

SHAHBA,
NORTHERN
SYRIA

June 15,
2018

REPORT
ON THE DISPLACED PEOPLE
IN THE
SHAHBA
CAMPS

THE DEMOCRATIC
SELF ADMINISTRATION OF
AFRIN

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01



AFRIN - SAVE HAVEN
FOR REFUGEES
DURING THE SYRIAN
CIVIL WAR



AFRIN - SAVE HAVEN FOR REFUGEES DURING THE SYRIAN CIVIL WAR

Since the beginning of the Syrian conflict, thousands of displaced people from other parts of the country have poured into the Canton of Afrin, fleeing terrorism and civil war. To them, Afrin was a pocket of peace and stability under the rule of the Kurdish Autonomous Administration, which espoused ethnic and religious coexistence and tolerance.

While Afrin was under siege by both the Turkish state and its allied jihadist militias in Syria, the economic situation deteriorated. Nevertheless, Afrin and its surrounding areas managed to accommodate more than three hundred thousand mostly Arab refugees. The local administration had to accommodate some of them in mosques, schools, and other places, like Qetme, Kafr Janna, and Midan Akbaz train stations.

Many refugees also lived in houses and flats among the locals.

The Robar Refugee Camp was created by the Board of Work and Social Affairs to address the needs of poorer refugees. The camp, which accommodated 3,000 people, was funded in full by the Kurdish administration and by the people of Afrin. All people there were provided with food and water. Meetings about mutual coexistence and fraternity of peoples, violence against women, risks associated with teenage marriages, childrens' issues, cleanliness and sanitation were held there. The main goal of these programs was to help the people there adapt to normal life after facing the trauma of war and displacement.

The administration also provided free transport for refugees to and from work, so that they could be self-sufficient like any other civilian in the region. At the camp itself, special work opportunities for women were introduced.

When more displaced people arrived in 2013, a second camp was set up between Der Jamal and Kashtar

village, known as the Shahba Camp. Its inhabitants were displaced people from Shahba region, including places like Tel Rifat, Azaz, Sheikh Eyssa , Jarablus, Idlib, and refugee camps around Azaz.

The daily needs of the refugees in Afrin were secured through the cooperation of the local people from Afrin and the Kurdish Administration's Department of Civil Society Organizations. However, despite non-stop pleas to several relief agencies, including UN's Bureau for Humanitarian Affairs, UNICEF and Refugees' High Commission, these refugees were almost completely let down by the international community.

Problems associated with sewage systems and with the lack of sanitary materials, food, staff, and other basic needs increased their suffering. On top of that, constant shelling from Turkish artillery killed and injured people in the camps. These continuous attacks from 2017 on created horror, panic, and pervasive feelings of depression among children and adults alike. Unfortunately, despite several pleas of distress,

granted to the people of the Canton of Afrin, according to the concepts of Democratic Nation and Fraternity of Peoples adopted by the local administration. However, in the wake of the barbaric Turkish assault on Afrin, those refugees had to flee to Shahba and other places, living side by side with other displaced people in new refugee camps and war-torn residential homes.

***Report by the Board of Labour and Social Affairs
Afrin***

no international organizations even lifted a finger to put an end to the Turkish attacks. This caused many refugees to leave the camps and go to live among the local people of Afrin.

The Kurdish Autonomous Administration spared no efforts to render all aid possible to those refugees despite the siege and lack of resources. They gave them stoves, firewood, bread, and water, The Kurdish Red Crescent provided them with an ill-equipped ambulance, along with medicines and baby milk. Medical centers, Arabic-language schools and mosques were also opened inside the camps.

Several social activities took place inside the camps. For example, on World Children Day, celebrations were held where children were given gifts to grant them hope. Also, on Women's Day, celebrations were held for women to share their grievances and wish them a safe and timely return to their native homes.

Refugees were given the same rights of citizenship



02



MASS DISPLACEMENT
FROM AFRIN CITY
FROM 14/03/2018 -
18/03/2018



People leaving Afrin in cars and vehicles.

MASS DISPLACEMENT FROM AFRIN CITY FROM 14/03/2018 - 18/03/2018

During the Astana meetings, Turkey made several concessions to Russia to gain permission to loot the northern regions of Syria. The decisions made in Astana allowed Turkey to enter Syrian territory with international approval. These decisions were a gift to the Turkish state, which had been planning to attack Afrin. Under the false pretext of combating terrorism, the Turkish state attacked the safe province of Afrin, in cooperation with jihadist groups gathered in Azaz and Idlib and with other terrorists that had fled Raqqa and Mosul. After Russia opened its airspace on 20/1/2018, Turkey indiscriminately bombed every part of Afrin province for 58 days.

After weeks of fighting in the surrounding towns, the occupying Turkish forces reached Afrin City itself. Afrin City at that time was full of civilians, many of whom had fled there as Turkish bombs and jihadist gangs advanced through their neighborhoods.

The people of Afrin then faced an impossible choice. They knew that the invading forces would not differentiate between civilians and fighters. The weeks of war leading up to that day had made it clear that such indiscriminate attacks were a fundamental part of Turkish strategy, and that civilian and military targets were both at risk. Many civilians fell victim to artillery attacks and airstrikes on their neighborhoods. Some were even wounded or killed by sniper fire in their own homes, coming through their windows*.



Bombs falling on Afrin - March 17, 2018

* As registered by Afrin's main hospital, Avrin, there were 238 civilian deaths and 706 injured civilians as of 13/03/2018.

To emphasize that they cared only for bloodshed, the invading Turkish army and its jihadist allies shelled Afrin City with even greater intensity from 14/3/2018 onward. Airstrikes and artillery killed and injured hundreds of people. An atmosphere of fear and panic spread among the city's population, as the bombing never stopped and so many people were injured that the hospitals ran out of room to accommodate them. The city itself was almost encircled by the occupying forces.



a) An elderly woman and her granddaughter injured after being attacked by a Turkish bomb during displacement from their village Qude on the Meydanki road.



b) child killed by Turkish airstrike during flight out of Afrin in Tirinde road.

Because of this strategy of targeted civilian casualties, it was only to be expected that the invading foot soldiers were ordered to commit massacres and all kinds of war crimes against the people of Afrin. The Islamist ideology of the groups allied with the Turkish army there allows for the kidnapping and rape of women. The women of Afrin not only feared for their lives, but also their honor and freedom. Facing all of this, the people of Afrin fled in all directions. Fleeing civilians were still targeted by airstrikes and

artillery, especially in Afrin's Mahmodiye district, on the roads out of Afrin in Zediye, and on the road towards Tirinde. Turkish forces also destroyed vital infrastructure. Witnesses stated that Turkish artillery fire singled out bakeries and water tanks for destruction. On 16/03/2018, Afrin's main hospital, "Avrin", was shelled and completely destroyed.

To avoid genocide, the population of Afrin headed towards Shahba Canton. The mass displacement caused even more tragedies. Many people had to walk on foot, as they couldn't find an available car. They had to carry their children on their back, suffering in the cold and rain. Elderly people got heart attacks from stress and exertion. People also died on the way because of car accidents, as some drivers lost control over their vehicles in fear and panic and overran others. The few medical staff still able to work were not able to recover the bodies.

