

REPORT ON THE DISPLACED PEOPLE **FROM AFRIN CANTON** **IN SHAHBA, NORTHERN SYRIA** **AND SURROUNDING AREAS**



THE DEMOCRATIC SELF ADMINISTRATION OF AFRIN

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Part 1 PREFACE



1. INTRODUCTION

The invasion of Afrin by the Turkish army led to a mass displacement of Afrin's population. Under imminent threat of kidnap, torture, rape or massacre by the invading alliance of Islamist forces, the majority of Afrin's citizens were forced to flee their homes. From the start of the invasion on 20th January 2018, the civil population suffered numerous casualties from indiscriminate shelling and airstrikes. Massacres were inevitable when Turkish aircraft targeted civilian buildings. For example, on 21st January in Jilboul village (Sherawa District), 11 civilians were killed and 8 others injured in an airstrike*.

Between 20th January and 18th March 2018, according to an official count, 262 civilians have been killed by the invading forces. At least 706** have been injured. In the last days of the invasion (14th - 18th March) the number of civilian casualties increased sharply, due to continual artillery and airstrikes on the city.

In addition, the abusive and oppressive policies of the Turkish state's Islamist allies against women, fostered by their misogynist ideology, is well known. Thus the women of Afrin had added reasons to be afraid. They were particularly at risk of being targeted by the occupying forces, for whom a woman who has lost her 'honour' is a legitimate target of rape and other forms of violence. Additionally the city was about to be encircled and the population was in grave danger, since the invading forces were threatening to commit genocide. The people of Afrin had no choice but to leave their homes and flee to the Shehba Region, a neighboring area between Afrin, Azaz and Aleppo.

This mass displacement resulted in hundreds of thousands of individuals living in desperate conditions. Because of the huge number of people requiring humanitarian aid, the existing resources and infrastructure in impoverished Shehba have been completely inadequate for meeting their needs. Most people left Afrin without any of their belongings. Food supplies, water, shelter, healthcare and education services are severely lacking. People have found shelter in war-damaged houses abandoned by their former owners, who fled from ISIS occupation of the region years ago. The local administration quickly constructed a refugee camp in Fafin to provide at least basic human needs, but healthcare is inadequate: there are not enough doctors, medical equipment or supplies.

So far there has been no response from the United Nations or international aid organisations to the suffering of displaced people in Shehba. Now the plight of the refugees is worsening daily.

To get an overview of the situation for Afrin's refugees a field-study has been conducted. The conditions faced by dozens of representative refugee families have been studied and documented. The information collected included age, family status, their health situation, accounts of how they fled their homes, the conditions they have faced since their arrival in Shehba, the standards of their accommodation and current risks to their health and wellbeing.

* More information about civilian massacres can be found in the reports, 'Afrin-North Syria a detailed file on the committed massacres done by the Turkish airstrikes with its allied forces on Afrin' and 'Report on Massacres Committed by Turkish Airstrikes against Afrin from 1/3/2018 to 8/3/2018' by the Kurdish Red Crescent (see appendix).

** 706 is the number of civilians injured during the invasion of Afrin from 20th January to 13th March, as registered by Afrin's main hospital, Avrin. During the last 5 days of the invasion (14th - 18th March) records were not kept because of the large number of casualties and the chaotic, violent situation. The city was under continual bombardment, making it extremely difficult to provide medical care.

In addition, an attempt has been made to count all the people who have fled from Afrin, to understand how many people actually came to Shehba from Afrin because of the Turkish invasion. A number of displaced people went to the cities, Aleppo, Nubul and Zehra, where a census could not be undertaken because of the presence of Syrian state institutions. For these places only estimates are available. However the majority of refugees settled in the Shehba region, hoping and waiting to return to their homes in Afrin. These individuals and families have been counted in all the areas and villages where they settled, in order to give a better picture of the support needed.

The outcome of these studies and census are now shared with the international public in this first report. Afrin's displaced people expect the international community to take responsibility for the situation revealed by this research, and act according to their own stated commitments to upholding human rights.

To get a better overview of the situation in Shehba, many organisations and institutions taking care of public life and health share their observations and the results of their work as well. Their reports are also included in this document.

2. SHAHBA REGION

Shehba is the area between the towns / cities of Manbij, al-Bab, Azaz, Semann, Jarabulus and Tel Rifat. The Shehba region is now largely occupied by the Turkish state and its allies fighting under the banner of radical Sunni Islam. The small part of Shehba north of Aleppo was liberated by democratic forces in 2016, which afterwards became the Shehba Canton*.

Formerly the Shehba Canton was seized by Free Syrian Army (FSA) groups in 2012, then captured by Islamic State (ISIS) in 2013. Because of ISIS' brutal rule, exposing civilians to extensive killings, torture and robbery, the local population left the area and fled mainly to the peaceful safehaven of Afrin Canton. The original population of the area was about 65% Kurdish, 25% Arab, 5% Circassian and Arnaout, and 5% Turkmen.

The 58 villages liberated in 2016 (including Tel Rifat, Kafr Naya, Ahris, Um Hosh and Fafin) are situated in the part of Shehba formally connected to Azaz. This area recently became the destination for hundreds of thousands of refugees from Afrin, who themselves fled the invasion of the Turkish state, and the bombardment of Afrin City from 18th March 2018. Shehba's soil is fertile and the area has high crop yields. In the past, wheat, barley, chickpeas and peanuts were cultivated, and the Shehba region was an important contributor to economy of Aleppo governorate and Syria. However, the agricultural infrastructure has been completely destroyed by the civil war.

* More information about the democratic process can be read in 'General Report of the Canton of Shehba' (Part 4 of this document).

Part 2

OVERVIEW OF DISPLACED PEOPLE FROM AFRIN / CENSUS



Most of the people who fled heavy Turkish bombardment in Afrin from 14/03/2018 to 18/03/2018 went to the nearby Shahba area, north of Aleppo. From there, a smaller number continued to two towns under Syrian government control: Nubul and Zehra. The displaced people in Shahba have been counted, and the total number of people displaced to that area is known. The specific numbers of children, elderly people, and sick people were also recorded, and information about any special concerns or needs they may have has been noted.

A separate section was created to account for people who are from Shahba originally, but who had fled to Afrin in 2013 when ISIS took control of Shahba. These people have now been displaced back to Shahba.

Here are the sections and the criteria on which they are based.

3. NUMBER OF DISPLACED PEOPLE FROM AFRIN

This section accounts for all civilians who were displaced from Afrin to Shahba, other than the ones who were originally from the Shahba region.

Village	Families	Individuals	Babies	Patients and Elderly People
Ahras	2111	9968	663	239
Um Housh	563	3689	359	142
Tal Qrah	672	4265	215	40
Bir Harbal	56	290	16	3
Tal Susin	55	299	20	5
Kafr Naseh	248	1488	147	53
Harbal	41	244	36	13
Tal Rifaat	3935	19820	1837	446
Tal Kimar	9	54	-	-
Kafr Antoine	16	90	-	-
Kafr Naya	559	2814	232	149
Al-Ahdath	1599	7873	573	37
Al-wardia	53	547	21	
Sheikh Keif	57	242	26	14
Alawsha	48	554	47	16
Hasin	118	680	38	23
Fafin Farms	57	346	28	6
Qaramel	69	970	80	28
Hassajek	88	721	72	23
Babnis	1433	7194	721	79
Halissa	882	4308	326	223
Jouba	72	731	45	21

Village	Families	Individuals	Babies	Patients and Elderly People
Altaerabia	58	232	10	15
Ta'ana	174	950	112	63
Alwahshia	268	2344	291	155
Marata	539	3040	30	26
Fafin center	1975	12118	1153	383
Ghirnata Farms	271	2676	83	4
Alwahshia Farms	3637	1854	176	17
Halissa Farms	940	5610	316	163
Barxdan Camp	507	2390	309	81
Tal Shair	327	2958	294	118
Ahdes	1599	7853	572	137
Total number	23036	109212	7982	2467

4. NUMBER OF PEOPLE DISPLACED FROM AFRIN - FORMERLY DISPLACED FROM SHAHBA

This section accounts for the people who were originally from the Shahba area. They had come to Afrin after fleeing ISIS, and built new lives there over the course of the last four years. This year, they were displaced again, due to the violence of the Turkish state against Afrin. They have fled back to their villages in Shahba, but these villages are now uninhabitable due to several years of war and ISIS occupation.

Place	Nr. of Families	Individuals	Nr. of children (under 2 years old)	Disease Cases
Ziyarete	759	3868	435	181
Aqibe	475	2707	261	113
Ibbin	352	2065	189	94
Kheriba	297	1603	163	61
Deir Jamal	1431	7105	726	82
Nubul (estimated)	-	20000	-	-
AlZehraa (estimated)	-	15000	-	-

5. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE DISPLACED TO OTHER CITIES

Some displaced people chose to move on to Nubul and Zehra, which are controlled by the Syrian government. They had to pay a fee to go through the checkpoint to reach government-held territory. It was not possible to find out the exact number of displaced people now residing in these cities. The estimated number is:

Families	Individuals	Children Under 2	Disease
4678	23919	1344	636

Part 3

FIELD STUDIES - EXAMPLES OF **DISPLACED PEOPLE** IN DIFFERENT VILLAGES OF SHAHBA



6. FAFINE

6.1. Fafine Chips Factory

Some displaced people from the Badna area of Afrin were settled in a destroyed factory in Fafin. They have been there for 20 days. There are seventeen families settled there — eighty-eight people in total. So far, these families have only received milk as aid, and are buying other necessities by themselves. There are no sources of fuel or drinking water. Children and the elderly are greatly affected by this situation. Many have fallen ill.

