tal Tamr district.

- On 20/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed both Jishan and Goran villages in the eastern countryside of Kobani, and the Jarqali, Siftak, Zur Maghar villages, and the sheikhs of Fawqani in the Kobani countryside.

- On 21/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed the Al-Kouzeliya village in the western countryside of Tal Tamr district.

- On 22/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed the water administration in the Zour Maghar village in Kobani city.

- On 22/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed the Tawila village in the western countryside of Tal Tamr district.

- On 23/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed both Al-Khalidiyah and Hawija villages in the countryside of An Issa district.

- On 24/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed Saida village and the Ain Issa camp in the Ain Issa district.

- On 25/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed a point for the Damascus government forces in the Jalghlo village in the western countryside of Kobani.

- On 25/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed the Al-Mushairfa village, southeast of Zarkan district, and Al-Asadiya, north of it.

- On 25/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed the Zari village in the countryside of Tal Abyad district.

- On 27/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed the (Umm Harmala, Al-Mushirfa and Al-Asadiya) villages, located in the northern countryside of Zarkan district.
- On 30/12/2022 AD, the Turkish occupation army bombed the Kanya Kardan quarter in Kobani city and Daoud Farm in the eastern countryside of the city of Kobani.



mission of the Organization is Prohibition of Chemical Weapons is to implement the provisions of the Convention, creating a credible and transparent system for investigating the destruction of chemical weapons and preventing their reappearance in any member state, providing protection and assistance against chemical weapons, encouraging international cooperation in the peaceful use of chemistry, and achieving universal membership in the organization.

The /5/ most dangerous chemical weapons in the world:

Nerve gas (the most toxic): Nerve gas belongs to organic phosphorous compounds and is classified as a nerve agent because it affects the transmission of nerve impulses in the nervous system, it is odorless and appears as a brown oily liquid, it was developed in the century Twenty. this gas is released into the atmosphere and it is slow to evaporate, and the nerve gas can remain for several days on the surfaces, and it can remain for a month in very cold weather, and it is a fast-acting gas, that its effects can appear after several seconds of exposure to it.

- **Sarin gas** (the most recent used): it is a volatile nerve agent, non-toxic, one drop of it as the size of a pinhead, is enough to quickly kill an adult, it is a colorless and odorless liquid that can remain effective in a warm atmosphere, but it evaporates quickly when heated and causes headaches and salivation and tears, then progressive paralysis of the muscles and possible death.

- **Mustard gas** (the most popular): it is also known as sulfur mustard, it got its name from its smell that resembles the smell of mustard, it belongs to agents that cause blisters and sores which causes water-filled blisters to appear on the skin and targeting the eyes respiratory tract and skin , it is horrific and slow agent when inhaled or swallowed, the victim suffers from sneezing, hoarseness, bloody cough and abdominal pain, but exposure to it is not always fatal.

- **Phosgene gas** (the most dangerous): to this day, phosgene is considered one of the most dangerous chemical weapons, as it was used for the first time in 1915, although it is not as toxic as sarin or nerve gas, it is much easier to manufacture, which makes it available to everyone. Phosgene is an industrial chemical used in the manufacture of plastics and pesticides, it is a suffocating agent that works by

attacking lung tissue, and the initial symptoms appear as cough, suffocation, chest tightness, nausea and vomiting sometimes after exposure to the gas for several minutes, and these effects can appear as late as 48 hours after exposure to it, Phosgene is a colorless gas that smells like fresh grass, in low concentrations and is non-flammable and evaporates when heated above eight degrees.

- **Chlorine gas:** it is an easily available industrial chemical, as it has many peaceful uses, including bleaching agents in paper and cloth, making pesticides, rubber, and solvents, it also use to kill bacteria in drinking water and swimming pools, Chlorine gas is green color and has a strong odor similar to bleach, as it is a suffocating agent that hinders breathing and destroys tissues in the body, it can be stored and cooled easily to a liquid state, and thus it can be shipped and stored, Chlorine spreads quickly and remains close to the ground because it is heavier than light, and its danger lies in its ease of manufacture and concealment.

International law and chemical weapons:

International law prohibited the use of chemical weapons under the Hague Convention, which was approved by states in 1899, and according to the agreement, it is forbidden to use projectiles that contain poisonous weapons in the event of a battle between two countries that signed the convention.

In 1922 the Washington treaty was signed, which aimed to prohibited the use of chemical weapons, but it failed to obtain the approval of the state's parties to it, because France refused to do.

In June 1925, the Protocol of prohibited the use of asphyxiating or poisonous gases was signed during the Geneva Protocol, the protocol stipulates that suffocation or poisoning gases, and Liquid substances or equipment in war is something that public opinion rightly condemns in the civilized world, but this protocol in force until today did not mention the production, storage or transfer of chemical weapons, one of the problems of the protocol was that some consenting countries reserved their right to use internationally prohibited weapons against countries which is not a party to it or to qualitative retaliation if chemical weapons are used against it.

After nearly /70/ years of the imperfect Geneva Protocol, an idea appeared in 1993 for the adoption of the Chemical Weapons Convention, which will be one of the internationally important treaties, it was approved under the name of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons, the agreement stipulates the prohibition of the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons.

The treaty obligate the States Parties to take the necessary measures to enforce this danger with regard to persons within their jurisdiction, and the States Parties agreed to establish a verification system for relevant toxic chemicals and similar substances in order to ensure that these chemicals are not used for prohibited purposes.

During this ongoing civil war in Syria, chemical weapons were used, and the deadly attacks included several different regions of Syria, most notably the Ghouta attack on the outskirts of Damascus, the Aleppo attack, Saraqib, Jobar, and Ashrafiyah Sahnaya, and Sarin gas was used in most of the chemical attacks, the whole world condemned these attacks, and the armed forces were pressured to disarm them of chemical weapons, which was implemented in late 2014.

The echoes of the attacks launched by the Turkish state with internationally banned chemical weapons, whose use is prohibited, are still escalating and frequent recently.

We also see that the Turkish state and its gendarmerie are attacking the Kurds, whether civilians or fighters, from Avashin to Matina, Serêkaniyê, and Afrin, unfortunately, many of the Kurds and other nationalities, such as the (Syriac-Assyrian Arabs) living in areas that are attacked with this type of lethal weapon that is internationally banned.

The Turkish bombardment began to renew since the beginning of May 25, 2022, and led to /17/ martyrs in the last Turkish chemical bombardment, as the Turkish state uses modern technology and internationally banned chemical weapons against Guerrilla forces, but despite that, and unfortunately the international community

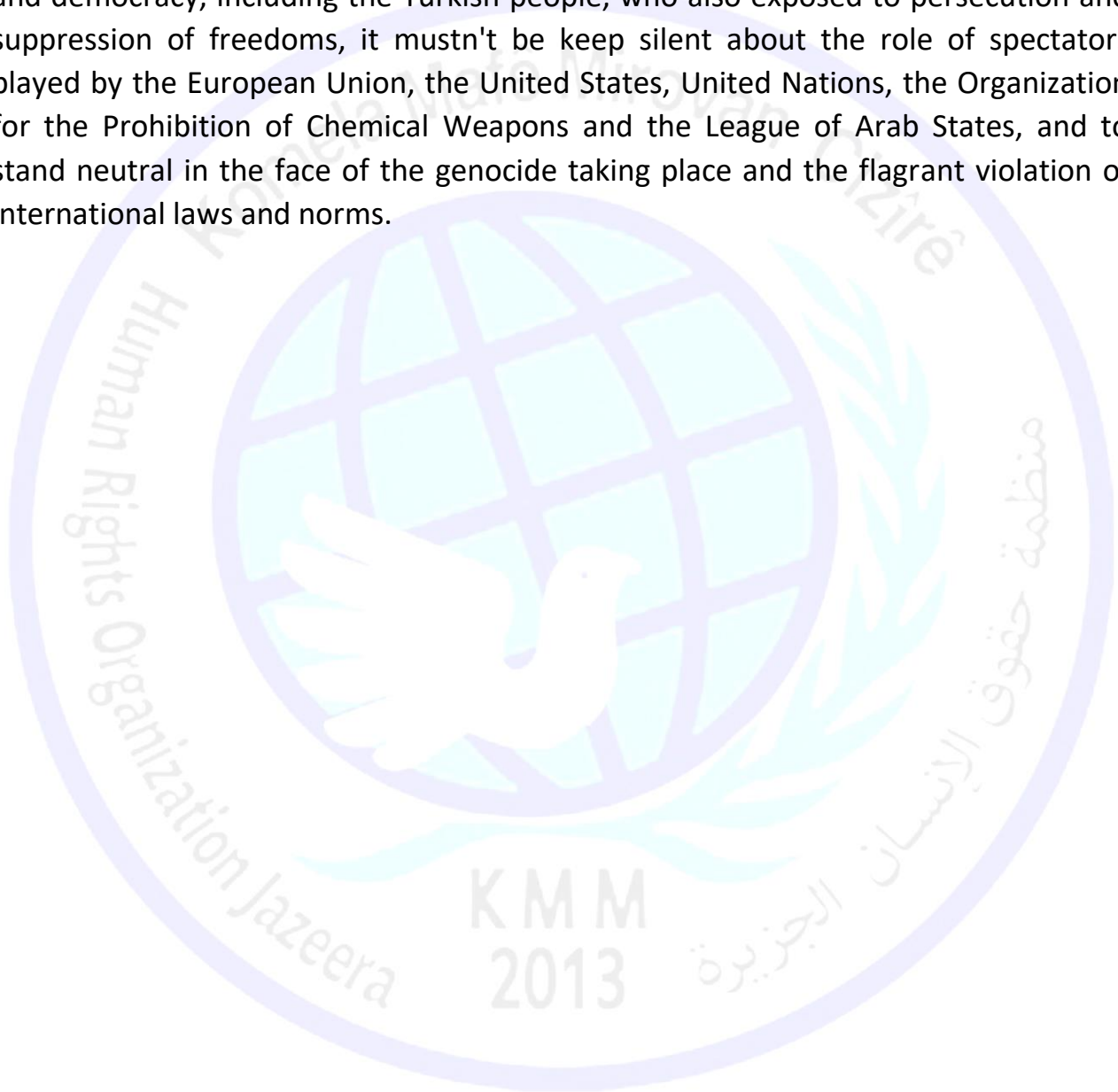
did not say or move a finger about what happened, despite the violation of international laws and the violation of human rights and the laws of the use of internationally prohibited weapons, and this silence gives us a clear indication that the world is subject to two different human rights standards, we see it openly criticizing and condemning if ordinary weapons were used by some, as it is satisfied with silence and indifference in the largest international violations, especially against the Kurds, despite the existence of evidence, and these violations were not recent, rather, the Turkish state has committed horrific and intense crimes against civilians in Ras al-Ain and Tal Abyad, since 2019, when the indiscriminate artillery shelling of Ras al-Ain began, heavy and prohibited weapons such as chemical weapons were used against innocent people, and the cities were destroyed and devastated, and the defenseless people were killed, displaced, and countless tragedies.

These weapons are the most dangerous to humanity, so the use of such weapons means the annihilation of humanity and the provocation of terror, but fear and terror lies in standing idly by and silence in front of this catastrophic reality.

The Turkish state, through this bombing and the use of chemical weapons, seeks a demographic change not only among the Kurds, but also among all races, and there is no one suppresses these violations, which clearly contravene the sanctity of obligations arising from international treaties and agreements, especially those related to chemical weapons, such as the Geneva Convention of 1980 and its first and third protocols, the Geneva Protocol of 1995, the Hague Convention of 1976 related to the environment and geography, and the 1972 Convention related to bacteriological and toxin weapons and the Protocol for the Prohibition of the War Use of Asphyxiating or Poisonous Gases or what similar to it of 1925, which is also new evidence of the practice of the policy of continuous apartheid and a flagrant violation of the economic and political rights of the indigenous people of the country as a crime against humanity according to Article seven of the Rome Statute, The basic principles of the International Criminal Court of 1998, and in reference to the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly in this regard of 1966.

So, we in the organizations human rights documented in this report, we call on the international community, human rights activists and the Organization for the

Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to assume their responsibility and not stand by and watch the war of genocide that is being practiced against the indigenous peoples of the region at the expense of achieving Turkish settlement expansions and agendas through which it seeks to impose control on all the peoples of the region and prevent them from committing more war crimes and crimes against humanity against the Kurdish people and all the peoples of the region who demand freedom and democracy, including the Turkish people, who also exposed to persecution and suppression of freedoms, it mustn't be keep silent about the role of spectators played by the European Union, the United States, United Nations, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the League of Arab States, and to stand neutral in the face of the genocide taking place and the flagrant violation of international laws and norms.



Human Rights Organization in Aljazeera

16 February 2022

Report on the structural Syrian National Army and its direct association with Turkey

The report provides detailed information on the Syrian National Army, in terms of structure, the direct relation with Turkey, acting under direct commands of Turkey, recruiting elements of the Islamic State (ISIS), violations committed against civilians in areas occupied by Turkey through the military operations Euphrates Shield, Olive Branch and Peace Spring in which the SNA participated since its establishment. Also the exploitative recruitment of this army by Turkey, through sending them to take part in battles outside the Syrian context as in Libya and Nagorno-Karabakh.



