

International crimes committed in Afrin

Issued by Syrian Democratic Forces Media Center

Preparing and Legal drafting:

Maher Hussein Abbas

General supervision:

Mustafa Bali

Translated by:

Laylan Isa

Linguistic Auditing of Arabic version:

Jamil Rasheed

Review and internal format:

Dalil Hebbo

Cover design:

Aladdin Al Jajan

Date of publication: 2020

Introduction:

The issue of documenting the violations committed on the Syrian lands is a very important issue in terms of prosecuting its perpetrators, bringing them to justice and disclosing the parties involved in it and supported the offenders.

The violations committed by the Turkish occupation forces in Rojava regions, especially in the occupied Afrin canton form the bloodiest and influential one in the series of the violations that it is committing on the Syrian lands, in addition to the violent methodology of revenge which the Turkish occupation state and its mercenaries have used in their inhuman practice against the Kurdish civilians. These inhuman practices reached a level that the history of interstate conflicts has not witnessed even during the bloodiest wars, but rather they are considered an odd one.

The Turkish occupation forces and their mercenaries started to uproot a secure people from their lands and oblige them to live a life of displacement and homelessness, which is considered a humanitarian catastrophe, and at the same time, it is a grave breach of human rights, all international agreements, treaties, and covenants that protect the security and sovereignty of states and their citizens and regulate the relationship between them.

By occupying Afrin, Turkey tried to impose a situation of division and partition of the Syrian homeland in preparation for annexing the lands it occupied to its country, in order to achieve its so-called project Misak-i Milli (National Oath) adopted by Ottoman parliament. Turkey claims and considers that the area extending from the Mediterranean Sea, Idlib, Afrin, Azaz, Al Bab, Jarablus, Kobani, Jazeera, even Mosul and Kirkuk as Turkish territories and Turkey has the right to annex them as it annexed the Syrian Liwa Iskenderun in 1939.

Pillage, looting, killing defenseless citizens just because they are Kurds, looting archaeological sites which is consider as a part of the history of the Kurds and the region, destroying the environment of Afrin by burning

its forests, uprooting its olives trees, as well as kidnapping people for ransom, all these in front of the eyes of the Turkish forces, are considered blatant and systematic crimes. It is supposed to prosecute the perpetrators in international courts and call for the heaviest punishment for them.

We are sorry to say that the inexplicable international silence towards the atrocities committed by the Turkish occupation forces and their mercenaries in Afrin, Sare Kaniyeh/ Ras Al Ain, and Gire Spi/ Tal Abyad regions encouraged the occupation forces to commit more violations. Human rights and legal organizations, as well as all relevant institutions, were supposed to react against the ethnic cleansing, demographic change, Turkification policy committed against the Kurdish people and to help the people and self-administration institution to stave off the catastrophe of people facing genocide, to discuss the issue in its international forums, to impose deterrent penalties on Turkey according to the violations committed by it, to consider Turkey as one of the countries which threatens the international stability and security and one of the countries that commit the most heinous crimes against the human race.

Therefore, documenting these violations is considered an important step toward liberating Afrin and a good method to disclose the brutal practices of Turkey. We can depend on these documents in filing a lawsuit against Turkey in international courts. At the same time, it is considered as a part of the Turkish ancient and modern history which is full of massacres and crimes committed against the peoples of the region.

We believe that the effort exerted in continuing the documentation of violations of the Turkish occupation state integrates with the military effort. Unifying all media, military, political and diplomatic efforts is the basic way to liberate all areas from the Turkish occupation, and to restore security and stability to them.

My writing for the introduction of this book form a small part of what our martyrs and our people gave during a heroic resistance which lasted for 2 months in the face of the toughest military machine in the region. We

believe that the best response to their resistance is embodied in liberating Afrin from the clutches of the occupation and its mercenaries who have wreaked havoc in this earth.

Nowruz Ahmad

Al Hasakah March 1, 2020

Preface

At the end of 2014, the world was watching the resistance of the People's Protection Units YPG in Kobani city against the toughest terrorist organization. Kobani became a destination for free people from all over the world and its resistance became a hope for humanity to defeat terrorism. The news of Kobani resistance has become the top news bulletin for major international media outlets. The press came from everywhere to cover and follow the details of this war and to discover its secret in the ruins of Kobani and in the heart of its fighters who raised the banner of No to terrorism.

The Kurds were optimistic that they had emerged from the grave of the international bargains to sunlight and everyone witnessed their courage and how they sacrificed themselves in front of the eyes of the whole media outlets and channels in order to rescue the world from terrorism.

In that winter which was full of hot events, where the bullets and gunpowder were falling like rain on Kobani. The American journalist Richard Angel came to cover a part of this war and his team stayed for many days in the Kobani and prepared many reports to show the reality of what was happening inside the city. When he finished his visit, I asked him, what is your impression since you are returning to your country?? What is the degree of conformity of this impression with the image that you drew in your mind before coming to Kobani??

Idlib, Homs, Afghanistan and other wars, I am honest to say, my previous impression about all wars is that those who call themselves revolutionaries are nothing but a group of thieves and murderous criminals who have no goal other than looting and killing, the most important of which is causing chaos to overthrow the regimes, but what I have seen here is something completely different. My friend, I am sad to say this because your fate will not differ from the fate of Armenians, they were the victims of the 20th century and you are the victims of 21st century).

The words of this man raised a lot of apprehensions in me, but I did not think about what he had said because of the acceleration of events and because of the facts on the ground, the world's interest in the Kurdish issue, and other facts related to the Kurdish people in other parts of Kurdistan, all of them gave a lot of hope that the era of annihilation has passed forever and that the Kurds will have the support of the world and will be rescued from the era of annihilation to live in the era of brotherhood, peace, and coexistence, just like all the peoples of the region and the world.

In 2018, while the Turkish warplanes, its army, and mercenaries were committing the most heinous crimes in Afrin, annihilating defenseless people with all kinds of modern weapons, Richard Angel came back again to go to Afrin and cover the crimes committed there. I met him again and he repeated the same words he had said 4 years ago (You are the Armenians of the 21st century, and you will be victims of this century) adding a series of filthy insults against US policy, and its president Donald Trump had the lion's share of those insults.

At the time, Turkey was invading Afrin, displacing its people from their houses, uprooting them from their roots as it is uprooting its olive trees now, destroying their lands to change all landscape of Afrin and alienating the land from its people, trees, stones, and history, while the Syrian government army was invading Al Ghouta to secure the vicinity of Damascus. At that time, it was called the agreement of the 4 cities and it was supervised by Russia, as a result, Afrin was a victim of dirty deals of mutual interests between the mafias of government in the decision-making states and the mafias of nationalism in the Sykes-Picot agreement countries.

What was unfair at that time is that all the Arab and the international media outlets harnessed all their energies to cover what was happening in Al Ghouta and did everything to show the Syrian government army as murderous, criminals and the fighters of Al Ghouta as oppressed resistant. They fabricated a lot of footage and news some true-some false in order to condemn the Syrian government and support Al Ghouta's

fighters. Those media outlets turned a blind eye to the crimes committed by Turkey in Afrin.

The big paradox of media outlets in handling with the two events -Al Ghouta/ Afrin- is that most of the Al Ghouta's factions committed crimes during their control over Al Ghouta such as putting people in cages and using them as human shields due to their sectarian affiliations. While YPG units which were defending Afrin contained fighters from all components of Syria, and the areas under the protection of YPG were the only areas which people didn't fear because of their sectarian and ethnic affiliations, despite this the whole world and its media outlets neglected the crimes committed by Turkey and cared about the criminals of Al Ghouta. Those criminals who surrounded their cities to the Syrian government army and headed toward Afrin via green buses after the secret bargains of Turkey with Russia and Iran in order to annihilate the Kurdish people starting from Afrin.

For unknown reasons, Richard Angel changed his plan and decided to leave Syria without fulfilling his desire to access Afrin. It seems that the man was in contact with the decision-making centers, and heard from one of them that going to Afrin is useless because things were going as planned. The man left as if he was telling us that all your resistance in Afrin will not work because the forces which have agreed with each other against you are much bigger than you think.

At the beginning of 2019, Richard visited NE Syria for the 3rd time, after the American president made a tweet suddenly declaring that the mission of the American forces in NE Syria is ended. Richard met with General Mazloun Kobani, the leader of the SDF before he saluted, he began asking with a lot of shame as an American citizen: Gen. Mazloun, can the American leaders and officers look into your eyes?? Don't they feel ashamed and disgraced?? After that, he reminded me of what he had said in the previous two times, that the Kurds will be the victim of dirty deals and started insulting the US policy, and once again its president had the lion's share of those insults.

The 4th and last time in which I met Richard Angel was during the Turkish invasion of Sare Kaniyeh/Ras Al Ain and Gire Spi/ Tal Abyad city. He reaffirmed what he had said in the previous times and used the language of insults again.

These are broad lines of views that look at the scene from the outside, or - if we want to be more accurate- from above, which have a wider margin of facts regarding the entanglements of the Kurdish issue and the pivotal Turkish role in this issue. The massacres committed by Turkey in Afrin against human beings and even stones are all evidence that current Turkey is nothing but a true copy of (Ittihad and Terakki), the Committee of Union and Progress that annihilated the Armenians and the Assyrian at the beginning of the 20th century, and it is continuing in the same policy to annihilate all Kurds at the beginning of the 21st century, with the cover of the international law and its institutions, and complete complicity with countries that control and dominate the world by dominating the media outlets.

The Turkish politicians said that they will burn a tent even on the moon if its name is Kurdistan. Turkey is doing everything to fight and destroy anything which symbolizes the Kurds in this universe. It is so keen to ensure that all genocide attacks coincide with the anniversary of previous genocide, setback, and massacres committed against the Kurds. Turkey used 72 warplanes attacking Afrin in order to remind the Kurds of the 72th anniversary of the fall of the Republic of Mahabad in east Kurdistan at the hands of the Iranian government and to refer to the Russian role in both Mahabad and Afrin.

The people and the fighters of Afrin resisted for 58 days against the brutal Turkish invasion, while Turkey committed annihilation crimes against children and women and targeted every live thing. Turkey targeted and destroyed archaeological monuments, displaced the people of Afrin, resettled the Uighur and Syrian Turkmen instead of indigenous people of Afrin and the international community looked at in silence. Turkey continues the policy of committing massacres against the Kurds and the

ethnic minorities in northern Syria, in utter disregard for all human values and norms, and no one dare to prevent it.

This book is a small part of the crimes committed by Turkey during its invasion of Afrin and the 58-days of resistance of the people of Afrin which continued till March 18, 2018. These crimes were committed within Afrin's geography which was a target of the invasion. The reader or researcher interested in documentation can imagine the size of the Turkish crimes if the range of documentation has expanded in time and place. This is a direct invitation to all persons and all institutions interested in documentation and human rights to work and investigate the effects of the Turkish crimes in northern Syria and join hands to disclose these crimes and bring the perpetrators to justice.

Mustafa Bali

Director of the Syrian Democratic Forces Media Center

January 15, 2020

The details of this book concentrate on the suffering and tragedy of the Kurdish person in Afrin, the killing, torture, displacement, and violation of dignity and rights that he/she was subjected to. This person, who used to live in a society that loves peace, nature and goodness, and depends on philosophical, political, legal, ethical, artistic and religious concepts, with aesthetic mixed with the loving spirit refusing the war and ruin, his solid moral, human, political and economic system was unlawfully attacked and destroyed by the Turkish state in front of the eyes of the international community, and despite the international resolution 2401 issued by the International Security Council, which called for an obligation to stop all combat operations in Syria, the Turkish state and its armed factions have not stopped their hostilities against civilians in the cities and villages of Afrin.

We, in turn, present this book to the readers, human rights and humanitarian organizations, and figures interested in monitoring and documenting in order to identify more violations and crimes committed by the Turkish armed forces and their Syrian and foreign armed groups, during its occupation of the Syrian territory of Afrin without legal justifications.

The purpose of this book is to disclose those violations and crimes, to transfer the suffering of the families of the victims to the human Legal public opinion, and the attempt to direct fairly the international legal, judicial and jurisprudential view towards crimes and criminals, to work on prosecuting them, to bring them to justice, and to trial them locally and internationally, and to prevent those who have committed these acts and behaviours recognizingly, willingly and with determination from escaping punishment, those who followed a systematic political plan to implement the political, military and economic interests of the Turkish state.

This book carries within its pages's pictures, links and information about the crimes and violations committed by these forces. During collecting, preparing and legal drafting, we have depended on references,

studies, legal books, a group of jurists, field activists, journalists and eyewitnesses from the people of Afrin, and the displaced people who were residing in it from the provinces and other Syrian regions. In turn, we thank them all for providing us with the resources and taking into account the dangers which they may subjected to, for standing by humanity and insisting on showing facts, refusing the intellectual, ideological and ethnic fanaticism and political and military prejudice.

The book includes three main sections divided into two parts. The first part includes crimes against international peace and international war crimes, while the second part includes crimes against humanity, divided into chapters organized according to the nature and types of crimes, namely:

Part I

Section I: Crimes Against International Peace

Chapter I: The crime of the Turkish media propaganda for the war of aggression

Chapter II: The crime of assault or aggression

Section II: International war crimes

Chapter I: Targeting civilians

Chapter II: Crimes and violations that are considered war crimes

Chapter III: Killing prisoners of war and mutilating the bodies of the fighters

Chapter IV: Targeting cultural and spiritual heritage

Chapter V: Targeting civilian objects

Part II

Section III: Crimes Against Humanity

Chapter I: The "Mother" Crime against humanity

Section I: Murder

Section II: Enforced Disappearance

Section III: Abduction

Section IV: Torture

Section V: Unlawful Imprisonment

Section VI: Insulting Human Dignity

Chapter II: The Crime of Genocide

Chapter III: The crime of apartheid

Section I: The demographic change of the Kurdish villages and regions

Section II: Placing mines in the homes and lands of civilians

Section III: Preventing civilians from returning, and seizing their movable and immovable property

Section IV: Cutting trees, burning trees and looting of agricultural crops

Section V: Intimidating and threatening the Kurds, imposing strict religious thought, and assaulting the sanctities of the Zoroastrian religion and the features of Kurdish culture and civilization

Section I

Chapter I

The crime of the Turkish Media Propaganda for the war of assault

The Turkish media and communication, as well as the Syrian media and communication, which the Turkish authorities have recruited to serve their interests and goals, played a very dangerous and important role in influencing the Turkish and the local Syrian public opinion, and directed them towards a specific issue, in which they supported and assisted the orientations of the Turkish state in implementing its military and economic policies and goals. At the same time, it obscured the orientations of the Syrian people in Afrin, it was far from realism and professional credibility and distorted the facts, and was the reason for destroying a culture of peaceful coexistence among Syrians of different races, religions and political orientations.

These media outlets of all kinds, visual, audio and written, as well as through the Internet and social media, ignored the political, service, and military efforts of the administration in Afrin, which was working to alleviate the suffering of the displaced people and citizens, and provided them with all kinds of assistance, and provided security and stability within a short period of time compared to the Syrian situation as a whole, which has so far witnessed severe military conflicts. At the same time, it promoted the culture of war and civil strife, and deeply affected the behavior, emotions, and attitudes of individuals, especially the simple people of the Syrians, who are predominantly Sunni, of the Arab component.

These media outlets intentionally used the method of incitement and fabrication and worked to spread sedition and hostile spirit among the components of Syrian society, which would threaten national unity, society's safety and stability in a specific geographical spot, and all of that to satisfy the Turkish ruling authorities, to implement their political, military and economic projects, so they worked on distorting the image of People's and Women's Protection Units (YPG) & (YPJ) and the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) as criminals, infidels and terrorists in the minds

of the Turkish and Syrian societies, who were and are still victims of planned and systematic policies mixed with malice and cunning by addressing them with religious speech.

These media outlets have adopted a "racist and incitement" discourse on killing, war and destruction against the Kurds in Afrin, either directly by encouraging the Syrians to take up arms and fight alongside Turkish forces in exchange for granting them financial, political or military privileges, or expressively including Influential psychological content in the souls in order to force them to commit any act that would lead to provoking war among the components of the Syrian society. This media discourse had a great role in sowing hatred, malice and division among Syrians, and disturbing the prevailing public order, and this was evident after armed groups committed the most heinous crimes and violations, and inhuman and illegal practices against civilians after their occupation of the villages of Afrin.

The Turkish media outlet took the form of misleading both local and international public opinion in its assault on Afrin territory, by distorting the facts regarding the nature of the attack against civilians, and trying to defame the People's (YPG) and Women's Protection Units (YPJ) by presenting false fabrications regarding these units, which perform their national and humanitarian duty in defending the dignity, freedom and security of the people, from the terrorist attacks which they were exposed to by the so-called Islamic State (ISIS), as well as against the hostile attacks of Turkey and its affiliated armed groups which which violated the international laws and covenants.

The Turkish media has been exploited by the ruling authority there, and directed it according to its political interests. The media outlets are a double-edged sword that is used to spread peace, love and dialogue of civilizations. It is also used for evil, spreading hatred, bigotry and lies, and spreading the spirit of enmity among peoples. On this basis, the Turkish media was used and harnessed to support the Turkish aggression on Afrin

territory, and to distort facts and information about the grave breaches committed by the Turkish army and its affiliated terrorist groups against civilians in all areas and village of Afrin region.

The Turkish media outlets spread the propaganda for the war of aggression against the Kurds before and after the start of the Turkish aggression, by spreading false lies and fabrications about the People's Protection Units (YPG) and Women's Protection Units (YPJ) in Syria, and directed the Turkish people, local and global public opinion in order to legitimize the aggression, encouraging war, and stoking the spirit of patriotism among the Turks, arousing their emotions, highlighting the gains it will gain - that is, Turkey - from its military operation called falsely and unrightfully as the "Olive Branch", and preaching the great victory that they can obtain, in exchange for the heavy defeat that will be inflicted on the Protection Units in Afrin. They were publishing videos that never happened in Syria, underestimating the minds of Turkish citizens and playing a dirty psychological game with them.

Any intended media activity that is planned and implemented by the authorities responsible for media activity in the state, or which it accepts, and whose purpose is to incite wars, hostilities, or end peaceful and friendly relations between countries, is considered a crime of media propaganda for the war of assault.

Due to the seriousness of the media propaganda of the war of assault and its impact on the future of world peace, the international community tended to criminalize it independently from other crimes. The League of Nations called in 1931 during its twenty-eighth conference which was held in the Belgian capital; Brussels, to leave all media propaganda for the war, prevent and repress anyone who seeks by word, pen, or any other means to incite war.

The General Assembly of the United Nations issued resolution 11/110 on November 11, 1947 which criminalizes media propaganda for the war, and condemns any incitement or encouragement to threaten or violate the peace or to commit any aggressive action.

Article 20 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Human Rights issued on December 16, 1966 states that: "Any propaganda for war is prohibited by law."

The 3rd article of the Declaration on the Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media in Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, issued by the General Conference of the United Nations (UNESCO) at its twentieth session on November, stated the following: (The media should make an important contribution to strengthening Peace and International Understanding and in countering racialism, apartheid and incitement to war.

The Syrian Penal Code state in Articles 208 + 213 that the author of speech, writing, or the publisher is considered a partner in the crime of media propaganda, unless the publisher proves that the publication was made without his knowledge.

Accordingly, the material, moral and international pillars of the crime of media propaganda for the war of aggression of the Turkish media have been achieved, where the criminal result has been achieved and the attack has already been done. These media outlets were fully aware of what they are doing in order to arouse public opinion, and their will was directed to the act of propaganda , for the war of aggression, and this propaganda was carried out for the interest of the ruling authority in Turkey, based on a deliberate media plan that reflects its policy in this regard, through the various media institutions in the state, and there is no difference that these official media institutions whether they belong to the government or private, as long as the state is authorizing them to do so, and they are part of its general media plan. Private media institutions are

not allowed to invoke that the state guarantees their citizens freedom of expression, as this freedom is not absolute, beside, this means that the impunity of those who are in charge of media in the state from the responsibility for the crime of propaganda for the war of aggression, as it is sufficient to leave this task for the private media not the public so that the crime is useless.

It should be noted that the international silence towards the brutal Turkish assault on Afrin territory is unjustified, especially after the grave breaches committed by Turkey and its affiliated terrorist groups, like massacres against civilians, violations of human rights, and targeting civil and cultural objects (facilities) that are directly related to the life and existence of civilians in Afrin. At the same time, international human rights and humanitarian organizations must intensify their efforts and make pressure on governments and states in order to know, monitor and document the Turkish crimes and violations against civilians and massacres committed against the people there, and to show the reality of the Turkish assault to world public opinion, to stop killing and torturing civilians and to stop robbery and the looting of their rights and the seizure of their properties and homes, as well as for the sake of respect for the four Geneva Conventions and International Charters, regarding civilians and military personnel during wars, and respect for human rights principles in cases of occupation.

The international community and the concerned international bodies in order to contribute in spreading world peace and reduce unlawful wars and aggressions, should do the following:

- 1- Taking punitive measures that guarantee, as much as possible, by preventing and repressing anyone seeking any media outlet to incite war.
- 2- Stopping and preventing every media outlet that would harm good international understanding and spread hatred among peoples and disturb local and global public opinion.

3- Disclosing the media policies of countries aiming at undermining reputation of some parties, and presenting false facts to the world, from a general principle which is respect for human minds, and respect for the right of peoples to know the truth.

Chapter II

International Crime of Assault or Aggression

The crime of the Turkish Assault or Aggression against Afrin Territory

The crime of aggression is considered a very important crime, because it has dangerous consequences that influence the fundamental values and interests of peoples and states as a whole and the aggressor in particular. Those are the interests that the international community tries to protect and not prejudice and for which international humanitarian law guarantees consistent and specific protection. This crime is one of the most important major problems facing the world and criminal and legal bodies because there is no clear and explicit definition of it, as well as the lack of a general and comprehensive formula for it, and because of its threatening danger to the entire international entity, which aspires to establish security and tranquility among the peoples of the world in a time free of killing, displacement and fear and treating international crises and conflicts through dialogue and understanding by peaceful means, instead of resorting to wars that cause a lot of destruction, killing, and committing more crimes and violations against peoples.

What the Turkish Armed Forces and their affiliated terrorist groups have done against Afrin territory is a crime of assault and aggression against the people and the Syrian state, and a real prejudice to the world peace. This assault constitutes a significant danger, and great harm not only to Afrin territory but also to the entire international community, and this Turkish assault is an international crime and illegal work in accordance with international covenants, resolutions and agreements, and the Charter of the United Nations.

The 3rd article of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution regarding the definition of aggression, states that: it is considered to be an act of aggression, which of the following actions is not limited to:

- 1- The invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State against the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof. This is what happened during the attack on Afrin in 2018.
- 2- Bombardment by the armed forces of a State against the territory of another State or the use of any weapons by a State against the territory of another State, such as the use of long-range artillery, or missile or warplanes, and this is what happened during the attack on Afrin.
- 3- Sending armed gangs, groups or mercenaries from one country, in order to carry out acts of armed force against another State, or to incite the revolution, or to provoke sedition, unrest, and racial strife, and terrorist groups accompanying the Turkish army are the best proof of this.

According to the Charter of the United Nations and General International law, the use of the armed forces does not acquire legal legitimacy except in three cases, otherwise, it is considered as aggression: in the case of legitimate defense, in the case of armed struggle for the right of peoples to self-determination, and in the case of the use of armed force at the request of the United Nations or one of its organs.

The first paragraph of Article 6 of the London Agreement August 8, 1945 stipulated crimes against peace - including the crime of aggression - as international crimes, and Article 5 of the Tokyo Regulation considered it also so, and the General Assembly of the United Nations at its first session - in the fourth paragraph Article 2 - considered the war of aggression as an international crime, and was supported by the International Law Commission, as criminalized in paragraph D of Article 5 of the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court adopted by the United Nations Diplomatic Conference for Plenipotentiaries, and also criminalized by the United Nations Resolution No. 2625/25 issued on October 24, 1970.

Article 1 of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution regarding the aggression states that: Aggression is the use of armed force by a State against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 2 of the Technicians Project on Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind defines it as: every act of aggression, including the use of the armed forces of the country against another country for purposes other than national or collective legal defense, or in implementation of a decision or implementation of the recommendation of a specialized body of the United Nations.

The war crime of assault is considered one of the most important and most dangerous crimes against the world peace, because of the harm it causes to this peace, and the negative effects it has on the assaulted country and the entire international community. Because of these effects, international criminal law has not only criminalized acts of assault war, but also criminalized previous acts of their occurrence, such as preparation, or propaganda, and this was confirmed by United Nations Resolution No. 73/33 issued on December 15, 1978 where It says (The war of aggression, planning, preparing for and initiating aggression are crimes against peace prohibited by international law).