Fifteen days ago, many families who had sheltered in a school since the beginning of the aggression were displaced from Bulbul and its surrounding villages, also from Sherawa, Shara and Rajo. There were 73 families housed in the school, living in 22 tents and rooms. The tents were distributed on 15/3/2018 by the Rojava Relief Organization. Water tanks were filled every three days by the municipality of Ahris. There were many elderly people in the school. Despite health problems caused by the lack of necessities, medicine could not be provided. On 23/3/2018, some aid — including blankets, tents, mattresses, bread, baby milk and water — was distributed. However, it was not enough.



6.2. Heleza School

On 18/3/2018, 213 displaced people from Ashrafieh, Rajo, and Bulbul, including children and the elderly, came to the school. 90% of the school has been destroyed. Due to difficult conditions, fuel can't be provided to the school. There are no bathrooms and no electricity. The conditions there are incredibly difficult. Displaced people live in 11 tents, as well as a classroom. The tents were made on the spot, from blankets. Food was provided to the school only once, but it was not enough. Basic needs there are not being met.



Some examples of displaced people:

Fatoum Baidoun

76-year-old Fatoum is from an Arab family. She left Afrin two weeks ago, from the neighborhood of Ashrafieh. She now lives in a destroyed room next to the school. She has 6 children, but is now alone with a family. Her possibilities are very limited and she is asking for help from the authorities.



Farida Khalil

Farida is from Ashrafieh. She left Afrin two weeks ago. She is 42 years old. She suffers from epilepsy and her medication is missing. Because her illness is very sensitive, she sometimes loses consciousness. She is not married. She left alone with a family from Afrin, and lives with them in a room of the destroyed school, which has no bathrooms. They are in desperate need of medicine, and mattresses.

Amina Hassan

Amina, 15-year-old with special needs lives with her family at Heleza school. She has been displaced for 20 days. Amina lives in her wheelchair, under difficult circumstances. The needs of patients like her, such as diapers and other supplies, can not be met under the current conditions. She needs food and more.



Aisha Arif Abdulrahman

53-year-old Aisha, has a child with special needs. She has had a problem with her right foot since her childhood. She settled with her family at al-Aqad Mosque in Fafin 20 days ago. They were displaced from Janderis. They received some food but they need blankets, mattresses, medicine, and more.

Abdin Fawaz Dawoud

48-year-old Abdin has six children. He has suffered from paralysis in his foot since birth. He and his family left Afrin two weeks ago. They received only some food. His children need food, milk and diapers.



Zaloukh Bilal

Zaloukh is a 90-year-old woman from Janderis. She has six children. She is deaf and suffers from blood pressure and allergies. The assistance she received was very limited. She and her family need medicine, clothes, food, blankets and mattresses.



Ilham Igo

Ilham is a 40-year-old woman from Ashrafieh. She has 4 children. She left Afrin 10 days ago and went to the al-Shahba area. On her way, she had a motorcycle accident. Her leg and back were badly hurt.



Mariam Hassan

Mariam is a disabled woman and has 8 children. She lives with her daughter and two families in a shop and is in a very bad situation. She suffers from diabetes and stress diseases. She and her family need diapers, medicine, clothes, food, blankets, mattresses, and more. They need urgent help. There are no toilets in the shop. Mariam Hassan left Janderis with her family twenty days ago.



Sadiqa Safo

Sadiqa is a 85-year-old woman, and has four children. She left Janderis 10 days ago and came to Fafin. Her family settled in a shop on the road, which has no windows. Her hand was broken a month ago in Afrin, but she did not receive any treatment. Her family needs basic necessities.

7. AHRIS

7.1. KPC Building

People from Afrin who were displaced early on in the conflict have been housed in the Building of the Organization of Education for the Democratic Society (KPC) in Ahris. There are 73 families in total, living in 22 tents and 5 classrooms. The majority of them come from places like Bulbul, Sherawa, Shera and Rajo. Their tents were delivered by the Rojava Relief Agency. The municipality of Ahris fills their water tanks every three days. There are many elderly people currently housed in the school, and families there lack necessary medication and basic medical care. Since March 23, food, tents, baby milk, mattresses and blankets have been delivered, but the families there still need more humanitarian aid to cater to their basic needs.

Location	Number of Families	Number of Individuals	Basic Needs	Health Care Needs
Ahris/KPC Centre: 22 tents and 5 school classrooms	73	344	Drinking water, tents, blankets, medicine, baby milk, baby wear, mattresses, basic food products	There are cases of cardiopathy, hypertension, and neurosis among the elderly. Lack of milk for babies has led to chronic diseases.

Some examples of displaced people:

Badi'a Mohammed Abdulrahman

Badi'a is 57 years old and has 6 children. She is from Alijaro village in Bulbul. She has lived in the school for 8 days. Badi'a Abdulrahman said she did not receive any help in the first four days after arrival. At the time she was isplaced, she could not take anything with her and could hardly save herself.

On 20/2/2018, Turkish warplanes bombed Alijaro village, resulting in the deaths of Badi'a's two children: Massoud Rasheed Oso, 38 years old, and Mohammed Dayan Oso, 31 years old. Rezan Rasheed 32 years old. After she lost her two children, she moved to the center of Afrin. After attacks by Turkish forces and mercenaries, she was displaced to Shahba.



Siham Oso

Siham is 50 years old. She is from Masha'la village in Shara. The Turkish army's al-Nusra and al-Qaeda mercenaries kidnapped her relative, Bassam Hanan, who was 32 years old. They asked Siham Oso's family for a ransom. Bassam's family asked them if they could hear his voice to make sure that he was alive.

7.2. Al-Sharq – The Destroyed School of Ahris

The displaced people living in this school are housed in 18 classrooms, as well as two tents outside the school. They have lived there for almost 20 days. Water and electricity have not yet been provided to the school. Some mattresses, blankets, food, bread and baby milk have been provided. There are problems with providing medication to people who need it. However, the school is overall well and not very much destroyed.



Examples of displaced people:

Fatima Ahmed

72-year-old Fatima is from Khilaka village in Bulbul. Because of the lack of supplies, medicine and breathlessness, she died on 23/3/2018. According to her son, Bilal Mohammed, who is 45 years old, their family – 17 people in total – came to the school 5 days ago. They had first moved to Afrin, and then to Shahba. The aid and services they have received from Rojava organizations consist only of bread, water, and mattresses. They have no fuel.



Safriya Nobush

Safriya is 60 years old from Damlia village in Mobata. She was displaced from Afrin in a wheelchair. She has 6 children. She is sick with rheumatism and diabetes, but has received no medicine.

8. KAFR NAYA

Examples of displaced families

Falak Amro

Falak is 70 years old (Picture: Falak's son). She was in an accident on the road between Afrin and Shahba and was seriously injured. Her husband, Moustafa Haji, took her to Aleppo hospital.



Aisha Jojo

Aisha is a 70-year-old woman. She is from Qabari village. Her foot was broken when she was fleeing, about 10 days ago. She has no medicine.



Ibrahim Ali

Ibrahim is 74 years old and has three children. He is from Qustal Khadriya village in Bulbul. He is disabled and in need of diapers and other aid.

9. TEL RIFAT

Examples of displaced families

Nazmi Jummo

Nazmi is 41 years old. He left Afrin with his family 15 days ago because of shelling by Turkish warplanes and came to the Shahba area. So far, the aid they have received consists of just bread, water, and very little food. Many of them are patients, and are suffering greatly from the lack of medicine. Some medical treatments require electricity, which is not available. The family consists of six people.



Ali Sinah

Ali's family are from Janderis. They left Afrin 15 days ago. They went to Shahba, and settled in Tel Rifat. However, because of the lack of supplies, they settled in a very bad house. It has no windows and its walls are destroyed. The situation of their children worsens every day. They received little help, other than bread, water and mattresses. They have electricity, but it must be paid for.

10. SHERAWA

10.1. Ziyarete

In the village of Ziarateh in Sherawa, displaced people from Afrin live in miserable conditions. People there can hardly afford to buy food and water. Nearly 36 families have taken shelter in the village mosque, while others have gone to the shrine. The majority of displaced families there come from the countryside around Cindirese and from the Ashrafiyah neighborhood of Afrin city.



Fawzi Ahmad's family is one of many examples of these forcibly deported families. This family fled their village, Kani Gawrekeh, and settled at the mosque of the village of Ziarateh. There, they live in miserable conditions, struggling to survive without food or water. So far, no humanitarian aid has been provided to them, other than some bread. Here are the names and ages of the people in the family.

#	Name	Age	#	Name	Age
1	Fawzi Ahmad(He is neurotic)	40	6	Hamdoosh Ahmad	6
2	Khadija Mehemed(First wife)	38	7	Hamza Ahmad	7
3	Jawhar Nasan(Second wife - paralyzed)	37	8	Thurayya Ahmad	4
4	Janyar Ahmad	12	9	Nazir Ahmad	2
5	Fidan Ahmad	11	10	Mestafa Ahmad	5 months old

Abdulrahman Altun's family escaped the village of Chaqalla in Cindirese and looked for shelter in Sherawa. They now live in the mosque in Ziarateh. This family has also received no humanitarian aid, other than some bread. Here are the names and ages of the people in the family.