Many of the displaced people from Afrin are still suffering from these traumatic experiences today.



People walking on the way out of Afrin.



Afrin's main hospital "Avrin" has been hit and mainly destroyed by Turkish artillery on 16th of March 2018.
Source: Facebook page of Avrin Hospital

03



SITUATION IN
SHAHBA REGION



SITUATION IN SHAHBA REGION

When they arrived in Shahba, the displaced people of Afrin found war-torn villages, none of which could properly accommodate hundreds of thousands of refugees. Most of the refugees were not able to bring any of their belongings with them, due to the horrible circumstances under which they had to leave their homes.

ISIS had controlled Shahba for three years, until democratic forces liberated the region in 2016. The liberated area there today consists of 58 towns and villages, including Kafr Naya, Tel Rifat, Ahris and Fafin.

During the war, ISIS had planted thousands of land mines in houses and other residential areas. These mines posed a serious problem for refugees arriving in Shahba from Afrin. When people looked for shelter in abandoned buildings, they would explode, causing heavy injuries and even death.



Mines formerly planted by ISIS (Islamic State) on the road.



Mines formerly planted by ISIS inside the houses.

The water system and electrical grid were also damaged during the war. Today, the only electricity in Shahba comes from generators. ISIS destroyed the original electric grid, which once ran to Shahba from Aleppo. Some water pipes are partly intact, but most areas can only receive water from tanks. The water in Shahba is clearly contaminated and has made many people sick, especially children. There are not adequate resources to test the water for specific contaminants, but it has led to many health problems.

To be able to meet the housing, health care, food, water, electricity and educational needs of the displaced people, Afrin's Democratic Self-Administration rushed to build refugee camps in Shahba. In these refugee camps, food, water and electricity are provided regularly and free of charge. The health of the residents is monitored 24 hours a day by medical centers operated by the Kurdish Red Crescent (Heyva Sor). Camp schools have been organized to ensure that children can continue their education.



Children playing with ammunition in Shahba.

04



REPORT ON THE GENERAL SITUATION OF REFUGEE CAMPS IN SHAHBA



REPORT ON THE GENERAL SITUATION OF REFUGEE CAMPS IN SHAHBA

When displaced people arrived in Shahba, the province was not prepared to receive them. Displaced people were dispersed between villages and farms, many of which still had mines from when the region was occupied by ISIS, risking their lives to preserve their dignity. Self-administration was set up, despite limited resources and capabilities. The Berxwedan (Resistance) camp, near Fafin, was set up to accommodate the people. A second camp was set up in Tal Susin on behalf of the Serdem refugee camp, and another special camp for the Roma was set up at their request to maintain their privacy.



BERXWEDAN CAMP

Berxwedan Camp was established on 20/3/2018. The camp is located about 15 km north of Aleppo, and about 40 km away from the city of Afrin. It has 800 tents as of the writing of this document, with more tents each day. The camp was divided into 13 administrative units, which oversee the distribution of relief

materials and work to organize the camp. The camp is now home to about 3000 people, with an average of 650 families. Most of the displaced people there are from Afrin. In addition, there are some displaced families from the neighboring areas of Idriin, Idlib, Deir Azza, and the southern Aleppo countryside, as well as other

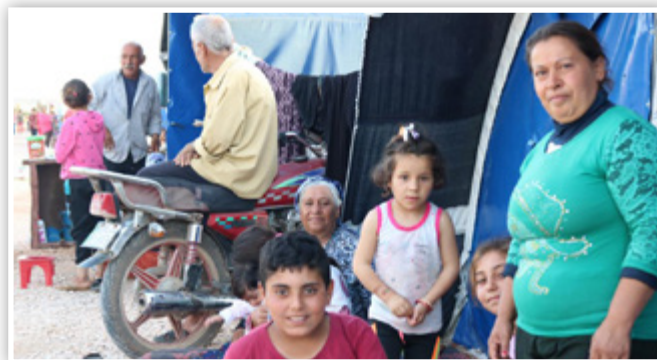


Syrian governorates. With all the cities, regions and governorates of Syria, but the repeated attacks and the continuous siege on the area of Afrin by armed terrorist groups supported by the Turkish government led to the loss of security and security enjoyed by the people of Afrin and displaced residents, which reflected negatively on health, psychological, moral and material for the people of the situation.

There are many challenges related to providing clean and safe housing. There are also many health problems, and an insufficient sewage network has caused diseases and polluted drinking water. People in the camp suffer from stomach and kidney diseases and diarrhea. Children suffer uniquely, because of their exclusion from school and deprivation of normal childhood activities. Children's educational, recreational and nutritional needs are not being met. The nutritional problems specifically have caused anemia and lack of growth in children. Pregnant women are also suffering because of

the lack of necessary medicines and the siege imposed on roads leading to Shahba. In addition to this, there are incurable cases where patients must be transferred to hospitals in Aleppo. The blockades on the roads, however, prohibit this, endangering the lives of patients. There are no medicines and pesticides to fight harmful insects, rodents, snakes, and scorpions. In the summer these animals are increasing in abundance in the province of Shahba. There are no fans to cool the tents, and there are no refrigerators to keep food safe from heat and insects. The lack of fuel oil leads to reduced hours of electricity. We call upon all concerned parties to ensure the safety of the roads in order to send ambulances to the hospitals of Aleppo for treatment. We demand the delivery of necessary medicines so that we can adequately treat patients. We require a medical staff that can deal with all medical specialties.

We need the proper means to combat air and water pollution, and to get rid of bugs, snakes, and scorpions



around the tents. Because of the warm climate, many tents are not suitable for housing, especially for those suffering from respiratory distress (asthma). During the winter, heavy rain means that water leaks into the tents. We need Alp mobile homes and sterile water tanks in order to provide sanitary conditions, as there have been diseases caused by contaminated water tanks. Despite limited resources, a good amount of water was secured, roads were opened, and tents were supplied with electricity from one generator from 6:30 to 12:00 PM. Bathrooms for men and women were set up. The camp still needs more hours of electricity, especially during the day as we approach the summer.



Fifteen education tents and a teaching staff of 25 teachers were appointed to oversee the education of 405 children of the camp who are under the age of 11 years. This school is composed of six classes of elementary level, from grade 1 to grade 6. The school suffers from a severe shortage of school supplies. The most important of these are desks, paper, and school bags. It should also be mentioned that there is no age group between the ages of 12 and 18 who does not receive any education (preparatory and secondary). Bad conditions in the schools threaten the educational future of these students, and their future professional and career prospects as well.





2.

SERDEM CAMP

This camp was established on 29/3/2018 and began to receive displaced people as of 10/4/2018. There are 391 tents in the camp. There are 676 women and 588 men. There are 72 children under 6 months, 116 children up to two years, and 102 children under 5 years. There are 211 primary school students, 105 preparatory school students, 35 secondary school students, and 7 university students. 62 people have chronic diseases, and 35 have special needs.