The international and material pillars of the crime of the Turkish assault and aggression against Syria have been achieved through the Turkish state's use of its armed forces against the Syrian state's Afrin territory - which is the essence of the aggression - and its attack from ground and air with heavy weapons and warplanes, with thousands of mercenaries who organized them in Turkey with the aim of attacking and invading Afrin territory, where civilians and civilians objects were bombed with bombs, artillery, rockets and internationally prohibited chlorine gas. They bombed the villages, humanitarian facilities and places of worship, violated the principles of the General International Law,

committed a grave war violation against the population, undermined the sovereignty, territorial safety, and political independence of the Syrian state, and violated the civil, intellectual, and religious rights of civilians in Afrin, due to its desire to achieve political and strategic interests and considerations, or to exploit natural resources in the Afrin territory, or obtain benefits and economic concessions, or imposing demands in Syria.

The moral pillar was also available for the Turkish crime of assault on Afrin, as the war of assault is a deliberate crime in which the moral pillar is as the criminal intent, and the required intent regarding it is the general intent only, and the general intent consists of knowledge and will - knowledge of the elements of the crime, and a will that tends to achieve its materialism or acceptance of achieving them. - Turkish leaders knew about the elements of the crime they committed, and they knew that they were violating the sovereignty of an independent country, and that their aggression violated the territorial safety and political independence of the Syrian state, and their will was directed towards achieving the desired goals of this internationally illegal violation. If knowledge and will are available in the previous sense, the criminal intent is achieved, regardless of the motive for committing the crime, as there is no effect on the motives for the availability of the criminal intent, whether it is honorable: that is, the aim of it is to achieve the interest of the assaulted country, whether bad or evil: as the purpose was revenge, greed, or the achievement of a military-political interest, and this was the motivation and the goal of the Turkish leaders.

It must be confirmed that assault cannot be justified by the Turkish state on the pretext of protecting the borders, or preserving their national security, or by their desire to return the Syrian refugees to Syria and resettle them in Afrin Canton, or on the pretext of the presence of the Syrian People's Protection Units (YPG) that pose a threat to the Turkish state, noting that these units did not commit even a small mistake, against the Turkish state throughout its presence on the Turkish

borders for several years, and they never assaulted its interests or armed forces.

Article V of the United Nation General Assembly resolution referred to in its own part relating to aggression affirms that: No consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression. A war of aggression is a crime against international peace. Aggression gives rise to international responsibility. No territorial acquisition or special advantage resulting from aggression is or shall be recognized as lawful.

According to the (Nuremberg) list and court, the war of aggression is only applied to the great officers, chiefs of staff, high-ranking military persons, senior state employees who implement the state's foreign, military, and internal policy, and every employee has planning authority such as the head of state, prime minister, and members of state ministries, in the case of issuance of their resolutions and they are aware of the criminal project of the war of aggression, and that what was done by the Turkish Prime Minister Rajab Tayyip Erdogan during his war and assault on Afrin territory through supervision, planning and implementation, and according to Article 6 of the Nuremberg list, this does not prevent the prosecution of the soldiers and mercenaries of the armed forces of the aggressor state for the crimes they commit, and international criminal responsibility is on these officers and political leaders personally, as the state cannot be prosecuted as a juridical person for international crimes, and it can be prosecuted civilly for the damage caused by the war of assault.

Launching and starting an aggressive war is a great international crime but rather the mother of crimes. Therefore, anyone who manages that war, whether military or civil, and whether it is military, administrative, or economic activities, whether inciting, interfering, organizing, or assisting in preparing the public plan, in the stage of preparation and organization or in the stage of war, is punished and there is no difference after that,

that these are followers of the aggressor state or complicit in it. Therefore, the perpetrators of the war of aggression against Afrin must be punished with the maximum penalties, because they have caused destruction, devastation, massacres, and violated the fundamental interests and rights of the Syrian people in the Afrin Canton. Also, penalty and punishment will act as a deterrent for every person who thinks of committing such crimes in the future. The Turkish state must pay the financial compensation to the families of the civilian victims, and must be prosecuted civilly for the damage caused by its aggressive members, who committed the crime of aggression and assault with all will, determination and knowledge against the people in Afrin territory.

The international community must assume its moral and sentimental responsibilities, at the very least, and ensure cooperation to extend aid to the victims of the assault on Afrin, and to confront and demand the Turkish state to end the occupation immediately and deter it from committing further grave violations against civilians there. This should be done through penalty, punishment, and isolating the Turkish state internationally by preventing it from international participation and activities, and forming an honest international committee that check out and investigate the causes of the Turkish aggression and the consequences of this unlawful aggression. This committee should present its report to the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, in which it clarifies the legitimacy of this aggression and occupation. The International Security Council must also work diligently to enhance international security in accordance with concrete standards and means, to avoid more cases of resort to wars without convincing reasons, and to have a stricter mechanism to fight wars and to save peoples and civilians from the scourge of the wars.

Note: the following links can be watched

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= QbrLDJqw4Y>

Link - Terrorist groups attack Rajo district-Afrin

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G_-fX97aa5U&feature=youtu.be

Link - Heavy bombardment on Afrin

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O3avKmx4H3Q&feature=youtu.be>

Link – Turkish warplanes attack Afrin

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VMui4iAE9Wk>

Link - Erdogan's hate-filled statements against the Syrian people in Afrin

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R7HCG86j8Tg>

Link- Turkish army and terrorists when attacking Afrin

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sdOa-6OlQf0>

Link- The terrorist in the villages of Afrin

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vJAn6vgUoyM>

Link - Erdogan supervises the Turkish war of aggression on Afrin

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4uZttmMU7x8>

Link – the Turkish attack on Afrin (Al-Jazeera Channel report)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mRfRgiwmqAY>

Link- Turkish police reinforcement for the assault on Afrin

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bgJQrvKPFyk>

Link - Turkish leaders support for the war on Afrin

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yOoL5pr0ygg>

Link – the Turkish leaders refuse the Arab League's decision not to attack Afrin

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kfNMrXyqZS4&feature=youtu.be>

Link- The aggressive war on Afrin led by the Turkish President Rajab Tayyip Erdogan

<https://www.alaraby.co.uk/politics/2018/1/22/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%8A%D8%B4-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%8A-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD%D8%B1-%D9%8A%D9%88%D8%B3%D8%B9-%D8%B9%D9%85%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%AA%D9%87-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%B9%D9%81%D8%B1%D9%8A%D9%86vhf>

Link- Turkish tanks are heading to attack Afrin

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GfZEDkafqKM>

Sending Turkish reinforcements to Afrin





© Getty Images



© Getty Images



Section II

War Crimes

Chapter I

Targeting Civilians

Targeting civilians in Afrin territory by the Turkish army and its affiliated terrorist groups is an international war crime

The civilian population and individuals enjoy general protection from the effects of hostilities in accordance with International Humanitarian Law. International Humanitarian Law place legal obligations on parties of armed conflict to discriminate between civilian population and combatants, to direct attacks only against military targets, and also states that civilians must be protected and treated humanely, if they are in the power of the enemy. This central standard finds expression in many principles of the International Humanitarian Law, including principles that prohibit any form of life-threatening violence as well as torture or any cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of human dignity, and all of these actions were carried out in Afrin in without taking any consideration to the international laws and norms in times of war.

The need to protect civilians arises due to technological developments in the arms industry, which cause pains and severe injuries among civilians during wars times, as well as wars and military conflicts that the regions of the Middle East are currently experiencing, especially the blind war in Syria and Afrin. **The Hague Convention in 1907 and the Fourth Geneva Convention relating to the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts in 1949 and its additional protocols in 1977 and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in 1998** prohibited targeting civilians and obliged them not to be harmed under International criminal prosecution.

Here, it is necessary to clarify the meaning of "**civilian**", who must be protected and not to be dealt with in wars:

According to Article 50 of the First Protocol Additional To The Geneva Conventions, a civilian is any person who does not belong to one the categories mentioned in Article 4 of the Third Geneva Convention regarding the treatment of prisoners of war, and they are specifically members who do not belong to the following categories:

- 1- Members of the armed forces of a Party to the conflict as well as members of militias or volunteer units forming part of such armed forces.
- 2- Members of other militias and members of other volunteer units, including those of organized resistance movements, belonging to a Party to the conflict.
- 3- Members of regular armed forces who profess allegiance to a government or an authority not recognized by the Detaining Power.
- 4- Inhabitants of a non-occupied territory who, on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading forces, without having had time to form themselves into regular armed units.

The same article states that: If suspicion arises, whether a person is a civilian or a non-civilian, then that person is considered a civilian, and the article added that: All civilians are included in the civilian population. The civilian population may not be stripped of its civil character because there are individuals among them who are not applicable to the definition of civilians. International Humanitarian Law extends protection to all civilians without any discrimination, especially groups, like women, children, the elderly and sick are particularly vulnerable groups during armed conflict, as well as people who flee their houses and become internally displaced or refugees. International Humanitarian Law prohibits enforced displacement through intimidation, violence, or starvation.

The protection of civilians extends to include individuals who are trying to assist them especially the members of medical units, humanitarian organizations, relief organizations which provide basic supplies such as

food, clothes and medical supplies. Parties of armed conflict must allow those organizations to access to victims. The Fourth Geneva Convention and the First Additional Protocol impose obligation on parties of armed conflict to facilitate the work of the International Red Cross Committee.

Article 51 of the First Protocol Additional Of The Geneva Conventions, regarding the protection of the civilian population, states that:

- 1- The civilian population and individual civilians shall enjoy general protection against dangers arising from military operations. To give effect to this protection, the following rules, which are additional to other applicable rules of international law, shall be observed in all circumstances.
- 2- The civilian population shall not be the object of attack. Acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited.
- 3- Civilians shall enjoy the protection afforded by this Section, unless and for such time as they take a direct part in hostilities.
- 4- Indiscriminate attacks are prohibited. **Indiscriminate attacks are:**
 - a- Those which are not directed at a specific military objective.
 - b- Those which employ a method or means of combat which cannot be directed at a specific military objective.
 - c- Those which employ a method or means of combat the effects of which cannot be limited as required by this Protocol; and consequently, in each such case, are of a nature to strike military objectives and civilians or civilian objects without distinction.

5- Among others, the following types of attacks are to be considered as indiscriminate:

- a- An attack by bombardment by any methods or means which treats as a single military objective a number of clearly separated and distinct military objectives located in a city, town, village or other

area containing a similar concentration of civilians or civilian objects.

- b- An attack which may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or a combination thereof, which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.

- 6- Attacks against the civilian population or civilians by way of reprisals are prohibited.
- 7- The presence or movements of the civilian population or individual civilians shall not be used to render certain points or areas immune from military operations, in particular in attempts to shield military objectives from attacks or to shield or impede military operations. The Parties to the conflict shall not direct the movement of the civilian population or individual civilians in order to attempt to shield military objectives from attacks or to shield military operations.
- 8- Any violation of these prohibitions shall not release the Parties to the conflict from their legal obligations with respect to the civilian population and civilians, including the obligation to take the precautionary measures before starting any military attack provided for in Article 57 of this protocol.

Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Courts states that:

- 1- The Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of war crimes in particular when committed as part of a plan or policy or as part of a large-scale commission of such crimes.
- 2- For the purpose of this Statute, "war crimes" means:
 - a- Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts against persons or property protected under the provisions of the relevant Geneva Convention:
 - 1- willful killing.
 - 2- Torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments.
 - 3- Willfully causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or health.

- 4- Unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement.
- 5- Taking of hostages.
- b- Other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict, within the established framework of international law, namely, any of the following acts:
 - 1- Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities.
 - 2- Intentionally launching an attack in the knowledge that such attack will cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects or widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment which would be clearly excessive in relation to the concrete and direct overall military advantage anticipated.
 - 3- Attacking or bombarding, by whatever means, cities, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended and which are not military objectives.
 - 4- Committing outrages upon personal dignity, in particular, humiliating and degrading treatment.
 - 5- Utilizing the presence of a civilian or other protected person to render certain points, areas or military forces immune from military operations.

Article 27 of the fourth Geneva Convention relating to the protection and treatment civilian persons states that:

Protected persons are entitled, in all circumstances, to respect for their persons, their honor, their family rights, their religious convictions and practices, and their manners and customs. They shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof and against insults and public curiosity. Women shall be especially protected against any attack on their honor, in particular against rape, enforced prostitution, or any form of indecent assault. Without prejudice to the provisions relating to their state of health, age and sex, all protected persons shall be treated with the same consideration by the Party to the conflict in whose power they are, without any adverse distinction based, in particular, on race, religion or political opinion. However, the Parties to the conflict may take such

measures of control and security in regard to protected persons as may be necessary as a result of the war.

Article 28 of the fourth Geneva Convention states that: The presence of a protected person must not be used to render certain points or areas immune from military operations.

Article 29 of the fourth Geneva Convention states that: The Party to the conflict in whose hands protected persons may be, is responsible for the treatment accorded to them by its agents, irrespective of any individual responsibility which may be incurred.

Article 31 of the same Convention states that: No physical or moral coercion shall be exercised against protected persons, in particular to obtain information from them or from third parties.

Article 32 of the fourth Geneva Convention states that: The High Contracting Parties specifically agree that each of them is prohibited from taking any measure of such a character as to cause the physical suffering or extermination of protected persons in their hands. This prohibition applies not only to murder, torture, corporal punishment, mutilation and medical or scientific experiments not necessitated by the medical treatment of a protected person, but also to any other measures of brutality whether applied by civilian or military agents.

Article 33 of the fourth Geneva Convention states that: No protected person may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited. Pillage is prohibited. Reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited.

Article 34 of the same Convention states that: taking of hostages is prohibited.

Article 13 of the Second Protocol Additional to Geneva Convention relating the protection of civilians states the following:

- 1- The civilian population and individual civilian shall enjoy general protection against the dangers arising from military operations. To give effect to this protection the following rules shall be observed in all circumstances.

2- The civilian population as such, as well as individual civilian, shall not be the object of attack. Acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited.

Article 25 of the Hague Convention 1907 states that: The attack or bombardment, by whatever means, of cities, villages, dwellings, or buildings which are undefended is prohibited.

The Turkish armed forces and their accompanying terrorist groups have violated all these legal texts, the texts of International Humanitarian Law, and all the charters and treaties that attempt to protect civilians during wars, with all the knowledge and determination, and within planned and organized operations. The Legal Office of the Syrian Democratic Forces has documented dozens of crimes and massacres committed against civilians in Afrin territory.

The Legal Office of the Syrian Democratic Forces has also documented digital data regarding the number of indiscriminate attacks by the Turkish armed forces against the civilian population, and the resulting casualties since the start of the Turkish army and its terrorist factions invasion against Afrin territory at 4:00 pm of January 20, 2018 to March 7, 2018, the following are the data and numbers:


Civilian martyrs and wounded: airstrikes, indiscriminate shelling with heavy weapon, and directly targeting villages and populated neighborhoods have led to civilians' casualties, including children and women, where 651 civilians were injured with different injuries, including 87 children and 93 women, and 327 civilians lost their lives, including 32 children and 28 women.

Regarding airstrikes, the Turkish Invasion Army carried out 1026 airstrikes/raids, indiscriminately bombed populated areas, and targeted infrastructure, archaeological and spiritual sites, drinking water pumps, schools, poultry, commercial stores, hospitals, the sheep's

slaughterhouse, and many civilian homes. The invading forces also carried out 56 attacks/ raids with helicopters, targeting populated areas and the infrastructure.

As for bombing with heavy weapons: The Turkish invasion and terrorist factions carried out 3307 indiscriminate attacks, with various types of heavy weapons, including cannons of various sizes and tanks.

Encûmena Tendurustî Ya
Kantona Efrînê
Hejmar: /D
Dîrok: 7 /3/2018



المجلس الصحي في مقاطعة عفرين
الرقم / ص
التاريخ : ٢٠١٨/ ٣/٧

حصيلة الجرحى والشهداء المدنيين نتيجة العدوان التركي
على مقاطعة عفرين ونواحيها
منذ تاريخ ٢٠١٨/١/٢٠ - ٢٠١٨/٣/٧



الجرحى:

الاطفال	٨٧
الرجال	٤٧١
النساء	٩٣
المجموع =	٦٥١

الشهداء:

الاطفال	٣٢
الرجال	١٦٧
النساء	٢٨
المجموع =	٢٢٧

الرئاسة المشتركة للمجلس الصحي
في مقاطعة عفرين
د. محمد نور شهاب
ص. انجيلا رشو

Chapter II

Crimes and violations that are considered as war crimes

Turkish International War Crimes

War crimes are deliberate acts committed by the combatant during the war, in violation to the Charter, laws and customs of war as defined by the international norm and treaties, the most important of which are the Geneva Conventions August 8, 1949, which oblige those who commit these crimes to be prosecuted in the International Criminal Court, because they are considered as war crimes according to the Rome Statute.

The material, moral and international pillars of the Turkish war crimes have been fulfilled, as there is a situation of war and armed conflict, through which an assault was launched from one country against the territory of another country. The Turkish forces and their affiliated terrorist groups committed these crimes during the wartime on Afrin territory by using internationally prohibited fighting methods, targeting defenseless civilians and civilian objects. War crimes were committed in Afrin, without military justifications and war necessities to do it, both the Turkish state and the terrorists know that their crimes violate the laws and customs of war, as defined by the General International Criminal Law and the International Criminal Court. Their will was directed with intent and determination to commit these crimes according to an organized and planned study.

According to the International Criminal Court, war criminals must be prosecuted before the court, whether the Turkish state recognizes the court or does not recognize it, and whether it signed its system or not, as failure to know and not to sign its system does not contradict the principle of trialing, when the aggressor side intends to evade the punishment of the International Criminal Court.

On the basis of this principle, **the Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court regarding the war crimes state that:** The Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of war crimes in particular when

committed as part of a plan or policy or as part of a large-scale commission of such crimes.

It must be confirmed that no particular characteristic of the perpetrator is required after committing these crimes, as it makes no difference whether the felon is military or civilian person, or if he/she occupies a position in the state.

Among the crimes of Turkey, for example:

Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population on January 20, 21, 2018 in different areas of Afrin territory:

From the first day of the Turkish invasion of Afrin, the Turkish airstrikes targeted civilian populated villages and towns of (Rajo district), (Sherawa district), (Lilon Mount) which overlooks on Afrin, (the village of Ain Daknah in Sharran district). The bombardment extended to the villages of (Mamola- Al Sadi, Hajika, and Bilal Mount known as Belil Mount) of Rajo district. They also bombed the vicinity of (Robar camp), (north of the village of Aqeeba – A'aqeeba) of (Sherawa district). At that time, more than (5000) displaced people from northern and western areas of Aleppo city were living in the camp. In addition to this they bombed different areas in the vicinity of Afrin city.

As a result of the bombardment, the killing of 39 civilians, including 2 children and 4 women, and the injuring of 68 civilians including 7 children and 10 women with different injuries have been documented. The wounded were transferred to Avrin Hospital in Afrin city, and in addition to these numbers, the killing of 9 members of one family, most of them children, who were killed on January 21, 2018 in a horrific massacre during the Turkish warplanes bombardment on poultry of the village of (Jilbereh-Jalbel Village) have been documented.



The names of the martyrs on January 20, 2018

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Cause of death	Date of death
1	Kanjo Kanjo	60	Male	Majbal Tranda/ Afrin	Bombing	January 20, 2018
2	Juan Yahya Rashid	20	Male	The village of Kafira	Bombing	January 20, 2018
3	Aslan Fahim Muslim	22	Male	The village of Kafira	Bombing	January 20, 2018
4	Omar Mohammad Rashid	18	Male	The village of Khalil	Bombing	January 20, 2018
5	Ibo Khalil Ibish	40	Male	The village of Hamam	Bombing	January 20, 2018
6	Sabri Ali Sabri	24	Male	Al Shahba region	Bombing	January 20, 2018
7	Yahya Ahmad Hammada	9	Male	The village of Tranda	Bombing	January 20, 2018

The names of the wounded on January 20, 2018

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Injury	Date
1	Ammar Al-Burj	19	Male	The village of Tranda	Bruise in the spine	January 20, 2018
2	Hammada Mohammad Ali	32	Male	The village of Tranda	Shoulder injury	January 20, 2018
3	Fahed Ahmad Al-Ahmad	39	Male	The village of Tranda	Leg injury	January 20, 2018
4	Sabri Mohammad Mohammad	54	Male	The village of Tranda	Shrapnel in the lower limb	January 20, 2018
5	Kanjo kanjo Al-Ali	60	Male	The village of Tranda	Shrapnel in the head	January 20, 2018
6	Ibrahim Mohammad Al-Hussein	35	Male	The village of Jabal	Spinal injury	January 20, 2018
7	Za'im Oso	19	Male	Unknown	Head injury	January 20, 2018
8	Ibrahim Khalil Mohammad	45	Male	Shiyeh Sheikh Al Hadid	Shrapnel in the leg	January 20, 2018
9	Khaled Hammada	11	Male	The village of Tranda	Abdominal injury	January 20, 2018

The names of the martyrs on January 21, 2018

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Cause of death	Date of death
1	Kaniwar	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Bombing	January 21, 2018
2	Izz Al-Din Al-Amer	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Bombing	January 21, 2018
3	Azad	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Bombing	January 21, 2018
4	Rashid Al-Na`san	55	Male	Shiyeh Sheikh Al Hadid	Bombing	January 21, 2018
5	Majed Abed	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Bombing	January 21, 2018
6	Basil Hassan	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Bombing	January 21, 2018
7	Mahmoud	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Bombing	January 21, 2018
8	Guevara	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Bombing	January 21, 2018
9	Bakr Adnan	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Bombing	January 21, 2018
10	Mohammad Hanan	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Bombing	January 21, 2018
11	Bashar Dalsher Walat	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Bombing	January 21, 2018
12	Chakdar	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Bombing	January 21, 2018

13	Badr Al-Hussein	24	Male	The village of Jalbal	Spinal injury	January 21, 2018
14	Mohammad Abdo Kanjo	27	Male	The village of Tranda	Bruises	January 21, 2018
15	Walid Mustafa Klsili	29	Male	The village of Jalamah	Bombing	January 21, 2018
16	Ahmad Rahmano	37	Male	The village of Jalbal	Bombing	January 21, 2018
17	Mohammad Mahmoud Qaddo	32	Male	Afrin	Bombing	January 21, 2018
18	Basil Radwan Ibrahim	21	Male	The village of Shiltah	Bombing	January 21, 2018
19	Omar Misto	32	Male	Afrin	Bombing	January 21, 2018
20	Mohammad Bairam Mohammad	28	Male	Afrin	Bombing	January 21, 2018
21	Ali Sheikho	34	Male	The village of Jalbal	Bombing	January 21, 2018
22	Abdul Qadir Sheikho	41	Male	The village of Jalbal	Bombing	January 21, 2018
23	Rustem Nouri Haftaro	22	Male	Bulbul	Bombing	January 21, 2018
24	Mohammad Fawzi Bakr	22	Male	The village of Deir Ballout	Bombing	January 21, 2018

25	Mohammad Mustafa Misto	29	Male	The village of Deir Ballout	Bombing	January 21, 2018
26	Anonymous	30	Male	Sherawa	Bombing	January 21, 2018
27	Ali Abd al-Rahman Sheikho	34	Male	The village of Jalbal	Bombing	January 21, 2018
28	Anonymous	30	Female	The village of Jalbal	Bombing	January 21, 2018
29	Amara Ali	21	Female	Shiyeh Sheikh Al-Hadid	Bombing	January 21, 2018
30	Avin Azad	Unknown	Female	Rajo	Bombing	January 21, 2018
31	Sawsan Jamil	35	Female	Jenderis / the village of Tal Slour	shrapnel in leg and foot	January 21, 2018
32	Anonymous, child	Unknown	Male	Mabata/ Mabalti	Bombing	January 21, 2018

The names of the wounded on January 21, 2018.