Picture from an article by Tamam Abu Alkheir- noonpost website

The author of the report :

Human Rights Organization in Aljazeera :

Is a civil voluntary independent pluralistic Organization, which comprise Human Rights activists since its establishment in 2013. The human rights organization acts according to the resolutions of general assembly and the governing council and the interior rules of procedures in conformity with the Social Contract and the laws governing the civil society institutions in North East Syria . The establishing of the organization was an objective response through all democratic ways based on an intellectual reference for human rights representing in the international declaration for Human rights and all global treaties and covenants relevant against any aggression on this rights and for any authority was issued.

The objectives of the report:

The report provides detailed information on the Syrian National Army, in terms of structure, the direct relation with Turkey, acting under direct commands of Turkey, recruiting elements of the Islamic State (ISIS), violations committed against civilians in areas occupied by Turkey through the military operations Euphrates Shield, Olive Branch and Peace Spring in which the SNA participated since its establishment. also the exploitative recruitment of this army by Turkey, through sending them to take part in battles outside the Syrian context as in Libya and Nagorno-Karabakh.

- This situation is of immediate concern to the Human Rights Organization, the human suffering caused the violations committed by this army, the exploitation of financial needs of people to recruit them in wars and this made the army vulnerable to become mercenary force, which is an available option for livelihood for a significant number of young Syrians who grew up in the conditions of a long war and a constant displacement.

- References and sources:

- Interviews with eyewitnesses and some victims after coming back from the occupied areas .

- Documents, reports, photos and videos obtained from civil institutions, research centers, official media, international articles, rights activists, human rights organizations, including the Human Rights Organization in Al-Jazeera - Human Rights Organization in Afrin, Human Rights Organization in the Euphrates, Human Rights Committee in Raqqa, Manbij , Syrians for Justice and Truth, Syrian Center for Justice and Accountability, Jusoor Center for Studies, Pel Organization, Syrian Observatory for Human Rights.

- **First : Introduction:**

- Since 2013, the armed groups affiliated with the Syrian opposition have done several attempts to achieve integrated unified military entity, in order to establish Syrian Opposing Army, a unified military entity, however, all these attempts were failed until Turkey took on her shoulders to reorganize these factions to be merged in unified entities that act according Turkey's goals and under its command. In 2017, the establishment of the Syrian National Army was declared, which constitutes the core of bringing together all the Syrian armed groups (affiliated with the Syrian opposition coalition).

There were a lot of challenges, including with regard to some formations limiting their existence in specific geographic areas, the Southern Front is an example, also some formation adopting the extremist Salafi ideology because of the majority's Islamic background, other challenge was the Mercenarism being essential factor in forming some of these factions, not to forget that a lot of ISIS fugitive elements found their places among these formations in administrative and military positions.

The Syrian National Army receives supported with salaries, weapons and logistics from Turkey, it acts according to the commands of the Turkish army and intelligence.

On Feb 20th 2018, after 21 days of establishing the SNA, the Peace Spring Operation was launched to occupy Afrin, then a year later, on October 9th 2019, Serekaniye / Ras Alayn and Tal Abyad were occupied where both the Turkish army and the Syrian National Army committed war crimes and crimes against humanity

in these occupied areas. These crimes were documented in the reports of the United Nations and different humanitarian organizations.

The Syrian National Army became a Turkish mercenary force, being used by Turkey not only in north of Syria, but also in Libya and Nagorno-Karabakh, Turkey may use these groups in many other places in the future.

It is certain that these groups are affiliated with Turkey, they receive the orders and instructions from Turkey, it is not possible for these groups to act and work by themselves, Turkey therefore is responsible for the actions of what is known as the Syrian National Army.

- **Secondly : Syrian National Army:**

It is a unified military body comprising the Syrian armed opposition groups affiliated with the Syrian Opposition Coalition, which transferred the armed opposition from being factions/groups into more organized and unified army. On December 30th 2017, The Syrian Opposition Coalition declared the establishment of an opposing army under the name, "The Syrian National Army".

- **Thirdly :Establishment of the Syrian National Army :**

The Syrian National Army⁽¹⁾ of the Syrian Opposition Coalition has been established by Turkish orders and guidance. Turkey had a critical and obvious role in the process of forming the Syrian National Army.

On October 24th 2017 the Turkish Cities Gazette published a detailed article entitled "Euphrates Shield's Factions toward a regular army", according to the article, a meeting was held at the Turkish Special Forces headquarters attended by the governor of Gaziantep, the governor of Kilis, the commander of the Turkish special forces, representatives of the Turkish intelligence apparatus, members of the Syrian Interim Government⁽²⁾, the deputy head of the Syrian

opposition coalition, and the leadership of the Free Army factions present in the Euphrates Shield area⁽³⁾, as a result, they agreed upon the following decisions:

⁽¹⁾<https://www.enabbaladi.net/archives/170544>

⁽²⁾<https://www.facebook.com/syriaig/photos/a.437508956326466/1397306770346675/?type=3&theater>

⁽³⁾<https://www.almodon.com/arabworld/2017/10/24/%D9%81%D8%B5%D8%A7%D8%A6%D9%84-%D8%AF%D8%B1%D8%B9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%81%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A5%D9%84%D9%89-%D8%AC%D9%8A%D8%B4-%D9%86%D8%B8%D8%A7%D9%85%D9%8A?fbclid=IwAR1S8CYkM3Rg0KoXkWiHlgoQNrkswnCZIT8e6daY4SXVeZjZJmKDW8Xuafk>

- **The transition of groups and factions to become regular army in two phases, which requires forming three corps :**

- 1- The first Corps: National Army Corps .
- 2- The second Corps: Sultan Murad's Corps .
- 3- The third Corps: Levant Front Corps .

After that the factions will be stripped of their names, only the regular army will be recognized and dealt with , it will be limited to three corps, each Corps has three brigades.

- **Fourthly : Current structure of the Syrian National Army :**

- 1- The first Corp; commanded by Colonel Muatizz Ruslan , Commander of AL-nokhba Army, it includes :
 - First Division: North Brigade.
 - First Division: Ninth Division.
 - First Division: Al-ahfad Army.
 - 13th Division : Sultan Mohamed Al-Fateh.
 - 13th Division: AlWakkas Brigade.
 - 13th Division: Samarkand Brigade.
 - Ghazal Base.

Ahrar AlSharkia Gathering.
Al-Muntaser Bellah Brigade.
20th Division.
Al-nokhba Army.
Al-sharqia Army.
Al-sham Corps.

- 2- The second Corps; under Colonel Ahmed Othman (Deputy Commander of Sultan Murad), it comprises :
- Sultan Murad Brigade.
 - Al-Hamza Brigade.
 - Al Mu'tasim Brigade.
 - Al-Islam Army.
 - Legion of Rahman.
 - Sultan Malakshah Brigade.
 - Suleiman Shah Brigade.
 - Badr Martyrs Army.
- 3- The third Corps; under Abu Ahmed Nour (the Levant Front commander), it comprise :
- The Levant Front.
 - 51st Division
 - The first Regiment.
 - Mustafa Regiment
 - AlSultan Osman.
 - assembly of Fastqm
 - Legion of Almajd.

The military police were affiliated with these legions, and in October 2019 the National Front joined the National Army, it is still factions affiliated with the leadership of Fadlallah Al-Haji when the National Front joined the National Army it consisted of 11 factions: AlSham Legion, the Free Idlib Army, the First Coastal Division and The Second Coastal Division, the First Infantry Division, the Second Army, AlNokhba Army, the Victory Army, the Martyrs of Islam Brigade in Daraya, the Freedom Brigade, and the 23rd Division .

Later, Ahrar al-Sham, Suqur al-Sham, the Nour Al-Din Al-Zenki movement, Jaysh Al-Ahrar, and Damascus Gathering joined to become 16 factions. After that Nour

Al-Din Al-Zenki movement moved to the north, and 15 factions remained in the National Front, despite the merger of the National Army Corps, it did not take place activating this merger in a large way and it is still called only, its effectiveness is less than 50%, according to what was mentioned by a military source from within the army and according to several reports from research centers we mention some of it: Syrians for Justice and AlJesoor Center for Studies.

- **Fifth : Description of the reality of the national army directly financed by Turkish orders and direct Turkish financing :**

Two and a half years after the announcement of the formation of the Syrian National Army, and despite setting a timetable for the degradation of the factions within the army institution, the reality indicates that the experience of the National Army has stalled and has not crossed the stage of establishing the three Corps as a coordinating framework for a group of factions that fall into the same legion Which still maintains its organizational and financial independence from the corps command, as each faction commander receives his financial dues from the Turkish side directly this indicates that the factions of the National Army lack financial independence and depend entirely on the external funding they receive from the Turkish side, instead of the legions' establishment phase as a prelude to degradation the factions within the Syrian National Army it turned into a scope for competition between the three legions, embodied from the start in the close alignments of the factions in what Among them, within the same Legion, and then often developed into armed clashes that escalated dramatically during the first half of 2020, the most prominent of which were the clashes between the Levant Front of the Third Legion and the Ahrar al-Sharqiya Gathering of the First Corps in Tal Abyad in Raqqa countryside, and the Levant Front's clash with a faction Al-Hamza of the Second Corps in the city of Al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo.

The issue of control over resources and competition over the relationship with the Turkish side is one of the main reasons for the frequent clashes between the components of the Syrian National Army, in addition to the structure on which some factions were founded based on the regional or extremist ideological factor.

The Turkish parties that coordinate with the Syrian National Army factions differ, as most of the First Corps factions (Brigade 112, Samarqand Brigade, Al-Muntasir Brigade and Al-Waqqas Brigade) coordinate directly with the Turkish army, and

the previous factions were established by the direct sponsorship of the Turkish Special Forces its members received training at its hand and are currently residing in bases belonging to the Turkish army north of Aleppo, while the factions of the Second and Third Corps and the remaining factions of the First Corps coordinate their movements with Turkish security leaders, and this matter has also contributed practically and militarily to impeding Corps merger under one command.

- **Sixth : Information on the National Army operating under the order of the Turkish Army:**

1- Ahrar AlSharqia Gathering :

The establishment of "Ahrar AlSharqia Gathering" back to 2016 and is currently led by " Abu Hatem Shaqra", whose full name is: Ahmed Ehsan Fayyad Alhaes, under the General Staff of the Ministry of Defense of the Syrian Interim Government of the Syrian Opposition Coalition.

The faction fighters were deployed in the Syrian province of Idlib, specifically in Sermda region, before they were later stationed in the city of AlBab in northern Aleppo countryside and became fully supported and financed by Turkey, their current headquarters are in AlRaee city and they have one of the large military headquarters in the city of AlBab in northern Aleppo countryside.

"Ahrar AlSharkia Gathering " participated under the order of the Turkish Army in the so-called "Euphrates Shield" military operation, initiated by the military forces on 24 August 2016 to control the city of Grabulus, AlBab and others, at the beginning of 2018, the faction again participated under the order of the Turkish Army in the military operation "Olive Branch" on 20 January 2018 In order to control "Afrin" region Kurdish-majority Syrian, a third time under the command of the Turkish army participated in the battles of Operation "Spring of Peace" launched on 9 October 2019 to control the areas of Tal Abyad and Ras Al-Ain/Sri Kaniye in the Syrian province of Al-Hasakah.

Evidence indicates that the faction was responsible for the execution of Kurdish politician "Hafrin Khalaf"⁽⁴⁾ on 13 October 2019, as mentioned by Amnesty⁽⁵⁾ for the responsibility of the organizing of ISIS for field executions as well.

2- AlSharqia Army :

The faction was announced in 2016 under the leadership of Major "Houssein Hamadi" and comprises some 1,000 fighters, the faction participated in the "Euphrates Shield," "Olive Branch" and "Peace Springs" operations with Turkey.

(4)<https://stj-sy.org/ar/%D8%A3%D8%AF%D9%84%D8%A9-%D8%A5%D8%B6%D8%A7%D9%81%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%AA%D8%AF%D8%B9%D9%85-%D9%85%D8%B3%D8%A4%D9%88%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%8A%D8%B4-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%88%D8%B7%D9%86%D9%8A/>

(5)<https://www.amnesty.org/ar/latest/news/2019/10/syria-damning-evidence-of-war-crimes-and-other-violations-by-turkish-forces-and-their-allies/>

Factions and agencies of the National Army, including the Military Police and the Army of Islam, Turkey has already temporarily suspended its financial support against the backdrop of these fights.

The faction is most prominent faction that includes former ISIS fighters as well as committing many violations against civilians across its spheres of influence.

3- Badr Martyrs Army/ Brigade :

The formation of Badr Martyrs Army, led by "Abu AlHassan Shuhadaa", was announced on 11 February 2019, Before that it was a battalion affiliated with Ahrar AlSharqia assembly led by " Abu Hatem Shaqra", and later joined the 20th Division led by "Abu Berzan Al-Sultani", he then stayed for about a year outside the Syrian National Army, and recently there were reports of him joining the Al-Hamza Division, he also been involved in "Olive Branch" and "Peace Springs" operations .