#	Name	Age	#	Name	Age
1	Abdulrahman Altun	68	5	Berivan Khalil	6
2	Jamila Khalil	68	6	Heva Khalil	8
3	Adnan Altun	30	7	Ibo Khalil	5
4	Sadiqa Khalil	12	8	Mehemed Khalil	3

10.2. Aqibe

Aqibbe Village School

After fleeing Afrin, five displaced families took refuge in a school in Aqibbe village. There, they live in miserable conditions. They have no water, and do not have access to bathrooms. They have received no humanitarian aid other than bread.

#	Number of Families	Number of Individuals	Place of Origin	Notes
1	2	71	Ashrafiyeh /Afrin	2 babies
2	1	9	Ashrafiyeh /Afrin	1 baby
3	1	7	Ashrafiyeh /Afrin	2 babies



Examples of displaced families

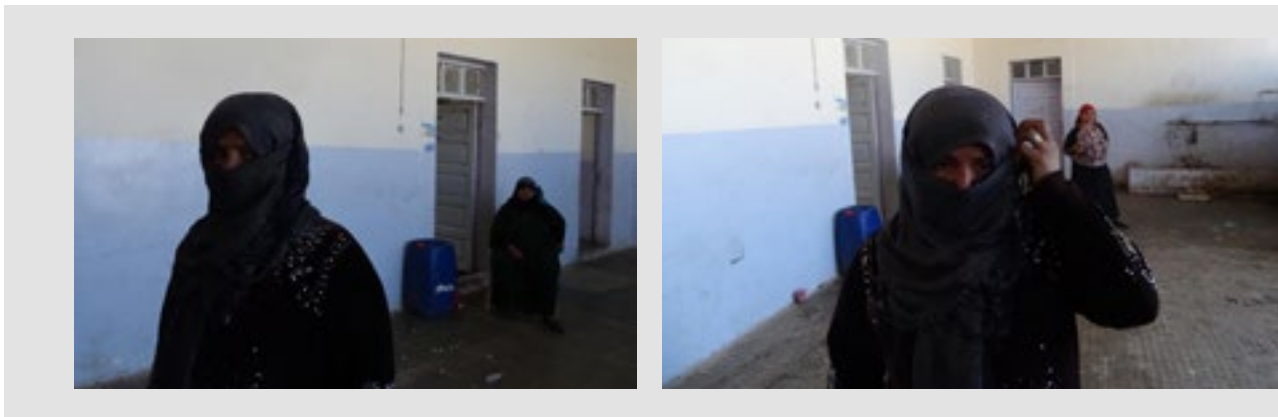
Aziza Abdubaset has 10 children. She and her family were displaced from Aleppo to Afrin when war broke out in her neighbourhood. They were forced to flee again after the Turkish assault on Afrin. As they tried to escape, their car was hit by a Turkish shell, resulting in the death of her husband, Ahmad Abdalla, aged 47. She herself sustained a head injury on 5 March 2018.



Listed below are the names and ages of her children.

#	Name	Age	#	Name	Age
1	Nede Ebdullah	18	6	Khaled Ebdullah	8
2	Fehime Ebdullah	15	7	Omer Ebdullah	6
3	Fatma Ebdullah	12	8	Shamiyeh Ebdullah	5
4	Mona Ebdullah	10	9	Dima Ebdullah	3
5	Ali Ebdullah	9	10	Ezeldin Ebdullah	9 months

35-year-old Fatima Ali Obid has 8 children. Seven years ago, she fled the war in Aleppo and came to Afrin. When the Turkish army and its jihadist mercenaries attacked Afrin, she fled again. Their vehicle came under Turkish bombardment while fleeing Afrin on March 5, 2018. Fatma lost both her husband Abdul-Ilaah, aged 40, and her son Khaled Abdalla, aged 8.



Listed below are the names and ages of her children.

#	Name	Age	#	Name	Age
1	Foze Abdalla	11	5	Eli Abdalla	6
2	Ehmed Abdalla(Twin)	9	6	Mohamed Abdalla	4
3	Khaled Abdalla(Twin - lost his life in Turkish shelling)	9	7	Emel Abdalla	3
4	Fehime Abdalla	7	8	Jumana Abdalla	9 months

Amina Habash is a 35-year-old woman from Cindirese. She has two children. When Turkish-backed islamists stormed Cindirese on 14 March, 2018, her brother Loqman Habash was kidnapped, along with 4 children. They are all still missing.

10.3. Bene

Shehid Dildar School

There are 7 displaced families living in this school. These families are originally from different parts of Afrin Canton, including Midan Akbaz, Jilbreh and Haj Khalil. While the school itself is in good condition, displaced people there lack access to clean water and health care.



#	Number of Families	Number of Individuals	Place of Origin	Notes
1	3	13	Meydan Ekbes	There is one milk-fed baby
2	1	7	Cilbireh	
3	2	8	Cilbireh	There is an ailing mother
4	1	3	Hej Khalil	

Examples of displaced people housed at the school

Aysha Ismael

Aysha is 73 years old. She is from Jilbreh and has 5 children. She has media otitis, so she has trouble with walking and balance and is unable to sleep at night. She has no medicine for her illness.



Ebdurehmen Hemo

Ebdurehmen is 67 years old and has 5 children. He has rheumatism and needs medication.

Western School of Bene

Ten families have been accommodated at this school, where they struggle to live under miserable conditions. They have lived here since they fled Afrin. During that period of time, they have received very little aid. These families lack electricity, water and bread.

#	Number of Families	Number of Individuals	Place of Origin	Notes
1	2	7	Khelilaka	One sick mother
2	1	7	Khelilaka	2 milk-fed babies
3	3	15	Khelilaka	
4	4	19	Khelilaka	One sick woman

Examples of displaced people housed at the school

Zelloukh Rashid Mehemd

Zelloukh is a 75-year-old woman and has 9 children. She is neurotic and lacks appropriate medication.



Hivin Sido

Hivin is 39 years old. She suffers from psychological trauma due to Turkish bombardment. Her condition is very difficult for her family.

Mehemed Amin Aref Sido

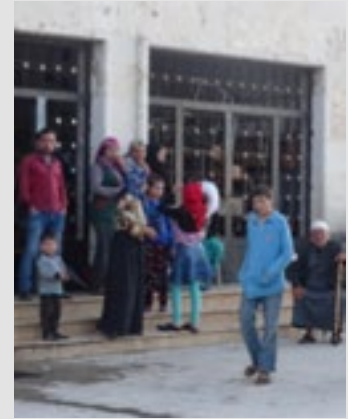
Mehemed Amin Aref Sido was 60 years old and had 6 children (Picture: Ruken Sido - Mehemed's niece). He lost his life on March 16 because of fear, stress and shock experienced as he and his family fled Afrin. He had already had one heart operation, according to accounts given by his niece, Hivin Sido.



10.4. Kheriba

Kheriba Village School

32 displaced families from different parts of Afrin Canton have been accommodated in the Kheriba village school. Water, electricity, and bread are available there. The people housed there came from Afrin 34 days ago.



#	Number of Families	Number of People	Place of Origin	Notes
1	2	10	Cindirese	An old man suffers from diabetes and high blood pressure.
2	2	10	Cindirese	There is one disabled boy.
3	4	14	Rejo, Bosileh	There is a sick child.
4	1	8	Cindirese	There is one milk-fed baby.
5	1	9	Cindirrse	There is a disabled man in this family.
6	4	19	Cindirese	
7	3	17	Cindirese	There is a child with a broken leg.
8	4	20	Cindirese	
9	2	7	Cindirese	They live in one room at the school.
10	3	14	Shiye, Iska, Gunde Hise	There is one disabled old woman in this family.
11	3	10	Shiye, Cindirese	There are many elderly people.
12	3	20	Cindirese	These families have 2 milk-fed babies.

Examples of displaced families

Mohamed Hesen Ebdelrezzaq

Mohamed Hesen Ebdelrezzaq is 73 years old and has 12 children. He has diabetes and hypertension, but has not received appropriate medication or care.



Rojina Bilal

Rojina is 11 years old. She is neurotic, but has not received appropriate medical care.



Ebdullah Ebdelrezzaq

Ebdullah is 18 years old, but behaves like an infant due to psychiatric problems.

Hesen Mohamed Ebdelrezzaq

Hesen Mohamed Ebdelrezzaq is 37 and has many children. He is disabled.



Mofida Abdo

Mofida is 90 years old and has 9 children. She suffers from hypertension, and has not been provided with appropriate medication.

Semiha Memo

Semiha is 65 years old and has 7 children. She cannot walk or stand due to back problems.



Part 4

OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES



11. GENERAL REPORT ON THE CANTON OF SHAHBA ACCORDING TO THE ASSESSMENT OF THE SHAHBA CANTON ADMINISTRATION

Islamist groups supported by Turkey control the Canton of Shahba from Azaz to Manbij, including the following areas: Azaz, Tal Rifat, Fafin, Akhtarin, Bab, Alrai, Jarablus, and Minbij. Since 2014, this Canton has suffered from the injustice and brutality of terrorists and mercenaries, including ISIS, Nusra, the Sultan Murad group and Ahrar al-Sham. These groups caused the displacement about 90,000 of the people of the region (Shahba) to the Canton of Afrin, which was administered by the Democratic Self-Administration in Afrin. Afrin hosted hundreds of thousands of displaced people from different parts of Syria who, like the people of Shahba, suffered from the injustice and terrorism of mercenaries supported by Turkey and other regional states.