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	The Injury	Date
1	Mustafa Mohammad	Unknown	Male	The village of Tranda	Trauma	January 21, 2018
2	Abd Al-Rahman Hassan	Unknown	Male	Jenderis	Bruise in the leg	January 21, 2018
3	Ramadan Mohammad	Unknown	Male	Jenderis	Trauma	January 21, 2018
4	Mahmoud Kurdi	Unknown	Male	Jenderis	Trauma	January 21, 2018
5	Shirwan Mohammad	Unknown	Male	Jenderis	Shrapnel in the head and gunshot in the foot	January 21, 2018
6	Yusef Abd Al-Rahman	Unknown	Male	Jenderis/ the village of Jalamah	Face and scalp injuries	January 21, 2018
7	Hamid Battal	30	Male	Jenderis/ the village of Fakira	Head and face injury	January 21, 2018
8	Radwan Habash	Unknown	Male	Jenderis/ the village of Koran	shrapnel in the right hand	January 21, 2018
9	Mirkhaz Gharib	Unknown	Male	Rajo/ the village of Haj Khalil	Superficial injury	January 21, 2018
10	Farhad Mohammad Hamdoush	Unknown	Male	Rajo/ the village of Adamo	Injury with shrapnel	January 21, 2018
11	Mohammad Bilal	Unknown	Male	Rajo/ the village of Adamo	Hand injury	January 21, 2018
12	Abdel Al-Rahman Khalil	Unknown	Male	Sharran/ Deir Sawan	Foot injury	January 21, 2018
13	Mohammad Horo	Unknown	Male	Sharran/ Kobalak	Trauma	January 21, 2018

14	Khairi Darwish	Unknown	Male	Sharran/ Maraskeh	Foot injury	January 21, 2018
15	Said Muosa	Unknown	Male	Sharran	Trauma	January 21, 2018
16	Basil Suleiman	Unknown	Male	Sherawa	Head injury	January 21, 2018
17	Khaled Mohammad Ali	46	Male	The village of Jalbal	Bruises	January 21, 2018
18	Abdul Qadir Kanjo	28	Male	Afrin	knee injury	January 21, 2018
19	Hassan Hassan	Unknown	Male	Mabatali/ Domiliya	Foot injury	January 21, 2018
20	Mustafa Ali	Unknown	Male	Mabatali/ Qope Hamshalak	Head injury	January 21, 2018
21	Aziz Arab	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Loss of consciousness	January 21, 2018
22	Chakdar Rohalat	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Head injury	January 21, 2018
23	Mahmoud Muosa	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Face injury and bruise in the left leg	January 21, 2018
24	Azad Ali	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Shrapnel below the collarbone, left side	January 21, 2018
25	Rashid Na`asan	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Fracture in the left hand	January 21, 2018
26	Majed Adel Bakr	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Bruises	January 21, 2018
27	Basil Hasan	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Fracture in the hip joint	January 21, 2018
28	Mahmoud	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Foot injury	January 21, 2018
29	Abd Al-Sattar Amer,	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Fracture in the right foot	January 21, 2018

30	Saher Mamo	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Fracture in the humerus	January 21, 2018
31	Kifah Al-Mousa Al-Amer	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Foot injury	January 21, 2018
32	Ali Sheikh	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Shrapnel in the head	January 21, 2018
33	Blend	30	Male	Unknown	Face and head injury	January 21, 2018
34	Hamid Battal	30	Male	Jenderis/ the village of Fakira	Bruises	January 21, 2018
35	Mohammad Abdo Kanjo	27	Male	From kafr Hamra/ live in Tranda village/Afrin	Different injuries in the body	January 21, 2018
36	Abdel-Qader Kanjo	28	Male	Tranda village/Afrin	Spinal injury	January 21, 2018
37	Basil	Unknown	Male	Mill of Al Faysal/ Aleppo -Afrin main road	Different injuries	January 21, 2018
38	Juma Mohammad al-Hussein	17	Male	Poultry of Mariyamin village	Shrapnel in the eye and slight burns in the face	January 21, 2018
39	Mohammad Khalil	35	Male	The village of Ain al-Hajar/ Mabatali	Different injuries	January 21, 2018
40	Adnan Sheikho	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Head injury	January 21, 2018
41	Juma Mohammad Al-Hussein	17	Male	The village of Jalbal	Foot injury	January 21, 2018
42	Abd al-Qadir Kanjo	Unknown	Male	The village of Mariyamin	Bruises	January 21, 2018

43	Mohammad Mohammad	Unknown	Male	Shiyeh / Sheikh Al- Hadid	Ear injury	January 21, 2018
44	Silva Eid	Unknown	Female	Jenderis	Trauma	January 21, 2018
45	Darian Mohammad Sido	Unknown	Female	Rajo/the village of Adamo	Chest and ankle Injury	January 21, 2018
46	Vian Rashid	Unknown	Female	Afrin	Trauma	January 21, 2018
47	Anonymous	Unknown	Female	The village of Ain Al-Hajar/ Mabatli	Trauma	January 21, 2018
48	Kajin Sheikh Mohammad	Unknown	Female	Shiyeh / Sheikh Al- Hadid	Bruise in the left leg	January 21, 2018
49	Roheiv	Unknown	Female	Unknown	Bruise in the body	January 21, 2018
50	Fayrouz	Unknown	Female	Shiyeh / Sheikh Al- Hadid	Back injury	January 21, 2018
51	Anonymous	Unknown	Female	Mills of Al Faysal/ Sharran	Face injury	January 21, 2018
52	Kifah Al-Mousa Al-Amer	20	Female	Poultry of Mariyamin	Fracture in the ribs	January 21, 2018
53	Anonymous	Unknown	Female	Mabata/ Mabatali	Trauma	January 21, 2018
54	Fadi Mohammad Eid	10	Male	The village of Jalbal	Head and thigh injury	January 21, 2018
55	Ismail Mohammad Ibrahim	12	Male	The village of Jalbal	Pelvis injury	January 21, 2018
56	Hiba Akram Osman	13	Female	Rajo/ the village of Adamo	Humerus injury	January 21, 2018

57	Hamida Ibrahim	3	Female	The village of Jalbal	Head injury	January 21, 2018
58	Hassan Ibrahim Al-Hussein	2	Male	The village of Jalbal	Head injury	January 21, 2018
59	Yuosef Abd Al-Rahman	15	Male	Jenderis	Head injury	January 21, 2018

The massacre of the poultry farm of (Jilbereh / Jalbal) village on January 21, 2018

The Turkish Armed Forces and their military factions of the Syrian opposition committed daily terrible acts against civilians during its blind war in Afrin territory, which is considered as war crimes according to the International Laws. The Turkish state used inhuman means and advanced technological methods of war in order to achieve victory, resulting in the emergence of cruel and brutal cases against civilians.

These acts were committed after these forces and groups had violated the principles of the international law, treaties and covenants by launching war on Afrin territory, without any legal justification. After they committed assault and aggression, they clearly violated international norms and laws of war. These unlawful acts must be deterred by the international community, which has turned a blind eye to dozens of crimes against children, women and elderly people.

Intentionally directing attacks and bombardment with artillery and warplanes against the civilian population is considered a massacre against civilians and a war crime according to the General International Criminal Law. The Turkish air forces committed a horrific massacre on the morning of January 21, 2018, when it bombed the poultry of the village of (Jilbereha / Jalbal) in Afrin territory, killing entire members of a family who were working in the poultry. All workers of the poultry were IDPs

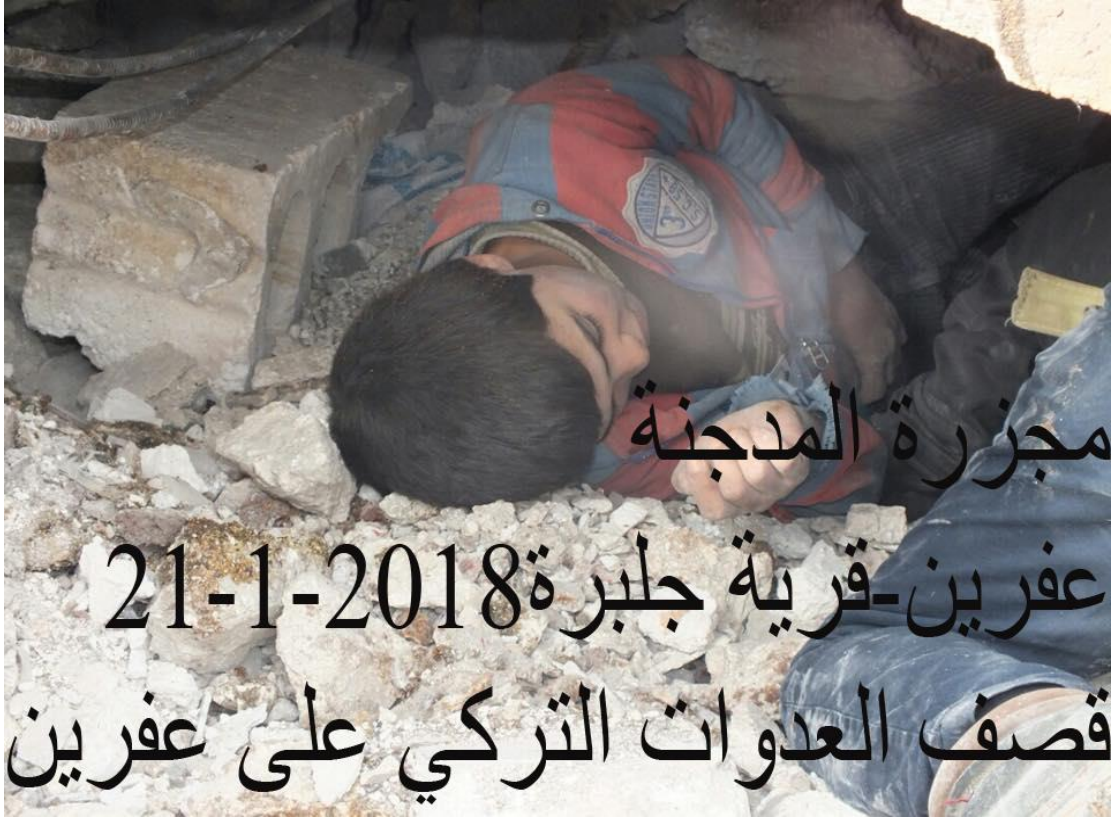
from the village of (Abu Makki) which belongs to Marat Al-Numan in Idlib, and they were displaced from their village as a result of the armed conflicts between the Syrian regime army and Cebhat Al-Nusra.

In this context, Dr. Nuri Sheikh Qanbar, the director of the Kurdish Red Crescent organization, stated the following: "The paramedics rescued 2 children in the poultry of the village of (Jilberreh / Jalbal), but we have documentation that there are about 11 people under the rubble after being bombed by the Turkish warplane, Which led to the complete destruction of the building. " At the time, the Legal Office have documented the killing of 9 civilians and one serious injury. The names of the dead are:

- 1- Rahaf Al-Hussein, 33 years old.
- 2- The child Wael Al-Hussein, 1 years old.
- 3- The girl Hadil Al-Hussein, 10-year-old.
- 4- The girl Ghalia Al-Hussein, 8 years old.
- 5- The girl Salma Al-Hussein, 6 years old.
- 6- The child Musab Al-Hussein, 6 years old, from the second wife.
- 7- Ahmed Al-Hussein, 17 years old.
- 8- Sami Al-Hussein, who is 16 years old.
- 9 - Anonymous and is approximately 30 years old.

Badr Al-Hussein, 24 years old, was seriously wounded (shrapnel in the face, Fracture in the right side of the forehead, and sporadic fractures).









The Turkish Armed Forces targeted on January 22, 2018 the safe civilians and children in different areas of Afrin

Civilians were directly targeted in (Rajo) and its villages, (Jenderis) and its villages, and in the areas of (Al-Shahba) with artillery and rockets. The Turkish army also bombed the village of (Qastal Mekdad) of (Bulbul) district.

The Turkish army forces also fired bullets at the civilian cars passing near the border in the village of Balyan of Bulbul district.

As a result of the indiscriminate Turkish raids, the killing of 9 civilians, including a woman and a child, and the injuring of 19 civilians, including a child and 2 women have been documented.

Here are some pictures of the wounded who were taken to Avrin Hospital in the city center of Afrin:





The names of the victims of the bombardment on January 22, 2018

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Cause of death	Date of death
1	Anonymous / Handicapped	35	Male	Rajo/ the village of Adamo	Bombing	January 22, 2018
2	Imad Shamo	29	Male	The village of Jalbal	Bombing	January 22, 2018
3	Nidal Khalil	38	Male	Deir Ballout/ Jenderis	Bombing	January 22, 2018
4	Khalil Mohammad Mohammad	37	Male	Rajo	Bombing	January 22, 2018
5	Ahmad Mohammad Rashid	19	Male	Bulbul	Bombing	January 22, 2018
6	Anonymous/ young man	19	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	January 22, 2018
7	Anonymous	35	Male	Rajo	Bombing	January 22, 2018
8	Almaza Sheikho Horo	50	Female	Jenderis	Bombing	January 22, 2018
9	Mohammad Khalil Bakr	10	Male	Rajo	Bombing	January 22, 2018

The names of the wounded on January 22, 2018

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	The Injury	Date
1	Mohammad Mohammad	Unknown	Male	Khalil/ Kolko/ Mabatali	Ear injury	January 22, 2018
2	Abu Halab	Unknown	Male	Rajo	Car accident Due to the bombardment	January 22, 2018
3	Ibrahim	Unknown	Male	Rajo	Car accident due to the bombardment	January 22, 2018
4	Qazzaz	Unknown	Male	Rajo	Car accident due to the bombardment	January 22, 2018
5	Taher Alo	Unknown	Male	Rajo	Car accident due to the bombardment	January 22, 2018
6	Tamer Bilal	Unknown	Male	Rajo	Car accident due to the bombardment	January 22, 2018
7	Shiar Amanous	Unknown	Male	Rajo	Gunshot injury	January 22, 2018
8	Shahin Arab	Unknown	Male	Rajo/ the village of Adamo	Injured with shrapnel	January 22, 2018
9	Hussein Shavan	Unknown	Male	Rajo/ the village of Maydana	Head injury	January 22, 2018
10	Zakaria Sheikho,	28	Male	Journalist in Ronahi TV	Shrapnel in the spine and abdomen	January 22, 2018
11	Zardasht	31	Male	Chakala/ sheikh Al-Hadid	Shrapnel in the right leg	January 22, 2018
12	Mohammad Qadir Hamo	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Fracture in the bone of bladder	January 22, 2018

13	Sipan Abdo	38	Male	Rajo	Shrapnel in the back	January 22, 2018
14	Mannan	Unknown	Male	Sheikh Al-Hadid	Head injury	January 22, 2018
15	Mohammad Mohammad	Unknown	Male	Sheikh Al-Hadid	Ear injury	January 22, 2018
16	Mannan	Unknown	Male	Sheikh Al-Hadid	Head injury	January 22, 2018
17	Hanan Alan	20	Female	Unknown	Thigh injury	January 22, 2018
18	Sawsan Jamil	35	Female	Jenderis/ the village of Tal Slour	Shrapnel in the leg and abdomen	January 22, 2018
19	Mohammad Jamil Suleiman	4	Male	Jenderis/ the village of Tal Slour	Shrapnel in the leg	January 22, 2018

Intentionally targeting civilians and their houses in (Jenderis) district and its villages by the Turkish army, with indiscriminate shelling and heavy weapons on January 23, 2018:

The Turkish army deliberately targeted civilians on January 23, 2018 without discrimination between civilians and military personnel, causing a widespread destruction to civilian houses in (Jenderis) district, killing 11 civilians, including 2 children and 4 women, and injuring 78 civilians, including 15 children and 17 women, and most of the victims were from Jenderis district.

The names of the victims on January 23, 2018

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Cause of death	Date of death
1	Anonymous young man	19	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	January 23, 2018
2	Khalil Horik Weis	20	Male	Rajo	Bombing	January 23, 2018
3	Hussein Mohammad	60	Male	Bulbul	Bombing	January 23, 2018
4	Anonymous	19	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	January 23, 2018
5	Gengiz Ahmed Khalil	20	Male	Rajo	Abdomen injury	January 23, 2018
6	Anonymous Women	55	Female	Jenderis	Bombing	January 23, 2018
7	Fatima Mohammad	60	Female	The village of Arab Oshagi/ Mabatali	Bombing	January 23, 2018
8	Hievin Mohammad Robji	35	Female	The village of Hamam/ Jenderis	Bombing	January 23, 2018
9	Amina Mustafa Al-Khater	40	Female	Jenderis	Bombing	January 23, 2018
10	Anonymous	14	Female	Jenderis	Bombing	January 23, 2018
11	Gigarkhwin Mohammad	16	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	January 23, 2018

The names of wounded on January 23, 2018

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	The Injury	Date
1	Chakdar Afrin	26	Male	Jenderis	Chin injury	January 23, 2018
2	Mohammad Rashid Hassan	40	Male	Jenderis	Neck and pelvis injury	January 23, 2018
3	Hasan Hesso	52	Male	Jenderis	Face and right shoulder injury	January 23, 2018
4	Hassan Hussein Mohammad	59	Male	Jenderis	Face, abdomen and back injury	January 23, 2018
5	Mohammad Suleiman Aliko	67	Male	Jenderis	Head injury	January 23, 2018
6	Ahmed Sabri Kendi	45	Male	The village of Hamam/ Jenderis	Spinal injury	January 23, 2018
7	Gangiz Ahmad Khalil	20	Male	Rajo/ the village of Maydanli	Abdomen injury	January 23, 2018
8	Rashid Dawoud Issa	71	Male	Bulbul	Face, abdomen and back injury	January 23, 2018
9	Ibrahim Ahmad Ali	41	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	January 23, 2018
10	Mohammad Osman	56	Male	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
11	Azad Ahmad Ali	54	Male	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
12	Khalil Mahmoud	61	Male	Jenderis	Different injuries because of	January 23, 2018

					bombardment	
13	Suleiman Ali	72	Male	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
14	Ramadan Cholaq	57	Male	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
15	Fadel Ali	62	Male	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
16	Shaban Ali	28	Male	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
17	Rohat Suleiman	47	Male	Bulbul	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
18	Abd Al-Mannan Ahmed	38	Male	Bulbul	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
19	Rashid Ali Ali	59	Male	Bulbul	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
20	Sido Khalil	39	Male	Bulbul	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
21	Bahjat Abdo	68	Male	Sheikh Al-Hadid	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
22	Hamid Khalid Ahmad	37	Male	Sheikh Al-Hadid	Different injuries because of	January 23, 2018

					bombardment	
23	Shukri Abdi	75	Male	The village of Hamam/Jenderis	Chest injury/injured with tank shrapnel	January 23, 2018
24	Mohammad Aziz	28	Male	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
25	Ahmad Khalil	30	Male	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
26	Khalil Chawish	86	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
27	Shukri Adnan	24	Male	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
28	Bashar	Unknown	Male	Mirkan/Mabatali	Hand injury	January 23, 2018
29	Janyar	20	Male	Unknown	Jaw injury	January 23, 2018
30	Bakur Sherawa	30	Male	Unknown	Bruises	January 23, 2018
31	Darsim	20	Male	Unknown	Eye and head injury	January 23, 2018
32	Partizan	22	Male	Unknown	Eye injury	January 23, 2018
33	Zinar Olgia	40	Male	Unknown	Chest injury	January 23, 2018
34	Hogir Shirawi	22	Male	Unknown	Leg injury	January 23, 2018
35	Sharvan	18	Male	Unknown	Eye injury	January 23, 2018

36	Roni	19	Male	Jenderis	Forehead injury and Fracture in the left hand	January 23, 2018
37	Abdul Karim Ali	22	Male	Jenderis	Trauma	January 23, 2018
38	Artish	24	Male	Jenderis	Left leg injury	January 23, 2018
39	Rizan	20	Male	Jenderis	Shrapnel and fracture in the right leg	January 23, 2018
40	Aras Hasakah	42	Male	Jenderis	Trauma	January 23, 2018
41	Khaled Mohammad	45	Male	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
42	Said Al-Mohammad	31	Male	Sharran	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
43	Ali Al Sheikh	Unknown	Male	Jenderis	Leg injury	January 23, 2018
44	Abd al-Rahman Hasan	Unknown	Male	Jenderis	Bruise in the leg	January 23, 2018
45	Abdul Karim Ali	22	Male	Jenderis	Trauma	January 23, 2018
46	Abd Al-Rahman Bilal	28	Male	Jenderis	Amputation of the hand	January 23, 2018
47	Basima Mohammad Ba'ajo	32	Female	Jenderis	Superficial injury	January 23, 2018
48	Zainab Yousef	55	Female	Jenderis	Head injury	January 23, 2018
49	Nazira Haj Mahmoud	50	Female	Jenderis	Fracture in the left thigh	January 23, 2018
50	Zainab Hamkalino	40	Female	The village of Khalil/ Mabatli	Head injury	January 23, 2018
51	Farida Kolin	56	Female	Sheikh Al Hadid	Shrapnel in the abdomen	January 23, 2018
52	Asya Sheikh Murad	70	Female	Sheikh Al	Head injury	January 23, 2018

				Hadid		
53	Salwa Mohammad Maho	35	Female	Afrin	Loss of consciousness	January 23, 2018
54	Shamsa Muosa	75	Female	Rajo	Multiple shrapnels	January 23, 2018
55	Hanifa Kuns	35	Female	Rajo	Shoulder and thigh injury	January 23, 2018
56	Fatima Sido	23	Female	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
57	Khadija Ahmed	34	Female	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
58	Zahara Mahmoud	32	Female	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
59	Amina Hamdi	34	Female	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
60	Zallokh Khalil	39	Female	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
61	Zakia Ali Ali	74	Female	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
62	Khairia Hasan	41	Female	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
63	Rania Abdo	31	Female	Jenderis	Different injuries because of	January 23, 2018

					bombardment	
64	Aya Nabo	7	Female	Jenderis	Abdominal injury	January 23, 2018
65	Suzan Subhi Suleiman	11	Female	Jenderis	Head and upper arm injury	January 23, 2018
66	Amin Rizan	10	Male	Jenderis	Head injury	January 23, 2018
67	Joni Rizan	11	Male	Jenderis	Head injury	January 23, 2018
68	Hussein Hassan Hamklino	16	Male	The village of Khalil/ Mabatli	Shoulder injury	January 23, 2018
69	Mustafa Abu Hamo	12	Male	Maydan Akbas/ Rajo	Lower limbs injury	January 23, 2018
70	Mustafa Muhammad Khalouf	14	Male	Jenderis	Left foot injury	January 23, 2018
71	Rojhat Ahmad	3	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Chest injury	January 23, 2018
72	Ahmad Suleiman	13	Male	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
73	Berivan Yousef	9	Female	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
74	Hievin Khalil	10	Female	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
75	Walat Sido	17	Male	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
76	Azad Mohammad	13	Male	Jenderis	Different	January 23, 2018

					injuries because of bombardment	
77	Salah Ahmad	15	Male	Jenderis	Different injuries because of bombardment	January 23, 2018
78	Aya Gadro	15	Female	Jenderis	Shrapnel in the right knee	January 23, 2018



Civilian casualties due to the Turkish bombardment on Afrin

The Turkish state deliberately targeted civilians without discrimination between civilian and military objects during its military operation called "Olive Branch" in order to take control over Afrin. Dozens of civilians were killed and wounded in different areas of Afrin, especially in (Jenderis) and (Rajo) district and the village surrounding them.

The killing of 33 civilians, including 5 children and 3 women and the injuring of 100 civilian with various injuries, including 7 children and 13 women have been documented, as a result of indiscriminate and brutal shelling against civilians.