4- Sultan Murad's Brigade :

In the middle of 2012 it was announced that a "Sultan Murad Brigade" would be formed near the city of Aleppo under the command of "Yusuf al-Saleh," who is from the village of "Qarah Kubri" 25 km east of Azaz near the Turkish border.

Three people lead the division: General Officer "Yusuf Al-Saleh", Field Commander "Fahim Issa" and Military Officer "Colonel Ahmed Othman", in 2015 he joined the Brigade "Sultan Mohammed Al-Fateh Brigade," "Martyr Zaki Turkmani Brigade" and "Cubs of faith Brigade."

The Brigade has considerable support from Turkey and it is the largest gathering of Turkmen fighters in Aleppo and its northern countryside and has participated in the "Peace Springs", "Olive Branch" and "Euphrates Shield operations launched by Turkey.

Many violations committed by "Sultan Murad Brigade" have been documented most notably the recruitment of children and mercenaries to fight in Libya and Azerbaijan, as well as arbitrary arrests, torture of civilian detainees, looting and looting of public and private property in its various areas of its influence.

5- Al-Hamza Brigade :

On 24 April 2016, First Lieutenant Saif Abu Bakr announced the formation of Al-Hamza Brigade after the merger of five Brigades in rural northern Aleppo, namely Al-Hamza Brigade, the Dhi Qar Brigade, the North Raeed Brigade, Marea AlSamoud Brigade and the Special Missions Brigade, It was joined several months later by Samarkand Brigade and returned and subsequently defected from it, the Division was trained and funded by the United States of America and Turkey as part of the training program by the United States Department of Defense, AlHamza Brigade participated in Operation Euphrates Shield and in Operations Olive Branch and Peace Spring, Al-Hamza⁽⁶⁾ committed several violations in its areas of influence, ranging from looting and vandalism of public and private facilities to arbitrary arrests, most notably the arrest and forced hiding of Kurdish women for more than a year.

6- Sultan Malakshah's Brigade:

The brigade was established on 9 August 2020 on the basis of the decision of the Minister of Defense of the Syrian Interim Government .

The brigade was classified as the 27th Sultan Malakshah Division of the Second Corps of the opposing National Army in accordance with an official statement issued by the National Army Command and led by Mahmoud Elbaz who is former

Deputy Commander of AlSultan Murad Division and second former Commander of the opposing National Army and it has approximately 2000 fighters, the Division is active in the area of Ras Al-Ain, on 30 September 2020, the divisional command separated AlAzza Brigade completely from its ranks, the divisional elements committed numerous violations against civilians in the peace Spring zone, most notably the seizure on private properties, looting of homes and commercial shops, and the division also contributed by sending a number of its members to fight as mercenaries in Libya and Azerbaijan. Special sources confirmed by Syrians for Truth and Justice said in one of its reports that the Turkish government agreed to make the division independent from AlSultan Murad Division in exchange for sending fighters to fight as mercenaries in Libya and Azerbaijan, in addition to Recruiting civilians to fight as mercenaries especially from Homs governorate.

⁽⁶⁾<https://stj-sy.org/ar/%D9%83%D9%8A%D9%81-%D8%A3%D8%AE%D9%81%D8%AA-%D9%81%D8%B1%D9%82%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD%D9%85%D8%B2%D8%A9-%D9%82%D8%B3%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%A7%D9%8B-%D9%86%D8%B3%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D9%85%D9%86-%D8%B9%D9%81/>

7- **Al Mu'tasim Brigade :**

Mu'tasim Brigade was formed in August 2015 when military factions operating in the city of Marea in the countryside of Aleppo announced their full integration with the Mu'tasim Billah Brigade, which participated in many battles against the Syrian government forces, in addition to other battles alongside Turkey, the opposition Syrian National Army is led by Mutassim Abbas, and the number of his fighters is about a thousand fighters, it is noteworthy that the Mu'tasim Division committed many violations against civilians in Afrin region and others, ranging between arbitrary arrests and the seizure of private property and looting, in addition to engaging in fighting with Other factions in the national army with the aim of expanding his areas of influence, the division participated in the recruitment of Syrians to fight as mercenaries in Libya and Azerbaijan, Al-

Mu'tasim Division was also mentioned during the last report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on children and armed conflicts, where the United Nations verified the involvement of Al-Mu'tasim in the recruitment and trafficking of children to Libya during ongoing conflict .

8- **The military police :**

On February 20, 2018, the Ministry of Defense in the Syrian Interim Government announced the formation of the Military Police in the Euphrates Shield area with the aim of putting an end to the violations carried out by the National Army by the Turkish intelligence service, according to what a high-ranking source from the National Army said and confirmed by the Syrians for Truth and Justice report, a military police force was established for each of the three regions (Euphrates Shield, Olive Branch and Peace Spring), and they are linked together within a central apparatus and one administration under the name of the Administration The military police are directly affiliated with the Turkish General Security Directorate and the Turkish intelligence in Ankara, and that the Turkish security services are the main responsible for the processes of appointing commanders and determining their tasks within the ranks of the army and it is not possible in any way for the commander to begin his duties without the approval of the Turkish government and according to the report .

- **Seventh : Details on the participation of ISIS elements within the Syrian National Army :**

The Turkish Intelligence Service directly examines the files of officers nominated for leadership positions in the region, the Service directly appoints all current commanders in the National Army and its subordinate organs from the Military Police and others approved by the same Service.

It is worth noting that a large number of the aforementioned factions contain elements of the Islamic State (ISIS)⁽⁷⁾ which used to see these factions as a haven and used to receive them and benefit from them in various tasks, especially military and intelligence tasks, with the beginning of military attacks by the International Coalition and the Syrian Democratic Forces on Al-Raqqa the foreign ISIS elements including them and others who mainly belong to the tribes of the region, communicate with leaders of the National Army, especially those who belong to the tribes of the eastern region, in order to contain these elements and we mention for example Abu Hatem Shaqra, commander of Ahrar Al-Sharqiya, and Hussein Hammadi, commander of Al-Sharqiya Army who played a key role in the entry of these elements into their areas of control with their families, they were members of the Islamic State (ISIS) and participated in the battles that took place in the area as fighters in the Syrian National Army and according to an eyewitnesses from the city of Raqqa, we are reminded of those names :

Ahmed Suleiman Al-Tayawi from Al-Karama was a member of the security office of the organizing in Al-Raqqa and is currently the leader of a military faction in Ras Al-Ain.

Abu Shehab Tayana, a military commander in Al-Sharqiya Army Organizing : known as Abu Shehab Al-Tayana, and his full name is Ahmed Mahmoud Al-Abboud, born in Deir Ezzor (Tayyana), he joined ISIS with the organization's control on Deir Ezzor province in 2014, he supported the organization and worked with him as a security official for more than a year and a half, he later escaped from the organizing and joined the ranks of the Eastern Army under the leadership of Major Hussein Hammadi, he participated in the Turkish military operations inside Syrian territories, including Operation Olive Branch and Peace Spring, and was a commander of the Peace Spring sector in Ras Al-Ain area / Sri Kaniya and Tal Abyad.

⁽⁷⁾ https://youtu.be/WwJXbsRKN_o



صور مختلفة لأبو شهاب طيانة.

Different pictures of Abu Shehab Al-Tayana

Mahmoud Al-Saleh: A commander in the Military Police, known as Captain Mahmoud Al-Saleh , nicknamed Abu Saddam, he is currently heading the Military Police in Ras Al-Ain / Sri Kaniya which was established by Turkey, in 2012 he joined Jabhat Nasra Ahl al-Sham in Deir Ezzor province, which was affiliated with Al-Qaeda at the time, and after ISIS declared the caliphate and the Islamic State in 2013, he joined the organization and served as the commander of the Ababil Brigade, then his news was cut off for years, the organizing was left to appear in 2016 within the ranks of the Syrian National Army, and several judges from Ras Al-Ain justice had suspended their work on June 6, 2021 in protest of what they called grave legal violations of the police chief in Ras Al-Ain, and what was meant was Major Mahmoud Al-Saleh. Including: Issuing and enacting laws and circulars that include confiscating funds and imposing penalties and fines on citizens and collecting them from them without submitting them to the competent judiciary.



صور مختلفة للنقيب محمود الصالح.

Different photos of Captain Mahmoud Al-Saleh

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الجمهورية العربية السورية
عدلية رأس العين
الرقم والتاريخ :

تعليق عمل قضاة عدلية رأس العين

السيد متسق منطقة نبع السلام المحترم
السيد رئيس محكمة النقض المحترم
السيد رئيس إدارة التفيش القضائي المحترم

حيث ان القضاء مؤسسة عدل وانصاف وشرف القضاة وضميرهم ضمان لحقوق الناس وحرياتهم ولا يمكن أن يتحقق العدل إلا بالتقيد بقواعد الأصول والاختصاص لأنها الأساس و ما لا أساس له سينهار و لا بد. لذلك وبناء على ما تقدم فان قضاة عدلية رأس العين يعلقون العمل في العدلية بسبب التجاوزات القانونية الجسيمة لقائد الشرطة في رأس العين التي لا تعد ولا تحصى وتذكر منها على سبيل المثال لا الحصر.

- إصدار و سن قوانين وتعاميم تتضمن مصادرة أموال وفرض عقوبات وغرامات على المواطنين واستيوائها منهم دون عرضهم على القضاء المختص.
- التعدي على حرية المواطنين واعتقالهم وتركهم دون الرجوع الى القضاء
- عدم الالتزام بمواعيد عرض وتقديم الضبوط المنظمة
- اقتحام ومداخلة بيوت المواطنين دون إذن قضائي ومصادرة ما فيها من أموال دون أي مستند قانوني
- عدم ابداء أي احترام للسلطة القضائية

للتبيان حروري رأس العين بتاريخ 201-6-8

قضاة عدلية رأس العين

رئيس محكمة بداية الجرائم
عدلية رأس العين
رئيس النيابة العامة
عدلية رأس العين
رئيس النيابة العامة
عدلية رأس العين

- Attacking the freedom of citizens, arresting them and leaving them without referring to the judiciary.

- Failure to comply with the dates for the presentation and extension of the organized seizure.
- Breaking into and raiding citizens' homes without judicial permission and confiscating their money without a legal document.
- Failure to respect the judiciary.
- **Abu Muhammad Tabqawi :**
 - A leader in the Islamic Movement of Ahrar al-Sham: Qais Muhammad al-Sheikh, nicknamed Abu Muhammad Al-Tabaqawi, was born in al-Tabqa in 1995 in Raqqa Governorate, he is married, he joined the organizing of the State of Iraq and the Levant in 2013, in which he served as prince of a combat group (commander) who participated in the battle for control of Ras Al-Ain city / Sri Kaniya in 2013, he moved in 2016 to Hama (the State of Hama according to the description of ISIS) and then left Hama to Idlib governorate and joined the Syrian National Army factions within the ranks of Ahrar Al-Sham Islamic Movement, he participated in the Turkish Operation Olive Branch and the Turkish Spring of Peace, he is currently heading a military group in Ras Al-Ain / Sri Kaniya area under the direct command of a person called Abu Saleh al-Jahmani.
 - The names of 27 members of the organization who joined the armed opposition factions known as the Syrian National Army were also documented, which were mentioned by the Syrians for Justice Organization in a report issued on June 28, 2021 under the title Violations without accountability from the Islamic State to the Syrian National Army.

In addition to the appearance of several videos circulated on social networking sites showing members of the organization raising black flags that are the banners and slogans of ISIS in the center of the city of Ras Al-Ain⁽⁸⁾ during a demonstration they organized in the city against the statements of the French President and the re-publishing of images offensive to the Prophet Mohammad at the Qatna roundabout on the Hasaka road in the city of Ras Al-Ain, with religious chants chanting on 30 October, 2020 .

(8) <https://www.almayadeen.net/news/politics/1432464/%D8%B8%D9%87%D9%88%D8%B1-%D8%AC%D8%AF%D9%8A%D8%AF-%D9%84%D9%80-%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%B9%D8%B4--%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%B1%D8%A3%D8%B3-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D9%8A%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%A9>

All of the above indicates that the Syrian National Army is financially and administratively related to the Turkish Government and moves only on its own orders, it is also the main financier of the Syrian National Army, in addition to its significant role in military training and command appointments issued under its direct orders .

- **Eighth :Turkey and the exploitative recruitment of elements of the national army into wars outside the Syrian context in the aim of mercenarism :**

This Syrian National Army financed and directed Turkey to engage in armed conflict against the Syrian government, the Syrian Democratic Forces and the People's Protection Units, as in the Olive Branch Campaign 2018 and the Spring of Peace 2019. But Turkey's exploitation of the Syrian National Army did not stop there. In late 2019 and early 2020, Turkey began using elements of the Syrian National Army outside Syrian territory and exploited them for foreign wars unrelated of Syria and recruited them as mercenaries and exploited them in external wars in Libya and Nagorno Karabakh and International press sources reported that thousands of Syrian National Army fighters had arrived in Libya, successfully repulsed Haftar's attack and defended Turkey's recent economic arrangements with the Government of National Accord.