We, the people of the Canton of Shahba, and the current Shahba Administration, were among the displaced. We began to look for solutions. Ultimately, we formed a group of Syrians of all nationalities who were displaced from the Canton of Shahba, including Kurds, Arabs and Turkmen, and proposed the establishment of a small council in Afrin to handle the concerns of displaced people. On 24/3/2015, we gathered 23 displaced people in Afrin and announced the formation of The Council of Bab Administration, in coordination with the Self-Administration in Afrin. We started working among the displaced people of Afrin. Relying on the simple subjective possibilities of the council, we organised our people in Afrin to be ready to return to our areas.

Some parts of Shahba, which were formerly under the control of Turkish-backed mercenaries and terrorists, including Daesh, were liberated in January 2016. These areas include Tel Rifat, Kafr Naya, Kafr Naseh, Ahris, Um Hosh, and Fafin, as well as 58 villages. Some of these villages were empty as a result of mines and destruction caused by ISIS.

On February 3, 2016, we held our second meeting in Afrin. The meeting was attended by more than 500 members of our council's committees, which included the Council of Elders and Committees of the Council. As a result of our work, we changed the name of our council to the Council of Shahba Canton Administration. We have rehabilitated some of the former departments of the Syrian Regime in Ahris, Um Hosh, Kafr Naya and Fafin. We expanded our committees and our membership, especially in the areas of education, health and municipalities. Primary, preparatory and secondary schools were opened. The number of schools reached about 50. We opened two medical centers in Fafin and Kafr Naya. We provided medical and paramedical services almost for free. We bought medicines and distributed them to the patients for free from a prescription, and we provided salaries to the nurses and doctors for one year of the possibilities of the Council.

On the service side (municipalities), we purchased only two tractors in order to remove rubbish from the villages. We repaired old water networks in Tel Rifat and Kafr Naya, as well as some artesian wells, to provide drinking water for the residents through water tanks towed by tractors and distributed to the people.

The Municipal Committee has also repaired and paved some of the main roads connecting different areas of Shehba, such as the Der Jamal - Kafr Naya road to Ahris and Tel Rifat, and the Ahris-Um Hosh road.

After the expansion of our work, our acceptance of the democratic system in Northern Syria, and our connecting to Afrin and Jaira, we were invited to the first founding meeting in Rumailan, as a delegation of 4 members on 16 - 17 March 2016. We explained the status of the Canton of Shahba, then four members were chosen as founders of the First Founding Meeting of the Federation. At the second meeting of the Federal Council held on 28-29 January 2016, two members from Shahba were accepted as members of the Executive Committee of the Federal System in Northern Syria.

In the third meeting of the founding council of the Northern Syrian Federation, the Shahba Canton was announced,

as part of the Afrin Region. The Shahba Canton Electoral Commission was formed. Commune elections as scheduled by the Federation of Northern Syria, as well as the second phase of elections of the Local Councils, were announced on 8/7/2017 on behalf of the Council of Shahba Canton. 47 communes were established according to the co-presidency system, ensuring 50% women's participation. For the first time, the Canton is witnessing women's participation at this ratio.

After the announcement of the Canton, our work expanded, especially in the health, service, education, and agricultural sectors. We secured seeds and bread from Afrin, which was distributed to three furnaces in Shahba, Kafr Naya, Ahris and Fafin. We provided resources to 75,000 people who were displaced from villages occupied by Euphrates Shield and Turkish forces, and who fled from the areas of Bab, Alrai, Akhterin, Marii and Azaz to liberated areas in Shahba. We also provided services to Shahba Camp in Der Jamal, which held more than 3,000 displaced people. We opened a school and medical center in Shahba Camp in cooperation with Afrin.

Turkey and its mercenaries — including ISIS, Al-Nusra, Sultan Morad, and other Islamic extremist groups — began their assault on Afrin on 20 January 2018, using NATO weapons and Russian-controlled airspace. Over 700 people were killed. The Syrian Democratic Forces and the People's and Women's Protection Units (YPG/YPJ) demonstrated historic resistance since 20 January 2018. After brutal Turkish bombing against the center of Afrin city on 17-18 March 2018, in conjunction with the anniversary of the massacre in Halabja in 1988, the Syrian Democratic Forces withdrew from the center of the city to save tens of thousands of Afrin residents, after confirming information that Turkey would commit a massacre and genocide against the people of Afrin with the support of the Russian Federation. Hundreds of thousands of people have been displaced to the Canton of Shahba, which has no capacity to accommodate such a number of displaced people. The Shahba Council and 62 members of the province and 168 members in four towns announced a general mobilization to receive a large number of displaced people. About 250,000 were distributed in villages and houses, but tens of thousands remain in the streets without any help.

The Council appealed to international organizations. The Self-Administration in the Cantons of Jazira and the Euphrates in Northern Syria answered our call, sending dozens of trucks of food, medicine, baby milk, blankets and mattresses, and more than 10,000 tents to be distributed to the displaced. To avoid a humanitarian disaster, we set up a camp called 'Berxwedan'(Resistance) Camp in Fafin district to shelter the displaced in order to avoid disease and death.

We thank all those who have given a helping hand to the displaced, especially the people Euphrates and Jazira, and our people in the SDF-controlled Sheikh Maksoud neighborhood of Aleppo, which gave us and still provides more than 20 thousand sacks of bread to the Canton of Shahba for displaced Afrinians.

International relief organizations have so far provided no support to these displaced people, except for some aid from the Syrian Red Crescent. We thank the Syrian Red Crescent.

We in the Shahba Canton appeal to international relief organizations and to the United Nations to:

- Provide support and attention to the displaced people of Afrin in Shahba
- Pressure major countries to expel the Turkish occupation and its mercenaries from Afrin
- Return the people of Afrin to their homes
- Stop Turkey from implementing demographic change in Afrin through the resettlement of the people of ISIS and Islamist mercenaries from all parts of the world, as well as people from Ghouta, in Afrin.

The two co-chairs of the Regional Council: Khalid Mahfouz and Noufa Khaleb

12. REPORT ON PROJECTS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE KURDISH RED CRESCENT (HEYVA SOR A KURD)

Beginning on March 16th and 17th, indiscriminate Turkish bombardment against homes, hospitals, clinics, schools, bakeries, and other civilian targets killed and injured hundreds of civilians in Afrin. The attacks caused a mass exodus of people from the city towards Sherawa, Shahba, Nubul, and Zahra. Hundreds of thousands of residents have been in a state of panic and terror. The bodies of civilians who died fleeing the city were seen lying on the road (near Ternada - Jabal Al Ahlam) for several days without burial.



While Shahba was liberated from ISIS some time ago, the destruction of its infrastructure, residential buildings, and public services, as well as the presence of land mines, still threatens the safety of people there. We documented three cases of displaced people in Shahba who were injured by mines until now.

1. Fatima Mahmoud, 45 years old, was injured by a mine in Kafr Naya. Her left foot had to be amputated, she sustained an injury to her right hand, and there were pieces of shrapnel in her body. She was treated for these injuries on 22/3/2018.
2. Barakat Shaaban, 15 years old, was injured in Tel Shair. His right leg was broken, he sustained an injury to his pubic area and femoral artery, and he had multiple pieces of shrapnel in his body. He was treated on 26/3/2018.
3. Ahmed Hanif Suleiman, 16 years old, was injured in Tel Shair. He had shrapnel lodged in his head, a jaw injury, and other serious wounds to the face.

All of these patients were transferred to Zahra Hospital for treatment.

It is clear that the area is not safe and is not ready to adequately receive the hundreds of thousands of displaced people who have fled there. A few of the displaced people there live in schools, mosques and half-destroyed houses. Others sleep in their cars, but most of them live in the open along the road. Children in this dire situation are deprived of the simplest necessities: shelter, water, milk, medicine, clothing, and other basic needs.

Reem Qarmo, the administrative director of the Kurdish Red Crescent, recounts her experiences of being displaced twice. She had originally fled from Aleppo to Afrin, and then from Afrin to Shahba:

"I am a living example of this displacement. I was a resident of the Ashrafieh neighborhood in Afrin. When the Turkish occupation attacked the village of Qara Tabbah, civilian homes were bombed by the warplanes and the artillery. I saw the rockets landing on the heads of civilians in their overcrowded homes. When a rocket hit close to my pharmacy, where I would provide medication to displaced people from villages, I closed the pharmacy and moved to another area in Afrin city. I moved to the home of one of my husband's relatives, taking nothing with me except some necessary clothing. A few days later, Turkish warplanes indiscriminately and mercilessly bombed residential buildings in the city center. We and everyone in the building rushed to the shelter (a basement). There were about 54 people in that small basement, most of them women and children. The children began to cry and scream nonstop. So, in the morning when the warplanes calmed down, we moved to Sherawa district, which was relatively safe. This was on Thursday, March 15, 2018. We saw crowds in cars or on foot, escaping with their barefooted children. It was a terrifying sight. Even this line of people was not saved from the Turkish bombardment. Two cars were bombed directly, which led to the burning of the two cars and the deaths of the displaced people in them. We arrived in Sherawa, but the Turkish killing machine had followed us. We then moved on to Shahba. Another journey began there, because there was no place for people to stay. We stayed in different places for a day or two, some of which were dirty. And my displacement goes on and on..."