The names of the civilians who lost their lives on January 24, 25, 26, 2018

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Cause of death	Date of death
1	Mohammad Rashid Hasan	33	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Bombing	January 24, 2018
2	Abd Al-Qadir Mannan Hamo	50	Male	The village of Chamanli/ Sharran	Bombing	January 24, 2018
3	Sheikho Haydar Shalik	39	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Bombing	January 24, 2018
4	Mohammad Hadi Hadi	22	Male	Bulbul	Bombing	January 24, 2018
5	Mohammad Ahmad Bilal	22	Male	The village of Kabashin/ Sherawa	Bombing	January 24, 2018
6	Abdo Mohammad	26	Male	Sherawa	Bombing	January 24,

	Sa'id Khalil					2018
7	Juan Walid Mustafa	20	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	January 24, 2018
8	Shaikhmuos Abd Al-Rahman Dawoud	24	Male	Kafir/ Jenderis	Bombing	January 24, 2018
9	Shiro Anwar Kuns	18	Male	Rajo	Bombing	January 25, 2018
10	Mahmoud Mohammad Mustafa	40	Male	Bulbul	Bombing	January 25, 2018
11	Nichirvan Mohammad Amin Abdo	17	Male	Rajo	Bombing	January 25, 2018
12	Radwan Rafa'at Hasan	33	Male	Rajo	Bombing	January 25, 2018
13	Mohammad Al Khater	18	Male	Mabatli	Bombing	January 25, 2018
14	Taha Mustafa Al Khater	45	Male	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018
15	Al Khater	17	Male	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018
16	Mohammad Salah Mohammad	24	Male	Qatma	Bombing	January 26, 2018
17	Omar Hikmat Bakr	17	Male	Qatma	Bombing	January 26, 2018
18	Abdo Juma Hussein	21	Male	Bulbul	Bombing	January 26, 2018
19	Naser Ali Misto	19	Male	Bulbul	Bombing	January 26, 2018
20	Nidal Ahmad	27	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	January 26, 2018
21	Mohammad Ahmad	35	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	January 26, 2018

22	Amir Hasan	40	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	January 26, 2018
23	Khalid Mohammad	45	Male	Sharran	Bombing	January 26, 2018
24	Sa'id Al Mohammad	31	Male	Sharran	Bombing	January 26, 2018
25	Ali Abd Al-Rahman	18	Male	The village of Quda koy/ Rajo	Bombing	January 26, 2018
26	Fatima Ahmed Abd Raba	40	Female	The village of Gobala/ Sherawa	Bombing	January 26, 2018
27	Juria Kino	45	Female	The village of Gobala/ Sherawa	Bombing	January 26, 2018
28	Aisha Khaled	35	Female	Jenderis	Bombing	January 26, 2018
29	Nazi Yousef Yousef	16	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	January 26, 2018
30	Zakia Taha Al Kahter/ handicapped	15	Female	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018
31	Issra Taha Al Kahter	6	Female	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018
32	Izz Al-Din Al-Amer	8	Male	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018
33	Suleiman Al Khater	14	Male	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018

The names of wounded on January 24, 25, 26, 27, 2018

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Injury	Date
1	Sipan Ali	24	Male	The village of Hamam/ Jenderis	Trauma	January 24, 2018
2	Sharvan Amin	32	Male	The village of Hamam/ Jenderis	Left leg and right-hand injury	January 24, 2018
3	Chakdar Izz Al Din	40	Male	The village of Hamam/ Jenderis	Shoulder injury and trauma	January 24, 2018
4	Adib Omar	22	Male	The village of Hamam/ Jenderis	Shrapnel in the shoulder and trauma	January 24, 2018
5	Ahmad Bakar Rashid	40	Male	Rajo	Bruises	January 24, 2018
6	Walat Mohammad Piro	48	Male	Rajo	Leg injury	January 24, 2018
7	Marwan Horo	32	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Trauma	January 24, 2018
8	Zakaria Hasson	37	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Left hand injury	January 24, 2018
9	Majeed Haitham Sha`bu	41	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Superficial injuries	January 24, 2018
10	Ahmad Ali Murad	20	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Knee and leg injury	January 24, 2018
11	Yousef Dali	35	Male	Bulbul	Bombing	January 24, 2018
12	Sabri Hasan Bakr	35	Male	Bulbul	Bombing	January 24, 2018
13	Ahmed Ali Murad	20	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Bruises because of rocket shelling	January 24, 2018
14	Zakaria Abdin Hassoun	37	Male	The village of Ali Jaro/ Mabatli	Bruises in the fingers because of	January 24, 2018

					rocket shelling	
15	Majd Haitham Sha`bu	20	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Bruises in the Knee because of rocket shelling	January 24, 2018
16	Sardam Afrin	21	Male	The village of Khalil/ Mabatli	Subdural hemorrhage and frontal fracture	January 24, 2018
17	Agid	55	Male	Maydanki/ Sharran	Eye and leg injury	January 24, 2018
18	Hussein Marwan Khalaf	28	Male	Al Sahba region	Upper arm injury	January 24, 2018
19	Geuvara	20	Male	The village of Hamam/ Jenderis	Ear injury	January 24, 2018
20	Izzat Asa'ad Horo	19	Male	Unknown	Left side and head injury	January 24, 2018
21	Alosh Mohammad Mustafa	25	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Various injuries in the body	January 24, 2018
22	Juma Ali Juma	40	Male	Arab Wiran/ Sharran	Thigh injury	January 24, 2018
23	Gangiz	35	Male	Maydan Akbas/ Rajo	Injured with a shrapnel	January 24, 2018
24	Sidqi Abd Al-Rahman Muosa	46	Male	The village of Bazian/ Jenderis	Shrapnel in the leg	January 25, 2018
25	Ziad Ibrahim Ibo	43	Male	Rajo	Leg injury	January 25, 2018
26	Abdo Nasan	80	Male	Unknown	Bruises	January 25, 2018
27	Mustafa Horo	24	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Bruises	January 25, 2018
28	Shiar Brimo	30	Male	The village of Shangal/ Rajo	Bruise in the spine	January 25, 2018

29	Shiar Omar Naqur	27	Male	Bulbul	Shrapnel in the knee	January 25, 2018
30	Mohammad Rashid Hanan	36	Male	Unknown	Shrapnel in the palm of the hand	January 25, 2018
31	Ali Mohammad Khalo	37	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Abdominal injury	January 26, 2018
32	Ismat Jojo	63	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Internal hemorrhage	January 26, 2018
33	Luqman Mohammad Brimo	40	Male	The village of Marwaniya/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Shrapnel in the hand and face	January 26, 2018
34	Rashid Radwan Karko	22	Male	The village of Sannara/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Shrapnel in the hand	January 26, 2018
35	Mustafa Haj Mohammad	74	Male	Maydan Akbas/ Rajo	Eye injury	January 26, 2018
36	Mohammad Izzat Ali	40	Male	Rajo	Hand injury	January 26, 2018
37	Agid Hussein Sido	29	Male	Sharran	Hand injury	January 26, 2018
38	Moni Ahmed Hannan	30	Male	Unknown	Bruise in the knee	January 26, 2018
39	Sarbast Abdul Karim Ali	32	Male	Bulbul	Bruise and light injuries	January 26, 2018
40	Samir Nabo	35	Male	The village of Kimar/ Sherawa	Bruises and superficial injuries	January 26, 2018
41	Omar Mohammad	34	Male	The village of Al Taqiya/ Rajo	Superficial injuries	January 26, 2018
42	Kanjo Zakaria Shahabo	27	Male	The village of Basilhaya/ Sherawa	Fracture in the leg	January 26, 2018

43	Marwan	34	Male	The village of Avraz/ Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018
44	Ibrahim Ibrahim	21	Male	Sharran	Bombing	January 26, 2018
45	Walid Abdo Abdo	37	Male	The village of Qurtqulaq/ Sharran	Bombing	January 26, 2018
46	Anonymous	Unknown	Male	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018
47	Anonymous	Unknown	Male	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018
48	Anonymous	Unknown	Male	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018
49	Anonymous	Unknown	Male	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018
50	Anonymous	Unknown	Male	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018
51	Anonymous	Unknown	Male	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018
52	Anonymous	Unknown	Male	Jenderis	Bruise in the hip joint	January 26, 2018
53	Hussein Ahmad Hamedi	60	Male	The village of AL Rifa'iya/ Jenderis	Bruises	January 26, 2018
54	Khabat Ramzi Mustafa	20	Male	The village of Kharab Silok/ Rajo	Shrapnel in the head	January 26, 2018
55	Hasan Ramzi Mustafa	20	Male	The village of Kharab Silok/ Rajo	Shrapnels in the neck	January 26, 2018
56	Mohammad Oso	66	Male	The village of Bafloor / Jenderis	Shrapnel in the head and left-hand injury	January 26, 2018
57	Hussein Mohamad Ali	55	Male	The village of Bafloor / Jenderis	Torn ligaments	January 26, 2018

58	Shiar Rashid Sido	25	Male	Rajo	Bruise in the spine	January 26, 2018
59	Lazgin Arsalan Ibo	30	Male	Rajo	Bruises	January 26, 2018
60	Zagrous Hasan	20	Male	Jenderis	Head injury	January 26, 2018
61	Brosk Afrin	18	Male	Jenderis	Trauma and heypertension	January 26, 2018
62	Mohamad Oso Yousef	66	Male	Jenderis	Shrapnel in head and left-hand injury	January 26, 2018
63	Mustafa Haj Ali	74	Male	Rajo	Chest and eye injury	January 26, 2018
64	Horo Mohammad	30	Male	Jenderis	Shrapnel in the shoulder	January 26, 2018
65	Mohamad Ahmad	36	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	January 26, 2018
66	Amir Hasan	40	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	January 26, 2018
67	Hussein Mohammad Ali	55	Male	Jenderis	Leg injury	January 26, 2018
68	Ahmad Hasan Haydar	19	Male	The village of Hajikanli/ Rajo	Fracture in the skull and temporal bone	January 27, 2018
69	Rashid Nabi Kendi	80	Male	The village of Hamam/ Jenderis	Bruises in the body	January 27, 2018
70	Shukri Mohammad Kendi	76	Male	The village of Hamam/ Jenderis	Shrapnels in the chest and elbow and various injuries	January 27, 2018
71	Kamal Hasko	36	Male	Jenderis	Bruise in the back	January 27, 2018
72	Dejwar Mohammad	21	Male	Jenderis	Shrapnels in the face	January 27, 2018

73	Armanj Haj Mohammad	20	Male	Jenderis	Shrapnels in the face	January 27, 2018
74	Sarhad Haj Ali	21	Male	Jenderis	Shrapnel in the face	January 27, 2018
75	Fedekar	22	Male	Jenderis	Bruises	January 27, 2018
76	Botan	21	Male	Jenderis	Thigh injury	January 27, 2018
77	Juma Shaban	32	Male	Rajo	Bruises	January 27, 2018
78	Gigar Darbasiyah	25	Male	Rajo	Trauma	January 27, 2018
79	Kanjo Zakaria Nabo	27	Male	Rajo	Fracture in the leg	January 27, 2018
80	Riyad Dingal	35	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Bruises in the body	January 27, 2018
81	Anonymous	Unknown	Female	The village of Hamam/ Jenderis	Bombing	January 24, 2018
82	Anonymous	Unknown	Female	The village of Hamam/ Jenderis	Bombing	January 24, 2018
83	Hilal Arab	35	Female	Maskah/ Jenderis	Right ear injury	January 24, 2018
84	Sipan	24	Female	Jenderis	Trauma	January 24, 2018
85	Sherivan Amin	32	Female	Jenderis	Left leg injury	January 24, 2018
86	Mirkan Eid	21	Female	Jenderis	Gunshot injury	January 25, 2018
87	Safa Taha Al Khater	19	Female	Mabatli	Bruises and superficial injuries	January 26, 2018
88	Anonymous	Unknown	Female	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018
89	Anonymous	Unknown	Female	Mabatli	Bombing	January

						26, 2018
90	Anonymous	Unknown	Female	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018
91	Anonymous	Unknown	Female	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018
92	Warda Ahmad Al Shawakh	65	Female	The village of Hamam /Jenderis	Gunshot in the cheek	January 26, 2018
93	Fida Ali	22	Female	Jenderis	bruises	January 27, 2018
94	Loqman Rashid	16	Male	Rajo	Shrapnel in the scalp	January 26, 2018
95	Anonymous	Unknown	Male	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018
96	Mohammad Ali Suleiman	9	Male	Jenderis	Leg injury	January 26, 2018
97	Mohammad Sido	5	Male	Rajo	Shrapnel in the leg	January 26, 2018
98	Anonymous	Unknown	Male	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018
99	Anonymous	Unknown	Male	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018
100	Anonymous	Unknown	Male	Mabatli	Bombing	January 26, 2018

The Turkish army commits massacres and war crimes against civilians in the village of Khalil on January 28, 2018

The Turkish army committed a horrible massacre against civilians in the village of (Khalil) in (Sheikh Al Hadid) district using warplane in bombing the populated villages. As a result of the bombardment several civilians lost their lives and others were wounded.

The Turkish warplanes also targeted the villages of (Mabatli) and (Bulbul) district. The bombardment has led to the death of one civilian and the injur of others in the above-mentioned villages. The details are available on the following link:

<http://sdf-press.com/2018/01/%D8%B9%D8%A7%D8%AC%D9%84-%D8%AC%D9%8A%D8%B4-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%B2%D9%88-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B1%D9%83%D9%8A-%D9%8A%D8%B1%D8%AA%D9%83%D8%A8-%D9%85%D8%AC%D8%B2%D8%B1%D8%A9-%D9%85%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%B9/>

The massacre of the village of Gobali in Sherawa distirict of Afrin on January 28, 2018:

The Turkish warplanes bombed the house of a Kurdish family. As a result, 8 people were killed and 7 were wounded. This is the biggest evidence of the genocide committed by Turkey against the Kurds in Afrin.

(Link of the photos)

<http://sdf-press.com/2018/01/%D8%B5%D9%88%D8%B1-%D8%B6%D8%AD%D8%A7%D9%8A%D8%A7-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%82%D8%B5%D9%81->

[%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D9%85%D8%AC%D9%8A-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B1%D9%83%D9%8A-%D9%84%D9%82%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D9%83%D9%88/](#)

Due to the bombardment on the above-mentioned villages and districts, the killing of 31 civilians including 8 children and 5 women and injuring 33 civilians with various injuries including 7 children and 4 women have been documented.

The names of the martyrs on January 28, 29, 2018

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Cause of death	Date of the death
1	Mohammad Ahmad Bakr	66	Male	The village of Khalil/ Mabatli	Bombing	January 28, 2018
2	Mahmoud Mustafa Mastorli	60	Male	Bulbul	Bombing	January 28, 2018
3	Farhad Suleiman	20	Male	Qastal Jindo	Bombing	January 28, 2018
4	Bahjat Niyazi Sido	20	Male	Mamal Oshagi/ Rajo	Bombing	January 28, 2018
5	Ibrahim Hussein Ali	21	Male	Mamal Oshagi/ Rajo	Bombing	January 28, 2018
6	Ahmad Adnan Manan	22	Male	Mamal Oshagi/ Rajo	Bombing	January 28, 2018
7	Zakaria Ismail Qehwa	21	Male	Mamal Oshagi/ Rajo	Bombing	January 28, 2018
8	Mohammad Adnan Ali	Unknown	Male	Mamal Oshagi/ Rajo	Bombing	January 28, 2018
9	Omar Ibrahim Resho	Unknown	Male	Mamal Oshagi/ Rajo	Bombing	January 28, 2018

10	Abdullah Makdad Habil	Unknown	Male	Mamal Oshagi/ Rajo	Bombing	January 28, 2018
11	Rojhat Mousa	Unknown	Male	Mamal Oshagi/ Rajo	Bombing	January 28, 2018
12	Ali Ahmad Bakr	58	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Bombing	January 28, 2018
13	Ocalan Arif Bakr	20	Male	Mamal Oshagi/ Rajo	Bombing	January 28, 2018
14	Mahmoud Rashid Soko	21	Male	Mamal Oshagi/ Rajo	Bombing	January 28, 2018
15	Ahmad Al Jasem	28	Male	The village of Qude Koyi/ Rajo	Bombing	January 28, 2018
16	Arif Alo Aziz	82	Male	The village of Sannara/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Bombing	January 29, 2018
17	Mohammad Omar	24	Male	Atmanli/ Rajo	Bombing	January 29, 2018
18	Shirwan Hasan	34	Male	Bulbul	Bombing	January 29, 2018
19	Rawan Al Aswad	20	Female	The village of Gobali/ Sherawa	Bombing	January 28, 2018
20	Amira Kino	17	Female	The village of Gobali/ Sherawa	Bombing	January 28, 2018
21	Anonymous Women	55	Female	Jenderis	Bombing	January 28, 2018
22	Anonymous Women	30	Female	The village of Jalbal/ Sherawa	Bombing	January 28, 2018
23	Zainab Mohammad	53	Female	Sherawa	Bombing	January 28, 2018
24	Anonymous / Child	14	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	January 28, 2018
25	Ahmad Kino	10	Male	The village of Gobali/ Sherawa	Bombing	January 28, 2018

26	Hanadi Kino	15	Female	The village of Gobali/ Sherawa	Bombing	January 28, 2018
27	Safa Kino	7	Female	The village of Gobali/ Sherawa	Bombing	January 28, 2018
28	Sozan Subhi Suleiman	11	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	January 28, 2018
29	Hasan Kino	13	Male	The village of Gobali/ Sherawa	Bombing	January 28, 2018
30	Kamal Kino	7 months	Female	The village of Gobali/ Sherawa	Bombing	January 28, 2018
31	Anonymous / Child	Unknown	Female	Atmanli	Bombing	January 28, 2018

The names of wounded on January 28, 29, 2018

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Injury	Date
1	Abdullah Kino	50	Male	The village of Gobali /Sherawa	Shrapnel in the body, face and leg	January 28, 2018
2	Mohammad Abdullah Kino	27	Male	The village of Gobali /Sherawa	Multiple Shrapnels in the shoulder, Face and different parts of the body	January 28, 2018
3	Osman Haidar Mohammad	62	Male	Unknown	Head injury	January 28, 2018
4	Ali Shukri Abdo	35	Male	The village Qude Koyi/ Rajo	Bombing	January 28, 2018
5	Maher Ma'amo	50	Male	Jenderis	Bruises in the right foot	January 28, 2018
6	Hasan Hasso	52	Male	Jenderis	Face injury	January 28, 2018
7	Mohammad	40	Male	Jenderis	Fracture in the neck	January

	Rashid Hasan					28, 2018
8	Mahmoud Mustafa Dawoud	60	Male	The village of Chaqali/Sheikh Al Hadid	Shrapnel in the neck	January 28, 2018
9	Juma Ali Shaban	32	Male	Mabatli	Bruise in the knee	January 28, 2018
10	Ibrahim Ramzi Ibrahim	21	Male	Sharran	Pierced ears and bruise in the temporal bone	January 28, 2018
11	Sipan Mohammad	38	Male	Jenderis	Back injury	January 28, 2018
12	Amad Tolhildan	20	Male	Rajo	Amputation of the leg	January 28, 2018
13	Juan Rashid	29	Male	Rajo	Bruises	January 29, 2018
14	Ahmad Ibrahim Mohammad	23	Male	Bulbul	Shrapnel in the finger	January 29, 2018
15	Abd Al Rahman Khalil	Unkown	Male	The village of Deir Sawan/ Sharran	Hand injury	January 29, 2018
16	Ali Sheikh	Unkown	Male	Jenderis	Foot injury	January 29, 2018
17	Maher Khalil	Unkown	Male	The village of Nesriryeh/ Jenderis	Bruises	January 29, 2018
18	Amer Fadil Maghan	Unknown	Male	Mabatli	Foot sprain	January 29, 2018
19	Mohammad Ali Rashid	63	Male	Rajo	Shrapnel in the right toe	January 29, 2018
20	Mustafa Rustem Omar	19	Male	Qastel Jindo/ Sharran	Bruise in the temporal bone and ankle	January 29, 2018
21	Dersim Chiya	19	Male	Unknown	Bruises	January 29, 2018
22	Rinas Afrin	28	Male	Rajo	Shrapnel in the hand	January 29, 2018

23	Badriya Abdullah Kino	18	Male	The village of Gobali/ Sherawa	Shrapnel in right leg	January 28, 2018
24	Jolin Rashid	29	Female	The village of Hobkanli/ Rajo	Bruises	January 28, 2018
25	Arin Hasan	33	Female	Jenderis	Scalp injury	January 28, 2018
26	Amina Khalil	50	Female	Jenderis	Shrapnel in the left leg and nose injury	January 28, 2018
27	Mahmoud Abdullah Kino	6	Male	The village of Gobali/ Sherawa	Multiple shrapnels in the limbs	January 28, 2018
28	Hasna Abdullah Kino	2	Female	The village of Gobali/ Sherawa	Multiple shrapnels in the limbs	January 28, 2018
29	Rahaf Abdullah Kino	5	Female	The village of Gobali/ Sherawa	Shrapnel in the right arm	January 28, 2018
30	Abdullah Mohammad Kino	2	Male	The village of Gobali/ Sherawa	Shrapnel in the right arm	January 28, 2018
31	Rojin Qahraman	16	Female	The village of Khalil/ Mabatli	Shrapnel in the mouth, fracture in the teeth and shrapnels in the body	January 28, 2018
32	Asya Khalouf	15	Female	Jenderis	Lip injury	January 28, 2018
33	Aya Gadro	15	Female	Jenderis	Shrapnel in the right knee	January 28, 2018





The killing of the citizen Arif Aziz Alo, known as (Arif Aloseekh), as a result of targeting his house in the village of Senara in Sheikh Al-Hadid (Shiyeh) district, by the Turkish army and its armed factions.





Hosni Mohammad Kino, one of the children who survived Gobali massacre in Sherawa district of Afrin, while watching his murdered father who was killed in that massacre.









Targeting civilians directly and without discrimination in Rajo:

Date January 30, 2018

A car was targeted by the Turkish Air Force at the entrance of Rajo district while it was heading toward Afrin city center. As a result, two men and a woman (from one family) were seriously injured and they were taken to Avrin hospital in Afrin city center. A medical source in the hospital confirmed that the right hand of the driver called (Nasib Ali) and the foot of his brother (Mohammad Ali) were amputated, while the legs of Madina Abdullah, Mohammad Ali's wife, were amputated.



Targeting civilians with Katyusha rockets in Ashrafiyeh and Tranda neighborhoods of Afrin on January 31, 2018.

Two rockets fell on the overcrowded (Ashrafiyeh neighborhood) in Afrin city, leaving civilians dead and injured, including children. The wounded were taken to Avrin hospital by the teams of the Kurdish Red Crescent.

According to Avrin Hospital's record, the killing of 14 civilians, including one child, and the injuring of 56 civilians with different injuries, including 2 children and 9 women have been documented on January 30, 31, 2018 during the bombardment of the Turkish warplanes and artillery on the villages of (Rajo, Sherawa, Mabatli, Jenderis, Bulbul, Sharran) and Tranda neighborhood of Afrin.