Turkey resorted to the exploitation of the Syrian National Army in the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict over the autonomous region of Nagorno Karabakh, during the month of September 2020, Turkey launched a recruitment campaign to attract hundreds of Syrian fighters to Nagorno Karabakh with the aim of strengthening Azerbaijani forces in an effort to restore the region.

The phenomenon of exploiting the sense of material despair between combatants and their families, which has led many to accept fighting abroad, is a direct concern due to human suffering throughout Syria makes mercenarism a viable option for material compensation that endangers the lives of Syrians and makes them vulnerable to exploitative recruitment and this exploitation has increased the power of some of the factions that composed the Syrian National Army and that commit human rights violations in the territory where Turkey fights are directly responsible for those violations due to they are the primary rulers of the acts of these mercenaries and what they do in the course of hostilities in the areas to which they direct them, in addition to the problem of the recruitment and exploitation of children in such wars in violation of International Humanitarian Law and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

- **Ninetieth : Areas of operations of the Syrian National Army with Turkey:**

The Syrian National Army of the Syrian Opposition Coalition operates on Turkish direct orders, after alliance between Turkey and the Syrian opposition in the north of Syria, focusing their work on fighting the Syrian regime and largely fighting the People's Protection Units and the Syrian Democratic Forces .

Three direct Turkish military operations were launched within Syrian territory, supported by the opposing Syrian coalition through its military formations and armed factions, later known as the Syrian National Army .

The areas occupied by the Turkish army and the Syrian coalition are directly under Turkey's influence .

- **Occupied areas:**

1- Euphrates Shield regions :

The military operation known as the Euphrates Shield led by the Turkish Army and armed Syrian opposition factions, which was known as the Free Army, began on 24 August 2016 and ended on 29 March 2017, when the areas of AlRaaee, Dasa, Azaz, Marea and AlBab were controlled, the area came under the influence of the Turkish Army and armed opposition factions which later known as the Syrian National Army.

2- Olive Branch regions :

On 20 January 2018, Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan announced the onset of Operation Olive Branch in Afrin which was carried out by the Turkish army and the armed Syrian opposition factions later known as the Syrian National Army and under direct orders from the Turkish army, it was led by Turkish officers who gave direct orders to the armed factions to move And the attack took place during the operation, and the control of Afrin and areas in the northern countryside of Aleppo was controlled by a Turkish governor who formed the military police and 7 local councils to administer the area directly and by direct orders from the governor and Turkish military leaders.

3- Peace Spring Operation :

On 9 October 2019, the Turkish Army under direct orders with participate in the Syrian Opposition Coalition of the Syrian National Army launched the Operation Springs of Peace east of the Euphrates River in northern Syria, on 17 October 2019 a ceasefire was declared after an agreement was reached between Turkey and the Syrian Democratic Forces with United States-Russian guarantee to impose ceasefire in exchange for the withdrawal of forces 32 km from the Turkish Syrian border, this was followed by an agreement with Russia on October 22, 2019 to confirm the first agreement .

The Syrian National Army is active with the Turkish Army in the areas of Ras Al- Ain, west of Al-Hasakah province, and Tel Abyad of Al-Raqqa province.

- **Tenth : Violations committed in the occupied areas by the Turkish Army and the Syrian National Army :**

Since the launch of Operation Olive Branch and Spring of Peace in the regions of Afrin, Ras Al-Ain and Tal Abyad in the provinces of Aleppo and Hasaka, the Turkish army and the Syrian National Army have carried out a number of violations in addition to the bombings and shelling carried out by vehicles and booby-trapped mechanisms repeatedly and continuously, and there are dozens of human rights reports documenting these violations and confirming the responsibility of the Syrian National Army and the Turkish army for committing them among them the local human rights organizations in the north of Syria, the Human Rights Organization in Al-Jazeera⁽⁹⁾ - the Human Rights Organization in Afrin , the center of document the violation the Syrian Observatory⁽¹⁰⁾ - Syrians for Justice and Truth⁽¹¹⁾ and As well as international reports issued by the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic of the United Nations General Assembly⁽¹²⁾, which mentioned in its report issued on 4 August 2020, in which it presented violations have been documented and conclusions it reached based on the investigations conducted from 11 January 2020 to 1 July 2020, where it mentioned in the fourth item of the report about the regions of Afrin and Ras Al-Ain from paragraph 37 to paragraph 69 the violations committed by the Syrian National Army against civilians during the course of hostilities and violations committed outside the context of hostilities, such as looting, appropriation of property, unlawful deprivation of liberty, torture and ill-treatment,

⁽⁸⁾<http://www.kmmrojava.com/>

⁽⁹⁾<https://www.syriahr.com/>

⁽¹⁰⁾<https://stj-sy.org/en/>

⁽¹¹⁾

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile%3FFinalSymbol%3DA%252FHRC%252F45%252F31%26Language%3DE%26DeviceType%3DMobile&ved=2ahUKEwjWp4yFhO31AhU7oHIEHZkeCUkQFnoECAUQAQ&sqi=2&usg=AOvVaw0zNdavJQd3n9gY4ckEgo8e>

and practiced sexual and gender-based violence, as it was mentioned in Paragraph 54 that in detention civilians of mainly Kurdish origin were subjected to beatings and torture, and deprivation of food or water and interrogated about their faith and ethnic affiliation, one of the boys described to the committee how the military police of the Syrian National Army arrested him in the city of Afrin in mid-2019 and held him for 5 months at the army headquarters before he was transferred to Afrin Central Prison and released in March. Members of the Syrian National Army and officials in military clothes who spoke Turkish were present during his detention, the boy's hands were tied, he was suspended from the ceiling then blindfolded and he was repeatedly hit with plastic pipes, the boy narrated how the officer interrogated him about his alleged links with the Autonomous Administration, and in another case, the army was arrested. Two women returning to their home in November 2019 at a checkpoint that it was jointly supervising with Turkish officials in Ras Al-Ain area and one of the two victims described how, during interrogation by members of the Syrian National Army, in the attendance of Turkish officials, she was threatened with rape and beatings on the head, the Commission also received information about joint arrests carried out by the Military Police of the Syrian National Army and the Turkish Police Forces in Afrin including forensic units .

In paragraph 57, the Committee stated that there is information indicating that Syrian citizens including women who were detained by the Syrian National Army in Ras Al-Ain area were subsequently transferred by Turkish forces to Turkey and were charged under the Turkish Criminal Code with committing crimes in Ras Al-Ain area, including murder or belonging to a terrorist organization, and through its conclusions in paragraph 65-66-67-68-69, the committee confirmed that the Syrian National Army committed war crimes represented in looting, destruction of opponent's property, seizing them, taking hostages, and cruel treatment, and torture, rape and the demolition of cultural property, and that Turkey in the areas under its effective control endures the responsibility to ensure order and public safety and to provide protection especially for women and children, and that the Turkish forces were aware of incidents of looting and appropriation of civilian property and that was present in detention facilities managed by the Syrian National Army where ill-treatment of detainees was rampant , including during interrogation sessions in which torture was used and by refraining from interfering in both cases, the Turkish Forces may have violated the above-mentioned Turkey's obligations, and the Committee notes that Syrians detained by the Syrian National Army to Turkish territory may constitute the war crime of illegal deportation of

protected persons , these transfers provide an additional indication of cooperation and joint operations between Turkey and the Syrian National Army for the purpose of detention and intelligence gathering , the Commission continues to investigate the extent the various brigades of the Syrian National Army, and Turkish forces exactly form a common hierarchy of command and control and notes that if any of the members of the armed groups are found to be acting under the effective command and control of the Turkish forces, the violations committed by these entities may entail criminal responsibility for the commanders who were on knew of the offenses, or should have known about them, or did not take all necessary and reasonable measures to prevent or suppress its commission .

The report issued by the Human Rights Organization in Aljazeera on 22 October 2021 mentioned violations committed by the Turkish State and the Syrian National Army factions in the area of Ras Al-Ain, Tel Abyad and other northern Syrian border areas with the Turkish State⁽¹³⁾ , the report monitored violations and war crimes committed in the mentioned area from 9/10/2019 to 9/10/2021, two years after the occupation of the mentioned areas.

With regard to violations by these factions against civilians, after the division of the area into areas of influence controlled by a particular faction in which violations are carried out without authority or control and which have been converted into a large prison for the detention of civilians, with a view to forcing them to leave the area and to full-time robbing and looting of such property, is mentioned in part of paragraph 18 of the following report:

A lot of prisons have been set up by armed factions in Ras Al-Ain and Tel Abyad cities , every faction has several prisons after they divided the areas into sectors where each faction controls more than one sector, and the mentioned prisons are houses for civilians who have turned them into prisons where they arrest civilians on the pretext of dealing with the Autonomous .

Administration and their parents are required to pay money ransom after being tortured, and there are women's prisons.

We mention from those factions that participated in the fighting(14th Division- 142nd Brigade /Sulaiman Shah Brigade/- 22nd Division/Al-Hamza Brigade/- 24th Division/Sultan Murad Brigade

(13) <http://www.kmmrojava.com/2021/10/23/%d8%aa%d9%82%d8%b1%d9%8a%d8%b1-%d8%b9%d9%86-%d8%a7%d9%86%d8%aa%d9%87%d8%a7%d9%83%d8%a7%d8%aa-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%af%d9%88%d9%84%d8%a9-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%aa%d8%b1%d9%83%d9%8a%d8%a9-%d9%88%d9%81%d8%b5%d8%a7/>

which is active in Ras Al-Ain city/- Al-Majid Brigade- Al-Shamiya front which is active in Tal Abyad) , all those factions committed war crimes of looting, destruction and seizure of property in Ras Al-Ain and Tel Abyad cities in addition to elements of the 24th Division (Sultan Murad Brigade) have committed the kidnapping of Kurdish women and forced them to marry.

An eyewitness from Ras Al-Ain, who is the head of the Washokani camp in Al-Hasaka city said that since Turkish occupation on Ras Al-Ain (Sri Kaniya) city with the armed faction known as the Syrian National Army on October 9,2019, violations continue almost daily to this day, he said :

After the armed factions took control of the city, they divided it into sectors, and each faction was responsible for a particular neighborhood, and their villages have been shared, we mention from those factions: (Ahrar Al-Sharkia, Al-Mutasim Battalion, Al-Hamzat, Jaysh al-Islam, Hawks of the north, Rahman Legion, Al-Mowali Battalion, 20th Division Sultan Murad, Badr Martyrs Brigade , Ahrar Al-Sham, Military Police, Civilian Police in addition to another armed groups, here we mention that the Hamzat Battalion controlled the area between Tel Halaf bridge in the city of Ras

Al-Ain through the station's neighborhood and Ain Al-Hisan to coffee Ahmed street and from this street to the east to the school of martyr Mahmoud Sheikh Mahmoud which is controlled by Al-Mutasim Battalion, and Hwarny neighborhood, Zaradisht and Al-Attiya village east to Al-Hasaka road south which controlled by Sultan Murad Battalion .

Those factions with the Turkish occupation forces turned villages, public facilities, schools and other into military bases and points, like turning the village of Dawudi, east of Sri kaniya city into a military base of the Turkish State after dredging the homes of those who expelled them from the village , building a dirt berm around

the village and preventing the people from approaching, and Aliya village located near the international road, as well as the conversion of Arisha and Rasho Attiya villages to military centers for commanders after people were expelled .

Concerning the schools, al- Razi High School in the city now is taken as the main base of the Turkish occupation, also the school in Bab Al-Khir village of Zarkan is converted to a Turkish military point, in addition to seizing the public facilities and civilians' homes by the armed factions after stealing their furniture .

Roj hospital ,the fodder center and Matar gas station in Ras Al-Ain city was converted to Turkish military bases, also many homes of civilians in Ras Al-Ain city(Sri Kaniya) were taken over and used as military and medical points, for example; Mustafa Muslim's house and the surrounding houses in the Mahatta neighborhood became medical point, the mercenaries took control of the homes of civilians and stole their furniture .

We were able to document the seizure of a number of agricultural projects and farms in the countryside of Zargan district, which were converted into Turkish military bases, the farm projects of the citizens Zeba Al-Dery , Ali Al-Saed, as well as the project of Gaby which is a crossing point for the Turks into Turkey for being near to the border .

We confirm that most of the villages of Ras al-Ayn (Sere Kanya) and all the way to Zargan and Tel Tamer are empty of civilians, and most of those villages have been converted to military bases .

- **The committed violations:**

- Since the control of the Turkish occupation and its armed factions over the region the violations continue from kidnapping, asking for ransom from the Families of the kidnapped, looting, murder , arbitrary detention under pretext, the rape, robbery of civilians' properties, destruction their homes and the conversion of the grave of martyrs into military points and warehouses for robbery goods , trafficking in people and human organs, imposing royalties, stealing the corps of the people and projects in addition to the theft of public properties, destruction the infrastructure, robbery of electrical transformations .