The camp consists of 13 districts. Each district is led by two co-presidents (one woman and one man). In each district, there are service, health, protection, and social welfare committees.



Situation of Women in the Camp:

Women live in a tragic psychological situation in these difficult circumstances, as they are responsible for raising their children, keeping their families together, and maintaining social, moral and ecological cohesion in light of the changes that have taken place during the displacement. Women in the camp need jobs in order to secure the needs of their families.

Situation of Men in the Camp:

The situation of men is not far from the situation of women. There is a lack of available jobs, which causes problems in families.

Situation of Children in the Camp:

Children in the camp need special care, as they have been subjected to harsh conditions as a result of the war launched by the Turkish state. They need recreational activities and games to fill their free time. We have set aside a tent and put in a television for them.



Serdem refugee camp

3.

AFRIN CAMP

The camp was opened on 13/4/2018. The camp consists of 81 tents and the population is about 425 people.



The number of men (223), women (202), youth (60).

Organizational Status:

After the establishment of the camp, the camp administration formed a commune, elected co-presidents, and formed several committees: the Service Committee, the Committee of Peace, and the Protection Committee.

Situation of Women in the Camp:

We have found that displaced women suffer greatly. Their leadership in the home, work, education, and



their need to secure the needs of their families, meant that the harsh conditions led to psychological pressure that increased diseases among women.

Both the co-presidents and the committees are doing all they can for the displaced people.

Situation of Men in the Camp:

The general situation of the men in the camp is tragic. They left everything behind in Afrin, and brought nothing with them to secure their daily strength, even though they are responsible for managing their families financially and morally.

Situation of Children in the Camp:

Children suffer the most from the most tragic life in the camp, because they have been denied a safe and happy childhood and lack appropriate medical care.



This has led to the spread of diseases and malnutrition – all due to the failure of international organizations and UNICEF to provide anything for the displaced children of Afrin and to carry out their humanitarian and moral duties towards children.

NEEDS:

The camp needs water tanks, bathrooms, a school, a medical center, an ambulance, playgrounds, and parks. These are needed to provide all the necessary material and moral support to its residents.





Afrin refugee camp

05



NUMBER OF
REFUGEES
ACCOMMODATED
IN REFUGEE CAMPS

NUMBER OF REFUGEES ACCOMMODATED IN REFUGEE CAMPS

BERXWEDAN REFUGEE CAMP

(Census 27.04.-02.05.2018)

Number of individuals	Female residents	Male residents	Number of tents	Number of babies 0 - 2 years old	Number of school children 7 - 12 years old	Patients and Elderly People
2952	1527	1425	650	294	495	246

SERDEM REFUGEE CAMP

(Census 12.-19.05.2018)

Number of individuals	Female residents	Male residents	Number of tents	Number of babies 0 - 2 years old	Number of school children 7 - 12 years old	Patients and Elderly People
1264	676	588	391	128	211	97

EFRIN REFUGEE CAMP

(Census 20.05.2018)

Number of individuals	Female residents	Male residents	Number of tents	Number of babies 0 - 2 years old	Number of school children 7 - 12 years old	Patients and Elderly People
425	202	223	81	42	38	7

TOTAL NUMBER OF RESIDENTS IN REFUGEE CAMPS IN SHEHBA

Number of individuals	Female residents	Male residents	Number of tents	Number of babies 0 - 2 years old	Number of school children 7 - 12 years old	Patients and Elderly People
4641	2405	2236	1122	464	744	350

06



HEALTH SITUATION IN THE REFUGEE CAMPS

Report by:
Kurdish Red Crescent - heyva sor





HEALTH SITUATION IN THE REFUGEE CAMPS

The continuous Turkish bombing of Afrin, a peaceful, densely populated city full of displaced people from nearby villages and sub-districts, has caused a humanitarian disaster. The attacks targeted infrastructure, public services, and other vital institutions, including bakeries, hospitals, clinics, the Meydanke Dam, and several water purification stations.

In addition to the hundreds of injured and dead civilians, hundreds of thousands of unarmed people have been displaced from their homes, fleeing towards Sherawa, Shahba, Nubul and Zahra. The Turkish state used internationally banned weapons in front of the entire world against tiny, stable, peaceful Afrin. This small city had, before the invasion, embraced thousands of displaced people from other Syrian cities that had been devastated by the crushing war. Afrin opened its doors to all displaced people and provided them with a decent life.

As a result of the Turkish bombardment, Afrin's displaced people are living in dire humanitarian conditions. Every displaced person in Shahba still needs adequate food and shelter. Living conditions in Shahba are not safe. Homes and infrastructure were destroyed by the war, and landmines planted by ISIS still pose a serious risk to people trying to find shelter.

Displaced people from Afrin have been accommodated and assisted in three camps. Previously, they were homeless, living in cars, on roads, and in half-destroyed houses, schools and mosques. Some people still live in these schools and mosques.

Here are the details of living conditions in each camp:

1. BERXWEDAN (RESISTANCE) CAMP, LOCATED IN FAFIN:

There are 675 tents in the camp. 746 families, including 2913 people in total (833 of whom are women), live there. There are 210 children under the age of two.

The camp was established very quickly due to the emergency situation, and resources there are limited. The tents there have gravel floors. They are made

of soft nylon, which is not well-installed and is sometimes fixed with stones. There are few necessary living and kitchen items.

The tents have gas cylinders to provide fuel. There have been several fires in the tents, and as we approach summer, there are no fans, lanterns, or nets.



79 water tanks have been set up in the camp. There are 10 tanks with a capacity of 2000 liters, 32 tanks with a capacity of 3000 liters, 28 tanks with a capacity of 5000 liters, and 9 tanks with a capacity of 7000 liters. They have been sterilized just one time.

Sanitation:

There are about 16 prefabricated units, each of which includes 6 toilets. However, they are not adequately equipped to meet reasonable hygiene standards. Each unit is powered with two electric power plates, but these plates do not work reliably. Only two of the units— 12 toilets— are used by the displaced. This means that people must wait in long lines to use them, which causes problems for children, the elderly, the disabled, and the sick. The toilets are close to the camp, which has led to the spread of disease and pests.

Bathrooms:

There are about 16 prefabricated units, each of which consists of 6 bathrooms and is equipped with an unhealthy, temporary technical gourd, two electric power plates, and a solar energy panel to heat the water. These do not meet the needs of the large number of displaced people. Only 12 bathrooms are in use, and the long waits and flawed technology have led to unclean conditions and diseases. Many people still bathe in their tents.



Sewage:

There is no sewage system in the tents, which has led to the accumulation of polluted water, the spread of insects, and an increase in cases of leishmaniosis, skin diseases and allergies. Heavy rains caused flooding in the camps. The existing mechanisms are not suitable for the amount of sewage that must be processed, and some of them are broken.





Food:

The food items that are generally available are legumes, grated rice, and soups. No vegetables or fruit are provided. If they are available, it is only at very high prices, which the displaced cannot afford. The camps also lack nutritional supplements which needed for children and pregnant women, in order to compensate for the severe shortage of vitamins and minerals in their diets. Thus, food does not meet the needs of children, pregnant women, or the sick.