The names of martyrs on January 30, 31, 2018

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Cause of death	Date of death
1	Mohammad Ali Hamo	20	Male	Bulbul	Bombing	January 30, 2018
2	Ahmad Hamoud	25	Male	The village of Za'ara/ Bulbul	Bombing	January 30, 2018
3	Bakr Khalo	30	Male	The village of Za'ara/ Bulbul	Bombing	January 30, 2018
4	Eid Al Danaf	25	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	January 31, 2018
5	Shirvan Ibrahim Ibish	19	Male	The village of Hobkanli/ Rajo	Bombing	January 31, 2018
6	Hasan Abu Al Zor	19	Male	The village of Shiltah/ Sharran	Bombing	January 31, 2018
7	Roni Abdo	20	Male	The village of Fafertin/ Sherawa	Bombing	January 31, 2018
8	Shiar Habash	21	Male	The village of Shiltah/ Sharran	Bombing	January 31, 2018
9	Mustafa Qudo	20	Male	The village of Shiltah/ Sharran	Bombing	January 31, 2018
10	Munzur Mustafa	27	Male	The village of Shiltah/ Sharran	Bombing	January 31, 2018
11	Ahmad Hamo	21	Male	The village of Hobkanli/ Rajo	Bombing	January 31, 2018
12	Basel Qere Hasan	25	Male	The village of Hobkanli/ Rajo	Bombing	January 31, 2018
13	Mustafa Mustafa	18	Male	The village of Shiltah/ Sharran	Bombing	January 31, 2018
14	Ali Hambasho	20	Male	The village of Fafertin/ Sherawa	Bombing	January 31, 2018

15	Mohammad Mohammad	21	Male	The village of Shiltah/ Sharran	Bombing	January 31, 2018
16	Arhat Ahmad Aliko	9	Male	Tranada neighborhood/ Afrin	Bombing	January 31, 2018

The names of wounded on January 30, 31, 2018

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	injury	Date
1	Kamiran Khilo	28	Male	Rajo	Bruises	January 30, 2018
2	Nazir Kor Misto	38	Male	Rajo	Bruise in the neck	January 30, 2018
3	Hussein Ahmad Mohammad	62	Male	The village of Qurneh	Bombing	January 30, 2018
4	Mohammad Mohammad Horo	18	Male	The village of Gobelek/ Sharran	Ankle injury	January 30, 2018
5	Sheikh Mousa	65	Male	The village of Shiekh Khorz/ Bulbul	Bombing	January 30, 2018
6	Subhi Mohammad Mahmoud	75	Male	The village of Tobal/ Bulbul (missing)	Bombing	January 30, 2018
7	Nour Tajo Sido	35	Male	Rajo	Bruises	January 30, 2018
8	Ahmad Khalil Alo	20	Male	Unknown	Bruise in the wrist	January 30, 2018
9	Ahmad Khalil Battal	24	Male	Unknown	Bruise in the wrist	January 30, 2018
10	Aras	24	Male	Unknown	Bruise in the leg and thigh	January 30, 2018
11	Jamil Shukri Zeyno	31	Male	The village of Dargir/Afrin	Burise in the spine because of mortar	January 30, 2018

					shelling	
12	Idris Hannan	37	Male	Rajo	Face injury	January 30, 2018
13	Seyf Hussein Al Masri	30	Male	Rajo	Bruises/ Journalist in Al Kawsar TV	January 30, 2018
14	Ismail Sheikho	18	Male	Rajo	Bruises	January 30, 2018
15	Ahmad Mhammad Ibrahim	27	Male	Rajo	Head injury/ Journalist	January 30, 2018
16	Mohammad Sheikh Seydi	25	Male	Rajo	Bruise in the foot	January 30, 2018
17	Nasib Rashid Ali	35	Male	Rajo	Amputation of the hand	January 30, 2018
18	Mohammad Rashid Ali	62	Male	Rajo	amputation of lower limbs	January 30, 2018
19	Hasan Mohammad Hasan	17	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Left arm injury	January 31, 2018
20	Mohammad Ahmad Aliko	75	Male	Tranda neighborhood/ Afrin	Head and knee injury	January 31, 2018
21	Ali Akram Aliko	40	Male	Tranda neighborhood/ Afrin	Shoulder and chest injury	January 31, 2018
22	Izzat Sheikh Mousa	58	Male	The village of Tranda / Afrin	Chest, abdominal and thigh injury	January 31, 2018
23	Ahmad Shukri Ali	39	Male	The village of Darwish/ Rajo	Leg injury	January 31, 2018
24	Mohammad Salah Atash	23	Male	The village of Shengal/ Bulbul	Bruise in Knee	January 31, 2018
25	Ahmad Mohammad Horo	21	Male	The village of Sheikhotka /Mababtli	Elbow injury	January 31, 2018

26	Firas Suleiman bin Abd Al Rahim	26	Male	Rajo	Shrapnel in the body	January 31, 2018
27	Mohammad Ahmad Jamo	36	Male	Bulbul	Back, chest and shoulder injury	January 31, 2018
28	Hamouda Chilo Bin Abd Al Qader	21	Male	Jenderis	Lumbago	January 31, 2018
29	Imad Waqas	unknown	Male	Rajo	Chest injury	January 31, 2018
30	Abd Al Rahman bin Rashid	27	Male	Sharran	Head injury	January 31, 2018
31	Shiar Mohammad Rasho	23	Male	Sherawa	Bruise in the chest	January 31, 2018
32	Mohammad Rashid Ma'amo	22	Male	Sherawa	Eye injury	January 31, 2018
33	Azad Fawzi Rashid	28	Male	Sherawa	Forehead injury	January 31, 2018
34	Asad Hasan Hanan	28	Male	Sherawa	Fracture in the upper arm	January 31, 2018
35	Abd Al Rahman Kriko	20	Male	Sherawa	Bruises in the body and suffocation	January 31, 2018
36	Gazi Hussein Al Salih	25	Male	Sherawa	Ear injury and shrapnel in the knee	January 31, 2018
37	Zakaria Abd Al Hamid	25	Male	Sherawa	Bruises	January 31, 2018
38	Ahmad Abd Al Manan Ibish	32	Male	Sherawa	Shoulder and head injury	January 31, 2018
39	Rifat Abdullah Shibli	25	Male	Sherawa	Bruise in vocal cords	January 31, 2018
40	Abd Al Rahman Faraj	20	Male	Sherawa	Shrapnel in the	January 31, 2018

					shoulder	
41	Amir Diab Ahmad	unknown	Male	Sherawa	Bruises	January 31, 2018
42	Mustafa Mahmoud Jabi	27	Male	Bulbul	Torn ligaments	January 31, 2018
43	Dalil Nihad Reyhani	25	Male	Cholaqa	Bruise in the head and lumbago	January 31, 2018
44	Dalil	33	Male	Bulbul	Leg injury	January 31, 2018
45	Shadi Mohammad Ibo	35	Male	The village of Qara Tapa/Afrin	Lumbago and general bruises	January 31, 2018
46	Ruwaida Ibish	23	Female	The village of Hajikanli/ Rajo	Trauma	January 30, 2018
47	Asma Ali Sheikho	18	Female	Rajo	Bruise in the hand and foot	January 30, 2018
48	Aisha Sheikh Billo	78	Female	The village of Topal/ Bulbul(missing)	Bombing	January 30, 2018
49	Madina Abdo Hussein	55	Female	The village of Mirkan/Mabatli	Amputation of the lower limbs	January 30, 2018
50	Zahra Ahmad Al Durzi	26	Female	Rajo / but origin from Masyaf / journalist of Fran TV	Bruise in the wrist	January 30, 2018
51	Amina Abdullah Faraj	50	Female	Tranda neighborhood/ Afrin	Thigh injury	January 31, 2018

52	Halima Ahmad Mangawi	70	Female	Tranda neighborhood/ Afrin/ displaced from Jalamah village/ Jenderis	Head injury	January 31, 2018
53	Gule Mohammad Khalil	40	Female	Tranda neighborhood/ Afrin/ displaced from Jalamah village/ Jenderis	Bruises	January 31, 2018
54	Mimeh Khalil Rasho	74	Female	Bulbul	Leg injury and shrapnel in the knee	January 31, 2018
55	Abdo Mousa Mousa	11	Male	Tranda neighborhood/ Afrin/	Thigh injury	January 31, 2018
56	Mohammad Ahmad Aliko	10	Male	Tranda neighborhood/ Afrin/	Shrapnel in the leg and wrist	January 31, 2018









Turkish bombardment continues to target civilians with all kinds of weapons in Afrin

From February 1 to 10, 2018, areas like (Jenderis), (Rajo), (Sharran), (Bulbul), (Sheikh Al-Hadid), (Sherawa), (Mabatli), (Afrin city center) and the village surrounding were targeted by indiscriminate bombardment with planes, artillery and heavy weapons. As a result, 16 civilians were killed, including a child and a woman, and 82 civilians were injured, including 8 children and 7 women.

- 1- **Jenderis District:** The Turkish army's artillery and tanks shelled the village of Hamam of (Jenderis District), while the villages of (Agjeleh,

Deir Ballout, Sindiyankeh, and Chaqali Gumi) were subjected to several air strikes. This coincided with the indiscriminate shelling with heavy weapons on the axis of the village of Kani Gewrka (Jenderis district). The axis of Bayrakdar Mount (Jenderis district) was targeted by the Turkish police station adjacent to the village of Hamam. The village of Kafr Shil which belongs to Afrin city center) was also subjected to indiscriminate shelling.

The details of the bombing and its damage are available in the following link:

https://youtu.be/T6rB-HT_7FE

The Turkish plane also targeted the village of Miskeh and the Hill of Dock in Jenderis district.

2- Rajo District: The Turkish forces and its armed factions of the Syrian opposition fired indiscriminate artillery shells at the villages of Ali Bisky and Masikanli in Rajo district, the center of Rajo district was bombed by air forces, followed by dozens of indiscriminate artillery shelling fell on various parts of the town. The Turkish plane carried out airstrikes on the villages of Chobana, Jala, Ja'anka, Chaqmaq Kabir (Al-Suwan Al-Kabeer), and Kholalka (Sulaqi). Bilal mountain (in the village of Chanchali) was also subjected to aerial bombardment and several artillery shells fell on the vicinity of Rajo town, and the vicinity of the hill named (the Deaf Rock), (kevrê ker) in Kurdish language. In addition to this the villages of Masinkanli, Hopkanli, Ali Bisky and the villages located on the border line with Turkey such as Maydanliyat, Blilko, Jela, Al-Muhammadiyah, and Qude Koyi were all subjected to indiscriminate artillery shelling with heavy weapons and airstrikes.

In the axis of Rajo town, the Turkish army bombed indiscriminately the center of the town and the village of Chaqmaq Kabeer.

They also targeted with indiscriminate artillery shelling the village of Cholaqa Khadria in (Bulbul district). As a result of the bombing three civilian houses were destroyed.

There was heavy shelling from the axis of Masikanli village till the entrance of Rajo town. As a result of the shelling the houses of the civilians were damaged.

3- **Sharran District:** The indiscriminate shelling targeted the Yazidi villages (Bafloun and Sankarli), in addition to the villages of (Arab Weran, Omara (Omerli), Dikmadash) and Deir Sawan.

The Turkish heavy artillery also shelled the villages of Midanki and Chamanli indiscriminately.

4- **Bulbul District:** The villages of (Sheikh Khorz, Qastal Khadriya, and Sharqiya) were subjected to indiscriminate shelling with airstrikes, artillery, and heavy weapons. The village of Kotanli was also subjected to indiscriminate shelling with heavy weapons, causing severe damage to the houses of the civilians. In addition to this, the villages of Za`ra and Qastal al-Mukhtar were also subjected to indiscriminate shelling.

5- **Sheikh Al-Hadid:** The Turkish warplane bombed the villages of Shikatka (Al-Magarat) and Turmisha, committing a massacre against a civilian family and destroying the house on the heads of its residents. They also targeted the vicinity of the town of Sheikh Al-Hadid with several indiscriminate airstrikes.

The axes and lines of contact of the villages of Sheikh Al-Hadid district were subjected to indiscriminate shelling with various kinds of heavy weapons, these attacks were the fiercest since the beginning of the Turkish operation called "Olive Branch" on Afrin until February 10, 2018.

The villages of (Chaqala Al-Wusta and Haj Bilal) were also subjected to heavy aerial bombardment.

6- **Sherawa District:** The villages along the lines of contact were subjected to indiscriminate artillery shelling, artillery shells fell between the villages of Basofan and Burj Haidar causing damage to the houses of the civilians.

The Turkish warplane also targeted the villages of Burj Suleiman and the Yazidi village of Basofan with several airstrikes.

7- **Afrin / City Center:** The Turkish indiscriminate airstrikes targeted Ashrafiyeh neighborhood of Afrin city, as well as Tranda neighborhood adjacent to Ashrafiyeh neighborhood. Artillery shells fell on the village of Mosankah which lies in the outskirts of Afrin.

8- **Mabatli district:** the villages of (Khalil Oshaghi and Alkanah) were subjected to brutal indiscriminate shelling with tanks, heavy artillery, and airstrikes.

The names of civilian martyrs from February 1 to 10, 2018.

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Cause of death	Date of death
1	Jamal Kamal Misto	38	Male	Rajo	Bombing	February 2, 2018
2	Amad Hamo Suleiman	24	Male	The village of Burj Haidar/ Sherawa	Bombing	February 2, 2018
3	Kawa Azizi Aluosh	32	Male	The village of Koran	Bombing	February 2, 2018
4	Dildar Ahmad Tobal	22	Male	The village of Hobanli/ Rajo	Bombing	February 2, 2018
5	Ahmad Mohammad Horo	60	Male	The village of Zeytonak	Bombing	February 4, 2018
6	Hussein Mahmoud Nabo	26	Male	The village of Okanli/ Bulbul	Bombing	February 7, 2018

7	Mohammad Anwar Kalil Mustafa	28	Male	The village of Okanli/ Bulbul	Bombing	February 7, 2018
8	Mazloun Zakaria Rasho	23	Male	The village of Oganli/ Bulbul	Bombing	February 7, 2018
9	Farhad Mohammad Ibish	48	Male	The village fo Shaytana/ (Rahmaniyaeh) Mabatli	Bombing	February 8, 2018
10	Abdik Fawozi	21	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	February 9, 2018
11	Nasret Osman Hussein	50	Male	The village fo Shaytana/ (Rahmaniyaeh) Mabatli	Bombing	February 10, 2018
12	Adnan Mohammad Ibrahim	50	Male	Arab Oshagi/ Sharran	Bowels injury	February 10, 2018
13	Mohammad Ibrahim	50	Male	The village of Cholaqa Khadriya/ Bulbul	Bombing	February 10, 2018
14	Mohammad Ibrahim Rasho	62	Male	Barkash	Bombing	February 10, 2018
15	Amina Shahin	50	Female	The village of Kotanli/ Bulbul	Bombing	February 8, 2018
16	Anonymous	Baby	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	February 6, 2018

The names of the civilian wounded from February 1 to 10, 2018.

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Injury	Date
1	Mohammad Qosho Iso	28	Male	The village of Burj Suleiman / Sherawa	Right side injury	February 1, 2018
2	Hamouda Hason	17	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Shrapnel in the body	February 1, 2018
3	Maqdad Hamouda	19	Male	Afrin	Bruise in the shoulder and	February

					hip	1, 2018
4	Fawzi Battal	27	Male	Afrin	Bruise in the right foot and toes	February 1, 2018
5	Mohammad Manan Mohammad	24	Male	Thev villag of Ain Al Hajar/Mabatli	Right shoulder injury	February 1, 2018
6	Ahmad Haji Mohammad	32	Male	Bulbul	Multiple Shrapnels	February 1, 2018
7	Mohammad Ahmad Hason	20	Male	Chaqala / Sheikh Al Hadid	Shrapnel in the shoulder	February 2, 2018
8	Shaban Khalil Rasho	24	Male	The village of Kholalka (Solaqli)/ Bulbul	Ankle injury	February 2, 2018
9	Dalil Ali Yousef	26	Male	The village of Mariskah/ Sharran	Brusies in lumbago	February 2, 2018
10	Mustafa Kamal Ma'amo	20	Male	The village of Hobkanli/ Rajo	Amputation of the right foot	February 2, 2018
11	Dawoud Qanbar	53	Male	The village of Maydanliyat/ Rajo	Bruise in the leg	February 2, 2018
12	Shirvan Subhi	27	Male	Bulbul	Bruise in the ankle	February 2, 2018
13	Sheikho Fakhri Hussein	33	Male	The village of BafLOUR/ Jenderis	Brusies in lumbago	February 2, 2018
14	Jagar Mahmoud Habash	32	Male	Shaytana (Al Rahmayah) / Mabatli	Bruises	February 2, 2018
15	Arif Hasan Jafer	40	Male	Rajo	Shrapnel in the head	February 2, 2018
16	Abd Al Latif Juma Ibrahim	32	Male	Rajo	Bruises and suffocation	February 2, 2018
17	Ahmad Husni	37	Male	Rajo	Bruises and	February

	Abdo				suffocation	2, 2018
18	Malaz Hasan	22	Male	Rajo	Bruises and suffocation	February 2, 2018
19	Mohammad Alamo	24	Male	Rajo	Bruises and suffocation	February 2, 2018
20	Mamo Jammo	30	Male	Rajo	Bruises	February 2, 2018
21	Hannan Ahmad	40	Male	Rajo	Shoulder dislocation	February 2, 2018
22	Sharvan Subhi Ali	27	Male	Bulbul	Bruise in the ankle	February 2, 2018
23	Nizar Mohammad Alo	28	Male	The village of Arab Oshagi/ Mabatli	Neurosis due to bombardment	February 2, 2018
24	Shiar Khalil	32	Male	Rajo	Head injury	February 3, 2018
25	Mustafa Alo	31	Male	Rajo	Shoulder injury	February 3, 2018
26	Osman Mohammad	42	Male	Rajo	Shrapnel in the thigh	February 3, 2018
27	Akkash Dawoud	66	Male	Rajo	Multiple shrapnels in both sides	February 3, 2018
28	Juan Mohammad Bakr	35	Male	Rajo	Bruises	February 3, 2018
29	Khalil Ahmad	43	Male	Rajo	Shrapnel in the back	February 3, 2018
30	Mohammad Hannan Ahmad	60	Male	The village of Chaqala/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Wrist injury	February 3, 2018
31	Ismail Mohammad Salim	21	Male	The village of Badinli/ Rajo	Lumbago	February 3, 2018
32	Peshang Abdo Mohammad	26	Male	The village of Badinli/ Rajo	Bruises due to mortar shell	February 3, 2018
33	Mohammad	56	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Face and foot	February

	Ahmad				injury and fracture in the hand	3, 2018
34	Mazloum Ahmad Hamliko	29	Male	The village of Mirkan/ Mabatli	Bruise in the spine	February 4, 2018
35	Mohammad Karim Hasan	33	Male	The village of Kafr Safra	Bruise in the left elbow	February 4, 2018
36	Fayiq Rasho bin Abd Al Hannan	60	Male	Bulbul	Face injury	February 5, 2018
37	Mustafa Ali Mahmoud	60	Male	The village of Dombili/Rajo	Head injury	February 5, 2018
38	Hasan Mustafa	90	Male	Jenderis	Shrapnels in the head	February 5, 2018
39	Ibrahim Hasan	19	Male	Rajo	Bruises	February 5, 2018
40	Fayiq Abd Al Hannan Rasho	60	Male	Bulbul	Bombing	February 5, 2018
41	Ahmad Mahmoud Diab	65	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	February 5, 2018
42	Hannan Kosa	72	Male	Jenderis	Thigh injury	February 6, 2018
43	Issa Issa	67	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	February 6, 2018
44	Haji Mohammad Bakr	39	Male	Rajo	Shrapnel in the body	February 6, 2018
45	Osman Khalil Horo	70	Male	Unkown	Forehead injury	February 7, 2018
46	Hasan Suleiman Omar	60	Male	The village of Chaqala/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Eye and head injury	February 7, 2018
47	Adnan Kor Misto	50	Male	Rajo	Shrapnel in the leg/ member of the health council	February 7, 2018
48	Salah Rashid	30	Male	Bulbul	Pierced ear	February

						7, 2018
49	Shiar Ahmad Bakir	35	Male	The village of Bibaka/ Bulbul	Ankle and abdominal injury	February 8, 2018
50	Ali Alako	80	Male	The village of Dock Al Kabeer/ Sherawa	Hand and foot injury	February 8, 2018
51	Adel Abd Al Hannan Na'asan	50	Male	The village of Ramadanah	Left hand injury	February 9, 2018
52	Osman Mohammad Na'aso	45	Male	The villeg of Agjalaj/Jenderis	Abdominal and bowel injury	February 9, 2018
53	Ayub Ahmad Ibrahim	38	Male	Unknown	Back and Abdominal injury	February 9, 2018
54	Rashid Rasid Sido	67	Male	Unknown	Head injury	February 9, 2018
55	Waqfi Khalaf	25	Male	Jenderis	Shrapnel in the right leg	February 9, 2018
56	Yashar	25	Male	Rajo	Jaw and face injury	February 9, 2018
57	Mahdi	26	Male	Rajo	Trauma and bruises in the back	February 9, 2018
58	Hasan Sadiq	27	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Knee injury	February 9, 2018
59	Ayub Ahmad Ibrahim	38	Male	Bulbul	Back and shoulder injury	February 10, 2018
60	Shiar Mohammad Bakr	30	Male	The village of Bibaka/ Bulbul	Shrapnel in the hand	February 10, 2018
61	Shaban Amin	23	Male	Ibbin/ Sherawa	Shrapnel in the left thigh	February 10, 2018
62	Omar Ali	84	Male	The village of Mirkan/ Mabatli	Shrapnel near the eye	February 10, 2018
63	Ali Juma	60	Male	The village of Arab Wiran/	Left shouhlder injury	February 10, 2018

				Sharran		
64	Mohammad Ali Juma	35	Male	The village of Arab Wiran/ Sharran	Leg and knee injury	February 10, 2018
65	Adullah Ma'amo	53	Male	The village of Arab Wiran/ Sharran	Bruises	February 10, 2018
66	Tawfiq Mohammad Dawoud	55	Male	Bulbul	Shrapnel in the thigh	February 10, 2018
67	Mustafa Salah Berazi	24	Male	Bulbul	Shot in the abdomen	February 10, 2018
68	Zarifa Bayram Gazo	34	Female	The village of Chaqala/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Bruises, leg and ankle injury	February 3, 2018
69	Fatma Jamil Mustafa	45	Female	The village of Chaqala/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Elbow dislocation	February 3, 2018
70	Amina Khalil Horo	70	Female	Kotanli/ Bulbul	Forehead injury	February 6, 2018
71	Mazgin Mohamad Habash	25	Female	The village of Buyok Obesi/ Bulbul	Left hand injury	February 7, 2018
72	Nazira Ahmad	31	Female	Dock Kabeer/ Sherawa	Hand injury	February 8, 2018
73	Diba Ahmad	35	Female	The village of Deir Ballout/ Jenderis	Thigh injury due to sniper shot	February 9, 2018
74	Amina Sa'id Khloling	45	Female	The village of Chaqala Westa	Shot in the right side	February 9, 2018
75	Hayfa Mohammad Ahmad	4	Female	The village of Chaqala/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Wrist injury	February 3, 2018
76	Ahmad Mohammad Khalijiko	7	Male	Jenderis	Head injury	February 3, 2018
77	Hamid Rashid Mahmoud	4	Male	The village of Kafr Safra/ Jenderis	Forehead injury	February 4, 2018

78	Imad Mohammad Abd Al Rahman	14	Male	The village of Sharqiyah/ Bulbul	Injury behind the ear	February 6, 2018
79	Omar Mohammad Mansour	3	Male	Dock Kabeer/ Sherawa	Head injury	February 8, 2018
80	Zainab Khadro	4	Female	Dock Kabeer/ Sherawa	Forehead injury	February 8, 2018
81	Mahmoud Badr Dermish	15	Male	The village of Deir Ballout /Jenderis	Chest injury	February 9, 2018
82	Mustafa Badr Durmish	15	Male	The village of Deir Ballout /Jenderis	Ureter injury	February 9, 2018









Civilian casualties due to the Turkish military operation on Afrin

From February 11 to 21, 2018, the Turkish army and its affiliated armed factions of the Syrian opposition indiscriminately targeted civilians and their houses in the areas of Afrin with bombardment, shelling, and heavy weapons. Resulting the killing of 22 civilians, including a child and 4 women, in addition to injuring 94 civilians with various injuries including 18 children and 11 women.

Places targeted with bombardment:

- 1- **Afrin/City Center:** The overpopulated Afrin city was subjected to Turkish bombardment with heavy weapons and warplanes. The neighborhoods of (Ashrafiyeh and Tranda) of Afrin city were a target of brutal bombarding with heavy weapons. On the other hand, the southern entrance of the city was a target of an airstrike which

targeted the intersection of the village of (Jumkeh) and destroyed the properties of the civilians, while the bombing focused on the city center and the vicinity of Avrin Hospital, where several artillery shells fell on the city's streets.

The village of Aster, which belongs to Afrin city center, the crossroad of the village of (Ain Al-Hajar Al-Kabeer- near to the well), the neighborhoods of (Mahmuodiyeh and Ashrafiyeh) ,the village of Kafr Shil and its surroundings were targeted indiscriminately with heavy weapons causing severe damage to the houses and properties of the village. Azaz city was a center for launching heavy attacks with (heavy and long-range artillery) which targeted the villages of (Juqeh and Aster). 4 shells fell on the village of (Juqeh) and (3 on Aster), as well as the vicinity of the city was also subjected to indiscriminate shelling.

2- **Bulbul District:** The Turkish army targeted with plane and heavy weapon the axis of the village of (Sheikh Khorz - Bulbul District).

The bombing included all the hills and villages of Bulbul district.

The entire villages of (Bulbul) Axis were the target of the bombardment with heavy weapon. The bombardment focused on the villages of (Oganli, Qastal Mekdad, Choulaqa Khadria, Qastal Khadria, Qastal Sharqiya, Bakhcha).

3- **Sharran District:** The villages of (Saringek, Deir Sawan, Dorakliya, Goblaka, Zaitunakah, and Hassan Dera) were targets of heavy artillery and aerial bombardment. The Turkish forces and armed factions targeted the axis of the Yazidi village (Bafloun), as well as villages of (Arab Weran and Omara), (Dikmdash, Chama, Alkeh, and Martyr Rafik Cemetery in the village of Matina with indiscriminate shelling.

The axis of the village of Deir Sawan, the castle of the Nabi Hori, the village of Halobiya, Midanki Dam, villages of (Ikidam) and the hill of the village of (Shimshik) were also the targets of the Turkish army's airstrikes.

- 4- **Shiyeh district (Sheikh Al-Hadid):** the village of Arandeh was a target of heavy Turkish artillery, and it was likely that the shells which fell on the village and its surroundings contained toxic gases or internationally prohibited chemicals, where many cases arrived to Avrin Hospital for treatment. All the villages of the Sheikh Al-Hadid district (the center of the town) were the target of indiscriminate shelling with heavy weapons, such as the villages of (Heikjeh, Marwaniyeh, Senara, Anqleh and Central Cheqela.
- 5- **Jenderis District:** The villages of Jenderis Axis were subjected to intensive and indiscriminate airstrikes with various kinds of heavy weapons and shells fell on the village of (Kani Gewrka). The Turkish army targeted east of Jenderis district with rocket launchers from its border police stations adjacent to Jenderis.