Reem Qarmo - the administrative director of the
Kurdish Red Crescent

In the face of this tragic reality faced by many displaced people, the Kurdish Red Crescent could only provide a modest response. Because of the mass exodus from the city of Afrin, we were unable to contact our members. The team was able to bring one ambulance to the Shahba area and some medical devices, but no medication. Other devices had either been bombed or stolen in Afrin. We have started working in Shahba to provide medical care and relief services to displaced people there.

Three centers were opened to provide medical care, including first aid, care for women and children, medications, and internal care. The points were opened at Mengq, Der Jamal, and Shahba Camp ('Berxwedan').

We faced many difficulties when opening these centers, because of the lack of medical staff and equipment. However, despite the displacement, suffering, and obstacles, the KRC's team reorganized themselves and launched once again.

The problems are:

1. Life-threatening risks, such as shelling along the roads, that makes it difficult for medical staff and patients to access medical centers.
2. Lack of medical staff, and difficulties in mobilizing existing staff.
3. Lack of medical equipment.
4. Lack of mobile pharmacies.
5. Lack of full ambulances.
6. Lack of quality medications, especially children's medications and vaccines.
7. Lack of electricity and clean water. The area's water supply was provided by a single well in Kafr Naseh, and by a well in Tel Rifat that covered 20-30% of the population's needs. There was also a well in Tel Qarah that has some water. The other wells either are dry due to drought, like in Kafr Naya, or lack appropriate electrical equipment (Ahris - Um Hosh). If these wells could not fulfill the needs of the pre-displacement population of the area, how will they accommodate the water needs of hundreds of thousands of displaced people? In addition, these wells have not been tested for bacteria and contamination since 2013. Contaminated water spreads diseases and infections, especially for children— who have become sick and died because of the lack of clean water and appropriate medical care.
8. The lack of relief items, including tents, milk for babies, and sponges.
9. The absence of a field hospital with appropriate equipment to provide necessary medical services.
10. There is no operating room.
11. There is no room for women to deliver babies.
12. There is no intensive care unit.
13. There is no healing room.

We have tried to rehabilitate the Ahris medical center into a field hospital, despite the lack of medical staff and equipment.

In spite of the previous difficulties, the work of the Kurdish Red Crescent team continues unceasingly. Most of its staff live in the medical facilities, as there are no other places for them to go.

I. Medical team:

Medical services, including, diagnosis, first aid, and the distribution of medications, were provided to the displaced people and residents of the villages of Kimar, Brad, Zouk al-Kabeer, Aqibbe and Sogunka. The Red Crescent Point in Brad village was rehabilitated and used from 18/3 until 21/3, when the village and surrounding areas were targeted by Turkish warplanes. We moved to Birg al-Qass for two days, but when that village was surrounded and shelled by missiles, we had to leave and go to Shahba.

The number of medical cases we dealt with in different areas is as follows:

1. Kimar medical point: 300 cases
2. Brad medical point: 212 cases
3. Birco Al-Qass medical point: 30 cases
4. Aqibbe medical point: 40 cases
5. Zouk al-Kabeer medical point: 2540 cases
6. Ahris medical point: 1039 cases, of which 442 were children
7. Der Jamal medical point: closed due to lack of communication with staff and lack of medicines.

A touring medical team visited Halayza-Waridia, Granada Farms, and the farms of Halisa-Qaramel on 3/18 for three days only, due to the expiration of some of their medicines and equipment. There were 350 cases in total at these sites.

II. Relief Team:

1. The relief team distributed relief items, including blankets and sponges, on 3/3 in Ahris. Later, we coordinated with the Council of Shahba, and handed supplies over to them for distribution to displaced people.
2. The team began distributing baby milk on 21/3 to displaced children between the ages of 1 month and 6 months. We covered the following places: Ziyarate, Aqibbe, Halisa, Fafin, Halisa Farms, Granada Farms, Hassin, Tel Sosin, Keshti'r, Ba'ath, Binh, Tel Rifat, Der Jamal, Alhasitp, Faaleh, Tbeidip, Waridya, Maarata, Bens, Tel Qarah, Wahshiya, Um Hosh, Harbel, Wahshiya Farms, Sheikh Keef.

In total, 10447 cans of milk were distributed.

The following cases were documented in Shahba until today:

- Two cases of Talsen (Romina Mohammed, 4 years old; Ahmed Mohammed, 5 years old.)
- Renal insufficiency in renal dialysis (Hana Ali Qader, 55 years old, displaced from Afrin.)
- Pediatric pulmonary bronchitis (400 cases)
- Inflammation of the intestines of children (150 cases)
- Hepatitis C (Falek Khalil Shakro, 60 years old)
- Spread of measles (50 cases in children)
- Neurological diseases, headaches, and convulsions (Mohamed Rashid Hassou, 9 years; Zainab Rasheed Hassou, 4 years) (Amina Mohamed Hassou, 6 years, cerebral palsy)
- Pulmonary tuberculosis (Khalida Hanan Fakhro, 10 years)
- Psychiatric diseases: distress (Aziz loss syndrome); suicides; and disorders of vital functions.
- Anxiety cases with severe depression. These are likely caused by psychological trauma due to explosions.
- Anxiety Disorder: these cases are found in people between the ages of 20-35 years.
- Nutrition disorders.
- Night disturbances for people under the age of 18 due to traumatic dreams.
- Sensory or muscular dystrophy: a state of mental and motor depression due to shocks and lack of medication.
- Disorders of knowledge and inability to concentrate, likely due to sudden increases in adrenaline.
- Food intake issues, bowel syndrome and hyperhidrosis, especially in women.

For all of the diseases described above, there is no sufficient treatment available in the region due to an acute shortage of medications.

We coordinated with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent on 3/4 regarding treatment options for patients in Shahba. There is no field hospital in Shahba, and so patients are transferred to Zahra Hospital for treatment. However, due to the increasing number of cases compared to the number of patients the hospital can accommodate, many patients do not receive the medical care that they need.

On 25/3, medical and relief assistance were given to the Kurdish Red Crescent from the Jazeera Health Administration in Northern Syria, the Parliament of South Kurdistan (Karam Yan), the Kurdish Red Crescent in Europe, the Rojava Relief Organization, and the Jazeera Clans Council. This assistance included tents, medicines, food baskets, women's food baskets, baby milk, clothes, sponges, bread, and blankets.

Despite constant and repeated calls for aid since the beginning of the Turkish occupation and the attacks on Afrin, we have not received a response from the international community. The aid we could receive does not fulfill the needs of the hundreds of thousands of displaced people we must accommodate. So, we call on the international community once again to initiate work without any delay and to fulfill their moral and humanitarian responsibilities. We urge the relevant political parties to open the roads and border crossings to allow humanitarian organizations concerned with the situation of the displaced people to provide aid. We also urge the world to send medicines and relief items, and to provide essential living necessities for the displaced, in order to prevent communicable diseases and epidemics.

We appeal to the international community to bring the people of Afrin back to their city and to end the tragedy of their displacement.

Here are the medical devices and supplies that we urgently need.

1. Anesthesia device
2. Mittor device (3)
3. Sucking device parts (4)
4. Cotteri laboratory (2)
5. Table for operation
6. Surgical bone tools
7. General surgical instruments
8. Simple ray apparatus
9. Tose ray machine
10. Light operations
11. Haysin saws (2)
12. Vascular surgery tools
13. Artificial respirators (4)
14. Tensile table for maximal processes
15. Tables for tools tools for operations
16. Surgical tool boxes
17. Boxes for coats and garters
18. Coffins for different measurements
19. Needles: Nylon, all measurements; Vickerel, all measurements; Cromik; Silk; Silk hook, round and cut.
20. Endoscopic - contagious all measurements
21. Spichen links
22. Cottry pens
23. Osteoporosis devices
24. Asich Kachner different diameters

25. Holing machines (3)
26. Wet sterilization devices (2)
27. Dry sterilization devices (4)
28. Shanat, different measurements
29. Coats operations
30. Beds for patients (30)
31. Care Beds
32. Patient examination tables (6)
33. Sketch skewers
34. Development materials + films + Vasnat different measurements
35. Oxygen generators
36. Marpol radiation shield of radiation
37. Hubei Plastic and ordinary different measurements
38. Large virgin cotton
39. Thickened gauze clip
40. Four different compressor presses
41. gauze ties
42. Drunken Breast Implants + Bottle
43. Zakzak bombers
44. Polyurethane measures of different measurements
45. Urine collecting bags
46. Brülen threads 0.4, 0.5, and 0.6
47. Box of circular needles— for special vascular
48. Latex pallets, different measurements
49. Various measuring tools.
50. Mfix Plaster
51. Electric shock device (2)
52. Tranquette circuit breaker
53. Paldic different measurements of vascular surgery
54. Thrombocytopenia, different measurements
55. Compressed air
56. Antenna layout equipment
57. Larnko Scoop Different Measurements + Tube
58. Dressing tables
59. Aerosol devices
60. Echo devices for the heart and abdomen
61. Oxygen measuring instruments
62. Children's huts and submarines
63. Oxygen messenger + spinal drive
64. Compression devices + medical headsets
65. sterilization solutions for Surface Operations + SIDEX
66. Povidone skin sterilizers (0.4 - 0.10)
67. Medical alcohol
68. Serum Meter for Laboratory Devices
69. A device of blood
70. Lab blood analysis
71. Chemical devices

Humanitarian Greetings,

13. REPORT ON MUNICIPAL PROJECTS

At the beginning of March, the displaced people of Afrin, Bulbul, Jandris, Rajo, Shara and Mobata settled in five schools in the area. At the same time, they settled in 11 other places, including farms and poultry farms. The schools are generally in good shape and have not been destroyed. However, water for toilets and bathrooms has not been distributed to these schools, and there is no electricity. There are large numbers of children and elderly people. The elderly suffer from heart disease, diabetes and stress. The Arab Red Crescent distributes medicine once every two days, but these medicines are not suitable for all types of diseases.