- To confirm all that we have mentioned we have eyewitnesses and testimonies of victims by these factions ,each faction in the region has its own prison for men and women, we confirm that there are hundreds of detainees inside those prisons, they face the worst form of torture including sexual assault, murder and dismembering .
- There are witnesses confirm this, as an eyewitness mentioned that after killing a man in custody and dismembering his body, his body was thrown at the place of a car bomb inside the city, it was claimed that he was killed during the explosion after his release .
- During the harvest season, armed factions and the Turkish occupation targeted civilian's livelihood and burned their agricultural corps as well as targeting the safe villages that lie on the contact lines.
- About the flagrant violation of international laws, we can talk about the Alok water station which is controlled by the Turkish occupation and deprives more than a million people of drinking water , currently several surface artesian wells have been dug at the border crossing in the city of Ras Al-Ayn to provide it with water and cut off the water of Alok station terminal once and for all from of Ras Al-Ayn and Al-Hasaka which more than a million civilians benefit from, and with the aim of dragging the water of Alok station into Turkish territory for the quality of the station's water and near the border and for its conversion to widespread water-packing factories inside the Turkish territories and trade it.



- **The demographic change in the city :**

Since entering the region, the occupation has stolen relics and its civilization after excavation operations in the hill of the archeological village of Tel Halaf in addition to the theft of churches , the destruction of Ezedian villages and the exhumation of their graves, the Turkish occupation imposed its language, currency and flags in the city .

After the displacement of the city's indigenous people, they resettled the families of the armed factions of Idlib, Ghouta , Aleppo and Homs and the other areas from which they migrated from the Syrian interior, we were able to confirm the presence of ISIS elements in the region.

We were able to confirm that Hawarna district (Zor Ava) has become a special area of ISIS terrorist elements and their families managed to escape Al-Hol camp and Ain Issa camp and we confirm the presence of ISIS within the armed factions, this was demonstrated by their raising of the banners of ISIS during demonstration inside the city of Ras Al-Ain, as well as the Turkish State resettled Afghan families in Til Abyad north of Raqqa inside the homes of displaced from the city and more than one witness confirmed that other homes were being equipped to house other Afghans families in the city entering through crossings on the Syrian-Turkish border by transport buses.



- **The civilians' situation inside the city :**

It is a tragedy that people in this area are deprived from the most basic requirements of life, in addition to the instability caused by the ongoing fighting between the armed factions, we mentioned that every neighborhood in the city belongs to a particular faction and there are always cases of armed fighting between them, due to the dispute over the sharing of stolen items and smuggling, we can affirm that the bombing which happened in the city are carried out by them to revenge against each other.

The report monitors other violations committed from killings, torture, abductions, arrests and illegal transfer of Syrian citizens into Turkish territory to be prosecuted on charges of threatening Turkish security, dealing with the autonomous administration in north and east Syria, and processes of demographic change in the region as well as the forced displacement of tens of thousands of civilians from their areas and transfer them to camps in the surrounding areas and violations of cutting off water of the Euphrates River from Syrians and the Alouk water station put millions of Syrians at risk .

The following is the link to the report⁽¹⁴⁾ issued by the "Syrians for Justice and Truth" Organization which explains how elements of the army have been transformed into mercenaries by Turkish state in other countries .

⁽¹⁴⁾ <https://stj-sy.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%AA%D9%87%D8%A7%D9%83%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A8%D9%84%D8%A7-%D9%85%D8%AD%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%A8%D8%A9-%D9%85%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%88%D9%84%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A5%D8%B3%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%A5%D9%84%D9%89-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%8A%D8%B4-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%88%D8%B7%D9%86%D9%8A-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%8A.pdf>

We show some relevant links and articles :

Human Rights Organization of Afrin mentioned in a document entitled Indelible Facts demonstrating the direct dependence of pro-Turkish Syrian National Army groups in Afrin to the Turkish State .

The document confirmed that there is evidence, documentation and testimonies that Afrin is directly administered by Turkish State authorities through local councils and factions of the Syrian National Army operating under direct orders of the Turks which reads as follows :

The recent Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic (A/HRC/48/70) released on 13 September, 2021, accused the militiamen of the so-called Syrian National Army, SNA, of committing war crimes of hostage-taking, cruel treatment and torture against the Kurds without referring to the dirty roles of the Turkish occupation and the responsibilities of the Turkish state as an occupying power in the war crimes according to international and humanitarian law, for example the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the two protocols attached to them of 1977 and the Hague Treaty of 1907 and others .

It is no secret that all SNA groups are affiliated directly to Turkey, managed, funded, regrouped , trained and guided by Turkish officers and this indicates the bias of the entire report in whole and in detail at the expense of the blood of the Syrian people, in general, and the suffering of Kurdish ethnicity, in particular .

The role of the Turkish state is clear and evident through the systematic practices it carries out in all the Syrian territories it occupies, especially in the Kurdish region of Afrin, where it is carrying out a large process of demographic change through the forcible displacement of hundreds of thousands of Kurdish citizens, Yazidis ,Christians and resettling of Turkey's loyalist Turkmens and Arabs bussed from other Syrian regions, in general, and Idlib , in particular, in order to erase the identity of the Kurdish region and change its demographic make-up and its cultural values .

Turkey is openly conducting the policy of Turkey of a region that had no Turkmen citizens before March 2018 through changing the names of Kurdish villages and replacing them with Turkish names, as well as the names of schools, mosques and public squares .

Turkey has also formed the security services that are managed by Turkish elements, headed by the Turkish intelligence agents , such as "the political security, military police, and civil police".

Senior officials Turkish officials visits regularly to Afrin region in order to give directions and instructions, the Turkish governor, implements the instructions he receives from the leadership of the Turkish state in administering the region and conducting the demographic changes and cultural , religious and ethnic cleansing .

Turkey has also opened an official land crossing linking the city of Jindiress to the Turkish province of Hatay via a newly-paved highway in a process that shows clear Turkish intentions to annex the region to Turkey .

In fact, all residents of Afrin know that the Turkish occupation controls all aspects of administration and security and even many aspects of life in the Syrian region of Afrin .

Thus, all the violations, abuses of human rights and criminal acts carried out by the members of the Syrian armed factions affiliated with the Turkish occupation and the so-called (Syrian National Army) against the indigenous people of Afrin, at the command and direct supervision of the Turkish intelligence, headed by the Turkish governor. In many cases, some of the Turkey-backed SNA factions that disobeyed Turkish orders were expelled - for example, both Osoud Al-Sharqiya and Al-Sharqiya Martyrs factions.

The relationship of the Syrian armed factions with Turkish intelligence :

Through the work of our Human Rights Organization-Afrin-Syria, our teams on the ground have documented grave violations committed by the Syrian armed factions controlling Afrin region against the remaining indigenous citizens in an endless series of war crimes ranging from killing on the identity, abduction, arbitrary arrest, forced detention, torture, rape and sexual harassment, so far, we have documented the testimonies of hundreds of abduction and torture victims in Afrin , who were later released and fled to al-Shahba, Aleppo and eastern Syria, that confirm the presence of Turkish intelligence agents while being burnt and tortured in multiple detention centers .

The victims say that it is the Turkish interrogators who gave orders to their Syrian torturers about torture methods and extracting information.

Moreover, many other testimonies of the victims also confirmed that they were transferred to security centers inside the Turkish territory and then returned to the Syrian territories and the prisons of pro-Turkey Syrian armed factions .

Ultimately , there are hundreds of Kurdish civilians from Afrin who were abducted in Afrin and transferred to Turkey only to be have given long-term imprisonment periods in Turkish jails.

Organization Afrin-Syria

Human Rights

backed FSA groups reorganized-most Turkish. By the end of June
ree military blocs: Victory, Sultan Murad and the Levant. A themselves into th
number of other groups remained independent

the groups unified to form the National Army. By 11 December 1970, and, 1st, this time, three "legions" were established as part of the SNA: rebel factions in northern Homs Governorate formed 1st March 1970. On 14th Legion, though it later transferred to northern Aleppo. Factions also moved from Rif Dimashq Governorate and Damascus to northern Aleppo

nt for Liberation joined the National Front on 10 October. On 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st Army's command structure, planning to become its legions. Both NFL and SNA fighters were uninformed of the merger, which took place in a press conference in Urfa, southern Turkey, amid Turkish plans (to launch an offensive against the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF

government-research paper published by the pro-¹¹⁴According to a
factions [in the Syrian National Army]. ¹¹⁵Turkish think tank SETA, "Out of the
United States, three of them via the were previously supported by the
Pentagon's program to combat Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).
Eighteen of these factions were supplied by the CIA via the MOM operations
of Syria' to Room in Turkey, a joint intelligence operation room of the 'Friends
were also recipients ¹¹⁶Support for the armed opposition. Fourteen factions of the
tank guided missiles-supplied TOW anti-of the U.S.

-an additional military formation was made in Idlib, named 'al .Y. Y' in April
(Radifa) (Auxiliary Forces-Quwat al

groups under the Syrian National Army had ^{10,11}By September coalesced into two main blocs, the Azm Operations Room and the Syrian Front for Liberation. Speaking of these blocs, a freelance journalist based in Idlib for show and they are not the region said that "These formations are on united in reality. Each faction still has its own leaders and members who do not take orders from the leaders of other factions. These formations only aim to protect themselves. Whenever factions feel threatened, they form new military bodies to protect themselves, but once the threat is gone, the formations fall apart

Most of the groups within the Syrian National Army have incorporated remnants of the Islamic State (ISIS). They are all provided by Turkey with ng, direct instructions and logistical materials, and they do not weapons, train move except on orders and instructions from the Turkish army and its intelligence

days after the establishment of the National Army. ٢١.٨.١٨/٢٠١١ On Afrin region. At first, it occupied Afrin, Turkey began the process of occupying

Ain and Tal Abyad, where the Turkish -and a year later, it occupied Ras al
army and the Syrian National Army committed war crimes and crimes against
s of the humanity. These crimes were recorded and documented in the report
United Nations and in the reports of many human rights organizations

These groups take their orders and instructions from Turkey, and without the orders and instructions of the Turkish state, it cannot act on its own, so for the crimes of the Syrian National Army and its Turkey is responsible affiliated groups

The role of the Turkish state is clear and evident through the systematic practices it carries out in all the Syrian territories it occupies, especially in the north, where it is carrying out a large process of Kurdish region of Afrin demographic change through the forcible displacement of hundreds of thousands of Kurdish citizens, Yazidis and Christians and resettling of them, Turkey's loyalist Turkmen and Arabs bussed from other Syrian regions, in particular, in order to erase the identity of the Kurdish region and its cultural values-region and change its demographic make

Turkey is openly conducting the policy of Turkification of a region that had no through changing the names of Kurdish towns. More March Turkmen citizen be villages and replacing them with Turkish names, as well as the names of schools, mosques and public squares.

Today, Afrin is directly administered by the Turkish occupation authorities the Turkish governor, MIT headquarters, army and Islamic and represented by cultural Turkish institutions

Turkey has established satellite local councils, starting from the villages and ending with the city center, appointing heads of those councils who work as agenda, appointing loyalist mayors for all villages, and raising within it Turkish flags and pictures of the Turkish president at the entrances to the cities and towns and in public squares, schools and institutions

that are managed by Turkish Turkey has also formed the security services elements, headed by the Turkish intelligence agents, such as "the political security, military police, and civil police

Besides, top Turkish officials pay regular visits to Afrin region in order to give instructions. The Turkish vali, or governor, implements the directions and instructions he receives from the leadership of the Turkish state in administering the region and conducting the demographic changes and cultural, religious and ethnic cleansing.

ed an official land crossing linking the city of Jindiress Turkey has also open paved highway in a process that -to the Turkish province of Hatay via a newly shows clear Turkish intentions to annex the region to Turkey

occupation controls all In fact, all residents of Afrin know that the Turkish o aspects of administration and security and even many aspects of life in the Syrian region of Afrin.

Thus, all the violations, abuses of human rights and criminal acts carried out by the Turkish by the members of the Syrian armed factions affiliated with the Turkish National Army against the indigenous population and the so-called people of Afrin, at the behest and direct supervision of the Turkish intelligence, headed by the Turkish governor. In many cases, some of the factions that failed to implement Turkish orders were backed by SNA-Turkey. For example, both the al-Osoud and al-Sharqiya Martyrs' factions expelled the indigenous population from Afrin.

The relationship of the Syrian armed factions with Turkish intelligence

Syria, our teams -Afrin-Through the work of our Human Rights Organization on the ground have documented grave violations committed by the Syrian armed factions controlling Afrin region against the remaining indigenous crimes ranging from killing on the identity, citizens in an endless series of war abduction, arbitrary arrest, forced detention, torture, rape and sexual harassment

So far, we have documented the testimonies of hundreds of abduction and Shahta, Aleppo -and fled to al torture victims in Afrin, who were later released and eastern Syria, that confirm the presence of Turkish intelligence agents while being grilled and tortured in multiple detention centres.

The victims say that it is the Turkish interrogators who gave orders to their Syrian torturers about torture methods and extracting information.

