
Human Rights Organization in Jazeera

4 June 2022

A report about 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.

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- **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.
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- **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-Jazzera 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 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.

Human Rights Organization in Al-Jazeera.

/4/ June, 2022