Detailed Report On The Situation and Needs of Municipalities In Shahba Canton

Here is a description of the councils of municipalities in Shahba Canton:

1. The Commission of Municipalities was established in 2016. It had few members and lacked technical staff, capabilities and mechanisms. On 20/1/2018 a canton council and a Commission of Protecting the Environment and Municipalities were elected. It had 7 members. The work was distributed among them, but their experience in the field of municipalities is limited. The aim of the municipalities commission is to provide all areas with all necessary services, including water, electricity, sanitation, cleanliness, environmental protection, licenses and contracts. A bylaw to regulate the commission and its responsibilities is being developed.

2. Before 16/03/2018, the possibilities for action were limited by our modest capabilities. There are no mechanisms to meet the needs of citizens; nor is there an annual, semi-annual, or quarterly budget. Payment was made by bills. The number of working staff is very few. There are no engineers or technical assistants to prepare costing sheets, comparison tables and spatial planning for the works to be accomplished. Because of this, the municipality should be restructured and provided with professional staff.

3. After the displacement on 16/03/2018, a large number of displaced people from Afrin arrived in Shahba. Displaced people from Tal Aran, Qubassin, which also saw heavy clashes, arrived as well. Large numbers of professional workers are needed to serve these people's needs. We are now working to form emergency commissions at all levels of services, and we are looking for qualified people. We also benefit from the mechanisms and professionals of the municipalities of Afrin and their expertise in these areas. It is necessary to allocate a budget sufficient to guarantee the immediate and unimpeded implementation of the work, even though there are no municipal revenues of levies, fees, licenses or investments in the municipality.

All the commissions formed in Shahba and Afrin were placed on alert and are providing the necessities of living and shelter for the displaced. However, the very large gap between the needs of the displaced people and residents, and the possibilities available to us, must be closed as soon as possible.

The cities and municipalities of Shahba suffer from many problems where infrastructure was destroyed. Reconstruction is needed because of this.

4. Regarding the security situation, there is a significant security vacuum and chaos in many areas. In some villages, such as Tal Qarah, Harbel, and the surrounding area of Ahris, ISIS planted mines before leaving. An engineering team is needed to remove the mines and protect the citizens.

The requirements for each municipality are as follows:

The Canton has four cities. Each city has a municipality, and each municipality has several villages affiliated to it, all of which require water, road construction and electricity.

Municipalities of the cities:

Tel Rifat Municipality: This is the largest municipality in the Canton. Its population before the displacement was 7,000 people. Below is a detailed explanation of the situation of the municipality.

- **Organizational situation:** The Commission of the Municipality consists of 11 members, both men and women. All of the members are inexperienced. We are now reconsidering the composition of the commission.
- **Water:** There is one water pumping station with a high tank which was sufficient for residents before the arrival of the displaced people of Afrin (their number did not exceed 4000 people). Now, according to available statistics, the number is more than 30,000 people, which caused a shortage of water, electricity and bread. There are 6 pumping stations that need to be provided with generators, electrical and mechanical works, and a water tank. The municipality has not received any water tanks. The water source is available. There are more than 10 wells to be invested in. However, there is no cash infusion available for operating them and for fixing and testing a network.
- **Cleanliness:** There is a tractor with a small trailer, which does not meet the needs for one neighborhood. We need trailers and cleaners to collect garbage.
- **Electricity:** There are two private generators, which are invested by people from Tel Rifat. These were sufficient before the displacement. Now, we need at least 3 generators to meet the needs of displaced people.
- **Roads:** We need to remove rubble and barriers from the streets where there are dirt barriers that need to be removed, as many displaced people are housed in these streets.
- **Schools:** There are 10 schools in the city of Tel Rifat. One of them is operating. It includes students from the preparatory and elementary level. The rest of the schools need fixing and repairing. There are different levels of damage.
- **Health:** There is one medical point in the village belonging to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, but its staff is non-specialist, and the village clinic is partially destroyed. The area is in dire need of a hospital with specialized staff, especially for Department of Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing.
- **The villages affiliated to the municipality:** Sheikh Issa, Tal Ajar and Kafr Anton. They need water supplies due to the absence of generators, electrical and mechanical equipment. Sewage lines in Sheikh Issa need to be repaired.

Kafr Naya Municipality

- **Organizational situation:** The commission consists of 11 members, including both women and men, most of whom are inexperienced in municipal work.
- **Water:** Water is the most significant problem in the area, which includes about 11,000 people. Most of them are the original people, though there are some displaced people from Qubassin and other places. Currently, about 5,000 people from Afrin have been displaced to this municipality. They have settled in schools and homes. They suffer from a water shortage due to the insufficiency of the two wells which were previously feeding the area. They are equipped with mechanical and electrical equipment, and need to drill deep to find water.
- **Cleanliness:** The municipality has a tractor and a trailer, but the engine must be fixed. The municipality needs a second tractor due to the increasing number of displaced people.
- **Sewage:** The network needs repairing and sewer pipes must be cleaned. The municipality has already repaired some lines.
- **Roads:** All the roads need to be repaired.
- **Schools:** The education system has stopped because all of the schools are full of displaced people.
- **Health:** There is one medical facility and its staff is inexperienced. Its capabilities are limited and inadequate.

Fafin Municipality

- **Organizational situation:** the Commission consists of 11 members.
- **Services situation:** the population of Fafin and its villages before displacement was about 10,000 people. Now,

there are 30,000 people there.

The social situation is as follows:

- **Water:** there is no network or water source in Fafin. There is an artesian well that needs mechanical and electrical equipment, but the 18 villages of Fafin do not have a water source. Now, they are given water by tanks.
- **Cleanliness:** the municipality has a small tractor with a small trailer that does not meet the need of Fafin and the villages mentioned. Two more tractors have been provided by the Municipality of Afrin.
- **Electricity:** the municipality only has one generator. It needs several more generators to provide Fafin and its surrounding villages with electricity.
- **Sewage:** The sewage network is damaged and the main estuary must be cleaned.
- **Roads:** all the roads in the town and its villages need repairs. The villages also need smaller roads to connect them to the main roads, including Jouba, and Sheikh Keef.
- **Schools:** all of the schools are full of displaced people.
- **Health situation:** in Fafin, there are one medical point, which does not meet the needs of the displaced. Its cadres are inexperienced and are not competent.

Ahris Municipality: The villages of Ahris are Um Hosh, Kafr Naseh, Tal Qarah, and Harbel. All of them are inhabited except for Harbel village, which is uninhabited due to mines. The current population of the area, after the displacement, is about 20,000 people.

- **Organizational situation:** The Municipal Commission consists of 11 members. The municipality is located in Um Hosh village.
- **Water:** All the villages and the center of the town currently lack water. Although a water project by the Aleppo Water Establishment includes several wells that fed several villages, the center is out of service due to the lack of electricity generators, pumps, and electrical equipment. In Um Hosh, there is a well to the north of the village, close to the front of Mara'a. It is difficult to reach and it lacks a generator to activate it. In the village of Tal Qarah, there is a well equipped with a submersible. It needs mechanical and electrical equipment to work.
- **Cleanness:** Before displacement, the municipality has one tractor with a trailer. Now, another tractor from the municipality of Areen has been added to serve the municipality and its villages. The municipality still needs one more tractor.
- **Sewage:** All the villages of the area with the center are provided with sewage networks. However, the networks need repairs.
- **Roads:** all roads in the area need construction due to drilling and damage to the cladding and asphalt.
- **Schools:** All schools in the municipality are inactive due to the presence of displaced people. A large number of schools are completely destroyed.
- **Health situation:** There is one health center in the center of Ahras. It was opened after the arrival of displaced people, and still needs qualified medical staff.

The Situation of Local Highways

1. **Kafr Naya - Der Jamal:** This road is fully paved. A large section has been asphalted, but the rest still needs to be asphalted.
2. **Ahris Road - Um Hosh:** This road is 4 kilometres long. It completely paved and needs to be asphalted.
3. **Ahris Road - Tal Qarah:** 4 kilometres of this road are completely paved and need to be asphalted.
4. **Tal Qarah - Um Hosh:** This road needs to be paved completely.
5. **Kafr Nasih - Tel Rifat road:** 4 kilometers of this road need to be paved and repaired. Dirt barriers on the road must be removed.
6. **Kafr Naya - Kafr Naseh - Ahris:** This road has been asphalted and needs construction.