Moreover, many other testimonies of the victims also confirmed that they were transferred to security centers inside the Turkish territory and then Turkey Syrian armed -the prisons of pro returned to the Syrian territories and factions

Ultimately, there are hundreds of Kurdish civilians from Afrin who were term-abducted in Afrin and transferred to Turkey only to be have given long imprisonment periods in Turkish jails

Human Rights Organization

Syria-Afrin

Indelible facts that prove the direct subordination of pro Turkey Syrian National Army groups in Afrin to the Turkish state

The gross violations of human rights that occur in the Syrian region of Ahtan
commit the most cases of kidnapping and detention targeted the remission
local Kurds, especially the males, some of them were kidnapped several
treatment, and subjected to brutal torture, ill-treatment, and some of them were
enjoyed the life in the prison.

The recent Report to the Independent International Commission to Investigate the 1994-1995 Events in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (A/HRC/1994/1995) released on 12 November 1995, stated that the Commission had been established by the United Nations Security Council on 12 November 1995, and that its mandate was to investigate the events in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia from 1994 to 1995. The Commission's findings are set out in the Report, which also includes recommendations for the future.

that all SNK groups are affiliated directly to Turkey. It is no secret
members, beginning with Turkish officers and soldiers who have
indicated they said so in the report in whole and in part as the exposure
to the suffering of Kurds in the blood of the Syrian people, in general

The Syrian National Army's direct affiliation to the Turkish state

The Syrian National Army was established when remnants of this and other Syrian army units were regrouped by Turkey, a pro-

On 17 December 1977, the formation of the SNA was officially announced to the public. The official aim of the structure is to assist the Republic of Turkey in the development of a "safe zone" in Syria. They are described as "mercenaries by their own admission" and are being engaged in conflict in the Golan Heights. The SNA is used as a proxy army by Turkey, designed to conflict with the Syrian Arab Republic (SAR) and the Syrian government. The SNA has also been referred to as the "Syrian National Army" and the "Syrian National Front".

Shabo said that there were "dozens" of Kurdish mercenaries among the SNA commander Azad's army. Azad's army consists of Arabs led fighters, most of whom are from the SNA, which includes at least

We show some relevant links and articles :

الاقتباسات

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- ^{١١} "Perpetrators," Institute for the Study of Human Rights - Columbia University, accessed April 29, 2021, <http://www.humanrightscolumbia.org/peace-building/perpetrators>.
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by ISIS, the Autonomous Administration in the North and East Syria supervises the protection and management of this camp.

The Turkish threats to launch an attack on northeastern Syria have been accompanied by an escalation of murders in this camp, as there are serious fears that ISIS will reactivate, and their launch may be from Al-Hol camp, which is a time bomb that can explode at any moment.

ISIS cells have developed their crimes inside the camp, that they target concerned persons and kill them either with firearms such as a silencer pistol, slaughter them with knives, or stone them, by ISIS elements.

Al-Hol camp administration has warned of ISIS families waiting for the opportunity to revive this organization, so the Internal Security Forces, with the support of the Syrian Democratic Forces, including the People's and Women's Protection Units, launched a campaign (Humanity and Security), and aimed to suppress the ISIS cells inside the camp to secure the safety of people, this campaign end on 2/4/2022, and returned to start the second phase of the campaign, on Thursday 25/8/2022 AD.

The Syrian Democratic Forces brought huge military reinforcements to surround of Al-Hol camp, east of Al-Hasakah. These reinforcements consisted of a number of heavily armed vehicles and elements, as the campaign began to search all sectors of the camp.

The second phase of the campaign for humanity and security, which coincides on Friday 26/8/2022, with the support of the People's and Women's Protection Units, during the combing process, five trenches were found and /27/ ISIS sleeper cells were arrested, and /33/ tents were removed, that it was used to spread the extremist ideology of ISIS.

On Saturday, 27/8/2022 AD, at three o'clock in the morning, ISIS cells set fire in two tents, which led to the injury of a child with severe burns, and transferred to a hospital in Al-Hasakah city, also one of the ISIS women caused chaos and pushed one Women members of the Internal Security Forces who are in charge of

organizing the data renewal role, and one of the veiled women in Al-Hol camp assaulted an elderly woman in /62/ years old, while she was waiting for her turn to renew the data, during the combing process, /48/ suspected persons were arrested, they belonged to ISIS cells and found two trenches that were used by the elements of the organization, and /21/ tents that were used for training and spreading extremist ideology were removed.

On Sunday, 28/8/2022 AD, a Turkish military uniform with Turkish flag on it was found , and the ranks of the gendarmerie were in the second phase, /11/ suspects were arrested, and /5/ of them confessed that they belong to ISIS, and they are the ones who supervise the killings and the terrorist operations inside the camp, also the SDF forces removed / 37 / tents that were used for training and as Sharia schools for ISIS, and they are also used at times as Sharia courts for the organization.

On Monday 29/8/2022 AD, the forces began combing in the early morning, where many suspected persons were arrested, also the security forces arrested (a woman and two men) who tried to escape, and money and documents of ISIS members, Iraqi lines, and equipment were also found, in addition they found empty tents, which they filled them in, and/ 28/ people, including /24/ women were arrested.

On Tuesday 30/8/2022, the remaining sectors of the camp were combed and /15/ suspects were arrested, /3/ trenches were found, a mobile phone and ammunition for weapons of the type m_16 were found, in addition to torture tools, that Cell members used them to torture those who rejected their ideology, and the owner of the tent in which these tools were seized was arrested, that these tools were hidden professionally and difficult to reach underground.

On Wednesday 31/8/2022 AD, as the Humanity and Security Campaign continues to search the camp, and during the combing operation in the seventh sector, a woman who was working as a teacher affiliated with ISIS was arrested, where she teaches ISIS ideology to children, and ISIS currency was also found in her tent, and many of the educational means that the organization uses to spread its idea.

On Thursday 1/9/2022 AD, from the Humanity and Security Campaign, the Internal Security Forces, during the combing operation, arrest / 14 / people from ISIS cells and remove / 14 / tents that they were using as places for training, in addition to seizing / 7/ military uniform and /7/ Mobile phones that the members used to communicate with each other, during the investigation, one of the members of the organization confessed to places where hand grenades and explosive materials were hidden, as the Internal Security Forces rushed to the place, which is /100/ meters away, to find /13/ hand grenades and a number Kalashnikov ammunition and /15/ kilograms of /tnt/ and explosives industry requirements.

On Friday, 2/9/2022 AD, from the Humanity and Security Campaign, the Internal Security Forces, during the combing operation, arrest /4/ members of ISIS cells, and /33/ places used by ISIS members as training places were removed, and the Internal Security Forces found a Yazidi woman who was being held by ISIS families in the camp without disclosing her.

On Saturday 3/9/2022, the Internal Security Forces began entering the fifth sector at five o'clock in the morning, as the Internal Security Forces informed the residents of the camp not to leave their tents, then the residents were safely collected to renew their records, and the forces participating in the campaign moved carefully and great caution because this sector in particular witnesses the occurrence of many killings in it, after searching , a trench was found and a number of prohibited mobile phones were confiscated inside the camp, and a number of suspects were arrested.

On Sunday, 4/9/2022 AD, with the start of the combing campaign by the Internal Security Forces in Sector Five,/ 388/ bullets for Kalashnikov weapons were found and /4 /hand grenades were seized.

On Monday, 5/9/2022 AD, the Internal Security Forces, during the combing operation, arrested a person who so-called Abdullah Ahmed, who is from the Iraqi capital, Baghdad, and he was one of the individuals who joined the ranks of the organization at the beginning of its entry into Iraq, and he was wounded in Iraq, then he came to Syria, and in the Humanity and Security Campaign, he was arrested by the Internal Security Forces, during the investigation, he admitted that there are

hostesses for ISIS in Turkey, and that the wounded of ISIS are being treated in Turkey, also, they arrested a person who so-called Mahmoud Mikhlif Talib Shaaban, who is of Iraqi origin, he joined the organization when it entered Iraq and underwent training by Abu Yasser al-Tunisi and he was in Al-Mayadeenn city, then he went to Husaybah and moved to Al- Jazeera and married a German immigrant and after being injured he wanted to escape to Turkey but he could not and then worked in smuggling immigrant women,

During the combing process also, a trench was found in the fifth sector, which includes the displaced Syrians, and the trench was filled in by the Internal Security, and /4/ military bags, a number of communication lines, file folders (memory cards) and laptop buried under the ground, also a prison for ISIS members was found, and inside it / 3/ women were tied up and had signs of torture on their bodies, it is not known how long they spent in the torture center.

On 6/9/2022, the Humanity and Security Campaign in Al-Hol Camp, were arrested / 25/ members of ISIS cells , including /9/ women, in addition to ammunition and military equipment, and/ 7/ tents used by ISIS cells for training and torture were removed, also, /4/ stores and ammunition for Kalashnikov weapons were seized, /4/ military bags and a hard file folder buried under the ground.

On 7/9/2022 of the Humanity and Security Campaign, which began at five o'clock in the morning in /8/ sectors of the camp, and military bags and a box of M-16 weapons were found in one of the sectors of the camp, a Kalashnikov machine gun, an explosive belt, and shells, RPGs, silencers, hand grenades, mobile phones and laptop computers, in addition to the uniforms of the Internal Security Forces and silencers for pistols, also an ISIS member wearing women's clothing was arrested while trying to escape from the camp.

On 8/9/2022 of the Humanity and Security Campaign, the Internal Security Forces are still continuing the combing process within the framework of the Humanity and Security Campaign in the most dangerous camp in the world.

On 9/9/2022 of the Humanity and Security Campaign, a joint delegation from the SDF and the US Central Command visited Al-Hol camp to see the Humanity and Security Campaign, this delegation led by General Mazlum Abdi and US central Command by General Maichl Korilla, the leadership of the campaign come for finding an immediate solution to the ISIS file, easing their sources in Al-Hol camp, and preventing it from re-emerging.

The SDF leadership announced that two of its fighters lost their lives during a clash with an armed cell that was dressed as women belonging to ISIS elements in Sector Five in Al-Hol camp on Thursday night, and the cell consisted of /7/ people, including two women, who were trying to flee, as the Internal Security Forces intervened, so an ISIS member was killed and /6/ others were arrested, and an AK-47 weapon, an explosive belt, quantities of ammunition, pills for stopping bloodshed, and ISIS flags were seized.

On 10/9/2022 of the Humanity and Security Campaign, the Internal Security Forces continue their campaign in Al-Hol camp to suppress ISIS elements, and the security situation is stable in the residents' tents.

On 11/9/2022 of the Humanity and Security Campaign, and during the combing process in the fourth sector, the Internal Security Forces found the body of a man named (Karim Hussein Ali), who is 45 years old and holds an Iraqi nationality, the Internal Security Forces began examining the crime scene and taking information to start investigations.

On 12/9/2022 of the Humanity and Security Campaign, the Internal Security Forces continued search and combing operations in al-Hol camp, where the Internal Security Forces found tools of torture, military bags, and notebooks containing symbols and extremist ISIS ideology, they also found two trenches used by ISIS sleeper cells to hide after they had carried out actions that threatened the security of the terrorists for camp residents.

On 13/9/2022 the Humanity and Security Campaign in Al-Hol camp, founded two trenches were found used by members of ISIS cells, and ISIS families and their children, who are known as (cubs of the caliphate), threatened to be slaughtered and drew the symbol of the alleged caliphate in front of the press cameras, and during the searching, they found Dozens of military bags, explosive devices, mobile phone, and notebooks containing messages of the soldiers to their families in Turkish confirming their imminent return to Turkey.

On 14, 15, 16/9/2022 of the human and security campaign, the Syrian Democratic Forces continued their campaign against ISIS elements and suppressed them, and the security situation is stable in the camp.

At the end of the Humanity and security Campaign, the Syrian Democratic Forces announced a final statement in which they mentioned the course of the operations they were carrying out within this campaign and issued statistics on the number of ISIS detainees and the weapons they seized inside the camp, as following:

First, we remember our martyr comrades, Jusour Khabat and Uday Junaidyah, who lost their lives as martyrs in a clash with an armed terrorist cell affiliated with ISIS during Humanity and Security operation in Al-Hol camp, and we renew our pledge to continue their way and victory for their sacred cause, and we wish a speedy treatment for the wounded.

On the twenty-fifth of last August, with the support of the Syrian Democratic Forces and the International Coalition against ISIS, our forces launched the second phase of the humanitarian and security operation in al-Hol camp in east Al- Hasakah city, to pursue ISIS terrorist cells to clean the environment and the conditions they benefit from in carrying out terrorist attacks against the camp's residents, Humanitarian organizations and security forces charged with protecting the camp, where the operation lasted /24/ days and achieved many tangible results, as following are the facts of the operation:

1- The operation was postponed during the last period due to the Turkish threats and attacks and the preoccupation of our forces to protect the area and the

population from those attacks, as this led to the growing threats posed by the cells of the terrorist organization ISIS.