Children's Milk:

Milk is distributed by the Kurdish Red Crescent to children from the ages of 0 to 18 months. We cannot cover the older children because of the unavailability of adequate amounts of milk. Often, the shortages are so severe that we stop distribution altogether for several days at a time.



Clothing:

We do not have appropriate clothes for the displaced. Right now especially need long-sleeved children's summer clothes in order to protect children from the sun and insect bites. Our region is very hot in summer and very cold in winter, and so we need appropriate clothing for all seasons to fulfill the needs of the people in the camps.

Education:

Every child has a right to education, and so a school has been opened in the camp. There are teachers who are ready to work, but there are no chalkboards, bags, or paper for teaching children. We also lack recreational games and resources for psychological support.

Electricity:

Electricity is available for 6 hours per day. We have a single generator, and due to high usage, it is always undergoing maintenance and is not sufficient for the camp's electricity needs. The displaced people live in total darkness.

Pests:

Snakes are a serious problem here, and 8 scorpion stings were recorded to date.

There are also many harmful insects, including mosquitoes and ants. The area has been treated with insecticides once, but this did not effectively kill all the harmful pests. Due to road closures and lack of proper medicines, the displaced people are vulnerable to snake bites, and will likely die without proper treatment if bitten.

Cleaning:

The municipality has distributed 4 cleaning baskets for 50 tents. There are not enough people to do the cleaning, and baskets and other cleaning supplies are not

sterilized, leading to the spread of diseases.



- The Kurdish Red Crescent has a fixed medical center located in Berxwedan (Resistance) Camp. The medical center has a general practitioner, a midwife, three ambulance technicians, a pharmacist technician, and four nurses.
- For equipment, we have two medical examination tickets, two women's test cards, one medical headset, one pressure device, and one sugar test device.
- We do not have the medicine, equipment, or medical specialists that we need for all of the medical needs of the people in the camps.
- We have two ambulances, but they are not always available, as they must cover all three camps, as well as other Red Crescent medical centers in Shahba. Many patients are brought to our centers in private cars.
- The medical staff at our center in Berxwedan Camp have witnessed the following diseases:

1. 13 cases of infectious diseases, 3 cases of tuberculosis, and 4 non-diagnosed cases of tuberculosis and hepatitis.
2. The spread of lice and scabies due to inadequate sanitation and a lack of clean living spaces.
3. Allergies and related diseases, including allergic conjunctivitis, allergic filtration, and allergic bronchitis. There have been 72 of these cases brought to us in total, including 28 children and 29 women.
4. 52 people with disabilities, including 16 children and 12 women.

5. Neurological diseases, including epilepsy, mental atrophy, delayed development, autism, paralysis, and convulsions.

We see many psychiatric diseases, which often lead to lapses in vital functions and even death. These include anxiety with depression, which is intensified by the trauma caused by the sounds of loud explosions; post-traumatic stress disorder cases, notably in people between the ages of 20-35; psychosomatic or self-induced emotional or mental agitation due to trauma and lack of medication; and knowledge disorders and inability to concentrate due to sudden increases in adrenaline.

The total number of such cases was 65, including 1 child and 30 women.

6. We have seen 5 cases of leishmania, including 1 woman and 4 children.



7. Kidney diseases, including renal insufficiencies. We have seen 2 cases of this among women.

8. We have seen 3 cancer cases, including one woman with uterine cancer.

9. Pregnant women have suffered greatly, and giving birth under the harsh conditions in the camps is difficult. We have seen 81 pregnancies and 5 births. In one case, due to the lack of appropriate medical equipment and procedures, the children—twins—died soon after being born. We cannot give pregnant women emergency cesarean sections if they need them. In addition, 5 cases of abortions, including twins, were documented due to the psychological and physical stress resulting from the displacement and the lack of medical care.

3. AFRIN CAMP / KOMIN MARTYR SHORESH AFRIN, LOCATED IN AL-AHDES:

In this camp, there are 74 tents, 77 families, and 391 people in total, including 81 women.

There are 31 children between 0-2 years of age, and 188 children between ages 2-18.

The camp has no shower rooms, but there are showers in the tents. Toilets are not adequately sanitary.

A total of 4 2000-liter water tanks were installed in the camp. This water is not sterilized or cleaned. The tanks are filled with water between 2-4 times a day. The Syrian Red Crescent provides tanks and packaging.

There is no school or teaching staff in this camp. The camp administration has designated a place for children to play football and volleyball.

There is no fixed medical center for the few medical staff we have in the area. There are other medical points in various mobile clinics provided by several other organizations.

We have found the following diseases in the camp:

1. Infectious diseases: There has been one case of tuberculosis. We have seen many cases of lice caused by unclean living conditions.
2. Allergies: there have been 6 total cases, including 4 children and 2 women.
3. Disabilities: There is one disabled man.
4. Neurological and Psychological Diseases: There are 8 cases of these diseases.

There are many associations and humanitarian organizations that provide medical services in mobile clinics, including the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, the Monastery of St. Jacob, the Family Planning Association, the Hand-in-Hand Society, and CCS organizations. However, they have not been able to meet all of the needs of our people.

Due to cases of fast-spreading infectious diseases, routine vaccination has been provided since 22/4/2018. Both

2. SERDEM CAMP (ASR), LOCATED IN TEL SUSIN AREA:

This camp has 357 tents, 368 families, and 1437 people in total, including 508 women. There are 126 children under 2 years of age, and 677 children between ages 2 and 18.

The situation in this camp is worse than in Berxwedan Camp. The tents are of lesser quality, and the people lack adequate electricity, food, education, hygiene, and clothing. Toilets and bathrooms are often haphazardly made and unsanitary. IDPs must wait in long lines to enter bathrooms and to use the toilet.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent has not provided this camp with any reservoirs, water units, or other means of water distribution.

There is one medical center operated by the Kurdish Red Crescent. The center has one general practitioner, one midwife, one ambulance technician, one pharmacist technician, and six nurses.

The center has two medical test tickets, a mobile women's clinic, a pressure device, an inhalation oxygen device, and a diabetes test device.

The following diseases were monitored and documented at the camp's medical center:

1. Infectious diseases: There were seven cases, including tuberculosis, jaundice, hepatitis, measles, and scabies, in addition to 2 non-diagnosed cases of tuberculosis. Lice have spread in the camp due to unsanitary living conditions.
2. 49 cases of allergic diseases, mostly in women and children.
3. 41 people are disabled, including 9 children and 12 women.
4. 39 psychological and neurological cases.
5. 4 cases of leishmania, including two cases in children.
6. 5 cases of renal insufficiency.
7. 2 cases of cancer, including one woman.

mobile teams and health centers, run by the Directorate of Health in Aleppo, have provided this service, but they have not adequately vaccinated all of the vulnerable people in the camps.