14. ROJAVA RELIEF ORGANIZATION REPORT

We, as the relief commission of Shahba administration, continue to share our common work. Our commission consists of 5 administrative members: Jihan Khadro, the Co-President of Shahba Canton; Ramadan Ezzo and Mohammad Ahmed, members of the Diplomatic Commission; and Mervan Hassan and Mustafa Mohammed, members of the Shahba Council. There are 150 other non-administrative members. Our commission runs the Shahba area in cooperation with the Afrin Canton Administration. We organize all programs related to the needs of displaced people.

At the beginning of displacement on 16/3/2018, 7 stores were equipped for relief. These stores are located in Hassen, Tel Shair, Mazar, Ahris, and Kafr Naya. We had fixed and cleaned them before using them, because many had been damaged or destroyed. Before the arrival of displaced people from Afrin to Shahba, these stores did not meet the needs of Shahba's people. Due to a lack of capabilities, only flour was provided. The people of Shahba announced their support for the people of Afrin. The aid provided by the Rojava Relief Organization meets only about 70% of the people's needs until now.

At the beginning, the displaced people of Afrin were settled in several schools in the Shahba area. 142 schools and 102 mosques were equipped to host displaced people. In addition, tens of villages have been cleared of mines that were planted by ISIS mercenaries since 30/8/2016 in the war between the SDF and ISIS. Displaced people were settled in the cleared villages. Some were also settled in bordering villages on the Turkish side, including Um Hosh, Ain Dukneh, Herbel, Bir al-Sabah, Murt, Hasia, and others.

The villages Ziyarat, Kafr Naya, Ahris, Wahshia, Tal Qarah, Halisa and Sheikh Keef located on the Syrian side of the Turkish-Syrian border are dangerous for displaced people, as both states have a military presence there. For example, the village of Um Hosh is only 600 meters away from the border. Despite this, displaced people have had to stay in these border villages, because their lives are in danger and they have no other place to live.

Due to a lack of capabilities and supplies in Shahba, the Rojava Administration has been asked to provide help. We received limited aid from the Euphrates and Jazira Cantons and from Aleppo. However, harsh conditions and limited resources prevented our organization from meeting all of the needs described above. The Syrian regime is harassing relief trucks on the road between Shahba area and other areas. Some of the aid is going bad because of the long time spent in non-refrigerated trucks. For example, on 22/3/2018, 35 aid trucks were sent from Kobani and Jazira to the people of Afrin. Due to regime harassment, this aid remained on the road for a week, and only a small portion of it arrived in Shahba. Truck drivers of the Rojava Relief Organization said that the Syrian regime regularly confiscates and delays vehicles and cars when it unloads and inspects the goods at checkpoints.

Water and Drinking Water: Due to the lack of water tanks in Shahba area, the distribution of water is very difficult. Shahba residents use water wells or public water to fulfill their needs. After the arrival of the displaced from Afrin, the problem of water— especially drinking water— became more serious. On 20/3/2018, 16 tanks of drinking water were sent, in addition to two large tanks from Jazira Canton. This aid only covered about 2% of the residents' needs. There are wells in Shahba, but because of the lack of electricity, generators, and diesel fuel, they cannot be operated. The high price of diesel fuel (182 SYP) makes it even harder to operate the wells.

From 18/3/2018 to the present day, the displaced people get about 20-25 bags of bread (324 thousand loaves of bread in total per day, each bundle containing 12 loaves of bread). In Kafr Naya, the bakery uses 10 tons of flour daily. The bakeries of Ahras, Tel Rifat, Fafin are also operating.

So far, four large trucks loaded with mattresses and blankets have been received, but only 40% of the total needs of the people have been met.

Regarding the need for medicines: On 25/3/2018, 32 TIR of food supplies, clothes, pillows, tents, and medicines were distributed. The Kurdish Red Crescent from the cities of Rojava and Northern Syria was the first to provide aid; then aid from the area of Garamyan in KRG came as well. Aid was distributed in Ahris in Shahba after being delivered to the representatives of the Kurdish Red Crescent in Shahba.

Due to the emergency conditions, the administration of Shahba council, Mazar of Wahshia village, and the Afrin Canton Administration established a camp for the displaced of Afrin, called the Berxwedan Camp. Construction of the camp began on 22/3/2018. The camp will provide 3,000 tents for the displaced families of Afrin. On 25/3/2018 more than 100 families were settled in the camp.

Part 5 APPENDIX



15. AFRIN - NORTH SYRIA

“A DETAILED FILE ON THE MASSACRES COMMITTED BY THE TURKISH AIRSTRIKES AND ITS ALLIED FORCES ON AFRIN” (BY THE KURDISH RED CRESCENT - HEYVA SOR A KURD)

1. the first massacre in the first day of the Turkish airstrikes 20/1/2018:

The Turkish military airstrikes targeted several times Afrin city at around four o'clock afternoon in Turneda village. The attacks caused damages in people's houses and souls, which led to a terrible massacre (IDP) family displaced to Afrin from Edileb. But unfortunately all the family members were killed.

Hemada family from Edileb were surprised by the sounds of the Turkish airplanes, the kids went out to see what was going on, but when the mother rushed to get her children in, she saw them on the ground with their organs out of their bodies.

The nine-year old Yehya Hemeda got martyred; even though the doctors tried hard to rescue him. His brother Khaled Hemeda who was eleven years old suffered from very bad injuries in abdomen and his situation is now very critical, hoping he will come over soon. Not to mention the injured member in the family.



2. the second massacre in the second day of the Turkish airstrikes 21/1/2018:

In the second day of the Turkish airstrikes on Afrin, Al-Hussien family in Jilboul town in Sherwa district, was the target of Turkish shells. This miserable family who consists of three families together came from Edileb as well – Maaret Nouman town as IDPs running away from the conflict in their area to Afrin region looking for a better way of living and shelter for their children.

The family managed to get a house in Jilboul village and ran a ranch for chickens, but the family faced a very awful massacre leaving 24 person injured among them 11 martyrs and 8 wounded and 5 missing members, most of them were children and women.

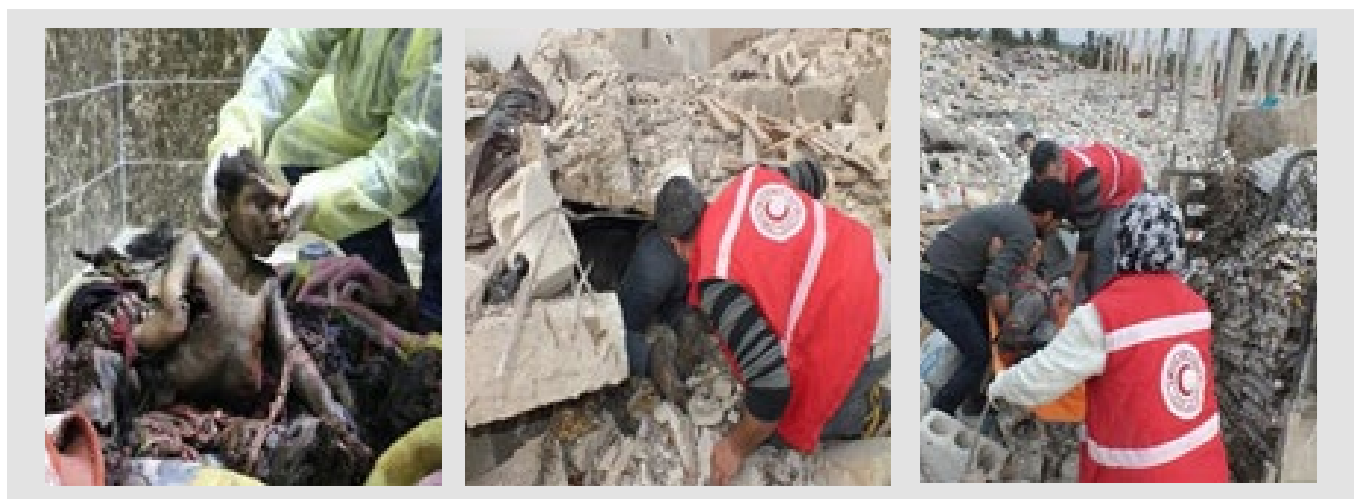
Listed below are the names of the martyrs:

1. Wael Al-Hussein one- year old
2. Salma Al-Hussein six years old

3. Mousab Al- Hussein six years old
4. Ghaliya Al-Hussein eight years old
5. Hedel Al-Hussein ten years old
6. Ahmed Al-Hussein seventeen years old
7. Rehef Al-Hussein thirty three years old
8. Bedar Al-Hussein twenty four years old
9. unknown person
10. Emad Shamo twenty nine years old
11. Ahmed Rehmano thirty seven years old

The wounded are:

1. Guma Mohemmed Al-Hussein seventeen years old
2. Hemeda Ibrahim three years old
3. Hesen Ibrahim Al-Hussein two years old
4. Fadi Mohemmed Eed ten years old
5. Ismail Mohemmed Ibrahim twelve years old
6. Ibrahim Mohemmed Ibrahim thirty five years old
7. Khaled Mohemmed Ali thirty six years old

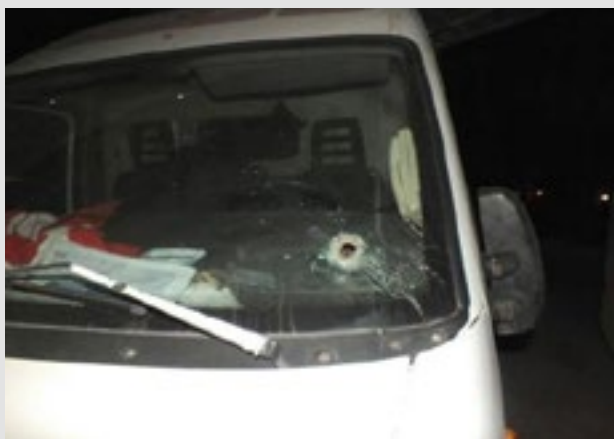


3. the third massacre by the Turkish airstrikes 23/1/2018:

Turkey forces along with what so called the free army and other gangs bombed randomly the civilians in Jendayrs district where both Arabs and Kurds live together with heavy weapons. The Turkish airstrikes focused on Al-Hemam village (still under attacks) . Turkish and gangs' shells left a lot of damages among poor civilians causing a terrible massacre among kids, women and elderly people. The numbers of victims reached to 45 people from them five martyrs and 41 wounded. The medical center was also attacked and the Kurdish Red Crescent's ambulance got shot by many shots.