2- Necessity: The operation was launched due to the increase in the killings and torture carried out by the terrorist cells against the residents of the camp who refused to join to the terrorist organization, as those cells had sentenced the residents to death and raised among them the provisions of terror and intimidation, and forced them to either join its cells or face their fate with brutal torture and killing, as the number of victims during the current year alone reached / 44 / deaths of innocent residents and employees of organizations, and many cases of torture, and terrorist cells announced atonement a large number of residents during the last period , including women and their children, were expiated on the list of those targeted for liquidation, and practiced many methods of pressure, threats and extortion operations intended to push the residents either to declare obedience to them or to leave the camp and remain homeless.

- Al-Hol camp was also part of ISIS' plan to control it in parallel with the attack on Al-Sina'a prison, where the terrorist cells tried at that time to move within and around the camp, but the rapid security measures taken by our forces and the Syrian Democratic Forces, as well as the rapid intervention, thwarted the planned attack inside and outside the camp, and the cells continued to move to implement their plans, especially in light of the recent Turkish attacks and its threats, in clear harmony between the two attacking parties in confronting this, and during the operation our forces were able to achieve immediate results and arrest many criminals involved in these atrocities, as well as a number of people who They conducted these actions and stabilized the victims, and our forces secured the lives of many potential targets and transferred them to safer places, in addition to arresting many planners of attacks and those responsible for communication with terrorist cells abroad.

3- The terrorist organization depend, in particular, on women and children as real resources directly linked to the leaders of ISIS to preserve and spread the terrorist thought of ISIS in the camp, so the women of the organization held many legal sessions and courses to indoctrinate extremist thought and satisfy the recipients, especially children and women are brutal methods of revenge, as the organization

was paving the way for the exploitation of children, especially those over eight years of age, in potential combat training, the women of the organization also raised the level of communication with other women and their children and tried to attract them to their ranks through emotional discourse or verbal or practical threats.

- Our forces destroyed many of the points and dens designated by the organization to indoctrinate terrorist ideology, and arrested many of the most dangerous women who, during the last period, assumed the tasks of training, indoctrination and recruitment of elements inside and outside the camp, as well as preachers of extremist ideology, as well as women who carried out criminal operations against the residents. Our forces also dispersed the Hisba party and the caliphate's cubs by arresting those responsible for it and reorganizing some sectors.

4- The women of the terrorist organization misused the resources and products provided, especially the transfer of money and communication, to transfer information and incite cells and link them with each other inside and outside the camp, where our forces found a lot of communication devices and documents confirming the use of those resources in communicating with terrorist cells and especially in the Syrian regions occupied by Turkey, as well as in receiving plans and programs to spread chaos in the camp and pave the way for terrorist attacks and attempts to flee and receive money that helps them attract poor youth, also, during preliminary investigations, our forces found addresses and names of some facilitators for cell financing operations, terrorists and transferring money to the camp, where three of them were arrested in al-Hasakah and al-Hol town in joint operations of the Syrian Democratic Forces and the International Coalition in parallel with the humanitarian and security operation.

5- Weapons that were found: During the operation, our forces seized many weapons, including bombs, medium weapons, silencers, and pistols that the organization's cells used in their terrorist operations, our forces also found many incomplete tunnels and trenches that were used by cells to hide weapons and items or try to flee from the camp where they were destroyed, during the investigations, three sources of those weapons that were in the possession of the terrorist cells in the camp were confirmed, The first source is the involvement of some of the organizations' employees, particularly the employees of the (Bahar) organization, in

bringing in weapons and money and smuggling of ISIS members and women, and the second source, individual weapons and bombs that the women and children of the organization hid among their needs and clothes during their transfer from Al-Baghouz, where the available security techniques, as well as the difficult logistical and security conditions at that period, and the large number of women and children and their needs, did not help in revealing them at the time, Third source, the terrorist organization exploited the material capabilities that introduction in the manufacture of sharp weapons such as daggers, knives, batons and various torture devices to intimidate the residents and push them to surrender.

6- Kidnapped Yazidi women: During the humanitarian and security operation, the Women's Protection Units (YPJ) rescued two Yazidi girls from the grip of extremist ISIS women, and transferred them to a safe environment, as the number of Yazidi women and children who were extricated from the camp by the units within four years reached more than/ 200/ Yezidi person, the units encountered many obstacles to reach these women quickly and free them, the most important of which is the women's fear of revealing their identity and embodying foreign personalities, leading to their assimilation into the lifestyle of ISIS women to protect their lives under the pressure of the threats of ISIS women, and the failure to provide the data and pictures, as well as the necessary fingerprint pictures for these women with the competent authorities, and the lack of cooperation of the Iraqi authorities in this regard to a sufficient degree, noting that the search operations will continue until all Yazidi women inside and outside the camp are cleared, which is a basic and strategic task that cannot be reversed.

In the same regard, the Women's Protection Units concluded four non-Yazidi women who were chained and subjected to brutal torture by ISIS women, as investigations are still ongoing to find out the reasons for those incidents and those responsible for them.

7- The humanitarian side: Our forces, which faced real dangers from terrorist cells during the search and combing process, approached with excessive sensitivity the humanitarian aspects inside the camp, and provided practical guarantees for the continuation of the flow of humanitarian aid to the residents at the same speed and

level as before, and it also transferred additional aid from the rations of its members to Some needy families.

- Despite the provocations of the organization's cells, especially its women, who tried to distract our forces with side problems to confuse the operation and help terrorist cells hide and flee, However, the operation proceeded without errors except for some few errors related to the lack of sufficient security technology to deal with such phenomena, in addition to the terrorist cell members resorting to wearing women's clothing to hid themselves, but this did not prevent our forces from exposing them and paralyzing their ability to move and prevent them from harming the residents.

8- International duties: Our forces and the Syrian Democratic Forces have made great sacrifices during the past period to prevent the time bomb from detonating in Al-Hol camp despite their preoccupation with confronting the attacks of the Turkish occupation and its mercenaries, and have contributed to improving the lives of the residents despite the threats of ISIS cells, and during Humanitarian and Security operation has also removed many dangers and extracted the fuse of the bomb from the hands of the cells of the organization, but the bomb itself is still present and the danger exists, so the international community, which has reduced the seriousness of the threats in the camp during the last period, must be reminded of its duties.

In this regard, we renew our call to countries that have nationals in the camp to transfer them to their lands and not leave them for exploitation and recruitment by ISIS.

We also call on the concerned international parties to see the organic relationship that linked during the last period between the Turkish intelligence services and the cells of the organization inside and outside the camp, and we also call on them to obstruct the movements of ISIS leaders in the Syrian regions occupied by Turkey, especially those responsible for directing and inciting the cells and their women, as the investigations with detained terrorist cell members emphasized the close relationship between the occupation and those cells, especially in the field of executive terrorist operations or attempts to smuggle the members and their

families to the occupied areas, rehabilitate them, and force them into possible Turkish invasions against our regions, similar to what happened during the attack on Ain Issa camp by Turkey in 2019 and smuggling ISIS families from there by the Turkish occupation army and its mercenaries.

We also warn against ignoring the danger of ill-conceived access to funds and resources under the name of (social support) through unqualified employees working in some organizations working in the camp to the women of the organization who exploited this in the work of propaganda and polarization.

In conclusion: We, in the General Command of the Internal Security Forces of North and East Syria, commend the commitment and discipline of the members of our forces and the forces participating in the campaign and the high level in the implementation of the operation, and we highly appreciate their sacrifices in order to ensure security and protect humanity and prevent ISIS from exploiting the camp, as well. Once again, we offer our condolences to the families of the martyrs of the operation and their comrades, we also thank the camp administration for doubling the work and continuing to provide services and assistance to the residents during the operation, we also thank the Women's Protection Units, the Syrian Democratic Forces and the International Coalition for their effective support and support.

we announce the end of the second phase of the humanitarian and security operation in Al-Hol camp, where our forces will continue to pursue potential cells and confront dangers through periodic security operations as absolutely necessary.

The following is the number of ISIS detainees and the weapons that were seized inside the camp:

/226/ people were arrested, including (36) extremist women who participated in murders and intimidation

- Exposing (25) trenches and tunnels

- Confiscated weapons:

- 1- Weapon type 47-ak number /3/

2- RPG launcher weapon piece with 2 cartridges

3- /2/ pistols

4- Hand grenades number /25/

5- 25 kg of TNT explosive

6- 11 pieces of silencers

7-388 rounds. 47-ak

8- 10 AK-47 weapon stores

9- 9 military uniforms

-A piece of military clothing for the Turkish army

- Many sharp weapons (knives - daggers - batons) and torture tools.

-many communication devices.

General Command of the Internal Security Forces for NE Syria

the joint forces seized unauthorized military uniforms that the organization's elements used for camouflage.

On Sunday 1/1/2023, the Syrian Democratic Forces arrested /40/ ISIS members in Tal Brak who were trying to move far away from the scope of operations and change their places , and /6/ elements were also arrested, wanted by the judiciary, who had been executed terrorist operations in Al-Hasakah.

In the eastern neighborhoods of the town, a terrorist group launched a stun grenade at the forces that raided their hideouts, after they sensed that they were approaching their positions.

And in the eastern neighborhoods of Tel Hamis town, /3 /ISIS members were arrested and forced to surrender without any injuries.

Monday On January 2/1/2023, the security forces arrested / 36 / members of ISIS cells and its agents in Qamishlo city, where the Special Operations Forces / HAT / conducted several separate raids in several neighborhoods in the city of Qamishlo city, to places where ISIS members were hiding, and seizure a number of weapons, ammunition and technical tools used by the organization to carry out its work and organize itself.

The Anti-Terrorism Units /YAT/ with the participation and support of the International Coalition also carried out three security operations in of Deir el-Zor countryside during Sunday and Monday, in which /3/ terrorist elements were arrested and several types of weapons and military equipment were confiscated, as follows, as stated by the Syrian Democratic Forces:

- 1- Kalashnikov weapon number \2\
- 2- Brno weapon number \2\
- 3- bombs number \3\
- 4-Explosive device number \1\

5- automatic rifles number/1/

6- guns number /6/

7-Military quiver number \3\

8-Smart phones number \1\

9-amount of ammunition.

10- number of weapons stores.

The organization's goal during these terrorist operations was to obstruct the progress of Al-Jazeera Thunder operation and to destabilize the ranks of the joint forces.

/ 14/ persons belonging to ISIS were arrested in Tell Brak and Tell Hamis,/ 3 /of whom were in Tell Brak, in Samihan village, west of the countryside of Tell Brak, and Atah village, west of the town, and/ /11/ members in al-Hol town, where the Internal Security Forces raided hideouts and houses of organization's cells and their collaborators, including those involved in smuggling ISIS families in al-Hol camp.

On January 3/1/2023, the Syrian Democratic Forces, the Internal Security Forces, and the International Coalition forces continue to comb the Al-Hol area, Tel Hamis, and all villages, to investigate the hideouts and dens of terrorist ISIS cells.

On Wednesday 4/1/2023, during the combing operations carried out by the joint forces in the village (Rabia, Taghlib Fawqani, Taghlib Tahtani, and Mthalouneh in Tel Hamis countryside and the Syrian-Iraqi border area), they arrested /2/ of ISIS members, one of them who blackmailed the people and robbed them of their money, He had weapons and ammunition, and the other was involved in many attacks and was trying to flee when caught, the forces also found a quantity of weapons that the organization cells had hidden in the farms of the people, and a quantity of unauthorized military clothing.

In conjunction with Al-Jazeera Thunder operation , the anti-terrorism units continue their operations against the organization's elements in Deir El-zor, where/ 3

/terrorist elements were arrested and several types of weapons and military equipment were confiscated.

Thursday On 5/1/2023 AD, after combing Tell Hamis, Tell Barak, and Al-Hol, the Internal Security Forces and the forces allied with them combed on Thursday morning the villages of the northeastern countryside of Al-Hawl and the eastern countryside of the city of Hasakah surrounding Kawkab mountain , which witnessed the last period of movements of terrorist cells, and the Internal Security Forces raided Participating in the operation, ISIS hideouts in Al-Hol camp, where they arrested /8/ mercenaries working for the organization's cells within the camp.

The joint forces combing/ 23 /villages and farms in the eastern countryside of Al-Hasakah, where they raided the hideouts of criminal gangs, and during the searches, the forces seizure unauthorized weapons and military clothing, as well as many forged identification papers that terrorist cells used to impersonate to hide from the eyes.

The Syrian Democratic Forces announced the end of Al-Jazeera Thunde operation, that the operation lasted eight days and targeted combing/ 55/ villages and farms in Al-Hol, Tell hamis and Tell Brak, in addition to some concentrated targets in the three towns as well as large areas of the Syrian-Iraqi border, and achieved many tangible results.

Where they arrested ISIS elements, logistical equipment, and booby-trapped vehicles for ISIS elements, through which they intended to cause explosions, and they were taking Al-Hol and Tel Hamis as a hideout for them.

It also arrested /154/ elements wanted by the judiciary who participated in the planning and implementation of terrorist operations and others who committed various criminal acts against the people, as follows:

1- /102/ suspected ISIS cell members were arrested , including /3/ mercenaries who participated in preparing and delivering booby-trapped vehicles to the organization's cells who attacked Al-Sinaa prison in January 2022.