On the axis of the village of (Dewa and Tal Salour), the Turkish army targeted the houses of civilians with heavy weapons indiscriminately, where villages like (Sandyankeh, Haj Iskandar, Deir Ballout, Muhammadiyeh and Agjalah) were targets of heavy artillery shelling.

- 6- **Rajo district:** The town's villages were the target of bombing with all kinds of heavy weapons, especially artillery. They bombed the hill of Quda Koyi village and its surrounding, Dombili, Badinli, Khrabet Silok, Hajikanli, Blilko and its surrounding with heavy weapons. The Turkish army caused damage to the houses of the civilians and destroyed the mosque of Blilko village.

On the axis of the villages (Hopkanli, Haj Khalil and Mira Mount), the Turkish army and the armed factions used heavy weapons to bomb the surrounding of the mountain and the surrounding villages.

- 7- **Sherawa District:** The villages of (Jalbal and Annab) were bombed from the city of Azaz, and the village of Mariyamin was targeted with heavy weapons and the mosque of village was severely damaged.

The village of Basota and the surrounding villages were subjected to fierce shelling by the Turkish army and the armed factions, where the shelling targeted the villages and the populated neighborhoods directly.

8- Matabli District: The Turkish army targeted the villages of Habbo, Sarya, the center of Matabli district and the surrounding villages with heavy weapon.

The names of civilian martyrs from February 1 to 21, 2018.

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Cause of death	Date of death
1	Haider Mohammad Sido	60	Male	The village of Darwish (Rajo district) displaced to Afrin	Bombing	February 11, 2018
2	Osman Mohammad Na'aso	50	Male	The village of Agjalah/ Jenderis	Bombing	February 11, 2018
3	Kawa Nouri Shahin	30	Male	The village fo Sheikh khorze / Bulbul	Bombing	February 11, 2018
4	Juan Mohammad Ma'amo	26	Male	The village of Bliiko/ Rajo	Bombing	February 11, 2018
5	Damhat Huseein Qanbar	24	Male	The village of Kuri/Rajo	Bombing	February 11, 2018
6	Radwan Mohammad Hussein	35	Male	The village of Hajmanli/Rajo (displaced to Afrin	Neck injury. He was dead when he arrived to the hospital	February 13, 2018

7	Mahmoud Hasan Barazi	55	Male	The village of Mamanli (Alsadi)/ Rajo	Bombing	February 15, 2018
8	Mahmoud Barazi	55	Male	The village of Mamanli (Alsadi)/ Rajo	Bombing	February 15, 2018
9	Abd Al Rahaman Akkash	40	Male	The village of Yalanqouz/ Jenderis	Bombing	February 16, 2018
10	Abd Al Rahaman Aldibo	55	Male	Unknown	Bombing	February 16, 2018
11	Hamouda Mohammad Aloush	40	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Bombing	February 16, 2018
12	Abullah Habash	26	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Bombing	February 16, 2018
13	Hussein Mustafa Majid	30	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	February 17, 2018
14	Mohammad Mustafa Qarah Mustafa	20	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	February 17, 2018
15	Mohammad Omar Qarah Mustafa	20	Male	Unknown	Bombing	February 17, 2018
16	Rustem Mohammad Ali	40	Male	The village of Darwish Sharran	Bombing	February 19, 2018
17	Ashraf Ali Haider	33	Male	The village of Sewya (Alyatimiyah)/ Rajo	Bombing	February 20, 2018

18	Horiya Abd Hajras	45	Female	The village of Hakichah/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Head and knee injury, she was dead when she arrived to the hospital	February 13, 2018
19	Fahima Hammadah Al Hammadah	45	Female	The village of Hakichah/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Head and chest injury	February 13, 2018
20	Fatma Hasan	26	Female	Sheikh Al Hadid	Bombing	February 16, 2018
21	Malak Aloush	25	Female	Sheikh Al Hadid	Bombing	February 16, 2018
22	Hayfa Mohammad Klaho	13	Female	The village of Basota/ Sherawa	Bombing	February 19, 2018

The names of wounded from February 11 to 21, 2018

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Injury	Date of injury
1	Mohammad Ahmad Jasem	20	Male	Afrin	Bombing	February 11, 2018
2	Hussein Mohammad Alo	32	Male	The village of Dombli/ Rajo	Chest injury	February 11, 2018
3	Damhat Rashid Alo	21	Male	The village of Dombli/ Rajo	Armpit injury	February 11, 2018

4	Jalal Ibrahim Sido	24	Male	The village of Abidan/ Bulbul	Bombing	February 11, 2018
5	Mohammad Ahmad Bahri	47	Male	The village of Sheikhotka / Mabatli	Bombing	February 11, 2018
6	Mohammad Saloum Charmokh	23	Male	Mabatli	Shrapnel in the left forearm	February 11, 2018
7	Hussein Suleiman	37	Male	The village of Hakichah/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Bombing	February 11, 2018
8	Mustafa Sheikho	70	Male	Jenderis	Shrapnels in the face and chest	February 11, 2018
9	Mohammad Rashid Horo	65	Male	The village of Sarinjek / Sharran	Bruises and fracture in collarbone	February 11, 2018
10	Haider Mohammad Sido	60	Male	The village of Darwish/ Sharran	War injury	February 11, 2018
11	Mohammad Horo Rashid	56	Male	The village of Sarinjek / Sharran	Bruises and fracture in the whole body	February 11, 2018
12	Haitham Mustafa	31	Male	The village of Sheikh Bilal/ Rajo	Multiple shrapnels in the body	February 12, 2018
13	Khalil Ahmad	80	Male	The village of Sharqiya/ Bulbul	Shrapnels in the left leg	February 12, 2018
14	Bashar Yousef	27	Male	The village of Berkash/ Bulbul	Multiple shrapnel and brain bleeding	February 12, 2018

15	Hussein Mohammad Alo	32	Male	The village of Dumbali / Rajo - He was injured in the crossroad of Amara village	Chest injury	February 12, 2018
16	Ocalan Ibrahim Sido	25	Male	The village of Abidan / Bulbul – He was injured in the crossroad of Amara village	Knee injury	February 12, 2018
17	Mohammad Ahmad Bahri Sheikh Sayyid,	Unkn own	Male	The village of Sheikhotka /Mabatli- He was injured in the crossroad of Amara village	Armpit and behind shoulder injury	February 12, 2018
18	Hussein Suleiman Hasan	37	Male	The village of Hakichah /Sheikh Al Hadid- He was injured in the crossroad of Amara village	Bruises	February 12, 2018
19	Mohammad Jasem Salih	23	Male	Unknown He was injured in the crossroad of Amara village	Bruises	February 12, 2018
20	Haitham Ali Mustafa	31	Male	The village of Chaqmaq Sagir- He was injured in the crossroad of Amara village	Shrapnel in the genital area	February 12, 2018
21	Mohammad Arif Hannan	55	Male	The village of Badinli/ Rajo	Bruises in the head	February 12, 2018
22	Loqman Ismail Bakr	31	Male	The village of Meskeh	Multiple shrapnels in the face and subarachnoid	February 13, 2018

					hemorrhage	
23	Haitham Mohammad Kazzo	39	Male	Afrin	Shrapnel in the finger	February 13, 2018
24	Amin Rasid Dawoud	46	Male	The village of Abraz/ Mabatli	Bruises	February 13, 2018
25	Yousef Mohammad Safr Tarsho	40	Male	Afrin	Small shrapnel in the chest	February 13, 2018
26	Mahmoud Mohammad Gadro	51	Male	The village of Omar Simo/ Sharran	Shot in the abdomen	February 13, 2018
27	Shukri Mohammad Mohammad	50	Male	Mahmoudiyah neighborhood/ Afrin	Head injury	February 13, 2018
28	Ali Juma Qasem	58	Male	The village of Arab Wiran/ Sharran	Shrapnel in the forearm and unlar nerve injury	February 13, 2018
29	Abdullah Mohammad Ma'amo	55	Male	The village of Arab Wiran/ Sharran	Forearm injury	February 13, 2018
30	Salih Hamo	60	Male	Ashrafiyeh neighborhood/ Afrin	Bruise in the forearm	February 13, 2018
31	Salah Mohammad	27	Male	Jenderis	Multiple shrapnels	February 13, 2018
32	Salah Mohammad Tan	30	Male	The village of Hikcheh/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Abdominal and genital injury	February 14, 2018
33	Fawzi Abdin Omar	37	Male	Afrin	Shrapnel in the right thigh	February 15, 2018
34	Ahmad Rajab	31	Male	Jenderis	Multiple shrapnels in the body	February 15, 2018

35	Ahmad Dibo	29	Male	Jenderis	Multiple shrapnels in the body and amputation of foot	February 15, 2018
36	Mohammad Dawoud	21	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Foot injury	February 15, 2018
37	Ali Abd Al Rahman bin Mohammad	64	Male	The village of Mestkanli /Mabatli	Multiple shrapnels in the thigh, head and hand	February 16, 2018
38	Sabri Mustafa Mustafa	48	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Knee injury	February 16, 2018
39	Ali Mohammad Abdullah	64	Male	The village of Mestkanli/Mabatli	Multiple shrapnel in the thigh, head and hand	February 16, 2018
40	Abd Al Rahman Mohammad Sa'id Shali	29	Male	The village of Mariska/ Sharran He was injured in the village of Aranda/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Poisoned with chlorine gas as a result of the bombing	February 16, 2018
41	Mahmoud Rashid Hasson	33	Male	The village of Alijara/ He was injured in the village of Aranda/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Poisoned with chlorine gas as a result of the bombing	February 16, 2018
42	Waddah Mustafa Khalil	35	Male	The village of Gamruk /Mabatli. He was injured in the village of	Poisoned with chlorine gas as a result of the	February 16, 2018

				Aranda/ Sheikh Al Hadid	bombing	
43	Ahmad Mohammad Hamo	38	Male	Mabatli/ He was injured in the village of Aranda/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Poisoned with chlorine gas as a result of the bombing	February 16, 2018
44	Adnan Osman Shaliko	35	Male	The village of Mariskeh / Sharran. He was injured in the village of Aranda/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Poisoned with chlorine gas as a result of the bombing	February 16, 2018
45	Mohammad Ali Arif	43	Male	The village of Alijara/ Mabatli He was injured in the village of Aranda/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Poisoned with chlorine gas as a result of the bombing	February 16, 2018
46	Jamil Sido	18	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Multiple shrapnels in the body	February 16, 2018
47	Hamouda	40	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Multiple shrapnels in the body	February 16, 2018
48	Fathi	26	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Multiple shrapnels in the body	February 16, 2018
49	Habash Sardar Ramadan	26	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Multiple shrapnels in the body	February 16, 2018
50	Hasan Mohammad	22	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Gunshot	February 16, 2018
51	Ibrahim Khalil Hannan	50	Male	Rajo	Back and head injury	February 17, 2018
52	Sami Nafi	33	Male	The village of	Face injury	February

	Hasan			Mariamin / Sharran	and bruises	17, 2018
53	Kawa Ahmad Habib	17	Male	The village of Qurneh/ Bulbul He was injured in the village of Qotan/ Bulbul	Fracture in the thigh because of a shrapnel	February 18, 2018
54	Ahmad Abdin Hasso	35	Male	The village of Hebbo/ Mabatli	Gas poisoning	February 18, 2018
55	Fathi Mamo	35	Male	The village of Bashamra	Chin injury	February 18, 2018
56	Salah Hussein Ahmad	45	Male	Rajo	Head injury	February 18, 2018
57	Khalil Nabih Klaho	42	Male	The village of Basota/ Sherawa	Pelvis and upper arm injury	February 19, 2018
58	Basel Juma Omar	24	Male	The village of Basota/ Sherawa	He made an accident while fleeing missiles	February 19, 2018
59	Mohammad Juma Ali	80	Male	The village of Darwish/ Sharran	Head injury	February 19, 2018
60	Akram Osman Sheikho	17	Male	The village of Jalameh/ Jenderis	Arterial injury	February 19, 2018
61	Ziad Ali	26	Male	Jenderis	Left knee injury	February 19, 2018
62	Hikmet Hasan Suleiman	35	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Shrapnels in the hand and foot	February 19, 2018
63	Fawaz Juma Al Abod	41	Male	Afrin	Face injury and bruises	February 20, 2018
64	Omar Khalaf Al Hasan	30	Male	The village of Jalameh/ Jenderis	Shrapnel in the right thigh	February 20, 2018

65	Ali Suleiman Khoja	43	Male	Afrin	Shrapnel in the hand	February 20, 2018
66	Layla Mustafa Mustafa	45	Female	The village of Hikcheh/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Shoulder and neck injury	February 13, 2018
67	Samar Mohammad Ali	21	Female	The village of Hikcheh Sheikh Al Hadid	Thigh injury / pelvic injury	February 13, 2018
68	Nizhat Mohammad Mohammad	50	Female	The neighborhood of Mahmoudiyah	Bruises	February 13, 2018
69	Jailan Imad Mohammad	30	Female	Omar Simo/ Sharran	Right leg injury	February 13, 2018
70	Zaynab Ahmad	70	Female	Bulbul	Foot injury	February 13, 2018
71	Amina Nouri Rashid	42	Female	The village of Bibaka/ Bulbul	Shoulder and thigh injury She was pregnant	February 14, 2018
72	Naima Mohamed Shukri	58	Female	The village of Bibaka/ Bulbul	Bruises	February 14, 2018
73	Iman Hussein Sa'id	24	Female	Afrin	General medical examination. She was captured by Ahrar Al Sham and Cebhet Al Nusra	February 17, 2018
74	Fatma Asa'ad Ramadan	26	Female	Mabatli	General medical examination. She was captured by Ahrar Al	February 17, 2018

					Sham and Cebhet Al Nusra	
75	Fikrat Ali Hasan	51	Female	The village of Gobeleka /Sharran	Shrapnel in the leg	February 17, 2018
76	Awash Mustafa Al Jasem	35	Female	Afrin	Bruises	February 20, 2018
77	Lawand Mustafa Adnan	3	Male	The village of Mirkan/ Mabatli	Scalp dislocation	February 11, 2018
78	Abdo Sheikho	2	Male	The village of Qotanli/ Bulbul	Head injury	February 12, 2018
79	Roha Ahmad Mohammad	10	Female	The neighborhood of Mahmoudiyeh	Face injury and fracture in the nose	February 13, 2018
80	Mohammad Nouri Ibrahim	10	Male	Bulbul	Bruises in the head	February 15, 2018
81	Ali Hasan Al Masri	13	Male	Unknown	Multiple shrapnels in the body	February 16, 2018
82	Dilbar Khalil Klaho	13	Male	The village of Basota/ Sherawa	Right forearm injury	February 19, 2018
83	Mohammad Ziad Nabih	9	Male	The village of Basota/ Sherawa	Right forearm, head, upper arm and throat injury	February 19, 2018
84	Hannan Mohammad Klaho	11	Male	The village of Basota/ Sherawa	Pelvis injury	February 19, 2018
85	Shivan Khalil Klaho	7	Male	The village of Basota/ Sherawa	Multiple shrapnels in the body	February 19, 2018

86	Jinav Ziad Klaho	8	Male	The village of Basota/ Sherawa	Lower limbs injury	February 19, 2018
87	Ava Khalil Klaho	11	Female	The village of Basota/ Sherawa	Left elbow injury	February 19, 2018
88	Dejwar Nazmi Klaho	8	Male	The village of Basota/ Sherewa	Right knee injury	February 19, 2018
89	Juma Fawaz Al Abod	14	Male	Afrin	Forehead injury and bruises	February 20, 2018
90	Ragad Fawaz Al Abod	8	Female	Afrin	Head injury and bruises	February 20, 2018
91	Abd Al Rahman Fawaz Al Abod	10	Male	Afrin	Ankle injury and bruises in the whole body	February 20, 2018
92	Omar Fawaz Al Abod	One year 6 mont hs	Male	Afrin	bruises	February 20, 2018

Turkey violates the Security Council's resolution and continues its attacks on Afrin

Despite the international resolution 2401 issued by the International Security Council, which calls all parties to stop all combat operations in Syria, the Turkish state and its affiliated armed factions did not stop their aggressive attacks against civilians in the cities and villages of Afrin from February 21 to 28, 2018.

The Turkish state attacked the civilians houses indiscriminately and directly in villages of (Sherawa, Mabtali, Jenderis, Sharran, Bulbul, Rajo, Sheikh Al-Hadid) districts without discriminating between civilians and the military objects. As a result of the Turkish airstrikes and artillery shelling

on residential neighborhoods, 20 civilians, including a child, were killed, and (69) civilians were injured, including 8 children and 8 women.

You can watch the damage caused by the Turkish bombardment on the following link, where 4 children and their father were injured due to the Turkish army shelling on (Ashrafiyeh neighborhood) of Afrin on February 21, 2018.

<http://sdf-press.com/2018/02/%D8%A5%D8%B5%D8%A7%D8%A8%D8%A9-%D8%A3%D8%B1%D8%A8%D8%B9%D8%A9-%D8%A3%D8%B7%D9%81%D8%A7%D9%84-%D9%88%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%87%D9%85-%D9%86%D8%AA%D9%8A%D8%AC%D8%A9-%D9%82%D8%B5%D9%81-%D8%AC%D9%8A/>

<http://sdf-press.com/2018/02/%D8%B5%D9%88%D8%B1-%D9%88%D9%85%D8%B4%D8%A7%D9%87%D8%AF-%D9%84%D8%A2%D8%AB%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%82%D8%B5%D9%81-%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AD-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AB%D9%82%D9%8A%D9%84/>

[<https://youtu.be/GcXI-GiecSU>]

<http://sdfpress.com/2018/02/%D8%A5%D8%B5%D8%A7%D8%A8%D8%A9-%D8%A3%D8%B1%D8%A8%D8%B9%D8%A9->

[%D8%A3%D8%B7%D9%81%D8%A7%D9%84-%D9%88%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%87%D9%85-%D9%86%D8%AA%D9%8A%D8%AC%D8%A9-%D9%82%D8%B5%D9%81-%D8%AC%D9%8A/](#)

The Turkish army targets the village of Haj Khalil indiscriminately with heavy weapon on February 24, 2018.

The Turkish army and its affiliated armed factions of the Syrian opposition targeted with heavy weapons the the village of Haj Khalil in Rajo district. As a result of the bombardment several civilians were injured. The citizen Shukri Hajika 60 years old from the village of Haj Khalil was injured severely and was taken to Avrin Hospital in order to receive medical treatment.

You can watch the video on the following link:

[http://sdf-press.com/2018/02/%D8%AC%D9%8A%D8%B4-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%B2%D9%88-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B1%D9%83%D9%8A-%D9%8A%D8%B3%D8%AA%D9%87%D8%AF%D9%81-%D9%82%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%AD%D8%A7%D8%AC-%D8%AE%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%84-%D8%A8/](#)

The Turkish army targeting the village of Jelemeh in Jenderis district with mortars on February 26, 2018:

The Turkish army and its affiliated armed factions cooperating with it in the process of taking control over Afrin targeted the hoses of the

civilians in Jelemeh village in Jenders district indiscriminately with mortars resulting in civilian casualties.

You can watch the video of the victims on the attached link:

<http://sdf-press.com/2018/02/%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%D9%87%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%81-%D8%AC%D9%8A%D8%B4-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%B2%D9%88-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B1%D9%83%D9%8A-%D9%82%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%AC%D9%85%D9%84%D8%A9-%D8%A8%D9%82%D8%B0/>

3 civilians were injured and one was killed in the village of (Mirkan/ Mabatli district) due to the Turkish indiscriminate artillery shelling on February 28, 2018:

The Turkish army and its factions bombed with artillery shelling the village of Mirkan in Mabatli district killing one civilian and injuring 3 others.

The following link contains a video of the dead and injured civilians:

<http://sdf-press.com/2018/02/3-%D8%AC%D8%B1%D8%AD%D9%89-%D9%88-%D8%B4%D9%87%D9%8A%D8%AF-%D9%85%D8%AF%D9%86%D9%8A-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D9%82%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%B1%D9%83%D8%A7%D9%86-%D9%86%D8%AA%D9%8A%D8%AC%D8%A9-%D8%A7-2/>

The names of the dead from February 21 to 28, 2018.

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Cause of the death	Date
1	Mohammad Quddo	32	Male	Afrin	Bombing	February 21, 2018
2	Mohammad Abd Al-Sattar Al-Gadro Mohammad	45	Male	Jenderis	Shrapnel in the head and back	February 22, 2018
3	Salim Al Khalaf Al Khalif	28	Male	He was injured on Tranada check- point during his visit to Afrin	Abdominal injury	February 22, 2018
4	Rezan Habash	Unknown	Male	Unknown	Shrapnel in the head and back	February 22, 2018
5	Abd al-Razzaq Mohammad Nuori	45	Male	The village of Yalanquz/ Jenderis	Shrapnel in the head and brain bleeding	February 23, 2018
6	Rashid Abd Al-Hanan Sido	43	Male	The village of Barkasheh	Bombing	February 26, 2018
7	Anonymous	Unknown	Male	The village of Yalanquz/ Jenderis	Bombing	February 26, 2018

8	Anonymous	Unknown	Male	The village of Yalanquz/Jenderis	Bombing	February 26, 2018
9	Anonymous	Unknown	Male	The village of Yalanquz/Jenderis	Bombing	February 26, 2018
10	Anonymous	Unknown	Male	The village of Yalanquz/Jenderis	Bombing	February 26, 2018
11	Anonymous	Unknown	Male	The village of Yalanquz/Jenderis	Bombing	February 26, 2018
12	Ibrahim Bashir Hisso	30	Male	The village of Kfr Safra/Jenderis	Bombing	February 27, 2018
13	Ahmad Mahamoud Maqdad	26	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	February 27, 2018
14	Jalal Fawzi Mohammad	20	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	February 27, 2018
15	Dalil Arif Nabo	21	Male	The village of Basota/Sherawa	Bombing	February 27, 2018
16	Reber Al Hannan Brimo	23	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	February 27, 2018

17	Ali Galeb Arabo	59	Male	Jeneres	Bombing	February 27, 2018
18	Mahmoud Menkawi	21	Male	Jeneres	Bombing	February 27, 2018
19	Mohammad Walid	20	Male	The village of Yalanquz/ Jenderis	Bombing	February 27, 2018
20	Ibrahim Rashid Rasho	13	Female	The village of Basota/ Sherawa	Bombing	February 24, 2018

The names of wounded from February 21 to 28, 2018.