Despite our limited staff and few resources, we have tried to turn the medical center in Fafin into a functioning field hospital. We need medical and surgical equipment for patients who need surgery but, due to road closures, cannot make it to the hospitals near Aleppo. Some of our patients are accepted to these hospitals, but they take fewer patients than we have. We also need support for caesarean sections. A few women in need of this procedure were sent to the Zahra field hospital, but they had limited resources.

We therefore call for the following items to be delivered, without delay:

1. Antidotes for insect, snake, and animal bites, scorpion stings, and rabies.
2. Vaccines.
3. Medical professionals in various specialties.
4. Medications for the treatment of leishmania (topical and muscular).
5. Medication to treat pulmonary tuberculosis (quadrilateral and bilateral.)
6. Medications for the treatment of Hepatitis B and C.
7. Medications for the treatment of lice and scabies.
8. Anti-hypertensive medications, gland medications, cardiac inoculations, medicines for children, asthma and allergy drugs, etc.
9. Wheelchairs
10. A dental chair and supplies for a dental clinic.
11. Ambulances equipped with medical equipment.
12. Fire extinguishers and small fire extinguishers.
13. High-capacity water tanks.
14. Sterilizers for water tanks.
15. Sewage pipes, detergents, and sterilizers.
16. Kitchen utensils.
17. Food baskets.
18. Food supplements, vitamins, and minerals.
19. Milk and diapers for children and the disabled.
20. Living materials, including sponges, blankets, lanterns, fans, and mosquito nets.
21. School supplies, including paper, bags, and chalkboards.
22. Generators.
23. At least 2 transport vehicles per camp, in order to facilitate the movement of IDPs.
24. Insecticides.

Names of Necessary Medicines:

1. Antibiotics in syrup, vial, and pill form, including amoxicillin, cefixime, Augmentin, Bactrim, cephalixin, Cipro, flagyl, ceftriaxone, ceftazidime, vancomycin, azithromycin, cefotaxim, aciclovir, and livo.
2. Medication for cardiac conditions and blood pressure, including aspirin, amlodipine, captopril, clopidogril, warfarin, atorvastatin, nitroglycerin, claxan, normoten, atenol, and concor.
3. Medication for neuro-surgery, including phenobarbital, phenytoin, diazepam, clonazepam, valborate sodium, and carbamazepam.
4. Medication for diabetes, including metformin, gliclazide, and insulin.
5. Skin ointment, including gentamycin, focin, betamethasone, zincoced, clotrimazole, pantinol, mebo, and voltarin.
6. Drugs for eyes, including gentamycin and tetracycline.
7. Eye drops (acyclovir, bacitracin, chloramphenicol, tobramycin, and moxifloxacin).
8. Ear drops (otozole, oticol, tympanil, and ciproxason).
9. Nose drops (sulphedrin, nazolin, and otrivin).
10. Spray medications (salbutamol, seretide, beclovent, and compevant).
11. Drugs for gastrointestinal problems (ranitidine, ondestron, spasmer, lebrax, lactolaz, and lansoprazole).
12. Painkillers (paracetamol, ibuprofen, diclofenac, tramadol, and etoroxecib).
13. Drugs for Leishmania
14. Drugs for tuberculosis
15. Drugs for inhalation (combivent, atrovent, and cortivent).
16. Drugs for CPR (atropine and adrenalin).
17. Vitamins for children and adults.
18. Medicines for women (obergen, progest, methrgen, dinoproston, retodrin, meystop, tamofen, and dermatin)
19. Thoracic drugs (azmex, venolin, guiler, amproxol, salbutamol, and calmex).
20. Urinary drugs (syston, tamsolin, doxazosin, and alfozocin).
21. Allergy drugs (dihistamine, loratadin, chlorphenarmin, dexamethasone, and hydrocortisone).
22. Anesthetics (midazolam, fentanyl, atracoruiom, morphine, and pethidine).

We call on all humanitarian organizations to do their duty and to stop the suffering of the displaced people of Afrin — a peaceful people who opened their doors to refugees from all other parts of Syria.



07



EDUCATION FOR REFUGEE CHILDREN

Committee of Education for a
Democratic Society



LEARNING AND EDUCATION FOR DISPLACED CHILDREN OF AFRIN IN SHAHBA

KPC Report

The international community, especially children's advocates and human rights defenders, all knew well that Afrin was an isolated pocket of peace and security during the inferno of the Syrian Civil War, providing a safe haven for hundreds of thousands of civilians. Afrin's population nearly doubled during the conflict, as hundreds of thousands of mostly Arab refugees had taken shelter in the originally-Kurdish city. At the same time, the people of Afrin took advantage of the peace and stability they enjoyed to develop the democratic principles embraced throughout the majority-Kurdish regions of Northern Syria, known as Rojava.

Under the principles of the Rojava Revolution, Kurdish and Arab children and youths attended primary, preparatory and secondary schools, as well as a dozen specialist institutes. In a historic step, a university was inaugurated in Afrin city for the first time in Kurdish history.

All schools were managed and run by local managers and teachers, and were funded by The Board of Learning and Education (KPC). In the wake of the barbaric Turkish assault, attendance at Afrin's schools became unsafe and had to be suspended. Despite this, the barbarity of Turkish state and its violent Islamist militias did not exclude school children. 30 school children and 2 teachers lost their lives, and some 80 students were either wounded or disabled in the bombardment.



42,000 primary school students, 9,000 preparatory and secondary school students, 550 institute students, and 450 university students are now out of school because of the war. Turkish air raids and artillery shelling caused the partial or total destruction of 68

schools, out of the 318 schools managed by the KPC before the war.

The brutal, unprovoked assault by Turkey and al Qaeda-affiliated Islamist gangs drove hundreds of thousands of people from Afrin to Shahba, which had been under ISIS control until 2016. As soon as we settled there, we opened tent schools for about 1000 children in the three refugee camps: Berxwedan, Serdem and Afrin. Now, we are opening more schools throughout Shahba. We still have a lot of work ahead to complete this project. Under no circumstances should we — school teachers from Afrin — leave our sons and daughters in the Shahba region without education. The informal camp schools are run by volunteer KPC managers and teachers from Afrin. These schools are an inspiration: the volunteers provide good quality teaching with limited funding and without basic resources. The work is difficult — sometimes heartbreaking — but often uplifting.



In their situation, refugees need simple, fast, low-cost and sustainable solutions, which is what we are providing with these classrooms. There are tens of thousands of children packed into camps, villages and towns across Shahba who need to learn and need the daily routine offered by regular school attendance— a way to try and forget their appalling war experiences.

15 tents at Berxwedan Camp have now been assigned to accommodate about 450 elementary school students and 25 teachers and managers. There are also 50 primary school students. At Serdem Camp, there are 250 elementary students and 60 intermediate and secondary school-age students. At Afrin Camp the number of primary school children is estimated to be 150, and the number of primary and secondary school students is about 30.

In Afrin before the war, the main instructing language

for Kurdish students was Kurdish, while their Arab counterparts were taught in Arabic. We believe that all students have the right to learn in their mother tongue. When Kurdish was used as the primary language, we taught Arabic and English as secondary languages. School subjects included math, science, history, geography, sociology, English, French, philosophy, and biology. School children also had sports, arts, and music classes.