2-/27/ of people were involved in providing support to the cells of the terrorist organization, including logistical and propaganda support.

3-/25/ of people who were involved in criminal acts against the people, including looting, kidnapping, and financial extortion.



Victims lost their lives due to bombing by Turkish drones on the NE Syria regions:

Dead /26/ person				Injuries /34/ person			
Civilian (male)	Civilian (female)	Military (SDF)	Military (Syrian government)	Civilian (male)	Civilian (female)	Military (SDF)	Military (Syrian government)
4	-	22 including /2/ from Anti-terrorism Unit, and /1/ Sotero member	-	12	-	22 including /3/ from Internal Security Forces and /3/ from Anti-terrorism Unit	-

Victims lost their lives due to bombing by Turkish warplanes on the NE Syria regions:

Dead /19/ person				Injuries /18/ person			
Civilian (male)	Civilian (female)	Military (SDF)	Military (Syrian government)	Civilian (male)	Civilian (female)	Military (SDF)	Military (Syrian government)
9 including /1/ journalist	2	4	4	11	-	-	7

The full statistic:

A statistics about the victims who lost their lives or injured as a result of bombing by Turkish drones and warplanes and artillery shelling on the NE Syria regions:

Violation kind	Dead /60/	SDF	Anti-Terrorism Unit	Sotero	Syrian government	women	Journalist	Civilian
		23	2	1	19	2	1	12
	Injured /60/	SDF	Anti-Terrorism Unit	Sotero	Syrian government	women	Journalist	Civilian
		16	3	3	8	-	1	28 including a child

Victims lost their lives due to bombing by Turkish warplanes on the SHahbaa region:

Dead /18/ person				Injuries /7/ person			
Civilian (male)	Civilian (female)	Military (SDF)	Military (Syrian government)	Civilian (male)	Civilian (female)	Military (SDF)	Military (Syrian government)
-	-	-	18 including 5 member from Tahrir of Afrin	2	-	-	5

Injuries due to gunshot:

- a child injured by gunshot in Kobani
- a member from Syrian forces in Nusebin border crossing.

smoke clouds in the area to prevent the international coalition aircraft from interfering in the battle, and this caused the prolongation of the battle, and the organization's cells were divided during the attack on three combat sides, the first is in the vicinity and inside the prison, the second is in the eastern Ghweran quarter near to the prison, and the third in the Zuhur quarter.

On the first and second day of the attack, the organization's fighters were able to capture and kill dozens of prison guards and employees and seize their weapons, and the organization used them in negotiation operations during the nine days of the battle, as many of them were released in exchange for food and drink for its fighters trapped in the prison, in addition to treating the injured, as for some of them, the organization's fighters executed them in the field, especially in the last two days of the attack.

On the third day, the Syrian Democratic Forces began to encircle the focus of the clash and reduce it to being inside the prison and its near surroundings, and began trying to surrender the organization's fighters who were inside the prison to themselves without a fight, that in the first batch, about 1,000 detainees of the elderly, injured, and disabled of the organization's fighters surrendered, while some surrendered on the fourth and fifth day, while the last of batch of surrendered was a fighter group that took a place in the prison basement and barricaded itself inside it throughout the attack period.

The organization was able to escape about 300 detainees inside the prison, where they were able to get out on the first day of the attack, through the chaos, as the escapees were transported in civilian cars that they had seized upon entering the Ghweran quarter in batches, as they headed from the vicinity of the prison to Al-Saba sakour area in the southern countryside of Al-Hasakah, and then to Al-Shaddadi and Al-Hol areas, and to their last strongholds in the Syrian desert, where the organization is witnessing.

The quarters near Al-Sina'a prison witnessed a displacement of the people, as all the houses were completely evacuated for fear of the organization's cells taking civilians as human shields to protect themselves, and despite all the measures and

precautions taken by the Syrian Democratic Forces to protect civilians, some of them were lost their lives and others were injured, among them are media professionals, and we mention the following cases:

- On 21/1/2022, a media figure in the Syriac Military Council was injured while covering the clashes.
- On 21/1/2022, the correspondent of Hawar Agency was injured by two bullets, one in the chest and the other in the abdomen, in addition to shrapnel in separate parts of his body, when he was covering the clash.
- On 21/1/2022, /7/ civilians from Al-Zuhour quarter were injured by ISIS elements, after they refused to let them into their homes to hide there.
- On 21/1/2022, two citizens were killed, as a result of random shooting by ISIS, to intimidate the residents in the quarters surrounding the prison.
- On 21/1/2022, ISIS cells killed two brothers by suicide on Al-Sittin Street in the Ghweran neighborhood, one of whom was a disable person .
- On 22/1/2022, two members of the Media Center of the Self-Defense lost his life while covering the clashes, as a result of a sniper's bullet wound to the head.
- On 22/1/2022, a North Press correspondent in Al-Hasakah was shot in the shoulder while covering the clashes.

The aim of this attack was to liberate thousands of the organization's fighters detained inside the prison and increase the number of its members outside the prison, that the organization was witnessing a decline in recruitment operations within the ranks of its fighters inside Syria and Iraq, and the aim was also to make the organization the focus of international media attention after the news about it

decreased and it was no longer heard. Nobody has achieved this goal during the days of the operation.

Although ISIS planned this attack, which took place inside and outside the prison, all its attempts failed, and the organization carried a catastrophic failure and disappointment to its supporters.

Its failure is due to many reasons, the most important of which are:

- 1- The organization's lack of strategic realism, as it did not deal well with the size of the operation that targeted its most important opponents in the region.
- 2- The attacking groups lacked qualitative weapons and sufficient quantities to entire such a battle.
- 3- Surrounding the prison by the Syrian Democratic Forces, conducting the necessary military operations against this organization with accurately and a qualitative study, mobilizing a large number of its fighters, and the intervention of the Special Forces teams with the Coalition Air Force.

According to the statement issued by the Syrian Democratic Forces regarding the final outcome of the attack, the death number reached /121/ of the "SDF" forces, / 77/ of the prison guards and workers in its institutions, and / 40 / of the fighters, in addition to the killing of /4/ civilians, while the death number of terrorists and prisoners of organization are reached to / 374/ people.

According to what was documented by the Human Rights Organization in Al-Jazeera of the clashes that took place in Al-Sina'a prison between the Syrian Democratic Forces and the Islamic State (ISIS), we present the following statistics:

ISIS detainees by the Syrian Democratic Forces and the Internal Security Forces / 111 / detainees.

Clashes between the Syrian Democratic Forces and ISIS elements:

1. /142/ were killed, including 56 civilians and 53 members of the Syrian Democratic Forces, including a woman and a journalist.
2. /23 /were wounded, including 3 journalists, 2 civilians, and 18 members of the Syrian Democratic Forces .

The situation of prisons and detention centers of Justice and Reform Affairs office in Northern and Eastern Syria

The arrested in NE Syria regions, whether on security charges or on criminal charges, after issuance of judgment, whether by the People's Court or the People's Defense Court, they are transferred to central prisons that their administration belong to the Office of Justice and Reform Affairs in NE Syria.

There are 13 central prisons spread throughout the NE Syria regions, two centers for women, and also two centers for the rehabilitation of juvenile males.

Men's prisons:

There are 11 male prisons with security and criminal charges spread across all NE Syria regions, who are transferred to detention after issuance judgment against them, whether by the People's Court or the People's Defense Court, to serve the sentence issued against them according to the laws in force in the Autonomous Administration of NE Syria, the mentioned centers are 11 centers spread in Al-Jazeera, al-Raqqa, Kobani, Manbij, al-Jazarat and the Euphrates, in Qamishlo, al-Hasakah and Derik, these centers include about 6,000 prisoner, including about 600 cases of criminal charges and the rest of them are security charges, during the year 2022.

The judgments issued against them and issued according to the applying laws in the Autonomous Administration of NE Syria, range from one to fifteen years, where as soon as the file of the detainee is submitted to the court after the end of the investigation to start the court procedures, the detainee is transferred to the central prisons and becomes under the responsibility of the management of the Justice and Reform office.

As for juvenile minors, there are two centers for the rehabilitation of juveniles in the NE Syria regions they are Huri and Orkesh centers, that they receive juveniles from the age of 11 years until the age of 17 years, where they have criminal and security charges, and among them are members of the Islamic State (ISIS), and it is a center for only juveniles male.

During the 2022, the number of juveniles inside the center ranges between 115-120 minors between the ages of 11-18 years, this center for rehabilitating delinquent and extremist minors behaviorally and intellectually due to the difficult security and economic conditions in the region , and lack of reception centers for juveniles to continue their rehabilitation after they reach the age of 18, that this year, there were about 15 individuals who reached the age of 18, but they did not find a place to go to, so they stayed inside the center until an alternative solution was found for them.

The center is working on rehabilitating the juveniles through scientific rehabilitation programs and sports and intellectual activities, the Autonomous Administration in NE Syria regions provides material support to this center, in addition to some specialized organizations regarding children, the second center is Urkesh Center, which is a modern center that was opened in the sixth month of 2022, it receives delinquent juveniles from the families of the Islamic State (ISIS) from foreigners at the age of 11 to the age of 17, the center currently receive approximately 45 juveniles, and work to rehabilitate and support them in society, the management of the center belongs to the Office of Justice and Reform in NE Syria, all the juveniles were recruits in the ranks of the Islamic State (ISIS), and most of them participated in the conduct of hostilities during the organization's control of Raqqa and Deir ez-Zor regions before ending the organization militarily in the last battle of Bagour in 2019, most of juveniles are violent and extremist intellectually and behaviorally, and after a period of months in rehabilitation, it is noticed that they have the ability to change and modify their behavior while still holding on to atheistic thinking, especially the adults among them, they start to thinking about their future and the means that will help to change their behavior and priorities, also there is health office inside the center to treat and follow up the health conditions of juveniles.

There are no singles inside the centers for juveniles and violence, and solitary confinement as a punishment and a method of discipline is not permitted and prohibited, and it is a violation of the rules of the center and it is not allowed to use it.

Cases of violence appear between the children, due to owner personal items, and that is being followed up by the supervisors, no cases of disobedience appeared inside the center.

It must noting that the mention centers are unable to accommodate all the numbers of juveniles spread throughout the NE Syria regions, whose total number is approximately 300 minors, including about 150 who are undergoing rehabilitation due to criminal charges and 100 minors by security charges, while about 150 children are from the families of ISIS elements, the Islamic State ISIS are foreigners who are not sentenced, the centers are not able to accommodate the entire number, and there are no specialized centers except in the Al-Jazeera , and the rest of the regions haven't rehabilitation centers, the juveniles, if they are present, they stay in the central prisons within their own dormitories, taking into account their privacy and needs with their age, and the number of these juveniles ranges between 70-100.

There are no cases of a child accompanying his father inside the dormitories for adults.

The Autonomous-Administration provides medical care in all centers, there is a health office in each center that contracts with doctors from the Medical Association in the region, it provides examination services, surgeries and medicines in the event that the detainee is able to provide medicines that he is allowed to buy, as for those who are unable, the health office takes care of securing medicines in each center.

Visits inside all centers are allowed, with the exception of some security judge, that they stay under investigation, that visits are prohibited until the situation is clarified and the new file is transferred to the court, also visits are prohibited in emergency cases (risk of security cases), the duration of the visit is half an hour once a month,

also communication by phone is allowed whether inside or outside the country, taking into account security measures during communication.

Visitation is not prohibited as a disciplinary punishment for misconduct.

During 2022, visits and communications were banned twice due to security situation, and the period ranged between 15 days - a month, in all centers.

The use of the Internet is prohibited inside all centers, except in cases where there is no means of communication with the parents, what's App is used for communication under security supervision.

According to Justice and Reform Office in the Al- Jazeera:

The infrastructure of all centers in the regions of NE Syria needs support, likewise, the logistical situation regarding the needs of the prisoners and detainees inside detention centers needs support, The administration is unable to bear all the financial burdens on its own, also the danger posed by the security detainees (ISIS detainees) due to their extremist ideology based on the jihadist ideology and the state of ideological and military organization, that they apply it even inside prisons and detention centers, they have their own arrangement of ranks and jobs, for example they have a prince for repentance, a prince for recruitment, a prince for the hisba, and other organizational salaries, in order to maintain their organization and their strength in detention centers because of their strict ideology and thought is the basis of their thinking in dealing even with each other, and they do not miss any opportunity to target administrators and guards inside detention centers in an attempt to escape or inflict harm, they organize themselves to transmit information and target administrative and military cadres inside or outside prisons by delivering information about administrative and military movements inside and outside detention centers in cooperation with sleeper cells outside the detention centers and coordination with the Turkish management, and this is what we witnessed in the incident targeting the joint administration of Justice and Reform office in Al-Jazeera.

on 27/9/2022 Zainab sarokhan, Yalmaz Shero and Muhammad Sharo , were targeted by a Turkish drone that caused loss of their lives while they were heading to Derik to follow up the administrative matters in the detention centers there.