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Injury	Date of injury
1	Hanif Hamza Ismail	75	Male	Bulbul	Shrapnel in the head	February 21, 2018
2	Akram Mohammad Ibrahim	25	Male	The village of Mariskeh. He was injured in Mistashura village/ Mabatli	Bruises in the ankle and lumbago	February 21, 2018
3	Mustafa Khalil Mohammad	18	Male	The village of Mariskeh/ Sharran	Bruises in the ankle and lumbago	February 21, 2018
4	Hanif Khaled Mohammad	27	Male	The village of Mariskeh/ Sharran. He was injured in	Bruises	February 21, 2018

				the village Deir Sawan		
5	Mohammad Farid Yunes	18	Male	Jenderis	Head, eye, right forearm and right wrist injury	February 22, 2018
6	Kamiran Nuori Hussein	28	Male	Jenderis	Head injury and multiple shrapnels in the left upper arm	February 22, 2018
7	Abd Al Rezaq Mohammad Nouri	45	Male	Jenderis	Head injury and internal hemorrhage	February 22, 2018
8	Jude Shehadeh Al Ali	60	Male	The neighborhood of Tranda/ Afrin	Patella fracture	February 22, 2018
9	Baki Khail	24	Male	The village of Dumbli / Rajo	Leg injury	February 22, 2018
10	Rashid Hussein Mohammad	22	Male	The village of Dumbli / Rajo	Bruises	February 22, 2018
11	Khairy Joqi Shengal	23	Male	Shengal/ North Iraq. He was injured due to an aerial bombardment at Al-Ziara checkpoint, Afrin	shrapnel in the thigh	February 22, 2018
12	Akram Bedran Bro	21	Male	Darbasiyeh/ Hasakeh He was injured due to an aerial bombardment at Al-Ziara checkpoint, Afrin	Eye injury	February 22, 2018
13	Khaled Tawfiq	45	Male	Ras Ain/ Hasakeh He	Shrapnels in the	February

	Ali			was injured due to an aerial bombardment at Al-Ziara checkpoint, Afrin	face	22, 2018
14	Mohammad Khaled Yaqoub	60	Male	Kamishli / Hasakeh. He was injured due to an aerial bombardment at Al-Ziara checkpoint, Afrin	Shoulder dislocation	February 22, 2018
15	Abdin Mami Hussein	63	Male	Kamishli / Hasakeh He was injured due to an aerial bombardment at Al-Ziara checkpoint, Afrin	Bladder injury	February 22, 2018
16	Mohammad Mahyadin Hasan Mohammad	47	Male	Kamishli/ Hasakeh. He was injured due to an aerial bombardment at Al-Ziara checkpoint, Afrin	Bruises in lumbago	February 22, 2018

17	Mohammad Issa Al Mohammad	20	Male	Tabqa/Raqqa. He was injured due to an aerial bombardment at Al-Ziara checkpoint, Afrin	Behind head injury	February 22, 2018
18	Talal Naser Aljasem	25	Male	Tabqa/Raqqa. He was injured due to an aerial bombardment at Al-Ziara checkpoint, Afrin	Bruise in the shoulder and back	February 22, 2018
19	Mohammad Abd Al Rahman Al Hasson	21	Male	Tabqa/Raqqa. He was injured due to an aerial bombardment at Al-Ziara checkpoint, Afrin	Bruise in the end of the back	February 22, 2018
20	Abd Alsalam Mohammad Raji	23	Male	Tabqa/Raqqa. He was injured due to an aerial bombardment at Al-Ziara checkpoint, Afrin	Bruise in the lower right limb	February 22, 2018
21	Karmo Hasan	21	Male	Jenderis	Head and thigh injury	February 22, 2018
22	Yousef Juma Ibrahim	21	Male	Afrin	Fracture in right leg	February 22, 2018
23	Mohammad Omar Qaziqli	24	Male	Jenderis	Head and shoulder injury	February 22, 2018

24	Mohammad Sadiq Ismail	26	Male	Jenderis	Bruises	February 22, 2018
25	Foad Mohammad Hussein	34	Male	Tranda road / Afrin	General bruises in the knee	February 22, 2018
26	Rojvan	21	Male	Kobani/ Ain Al Arab/ He was injured due to an aerial bombardment at Al-Ziara checkpoint, Afrin	Neurosis due to bombardment	February 22, 2018
27	Jano Kobani/ Khaled Mihyadin	Unknown	Male	Kobani/ Ain Al Arab/ He was injured due to an aerial bombardment at Al-Ziara checkpoint, Afrin	Bruises and neurosis due to bombardment	February 22, 2018
28	Ahmad Mohammad Osman	80	Male	The village of Rahmaniye/ Mabatli	Shrapnel in the chest	February 22, 2018
29	Mohammad Seydo Yousef	76	Male	The village of Badinli	Shrapnel in the neck	February 23, 2018
30	Khaled Iyaneh	30	Male	Sare Kaniyeh/ Ras Al Ain/ Hasakeh. He was injured due to the bombardment on Al Ziara checkpoint.	Bruise in loin	February 23, 2018
31	Amin Mele Suleiman	30	Male	Sare Kaniyeh/ Ras Al Ain/ Hasakeh. He was injured due to the bombardment on Al Ziara	Bruise in the head	February 23, 2018

				checkpoint.		
32	Mirvan Raperin	35	Male	Kobani (Ain Al Arab. He was injured due to an arial bombardment on Al Ziara checkpoint in Afrin	Leg injury	February 23, 2018
33	Dostrata Mohammad Rasho	32	Male	The village of Arab Oshagi. He was injured in the village of Ikikhorze in Mabatli	Head injury	February 23, 2018
34	Fayiq Jafar	74	Male	The village of Arab Oshagi/ Mabatli. He was injured in Ma'amal Oshagi	Face and head injury	February 23, 2018
35	Abdo Shukri Ali	40	Male	Kobani (Ain Al Arab. He was injured due to an aerial bombardment on Al Ziara checkpoint in Afrin	Thigh injury	February 23, 2018
36	Mohammad Sheikh Nabi	Unknown	Male	Kobani (Ain Al Arab. He was injured due to aerial bombardment on Al Ziara checkpoint in Afrin	He was taken to Nubul and Alzahar hospitals.	February 23, 2018
37	Khaled Khalil	Unknown	Male	Kobani (Ain Al Arab. He was injured due to aerial	He was taken to Nubul and Alzahar hospitals.	February 23, 2018

				bombardment on Al Ziara checkpoint in Afrin		
38	Marwan	Unknown	Male	Kobani (Ain Al Arab. He was injured due to aerial bombardment on Al Ziara checkpoint in Afrin	He was taken to Nubul and Alzahar hospitals.	February 23, 2018
39	Hussein Hamlinko	17	Male	The village of Oshagi/ Rajo	Hip dislocation	February 23, 2018
40	Rashid Mohammad Rashid	70	Male	The village of Qantara/ Mabatli	Legs injury and bruise in the abdomen	February 24, 2018
41	Shukri Ali Hajiko	57	Male	The village of Haj Khalil	Legs and hand injury and burn in face	February 25, 2018
42	Nizar Khalil Ashqar	27	Male	Jenderis	Head, upper limbs and thigh injury	February 25, 2018
43	Ahmad Khail	60	Male	Jenderis	Leg injury	February 25, 2018
44	Salem Jammo	55	Male	Jenderis	Shoulder injury	February 25, 2018
45	Ayman Sabri Ibrahim	50	Male	The village of Khrab Sharran/ Sharran	Left hand finger injury and shrapnels in the face	February 26, 2018
46	Mohammad Omar Hamo	48	Male	The village of Jalameh/ Jenderis	Head injury and legs amputation	February 26, 2018
47	Hozan Mohammad Bakr	29	Male	The village of Ashkan Kharbi/ Jenderis	Bruise in lumbago and multiple shrapnels in the face,	February 26, 2018

48	Abdo Mohammad Hamo	25	Male	The village of Dik/ Rajo. He was injured in the village of Yalanqouz/ Jenderis	Knee and loin injury	February 26, 2018
49	Mahmoud Ajja	Unknown	Male	Aleppo	Bombing	February 28, 2018
50	Sa'id Ali Hawa	Unknown	Male	Aleppo	Bombing	February 28, 2018
51	Hillo Haj Hussein	Unknown	Male	Maskaneh	Bombing	February 28, 2018
52	Mohammad Awni Osman	53	Male	Rajo	Shrapnel in the ankle. He was injured for 3 days	February 28, 2018
53	Abd Al Rahman Rashid Ahmad	38	Male	The village of Badinli/ Rajo	Leg injury	February 28, 2018
54	Hajer Mohammad Ali	45	Female	Afrin	Neurosis due to bombardment	February 21, 2018
55	Wansa Omar Chawish	58	Female	Derik/ Hasakeh. She was injured due to an aerial bombardment on Al Ziara checkpoint in Afrin	Shrapnel in the shoulder	February 22, 2018
56	Randa Hussein Jalel	20	Female	Tal Tamer/ Hasakeh. She was injured due to an aerial bombardment on Al Ziara checkpoint in Afrin	Bruises	February 22, 2018

57	Shirin Khoshman Ismail	17	Female	Tabqa/Raqqa She was injured due to an aerial bombardment on Al Ziara checkpoint in Afrin	Head and back injury	February 22, 2018
58	Nesrni Abd Al Aziz Hannan	29	Female	Tabqa/Raqqa She was injured due to an aerial bombardment on Al Ziara checkpoint in Afrin	Head injury	February 22, 2018
59	Fatma Al Mohammad	33	Female	Jenderis	Foot injury	February 23, 2018
60	Khadija Mamo	40	Female	Jenderis	Bruises	February 23, 2018
61	Fahima Ahmad Mustafa	39	Female	The village of Mirkan/ Mabatli	Right leg injury	February 28, 2018
62	Nour Foad Anass	15	Male	Kamishli/ Hasakeh. He was injured due to aerial bombardment on Al Ziara checkpoint in Afrin	Neurosis due to bombardment	February 23, 2018
63	Mohammad Sheikh Nabi	15	Male	Kobani (Ain Al Arab) He was injured due to an aerial bombardment on Al Ziara checkpoint in Afrin	Pelvic injury	February 23, 2018
64	Omar Sa'id Al Ali	4	Male	The village of Mariamin/	Bruises	February 23, 2018

				Sharran		
65	Ali Mohammad Hasan	16	Male	The village fo Kotanli/ Bulbul	Foot and left-hand injury	February 23, 2018
66	Rashid Mustafa	15	Male	The village fo Kotanli/ Bulbul	Shrapnel in the face and left side	February 23, 2018
67	Hussein Rashid Rasho	9	Male	The village of Qantara/ Mabatli	Fracture in the finger and Abdominal injury	February 24, 2018
68	Ma'amo Ahmad Mohammad	9	Male	The village of Goliyan/ Rajo	Bruises	February 27, 2018
69	Diar Ahmad Habash	12	Male	The village of Goliyan/ Rajo	Bronchitis	February 27, 2018

Civilians casualties due to the systematic bombardment of the Turkish state on Afrin and its countryside

From March 1 to 7, 2018 the indiscriminate shelling of the Turkish armed forces and its Islamic factions of the Syrian opposition continued on Afrin and its villages, resulting in the death of 20 civilians, including 3 children and 5 women, and injuring 48 civilians, including 14 children and (11) women.

1- Jenderes District: The indiscriminate bombardment with heavy weapons continued on the villages of Jenderes axis, destroying the houses of the civilians. The Turkish helicopters launched several raids on the villages of (Ramadiyah and Hamilkeh) as both villages were a main target for the bombardment. They also bombed the center of the town, the villages of Miskeh Foqani, Darwish and Fririyeh adjacent to the town.

In the framework of its genocide campaign, the Turkish state continued to commit massacres against civilians. On March 2, 2018 the Turkish tanks targeted a civilian car directly which was evacuating civilians from the areas of clashes in the village of (Hajilar), killing 8 civilians and injuring 12 others. In order to hide this crime from the public opinion, the Turkish state kidnapped the bodies of the dead civilians, the wounded and transported them to Reyhaniya city in Turkey.

The residents also confirmed that members of "Sultan Mohammad Al-Fateh Brigade" had looted the houses of the villagers in the village of Baflour.

The brutality of the Turkish state did not stop that day as it continued its bombing the town and its villages indiscriminately with heavy weapons and airstrikes, they also targeted the civilians directly, killing and injuring the civilians in the village of Kafr Safra.

2- **Mabatli District:** The Turkish army continued targeting the villages of this axis indiscriminately, while the bombardment concentrated on the village of (Mirkan). The village of (Iki Khor- –Kaxrê) was a target of the indiscriminate heavy artillery shelling, as a result of the shelling a number of civilians were wounded with various injuries.

On the axis of the villages of (Brimja, Mirkan, Shitka), the Turkish bombardment with heavy weapons continued targeting civilians directly, where several civilians were injured.

3- **Rajo District:** At the beginning of March 2018, the Turkish warplanes continued bombing the village of Haj Khalil directly, targeting, killing and injuring several civilians. This brutal bombardment continued and extended to the villages of Hopkanli, Ja'anaka, Blilko, Jala, and Ali Bisky).

The Turkish warplanes shelled intensively the axis of the villages of (Maskanli and Badina), as well as the town center and some other

villages, coinciding with heavy artillery shelling on the center of the town and some of the villages surrounding it.

The Turkish army committed another crime in the village of Maydan Akbis, which lies on the border with Turkey, by burning civilians' houses, the operation of burning the civilians' houses started systematically and almost burn the entire houses of the village.

The Turkish army and its affiliated armed factions began an intensive bombardment on the village of (Berbend-Berbenê) and targeted civilians directly, as dozens of wounded people arrived at Avrin Hospital and their situation was very critic.

- 4- **Bulbul district:** The villages of (Bulbul) axis were subjected to indiscriminate shelling, especially the village of (Bakhcha-Baxçe).
- 5- **Sheikh Al-Hadid district:** the Turkish warplane targeted the village of (Arandeh-Erendê), the axis of this frontline was a target of indiscriminate and intensive shelling with heavy artillery, it targeted all the villages of this axis and caused damage to the properties of the citizens.
- 6- **Afrin city:** The Turkish forces and Turkish-backed Syrian opposition armed factions participating in the attack on Afrin and its countryside continued targeting civilians directly. Heavy artillery shells fell on the neighborhoods of (Ashrafiyeh and Tranda), causing civilian casualties and damaging their houses.

While indiscriminate artillery shelling of the villages and safe areas continued without interruption.

- 7- **Sharran District:** the Turkish army and military factions targeted the village of (Omara) indiscriminately with warplanes, helicopters and heavy artillery weapons for three consecutive days. As a result, a number of civilians, including children and women were injured.

The village of (Midanki) was also a target of indiscriminate shelling with heavy weapons. As a result, a number of civilians, including children and women were injured.

The Turkish warplane conducted raids on the village of (Chemanli - Çema), in conjunction with indiscriminate artillery shelling, targeting villages and safe areas, without interruption.

The villages of Sharran district were a target of indiscriminate shelling with all kinds of heavy weapons. The bombardment concentrated on the villages of (Sankarli-Sinka, Barava, Kafr Janna, the center of Sharran district, Mashaleh, Kharbet Sharran, Bafloun, Matina, Aljiya) while the village of Kharbet Sharran was subjected to fierce and intensive shelling with warplane and heavy artillery.

The names of the civilian dead from March 1 to 7, 2018

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Cause of death	Date of death
1	Mahmoud Ali Yousef	55	Male	The village of Haj Khalil/Rajo	Bombing	March 1, 2018
2	Ibrahim Ali Yousef	55	Male	The village of Haj Khalil/Rajo	Bombing	March 1, 2018
3	Jouan Sadiq	30	Male	The village of Iki Khor/Mabatli	Bombing	March 1, 2018
4	Ahmad Mohammad	26	Male	Rajo	Bombing	March 2, 2018

	Mohammad					
5	Abd Al Rahman Khalil	43	Male	The village of Kafr Safra/ Jenderis	Bombing	March 5, 2018
6	Mahmoud Alo	25	Male	The village of Feririyeh / Jenderis	Bombing	March 5, 2018
7	Fawazi Mohammad Juma	33	Male	Afrin city center/ Aleppo road	Bombing	March 5, 2018
8	Asad Izzet Mustafa	50	Male	The village of Mirkan/ Mabatli	Bombing	March 6, 2018
9	Shiar Haj Abdo	25	Male	Jenderis	Bombing	March 6, 2018
10	Sheikh Mohammad Alush Abo Majed	75	Male	The village of Mirkan/ Mabatli	Bombing	March 6, 2018
11	Ahmad Jalosi	48	Male	The village of (Kortek- Al Hafra) Sharran	Bombing	March 6, 2018
12	Rifat Jalosi Zadah	60	Male	The village of (Kortek- Al Hafra) Sharran	Bombing	March 6, 2018
13	Habiba Ibrahim Khalil Ali	48	Female	The village of Midanki/ Sharran	Bombing	March 1, 2018
14	Zalokh Mohamad Dagli	55	Female	Sheikh Al Hadid	Due to artillery shelling	March 3, 2018
15	Amina Mohammad Mustafa	75	Female	The village of Zarganli/ Rajo	Bombing	March 5, 2018

16	Ramziyeh Omar	50	Female	The village of Qara Tepe/ Sharran	Bombing	March 5, 2018
17	Nadira Safar Hussein	unknown	Female	Jenderis	The massacre of Jenderis. She was under the ruins	March 6, 2018
18	Diana Salih	1 month	Female	The village of Feririyeh/ Jenderis	The massacre of Feririyeh	March 5, 2018
19	Anonymous	unknown	Male	Jenderis	The massacre of Jenderis	March 6, 2018
20	Anonymous	Unknown	Male	Jenderis	The massacre of Jenderis	March 6, 2018

The names of wounded from March 1 to 7, 2018.

No	Name	Age	Gender	Address	Injury	Date
1	Ahmad Jamil Qasem	39	Male	The village of Iki Khor/ Mabatli	Face and thigh injury	March 1, 2018
2	Jamil Mohammad Waqqas	49	Male	The village of Iki Khor/ Mabatli	Multiple shrapnels in the face	March 1, 2018
3	Reber Hannan Imo	45	Male	The village of Iki Khor/ Mabatli	Thigh injury	March 1, 2018
4	Ahmad Mohammad Suleiman	52	Male	The village of Iki Khor/ Mabatli	Back and legs injury	March 1, 2018
5	Mahmoud Abdo Imo	46	Male	The village of Iki Khor/ Mabatli	Back injury	March 1, 2018
6	Bahri Arif Habash	51	Male	The village of Aranda/ Sheikh Al	Shrapnel in the left shoulder	March 2, 2018

				Hadid		
7	Abd Al Rahman Baderkhan	26	Male	The village of Kafr Safra/ Jenderis	Bruises	March 2, 2018
8	Mannan Abd Al Mannan Mustafa	38	Male	The village of Barava/ Sharran	Shrapnel in the left thigh	March 3, 2018
9	Sido Shukri Abdo	65	Male	The village of Chobana / Rajo	Forehead and finger injury	March 3, 2018
10	Shiraz Aldind Khalil Suleiman	48	Male	Mababtli	Head injury	March 3, 2018
11	Rashid Hamid Mousa	29	Male	Mabatli	Lower limbs injury	March 3, 2018
12	Mustafa Ahmad Ibrahim	60	Male	Mabatli	Shrapnel in the left thigh	March 3, 2018
13	Suleiman Mohammad Suleiman Dagli	60	Male	Sheikh Al Hadid	Multiple shrapnels in the the body	March 3, 2018
14	Mohammad Mohammad Hussein	32	Male	The village of Ararandeh/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Shrapnels in the back	March 3, 2018
15	Deljan Tabal	27	Male	The village of Bliiko/ Rajo	Neurosis due to bombardment	March 3, 2018
16	Ahamad Haji	25	Male	The village of Badinli/ Rajo	Brusies as a result of warpalne bombing	March 4, 2018
17	Bahri Gadro	34	Male	The village of Kafr Safra/ Jenderis	Bruises	March 4, 2018
18	Nabi Safr Sheikho	60	Male	The village of Qara Tepe/ Sharran	Amputation of the right hand	March 4, 2018

19	Hussen Mohammad Khalifa	60	Male	The village of Qara Tepe/ Sharran	Shrapnel in the abdomen	March 4, 2018
20	Aslan Hasan Sheref	68	Male	The village of Qara Tepe/ Sharran	Shrapnel in the hand	March 4, 2018
21	Ahmad Hussein Mousa	47	Male	The village of Chanchali/ Rajo. He was injured in Barband village crossroad	Shrapnel in the face	March 5, 2018
22	Mohammad Hussein Abdo	52	Male	The village of Ashuneh/ Bulbul. He was injured in Barband village crossroad	Shrapnel in the face	March 5, 2018
23	Asad Izzat Mustafa	50	Male	The village of Iki Khor/ Mabatli	Shrapnel in the left side of chest	March 6, 2018
24	Hiadayet Ali Omar	40	Female	The village of Ashuneh/ Bulbul. She was injured in Barband village crossroad	Multiple shrapnels in the face	March 5, 2018
25	Sultana Ma'amo Ma'amo	42	Female	The village of Ashuneh/ Bulbul. She was injured in Barband village crossroad	Head and face injury	March 5, 2018

26	Dajla Ahmad Bakr	26	Female	The village of Ashuneh/ Bulbul. She was injured in Barband village crossroad	Multiple shrapnels in the face and finger	March 5, 2018
27	Fatma Aslan Mustafa	42	Female	The village fo Zarkanli/ Rajo	Bruises	March 5, 2018
28	Samira Omar Sheikho	55	Female	The village fo Zarkanli/ Rajo	Bruises and multiple shrapnels in the face	March 5, 2018
29	Nouroz Hasan Mustafa	35	Female	The village fo Zarkanli/ Rajo	Multiple shrapnels in th face and eye	March 5, 2018
30	Nazifa Hasan Mustafa	20	Female	The village fo Zarkanli/ Rajo. She was injured in Barband village crossroad	Bruises	March 5, 2018
31	Amina Aslan Mustafa	60	Female	The village of Zarkanli/ Rajo. She was injured in Barband village crossroad	Multiple shrapnels in the face	March 5, 2018
32	Fidan Ahmad Bakr	17	Female	The village of Ashuneh / Bulbul. She was injured in Barband village crossroad	Right lower limb injury and fracture in the neck	March 5, 2018
33	Dunia Ahmad Bakr	18	Female	The village of Ashuneh /	Face injury	March 5,

				Bulbul. She was injured in Barband village crossroad		2018
34	Fawziyeh Mohammad Ibish	35	Female	The village of Ashuneh / Bulbul. She was injured in Barband village crossroad	Face and hand injury	March 5, 2018
35	Mohammad Samir Ali	13	Male	The village of Za'ara/ Bulbul	Shrapnel in the ankle	March 2, 2018
36	Sabri Samir Ali	14	Male	The village of Za'ara/ Bulbul	Shoulder injury	March 2, 2018
37	Ocalan Salah Ibrahim	15	Male	The village of Qatmeh / Sharran	Left upper arm injury and multiple shrapnels	March 2, 2018
38	Mohammad Ali Abd Al Qader	12	Male	The village of Ashuneh / Bulbul. He was injured in Barband village junction	Shrapnels in the face, lower limbs and toe injury	March 5, 2018
39	Shiar Ali Abd Al Qader	8	Male	The village of Ashuneh / Bulbul. He was injured in Barband village junction	Shrapnels in the brain and chest. Brain bleeding	March 5, 2018
40	Jumana Ahmad Akri	8	Female	The village of Chanchali/ Rajo. She was injured in Barband village crossroad	Shrapnels in the face	March 5, 2018

41	Sheikho Ali Abd Al Qader	11	Male	The village of Ashuneh / Bulbul. He was injured in Barband village crossroad	Multiple shrapnels in the face	March 5, 2018
42	Juma Hussein Abd Al Qader	3	Male	The village of Ashuneh / Bulbul. He was injured in Barband village crossroad	Face and eye injury	March 5, 2018
43	Mohammad Hussein Abd Al Qader	1 year	Male	The village of Ashuneh / Bulbul. He was injured in Barband village crossroad	Shrapnel in the left thigh	March 5, 2018
44	Ali Hasan Mustafa	12	Male	The village fo Zarkanli/ Rajo. He was injured in Barband village crossroad	Head and face injury	March 5, 2018
45	Aliya Mustafa	12	Female	The village fo Zarkanli/ Rajo. She was injured in Barband village crossroad	Eye and face injury	March 5, 2018
46	Nazli Rifat Hannan	15	Female	The village of Aranda/ Sheikh Al Hadid	Shrapnel in the left thigh	March 6, 2018
47	Amal Mohammad Hasan	14	Female	The village of Turmishah. She was injured in Afrin	Shrapnel in the right thigh	March 6, 2018

				city center		
48	Fatma Subhi Osman	15	Female	The village of Maskah/ Jenderis. She was injured in Afrin city center	Bruise in the fingers	March 6, 2018

Using civilians as Human shields

Under the International Humanitarian Law, the use of civilians as human shields is considered a war crime and a grave breach to the human rights and freedom and only defeated armies and terrorist groups use such methods.

Parties of armed conflict bear the international criminal responsibility for the acts of its members. In this context, the Turkish army besieged the civilians in the village they entered and used them to shield military objectives and vehicles in order to avoid the attacks of SDF and YPG, and accused them of targeting the civilians and mislead the public opinion.

The use of civilians as human shields is prohibited, condemned internationally and constitute a war crime committed by the Turkish army and Turkish-backed armed factions which participated in assault on Afrin. The Turkish army used the civilians as human shields in different areas of Afrin and killed a number of those who refused to be used as human shields.

A footage has been documented in the vicinity of the village of (Dewa-Dêwa) in Jenderis district, showing a military vehicle loaded with Doshka, and on its side a group of children. The Turkish army took advantage of this and used them as human shields. Such acts represent the worst form of moral degradation and is a grave breach of international norms and

laws and the United Nations' law regarding wars, especially since the Turkish army used children to protect its members and military objects.

Civilians are considered human shields if one party of armed conflict conduct military operation from inside the civilian sites such as schools, hospitals, worships and populated neighborhoods. The Turkish army violated all humanitarian laws and launched attacks against Jenderis district from Attma displaced camp.