Several challenges must be overcome in order to provide proper education in the camps. For example, on two recent occasions, most tents were inundated with rain water and we had to stop teaching temporarily. Besides, the heat inside the tents is unbearable on hot days, causing dizziness and nosebleeds among children and preventing them from playing outside. We need air conditioners so the children do not fall ill.

There are no toilets and washrooms for children, which leads to poor sanitary conditions. Infectious diseases such as cholera and diarrhea can spread in these conditions, as well as leishmaniasis, flies, and mosquitos. We need sufficient resources to prevent diseases and keep children healthy.



Currently, as many as 30 thousand elementary pupils and seven thousand intermediate and secondary students are here. Even university students in this situation must still be able to pursue their education. There

are 1,536 teachers and managers on standby to teach and train students, but they need basic supplies to run schools.

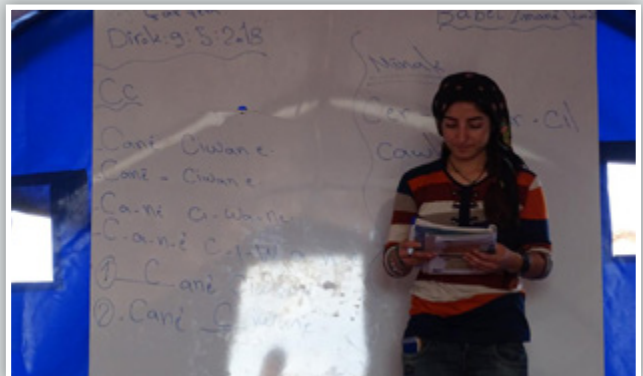
New textbooks need to be printed since our textbooks were either looted or vandalized by the occupiers. Today, only electronic books are available on USBs, and neither printers nor paper are available here. It is almost impossible import printed books from Jazira through regime-controlled areas.

Schools also require paper, whiteboards, blackboards, exercise books, pens and pencils, Kurdish, Arabic, English, science and mathematics textbooks, board rubbers, notebooks, applied art books, drawing notebooks, geometry sets, school bags and summer clothing.

Above all, we need substantial funding in order to provide all of these items and run successful schools.

Ultimately, it is essential that all displaced children have access to some form of education. It is in the interest of the international community to avoid a situation in which more than 30,000 of Afrin's children are denied access to education and left less able to play a positive role in the eventual reconstruction of Syria.





Children to continue education in tent classrooms in Berxwedan refugee camp.

08



GENERAL SUPPLIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Report by:
Municipality of Afrin and Shahba





GENERAL SUPPLIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

By municipality of Afrin and Shahba

1.

INTRODUCTION

The displaced people of Afrin fled ethnic cleansing and genocide at home. As a result, the international community must grant them refugee status. An entire ethnic group faced extermination as a result of unprovoked aggression by a neighboring state, Turkey, and its extreme Jihadi gangs. At the time of the attack, Afrin had been peaceful and self-sufficient for several years.

Like all human beings, internally displaced people have certain rights articulated by various international agreements and by customary international law. During times of armed conflict, they have the same rights under international humanitarian law as all other people.

The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, established in 1998, restate and compile existing international legal principles that are relevant to the situation of internally

displaced people.

The Guiding Principles note that arbitrary displacement itself is prohibited (Principles 5-7). Once people have been displaced, they retain a broad range of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, including the right to basic humanitarian assistance (such as food, medicine, and shelter); the right to be protected from physical violence; the right to education; freedom of movement and residence; and political rights such as the right to participate in public affairs and the right to participate in economic activities (Principles 10-23).



Displaced people also have the right to receive assistance from competent authorities, the right to make a dignified

and safe return to their homes, the right to resettlement or local integration, and the right to help with recovering lost property and possessions. When restitution is not possible, the Guiding Principles call for compensation or just reparation (Principles 28-30).

The 1951 Geneva Conventions, the main source of international law related to armed conflict, does not specifically address the issue of civilians fleeing conflict. In the years since it was written, however, millions of people have been displaced by civil wars, ethnic and religious conflict, and other violence.

The UNHCR has established that people who are fleeing such conditions and whose state is unwilling or unable to protect them should be considered refugees. Regional agreements, such as Africa's OAU Convention and the Cartagena Declaration in Latin America, support this view.



does not have natural immunity to).

Relief agencies usually face one of two possible situations when dealing with camps. Some camps are already established, with a refugee population that has spontaneously settled on a site prior to the arrival of relief agencies. Other camps can be planned before people arrive in them— for example, if a new camp is built to house people from an existing site.



When Turkey and its Syrian opposition proxies launched the Orwellian code-named “Operation Olive Branch” in January of 2018, it was clear that it would lead to a humanitarian catastrophe. Turkish-backed troops sang al-Qaida songs and threatened to massacre the Kurdish population, unless they converted to the radical Islamist ideology espoused by ISIS and al-Qaida. Videos— taken and spread by the rebels themselves— showing fighters threatening to behead their “atheist” victims proved that these groups were nothing more than Jihadist gangs.



Afrin's population had almost doubled over the course of the Syrian war, as hundreds of thousands of mostly Arab refugees took shelter there with the city's original, predominantly Kurdish population.

The invasion and occupation of Afrin met with deafening silence and disinterest from the international community—

2. ACCOMMODATING DISPLACED PEOPLE

Refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) who arrive in a specific area tend to settle down in different ways. Some settle in camps built for that specific purpose in previously unoccupied areas, while others integrate with the local population.

A poorly planned refugee camp poses many dangers for the already-vulnerable people who live in it. Overcrowding and poor hygiene lead to the transmission of dangerous diseases, like measles, meningitis, or cholera. Inadequate shelter, such as hastily-built tents, means that people lack privacy and are exposed to extreme weather conditions. In addition, the surrounding environment may have a pronounced effect on refugee health, particularly if it is very different from the environment from which the people have fled (for example, it may have diseases which a displaced population

particularly Europe, Russia and the United States.

As brutal bombardment and indiscriminate shelling intensified and the invading armies encircled Afrin city, the population of the region, including many villagers from the countryside, had to flee the semi-besieged area, rather than face rape, pillaging, and slaughter at the hands of the Jihadists.

The majority fled to Shahba Region, which was not prepared to absorb so many people. Many displaced people suffered trying to find shelter in mine-ridden villages before our municipal teams from Shahba could provide assistance.

Shahba Municipality Councils:

Municipality councils were founded in Shahba in 2016, but they all lacked technical staff and appropriate resources. On January 20th, 2018, a 7-member committee for Municipalities and Environmental Protection was elected, with the aim of providing municipal services like water, electricity, sanitation, cleanliness, environmental protection, licenses, and contracts.

However, in the wake of the mass exodus from Afrin, large numbers of workers and managers were diverted to provide aid and services to the displaced people. Therefore, we had to appoint emergency committees, made up of qualified people from the displaced population itself. It was essential to allocate a budget sufficient to fulfill the varying needs of the displaced people, even though we had no municipal revenues from levies, fees, licenses or investments to fund it.