Listed below are the names of the martyrs:

1. unknown child four years old
2. Elmaza Shieko Horo fifty years old
3. unknown women fifty five years old
4. unknown person nineteen years old
5. Gigar Khon fifteen years old



4. the fourth massacre by the Turkish airstrikes 26/1/2018:

The bombs , shells and rockets target almost all towns, villages and regions in Afrin . This time the Turkish forces with its terrorist groups targeted Moubeta district leading to a very terrible massacre in a civilian family who were refugees from Tel-Kirah town in North Aleppo. The victims were seven members from the same family. Al-Khater family came to Afrin looking for a living and a safe shelter for their children. But unfortunately they became an easy target for Turkish shells which destroyed their homes on their heads while they were sleeping.

The six martyrs are:

1. Yousra Taha Al-Khater nine years old
2. Soulieman Taha Al-Khater fourteen years old
3. Zaky Taha Al-Khater fifteen years old
4. Moustefa Taha Al-Khater seventeen years old
5. Amena Taha Al-Khater forty years old
6. Taha Moustefa Al-Khater forty five years old

As for the seventh member Safaa Taha Al-Khater nineteen years old, she had some minor injuries, the doctors assure that her psychological situation is very bad after she knew that all her family were dead.



5. the fifth massacre by the Turkish airstrikes 28/1/2018:

Afrin people woke up on a very awful massacre on Gubela village in Sherwa district. Keno family who consists of three families together came to Afrin region looking for a better life. The family worked in grazing herds of sheeps. According to the father (the only survivor) , the Turkish airstrikes bombed their houses with four rockets continuously making the house fall to the ground. When the rescue team of the Kurdish red crescent arrived to the place, they found a yard full of parts of bodies to the extent the team couldn't recognize the shredders of human's and herds'. The victims of this massacre were mostly kids and women.

The eight martyrs are:

1. the child Kemal keno seven months
2. the child Safaa Keno seven years old
3. Hesén Keno thirteen years old
4. Hanedy Keno fifteen years old
5. Amera Keno seventeen years old
6. Jourya Keno forty five years old
7. Fatema Abd Rebo forty years old
8. Rewan Al-Aswad twenty years old

While the rest of them were badly wounded.

The names of the wounded are:

1. Abedallah Keno fifty years old
2. Mohemmed Abedallah Keno twenty seven years old
3. Abedallah Mohemmed Keno two years old
4. Hesnaa Abedallah Keno two years old
5. Mehmoud Abedallah Keno six years old
6. Rehef Abedallah Keno five years old
7. Bedriya Abedallah Keno eighteen years old



6. the sixth massacre by the Turkish airstrikes 31/1/2018:

The Turkish airstrikes once again targeted Afrin city-Turneda village randomly. The savage attacks caused a very painful massacre to a very miserable family who already ran away from the Turkish fires in Jalema town. Aleko family were taking place in one of the basements in Turenda village as a temporary place. The reckless shell went directly to the basement leading to many injuries with their little child as a martyr.

The names of the wounded are:

1. Mohemmed Aleko seventy five years old
2. Ali Ekrem Aleko fourty years old
3. Mohemmed Ahmed Aleko ten years old

4. Abedo Mousa Mousa eleven years old
5. Gulah Mohemmed Khalil fourty years old



At the end of this report we assure that the numbers of martyrs increase daily as most of the wounded 's situations are very critical. This report include massacres from 20/1/2018 to 31/1/2018

16. "REPORT ON MASSACRES COMMITTED BY TURKISH AIRSTRIKES AGAINST AFRIN FROM 1/3/2018 TO 8/3/2018" (BY THE KURDISH RED CRESCENT - HEYVA SOR A KURD)

Report on committed massacres by Turkish airstrikes against Afrin From 1/3/2018 to 8/3/2018:

Non-stop Turkish jets and artillery bombardment against Afrin and the increase numbers of displaced civilians whom houses are being threatened by destruction over their heads, the numbers of casualties increase daily. Since 1 March and exactly 5 March Turkish warplanes committed two massacres in the very same day. The first one was in Berbenah village in Rajo district. Numbers of victims got 21 civilians most of them were women and children. Those civilians were running away from Turkish fires into nearby villages that might be more secure, but the shelling followed them.



1. Grandma Amina Mohemmed Mustafa(75) lost her life in Berbanah cross road.

Tens of other injured women got shrapnel in their faces.



2. Duniya Ahmed Beker(18) got injuries in her face and hand.



3. Fawziya Mohemmed Ibish(35) got injuries in her face and hand.



4. Hidayet Ali Omer(40) shrapnel in her face.



5. Dijla Ahmed Beker(26) got shrapnel in her face and hand.



6. Newroz Hesên Mustafa(35) many shrapnel in her face and she also lost one of her eyes.



7. Amina Aslan Mustafa(60) injured in her head.



8. Nazifa Hesên Mustafa(20) bruising.



9. Sultanah Maamo Maamo(42) injured in her face and head.

10. Fatemah Aslan Mustafa(42) bruising.
11. Samira Omar Shieko(55) bruising and shrapnel in her face.

Eight children who are:



1. Mohammed Ali Abed Al-Kader(12) shrapnel in his face, hand and lower limbs.

2. Mohammed Husien Abed Al-Kader(1) year shrapnel in his left thigh.
3. Shiya Abed Al-Kader(8) injured in his face.
4. Guman Ahmed Agiry(8) injured in her face.
5. Shieko Ali Abed Al-Kader(11) shrapnel in face.
6. Fidan Ahmed Beker(17) injured in lower limbs and broken neck.
7. Gumaa Hesen Abed Al-Kader(3) injured in his eye.
8. Ali Hesen Mustafa(12) injured in face and head.

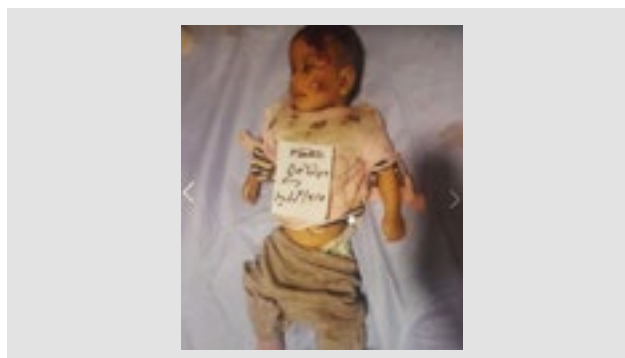
In addition to two elderly civilians:

1. Ahmed Hussein Musa(47) shrapnel in his face.



2. Mohammed Hussein Rasho(52) shrapnel in his face.

In the same day (5th of March), the second massacre happened in Jendyras district, Fireryah village. eight members from the same family was trying to escape Turkish fires when they got shelled until their 3 months baby girl (Diyana Gazy Al-Salih) died after sever injuries in her fragile tiny body.



The rest of family member are:

1. Fauad Gazy Al-Salih(25) got injured in his face and head.
2. Sabah Jamal Al-Salih(25) shrapnel in the face.
3. Sibhey Gazy Al-Salih(30) shrapnel in the face and body.
4. Anwar Al-Salih(15) shrapnel in the face.
5. Mohemmed Sibhy Al-Salih(3) injured in the head and body.
6. Khadeja Mustafa(30) injured in the upper parts and head.
7. Abed Allah Turkey Dawad (18) shrapnel in the head.

The third massacre was in Afrin city, Turndeh village in the eighth of March. One family faced one of the cruelest crime in human kind history.

Three innocent children died:

1. Husien Refat Ibrahim(13) years old.



2. Hala Refat Ibrahim(14) years old.



3. Ferhad Refat Ibrahim(10) years old.



4. Rashid Refat Ibrahim(3) years old got shrapnel in the face and side.

The mother Binafsh Abed Al-Rhman Gimo(39) got bruising in all her body.

The Turkish attacks still go on and on.

At the end of this report we apologize for the cruelty of pictures, and sorry to say we couldn't get all pictures. Once again, we call on all Human Rights Organizations in all over the world to act immediately to stop Turkish warplanes and attacks against Afrin. We also want to make sure that the KRC tries its best to help and save civilians despite the lack of medical equipment.