The war-torn towns and villages of Shahba were in a deplorable state. Local infrastructure was in ruins; landmines and cluster bombs were strewn everywhere as a result of the ISIS occupation; and the security situation was fragile. So, reconstruction and clearance of mines and debris was a priority, to protect Shahba's civilians and the displaced people of Afrin alike.

Shahba has four major towns, each with a central municipality and several satellite villages. Right now, water, road maintenance, electricity, and other basic communal services are needed in all of these towns and villages.

Major townships of Shahba region:

- **Tal Rifaat Municipality:** The largest municipality in the Canton, Tal Rifaat had a population of about 7,000 prior to the exodus from Afrin. Today, more than 40000 people live there, mostly displaced people from Afrin.

- The villages affiliated with this municipality are: Sheikh Issa, Tal Ajar, and Kafr Antran.

- **Fafin Municipality:** The population of Fafin and its villages before displacement was roughly estimated at 10,000. Today, there are about 50,000 displaced people registered in Fafin.

- **Ahras Municipality:** The current population of Ahras, after the displacement, is about 30,000 people.

- **The villages of Ahras include:** Umm Hosh, Kafr Nasih, Tal Qarah, and Harbel.

- **Kafr Naya Municipality:** There are more than 30000 displaced people from Afrin in this municipality.

THE BUILDING OF CAMPS TO ASSIMILATE THE DISPLACED PEOPLE FROM AFRIN

In mid-March, the influx of displaced people from Afrin into Shahba swelled, with hundreds of thousands of people fleeing ethnic cleansing as the Turkish army approached the center of Afrin. Within a few days, we set up an emergency tent camp for the incomers in Shahba, just north of the town of Fafin.



Berxwedan Camp, established on March 20th, 2018, was created at the spur of the moment, due to the emergent humanitarian crisis. In order to reduce health risks, it was essential that site planning and organization

took place as early as possible to minimize overcrowding and provide efficient relief services. We had to provide shelter as soon as was possible in order to protect refugees from the environment, and to install necessary infrastructure for health and nutrition facilities, water, sanitation, and other basic needs. Volunteers were mobilized to provide emergency assistance to refugees, providing medical services and food to people in need despite the logistical and geographical constraints we faced.

Our job was to ensure that the right quantities of supplies arrived in the right places. Any delay or mistake in our work could have had a negative effect on the supply chain cycle, and might have delayed necessary processes, like food distribution. We had to be very attentive in all aspects of our work in order to ensure that adequate food and sanitation was provided to the camps in a smooth and timely manner.



Despite the lack of resources, substantial quantities of drinking water and water tanks have been secured; new roads to the camps have been paved; tents have been provided with electricity from 6:30 PM onward; and new communal washrooms for both men and women have been constructed.

Various materials and items have been bought in order to construct new infrastructure in the camp. We have spent \$220,000 on cement, bricks, gravel and other items, \$235,000 to hire tractors, trucks, dumpers, bulldozers and excavators; \$45,000 for laborers' wages and maintenance; and \$400,000 on power generators and fuels to generate electricity and pump drinking water from wells. Therefore, our municipalities are in desperate need of funding from UNHCR, UNICEF and other local and international organizations and institutions.

Despite the money we have spent, the services we can provide are still not adequate, and we need the appropriate

funding to improve them.

There has always been a lot of discussion as to whether the formation of camps is acceptable, or whether resources would be better directed towards supporting the local communities who host the majority of the IDPs. We know that camps usually present a higher risk than refugee settlements in open situations— they quickly become overcrowded, and it is less likely that utilities and services like water, electricity, and healthcare will be available when refugees first arrive. Nevertheless, relief work is more difficult to organize for very large population concentrations.

The two main types of refugee settlements— camps and integration into the local population—each offer advantages and disadvantages. Camps are more suitable for temporary situations, and make it easier for us to estimate population numbers, assess needs, and monitor health status. Some basic services are easier to organize in camps (like aid distribution and vaccinations). In addition, camps provide asylum and protection. Approximately 130,000 refugees, mostly women and children, are residing in decrepit houses in formerly depopulated towns and villages across Shahba. In addition, there are about 5000 refugees in three camps, without access to any health facilities other than the local clinics plus two mobile ones.

To address the needs of thousands of ailing refugees trapped in Shahba, it is essential that two or three new hospitals be built in the region. The blockade and other challenges on the roads from Aleppo to Shahba have made it difficult for us to transport patients in need of medical care and to provide other forms of aid in a timely manner. Access to the roads is denied not only for humanitarian imports, but also for patients with serious medical conditions and pregnant women. We also need substantial funding to buy insecticides, rodenticides and antidotes for insect, scorpion, and snake bites.

Our job is to ease the plight of refugees by providing basic necessities and to make sure that none of the smells— like rotting garbage and raw sewage— usually associated with displacement and lack of infrastructure could be smelt here.

We hope that as many refugees as possible will soon start businesses of some kind. Recently, our municipalities have set up small markets inside our camps.

There are groceries, greengroceries, ice-cream and falafel stands, and a tent-size department store selling clothes and shoes.

Despite limited resources, we have managed to act immediately to ease the plight of the displaced by setting up three camps. Berxwedan (Resistance) Camp was established first, close to the town of Fafin. Then, another camp was pitched in Tel Susin, called Serdem. The Afrin Camp was built for the Nomads, at their own request, so that they would preserve their own culture and privacy.

The camps are about 15 Kilometers to the north of the city of Aleppo, and about 40 kilometers from Afrin city.

Each camp is divided into communes, each of which is presided over by male and female co-chairs. The camps all have service, sanitary and social reconciliation sub-committees that supervise the distribution of relief and maintain order.

About 200 families are still waiting to receive tents, as we do not have enough money to provide them.



PROBLEMS WHICH NEED TO BE SOLVED:

- The aftershocks of Turkish occupation of Afrin weigh heavily on the moral, psychological, and material conditions of people here.
- Displaced children and infants suffer most, as there is no education to give them the possibility of a better future, and no entertainment to give them an escape from war and displacement. As most parents here are impoverished, children face malnutrition, which can lead to anemia and infantile atrophy.

- It is unbearably hot inside the tents. There are no fans for ventilation, and no refrigerators to keep food fresh and safe from insects.

- The only hospital here, Afrin Hospital, is short of doctors and medical staff. We desperately need competent medical specialists to run this hospital and money to pay their wages.

- We also ask competent authorities concerned with refugees and displaced people all over the world to at least secure free passage to Aleppo, so we can bring in aid and transfer patients to hospitals there.

- The tents that we have are not habitable for asthmatic patients and new-born babies in summer and are susceptible to flooding in the winter. We need to buy home caravans to accommodate people, as well as sterilized water tanks. All of this is just a drop in the bucket when we take into consideration our enormous mission: to provide basic necessities for 130,000 displaced Afrinian Kurds living in decrepit houses, former shops, and even half-destroyed schools and mosques in Shahba towns and villages.

- Outside of the camps, houses without doors or windows and with ragged blankets used to cover these openings are common in Shahba. It is common to see five to six families sharing life inside a small house, without access to drinking water and electricity. Our municipalities have spent five hundred thousand dollars to provide electricity, water, and garbage collection services. However, these services are still inadequate or appropriate for a typical sanitary camp, and tents need extra hours of electricity, especially during these summer months.

- Our camps need washrooms, schools, playgrounds, a park, and entertainment centers. Above all, they need more humanitarian aid and food aid, as well as moral support and substantial funding. We have expended all of our resources to provide the support that we do now.

- Some countries, particularly in western Europe, argue that civilians who are fleeing generalized war or who fear persecution by non-governmental groups such as militias and rebels, should not be given formal refugee status. Nevertheless, it is UNHCR's view that the origin of persecution should not be decisive in

determining refugee status; rather, refugee status should be determined by whether a person cannot be protected by their country of origin. Accordingly, Afrin's IDP Kurds, as a distinct ethnic minority facing annihilation at the hands of Turkey and its violent Sunni militias, deserve both refugee status and international protection.

1.

BERXWEDAN CAMP



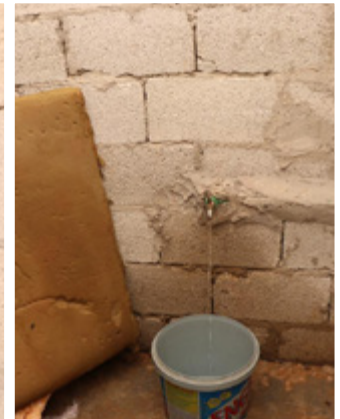
Water distribution - Berxwedan refugee camp



A park is being built in the Berxwedan refugee camp.



Drainage stones to prevent water inflow into the tents and for general cleanliness of the ground



Washrooms - the Berxwedan refugee camp



Waste disposal - Berxwedan refugee camp

SERDEM CAMP



Water distribution - Serdem refugee camp



Electricity - Serdem refugee camp



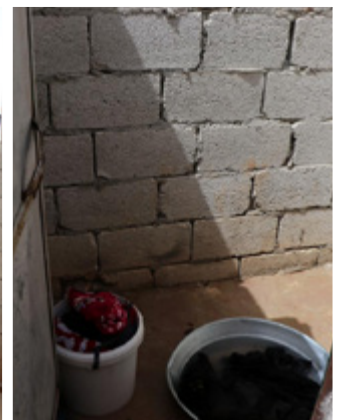
Waste disposal - Serdem refugee camp



Park - Serdem refugee camp



Dishwashing - Serdem refugee camp



Washrooms - Serdem refugee camp



Drainage stones - Serdem refugee camp

09

INTERNATIONAL CALL
FOR SUPPORT



INTERNATIONAL CALL FOR SUPPORT

As can be understood from this wide-ranged report, the situation of refugees in Shehba, especially in the refugee camps, is critical. They are suffering various difficulties and shortages. Main issues to relieve their hardships are lack of funding, constant threat of and encirclement by regional powers, which prevent basic goods like medical equipment, fuel and even food from reaching them and of course the psychological strain of having lost their homes and property and living and uncertain destiny. During the summer months the condition of Afrin's refugees will again massively deteriorate due to exceptional heat in the area. The weather conditions are causing many more needs for the refugees living in the camps, such as more water, electricity, medicine against disseminating sicknesses, ventilators to make it bearable to stay in a tent.

Thus we call for the international public and political stakeholders to act on behalf of Afrin's people, who

were chased away from their homeland by tremendous violence and defying any legality according to international laws. The main objective of any support remains to put pressure the Turkish state to end its illegal occupation of Afrin and to stop the resettlement of families of Jihadist fighters in the area. The people currently enduring in camps and broken houses in Shehba should be enabled to return to their homes safely without living under an unpredictable occupation force. Meanwhile, the actions



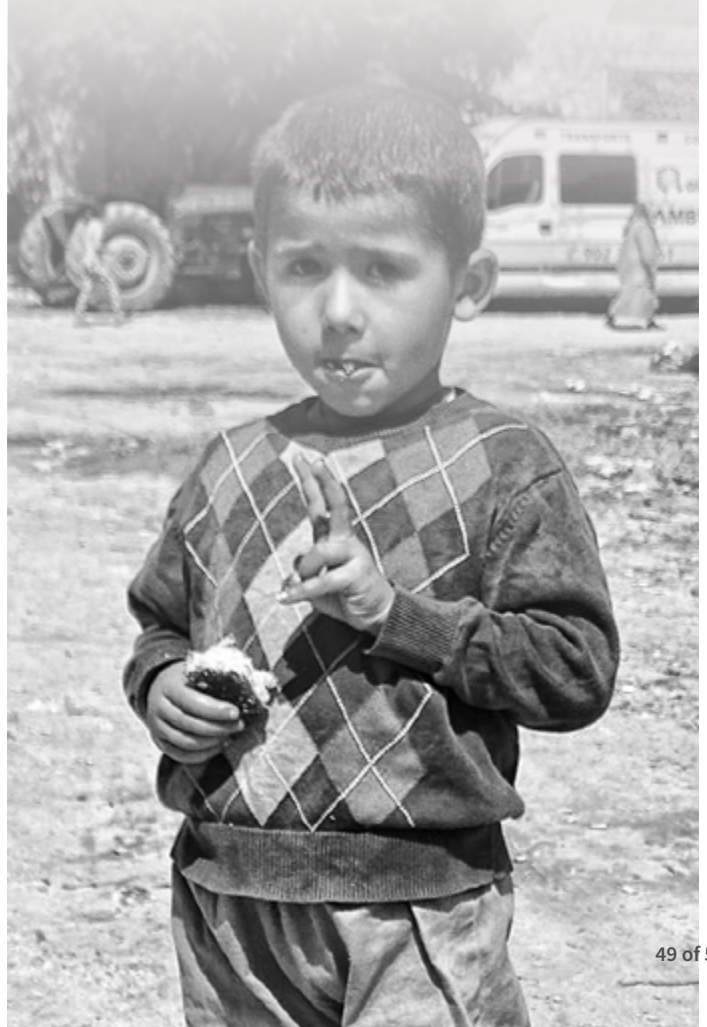
of the very same inside Afrin need to be watched closely to evoke the various crimes against humanity happening against civilians until today.

International aid organisations and NGO's should act according to their purpose and support the people, most of all in the refugee camps, materially and financially. They need to engage in ensuring the fulfillment of their basic human needs and relieve their suffering. The positive effect of aid donations and material support includes to ensure their passage through areas held by other parties and their reaching of the place where they are most needed: In Shehba's refugee camps.

Everyone who has an understanding of universal human rights, is invited to continue their support for the resistance of Afrin's people against the Turkish occupation by helping to improve their living conditions and restoring their dignity, by amplifying their voices around the world and support them to achieve justice.

Our friends everywhere are encouraged to call attention to the plight of Afrin's people.

Your support continues to be crucial.





THE DEMOCRATIC
SELF ADMINISTRATION OF
AFRIN

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