The press office of the Syrian Democratic Forces published on February 9, 2018 news that the Turkish state and its jihadist factions transported its heavy weapons, artillery and rockets to Attmah camp and targeted the villages of Mele Khalil- Deir Ballout- Agjaleh and Jenderis center with indiscriminate shelling. In its return the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) and People Protection Units (YPG) responded to the source of shelling. After that the Turkish state via its media network accused the SDF and YPG, which are legitimately defending the people of the region, with false charges such as killing the civilians and displaced people.

Many shells fell on the above-mentioned villages, and their source was (Attmah) displaced camp. The details are available on the following attached links:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PoPmq_Jsrqg

<http://sdf-press.com/2018/02/%D8%B9%D8%A7%D8%AC%D9%84-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%88%D9%84%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B1%D9%83%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%AA%D8%AA%D8%AE%D8%B0-%D9%85%D9%86-%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%B2%D8%AD%D9%8A-%D9%85%D8%AE%D9%8A%D9%85/>

<http://sdf-press.com/2018/02/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A5%D8%B1%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%A8%D9%8A%D9%88%D9%86-%D9%8A%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%AE%D8%AF%D9%85%D9%88%D9%86-%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%B2%D8%AD%D9%8A-%D9%85%D8%AE%D9%8A%D9%85-%D8%A2%D8%B7%D9%85%D8%A9/>

<http://sdf-press.com/2018/02/%D8%A5%D8%B1%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%A8%D9%8A%D9%88-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%81%D8%B5%D8%A7%D8%A6%D9%84-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%AF%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D9%8A%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%AE%D8%AF%D9%85%D9%88%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84/>

<http://sdf-press.com/2018/02/%D8%AD%D8%B5%D9%8A%D9%84%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D9%85%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%82%D8%AA%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%B9%D9%81%D8%B1%D9%8A%D9%86-%D8%AE%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%84-5/>

Under the Geneva Conventions in 1929 and 1949 and protocols additional to it 1977 as well as the Rome Statute 1998, it is prohibited for the parties of conflict and war to use civilians as human shields.

Article 58 of the First Protocol Additional to The Geneva Conventions 1977, regarding the protection of the civilian population, states that:

- a- Without prejudice to Article 49 of the Fourth Convention, endeavour to remove the civilian population, individual civilians and

civilian objects under their control from the vicinity of military objectives.

- b- Avoid locating military objectives within or near densely populated areas.
- c- Take the other necessary precautions to protect the civilian population, individual civilians and civilian objects under their control against the dangers resulting from military operations

Paragraph 7 of article 58 of the First Protocol 1977 Additional to The Geneva Conventions 1949 regarding the protection of the civilian population, states that: The presence or movements of the civilian population or individual civilians shall not be used to render certain points or areas immune from military operations, in particular in attempts to shield military objectives from attacks or to shield, favour or impede military operations. The Parties to the conflict shall not direct the movement of the civilian population or individual civilians in order to attempt to shield military objectives from attacks or to shield military operations.

Paragraph 23 of paragraph B of the article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court regarding war crimes states that:

- 1- The Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of war crimes in particular when committed as part of a plan or policy or as part of a large-scale commission of such crimes.
- 2- For the purpose of this Statute, "war crimes" means:
 - a- Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts against persons or property protected under the provisions of the relevant Geneva Convention:
 - b- Other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict, within the established framework of international law, namely, any of the following acts: utilizing the presence of a civilian or other protected person to render certain points, areas or military forces immune from military operations;

Article 28 of the fourth Geneva Convention states that: "The presence of a protected person may not be used to render certain points or immune from military operations".

A massacre committed by the Turkish army in Tranda neighborhood in Afrin city:

The killing of three children from one family in Tranda neighborhood in Afrin city.

The Turkish state targeted on March 8, 2018 the populated neighborhood of Tranda in Afrin city, killing 3 children from one family. The names of the children were as the following:

Rashid Ibrahim, 3 years old.

Hala Ibrahim, 14 years old.

Ibrahim Ibrahim, 10 years old

Here is the link of the photos:

<http://sdf-press.com/2018/03/%D8%AB%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AB-%D8%A3%D8%B7%D9%81%D8%A7%D9%84-%D8%A3%D8%B4%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%B4%D9%87%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D9%86%D8%AA%D9%8A%D8%AC%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%82%D8%B5%D9%81-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA/>

Here is the link of the video:

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=553149095065993&id=10001127222533





Chapter III:
**Killing prisnors of war and
mutilating the bodies of the
fighters**

Killing prisoners of war and mutilating the bodies of the fighters is a war crime and a crime against humanity

The atrocities committed by The Turkish forces and the armed factions participating with Turkey in the attack on Afrin against the fighters of the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), People's Protection Units (YPG) and Women's Protection Units (YPJ) after capturing, torturing, insulting, killing and mutilating their bodies rise to the level of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

We will mention some samples of great breaches committed by the Turkish forces against the prisoners of war of the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), People's Protection Units (YPG) and Women's Protection Units (YPJ) and how they brutally mutilated the body of the fighter of Women's Protection Units (YPJ) Amina Omra known as (Barin Kobani) who was killed on January 2018, the fighter of People's Protection Units Ahmad Mohammad Hannan known as Amad who was killed on February 8, 2018 and the fighter of the Syrian Democratic Forces Ali Hamo known as (Ashraf Derbasiyeh) who was killed on February 22, 2018 in the area of Deaf Stone (Kevirê Ker) of Rajo district.

Article 4 of the 3rd Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war states that prisoners of war, in the sense of the present convention, are persons belonging to one of the following categories:

- 1- Members of the armed forces of a Party to the conflict as well as members of militias or volunteer units forming part of such armed forces.
- 2- Members of other militias and members of other volunteer units, including those of organized resistance movements, belonging to a Party to the conflict and operating in or outside their own territory, even if this territory is occupied, provided that such militias or volunteer units, including such organized resistance:

- a- That of being commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates.
 - b- That of having a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance.
 - c- That of carrying arms openly.
 - d- That of conducting their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.
- 3- Members of regular armed forces who profess allegiance to a government or an authority not recognized by the Detaining Power.
 - 4- Persons who accompany the armed forces without actually being members thereof, such as civilian members of military aircraft crews, war correspondents, supply contractors, members of labour units or of services responsible for the welfare of the armed forces, provided that they have received authorization from the armed forces which they accompany, who shall provide them for that purpose with an identity card similar to the annexed model.
 - 5- Inhabitants of a non-occupied territory who, on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading forces, without having had time to form themselves into regular armed units, provided they carry arms openly and respect the laws and customs of war.

Article 3 of the 3rd Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war states that:

Persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed *hors de combat* by sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely without any adverse distinction founded on race, colour, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria.

To this end, the following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever with respect to the above-mentioned persons:

- 1- Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture.
- 2- Taking of hostages.
- 3- Outrages upon personal dignity, in particular, humiliating and degrading treatment.
- 4- The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples.

It must be confirmed that prisoners of war must be treated humanely in all circumstances, and International Humanitarian Law guarantees them protection from all acts of violence, intimidation, insults and the curiosity of the public, and at least the minimum conditions that regulate detention must be implemented, including for example issues relating to the place of detention, food, clothing, Hygiene and medical care.

Under the article 10+11 of the First Additional Protocol of Geneva Convention 1949 and article 75 of the same protocol what was committed by the Turkish army and the armed factions participating in the operation of attacking Afrin, was a grave breach of the principles of International Humanitarian Law and international agreements and charters. Those articles state that:

- 1- Persons who are in the power of a Party to the conflict and who do not benefit from more favourable treatment under the Conventions or under this Protocol shall be treated humanely in all circumstances and shall enjoy, as a minimum, the protection provided by this Article without any adverse distinction based upon race, colour, sex, language, religion or belief, political or other opinion, national or social origin, wealth, birth or other status, or on any other similar criteria. Each Party shall respect the person, honour, convictions and religious practices of all such persons.

2- The following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever, whether committed by civilian or by military agents:

- a- Violence to the life, health, or physical or mental well-being of persons, in particular: murder, torture of all kinds, whether physical or mental, corporal punishment and mutilation.
- b- Outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment, enforced prostitution and any form of indecent assault.

Article 4 of the Hague Convention 1907 states that:

Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile government, but not of the individuals or units who captured them and they must be humanely treated.

Article 32 of the fourth Geneva Convention states that:

The High Contracting Parties specifically agree that each of them is prohibited from taking any measure of such a character as to cause the physical suffering or extermination of protected persons in their hands. This prohibition applies not only to murder, torture, corporal punishment, mutilation and medical or scientific experiments not necessitated by the medical treatment of a protected person, but also to any other measures of brutality whether applied by civilian or military agents.

Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court regarding war crimes states that:

- 1- The Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of war crimes in particular when committed as part of a plan or policy or as part of a large-scale commission of such crimes.
- 2- For the purpose of this Statute, "war crimes" means:
 - a- Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts against persons or property

protected under the provisions of the relevant Geneva Convention:

- 1- Wilful killing.
- 2- Torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments.
- 3- Wilfully causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or health.
- 4- Wilfully depriving a prisoner of war or other protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial.

Here is the link of mutilating the body of the fighter called Ahmad Mohammad Hannan

<https://www.facebook.com/100006871359650/videos/pcb.2004846516421041/2004846466421046/?type=3&theater>



Barin Kobani (the fighter Amina Omar)

Link 1- mutilating the body of the fighter Amina Omar (Barin Kobani)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TLrizzDI9qs&has_verified=1

Link 2- mutilating the body of the fighter Amina Omar (Barin Kobani) (Al Arabia Channel)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ZVe8c7OPuc>

Link 3- mutilating the body of the fighter Amina Omar (Barin Kobani) (Sky News Al Arabia)

<https://www.skynewsarabia.com/web/article/1018427/%D8%BA%D8%B6%D8%A8-%D9%86%D8%B4%D8%B1-%D9%81%D9%8A%D8%AF%D9%8A%D9%88-%D8%AA%D9%85%D8%AB%D9%8A%D9%84-%D8%A8%D8%AC%D8%AB%D8%A9-%D9%85%D9%82%D8%A7%D8%AA%D9%84%D8%A9-%D9%83%D8%B1%D8%AF%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%B9%D9%81%D8%B1%D9%8A%D9%86>



The fighter Ahmad Hannan



The fighter Ali Hamo (Ashraf Darbasiyeh)





The fighter Ali Hamo

Link- Captivating, killing and mutilating the body of the fighter Ali Hamo by the Turkish army and its affiliated armed factions.

<https://www.facebook.com/AJA.Turkey/videos/1525291710851356>

Chapter V

Targeting the cultural and spiritual heritage

Targeting the cultural and spiritual heritage is an international war crime

The cultural property and cultural heritage are subjected to destruction, looting and theft as a result of the ongoing armed conflicts in Syria and these immoral behaviors increase due to the developments in the technique of warfare, lack of protection, disrespecting the the international convention and charters regarding the the protection of cultural heritage of peoples.

Disrespecting cultures and cultural properties of all peoples, depriving peoples of their civilization and cultural heritage, by targeting movable or immovable property of great importance to the cultural heritage of every people, is a major crime against all humanity.

The Turkish forces and Turkish-backed armed factions participating in the assault on Afrin targeted the monuments of architecture, art, history, as well as the archaeological sites, religious places, groups of buildings which, as a whole, are of historical or artistic interest and looted works of art; manuscripts, books and other objects of artistic and destroyed buildings whose main and effective purpose is to preserve or exhibit the movable cultural property such as large libraries and depositories of archives, and refuges intended to shelter, in the event of armed conflict, the movable cultural property and centers containing monument.

The Turkish Armed Forces and their affiliated armed factions are among the most dangerous aggressors against the civilizational, cultural and spiritual heritage of the Syrian people. The Turkish state violated the article 2,3,4,18 of the Hague Convention 1954 relative to the protection of cultural property the safeguarding and respect for such property.

It violated article 16 of Additional Protocol II to Geneva Conventions relating to protection of cultural objects and places of worship, which states that: it is prohibited to commit any acts of hostility directed against the historic monuments works of art or place of worship which

constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples, and to use them in support of the military effort.

And also violated what is mentioned in the Article 53 of the First Additional Protocol 1977 of Geneva Convention 1949 regarding to the protection of cultural objects and of places of worship and states that:

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 14 May 1954, and of other relevant international instruments, it is prohibited:

- a- To commit any acts of hostility directed against the historic monuments, works of art or places of worship which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples.
- b- To use such objects in support of the military effort.
- c- To make such objects the object of reprisals.

These violations committed against the Syrian people require intervention by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and international bodies that aim to protect cultural property and work to:

- 1- Making pressure on the parties of the conflict to respect cultural property, by refraining from any use of the property and its immediate surroundings or of the appliances in use for its protection for purposes which are likely to expose it to destruction or damage in the event of armed conflict; and by refraining from any act of hostility, directed against such property.
- 2- To stop any form of theft, pillage or misappropriation of, and protecting it from such acts.
- 3- Combatants shall refrain from any act directed by way of reprisals against cultural property support the concerned authorities in their ability to protect and preserve cultural property.
- 4- Taking urgent measures to preserve cultural property on a land that was damaged as a result of military operations, and it is not possible for the forces on that land to take such measures.

- 5- Providing appropriate suggestions and technical assistance from UNESCO, within the limits of its program and its capabilities, to regulate the means of protecting cultural property, or regarding any other problem resulting from breaching international agreements and the executive regulations of these agreements.
- 6- Working to implement article 28 of the Hague Convention regarding the protection of cultural objects in the event of armed conflict on may 14, 1954, which states that:"The High Contracting Parties undertake to take, within the framework of their ordinary jurisdiction, all necessary steps to prosecute and impose penal or disciplinary sanctions upon those persons, of whatever nationality , who commit or order to be committed a breach of the present convention.

In this context, the Turkish forces destroyed the archaeological temple of Ain Dara in the southeast of the village of Ain Dara, which is located in the Afrin region. This temple dates back to more than 1300 BC.

Link-Destroying the archaeological temple of Ain Dara

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U1AK65Zx_00

Link-SDF-press office

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fRyv6qR4ggg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8j8lqdj5wcM>

Link-France Presss Agency

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c_mfDs2g-7c

Link-Alhurra Channel

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZsXZMH00IMo>

Link-NRT Arabic Channel

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g0aFUO7Xuco>

The Turkish artillery bombed the Roman archaeological site Nabi Hori (Cyrrhus) on January 21, 2018

The first item and paragraph B of the second item of Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court regarding war crimes states that:

- 1- The Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of war crimes in particular when committed as part of a plan or policy or as part of a large-scale commission of such crimes.
- 2- For the purpose of this Statute, "war crimes" means:
 - b- Other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict, within the established framework of international law, namely, any of the following acts:
 - Intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives.
 - Intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives.

معبد عين دارا بعد التدمير



معبد عين دارا بعد التدمير







The bombardment of Salah Al Din mosque in Jenderis center on January 31, 2018





You can watch the damage caused to Salah Al Din mosque in Jenderis on the following link:

<http://sdf-press.com/2018/02/%D8%B9%D8%A7%D8%AC%D9%84-13/>

The Turkish forces destroyed a primary school which was opened by UNICEF in Rajo town. This indicates to the systematic bombardment of the Turkish forces and their military factions who targeted the educational centers in Afrin during their attack on January 20, 2018. You can watch the damage caused to the educational centers in Afrin.

<http://sdf-press.com/2018/02/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%B2%D9%88-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B1%D9%83%D9%8A-%D9%8A%D8%AF%D9%85%D8%B1-%D9%85%D8%AF%D8%B1%D8%B3%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D8%A8%D8%AA%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%A6%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D9%83%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%AA/>



The tow pictures belong to martyr Jalal primary school in Midanki which was targeted by artillery on February 6, 2018.



Targeting martyr Seydo Cemetery in Qaziqli Mount on February 6, 2018.



Martyr Seydo Cemetery in Qaziqli Mount near the village of Kafr Safra-Jenderis



The Cemetery of Abd Al Rahman which lies in Jenderis was subjected to heavy bombardment in the evening of February 15, 2018.

Chapter IV

Targeting civilian objects

The Turkish army and its affiliated armed factions are committing war crimes against civilian objects in Afrin

The atrocities committed by the Turkish army and its affiliated armed factions during their aggressive attacks against civilians constitute a clear violation of international norms and laws of war, and these unlawful acts must be deterred by the international community, which has turned a blind eye to dozens of crimes committed against children, women and elderly people.

These criminal acts are grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and according to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court any parties of conflict who commit such crimes must be trialed. Some examples of the war crimes committed by the Turkish army and its affiliated armed factions during their war on Afrin:

First-Intentionally directing attacks against the villages and towns of Afrin canton and destroying buildings which are not military objectives.

Second-Intentionally directing attacks with warplanes against buildings, material, medical units.

Third – Intentionally imposing a siege on civilians as a method of pressuring the people by cutting off means of supply such as medicine, food, communications, water and electricity networks from Afrin region.

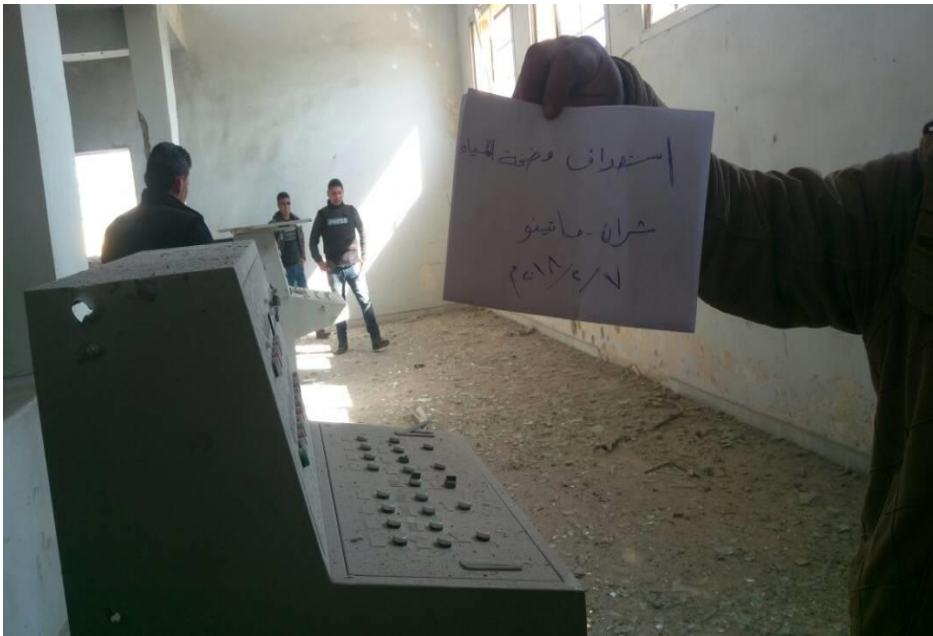
Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Courts states that: The Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of war crimes in particular when committed as part of a plan or policy or as part of a large-scale commission of such crimes.

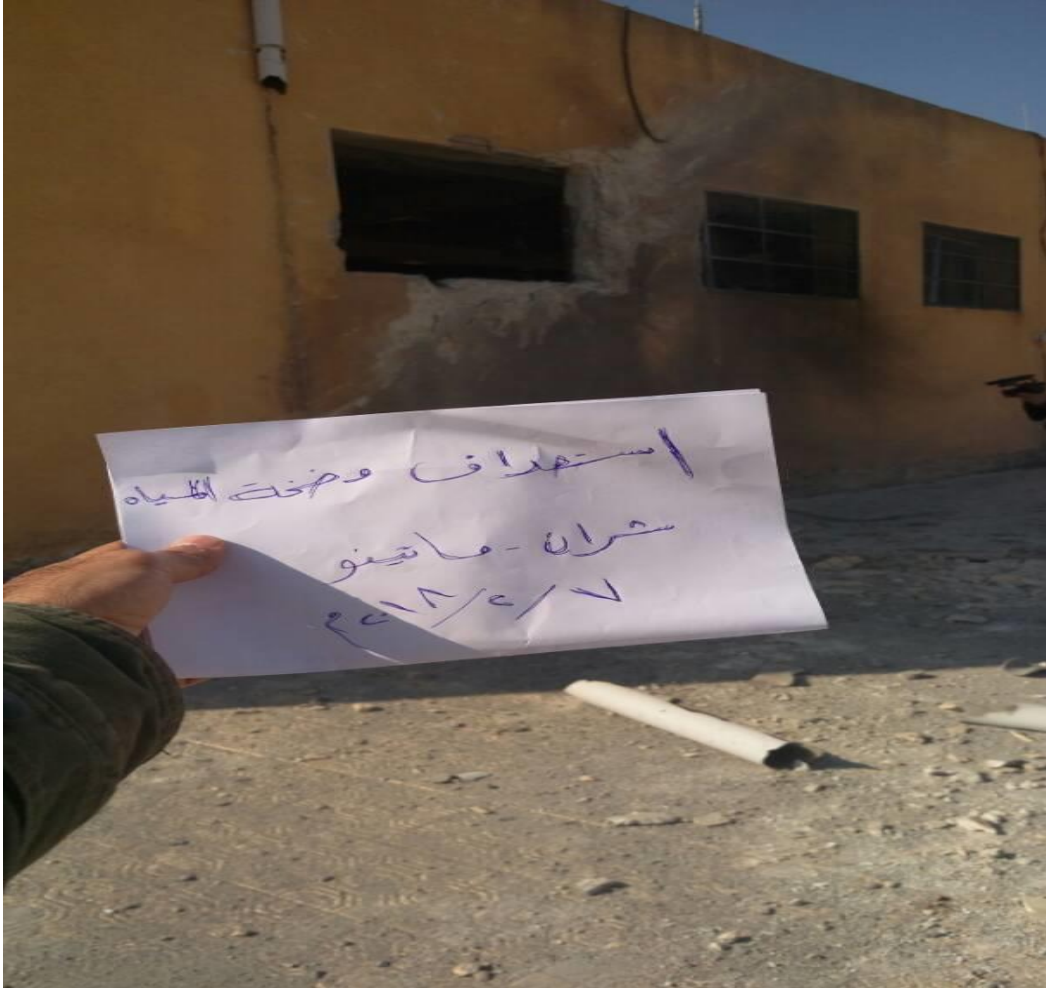
For the purpose of this Statute, "war crimes" means: Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts against persons or property protected under the provisions of the relevant Geneva Convention.

Some of the violations committed by the Turkish forces and its affiliated armed groups, after their occupation of Afrin territory:

- 1- Causing extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly.
- 2- Intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives.
- 3- Attacking or bombarding, by whatever means, cities, villages, dwellings or buildings, which are not military objectives.
- 4- Targeting the drinking water pump in (Matineli "Matino" - Sharran) on February 7, 2018.







Targeting the bakery of Rajo town by the Turkish army and becoming out of service on February 10, 2018.





Targeting the houses of civilians in the village of (Midanki-Sharran) and martyr Jalal primary school on February 5, 2018.

<http://sdf-press.com/2018/02/%D8%B5%D9%88%D8%B1-%D8%A3%D9%88%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D9%85%D9%86-%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%83%D9%8A-%D9%88%D8%B3%D9%82%D9%88%D8%B7-%D9%82%D8%B0%D8%A7%D8%A6%D9%81-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%B2%D9%88/>

Indiscriminate bombardment of the Turkish army and the armed factions cooperating with it on the houses of civilians in the village of (Chamanli-Chema) of Sharran district on February 5, 2018. The details are available on the following link:

<http://sdf-press.com/2018/02/%D8%B5%D9%88%D8%B1-%D9%84%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%85%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B0%D9%8A-%D9%8A%D8%B3%D8%A8%D8%A8%D9%87-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%82%D8%B5%D9%81-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D8%B4%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%A6%D9%8A-%D9%84/>

The Turkish army bombed a slaughterhouse in the outskirts of Afrin city on February 8, 2018. The details are available on the following link:

<http://sdf-press.com/2018/02/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%88%D9%84%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B1%D9%83%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%AA%D9%86%D8%AA%D9%82%D9%85-%D8%AD%D8%AA%D9%89-%D9%85%D9%86-%D8%A3%D8%BA%D9%86%D8%A7%D9%85-%D8%B9%D9%81%D8%B1%D9%8A/>

<http://sdf-press.com/2018/02/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%82%D8%B9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D9%8A-%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%D9%87%D8%AF%D9%81%D9%87%D8%A7-%D8%B7%D9%8A%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%B2%D9%88-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA/>

The pictures of indiscriminate bombardment which targeted Ashrafiyeh neighborhood of Afrin city on March 18, 2018.













Bombing the villages, roads, poultries, farms and cutting the trees in the outskirts of Afrin:

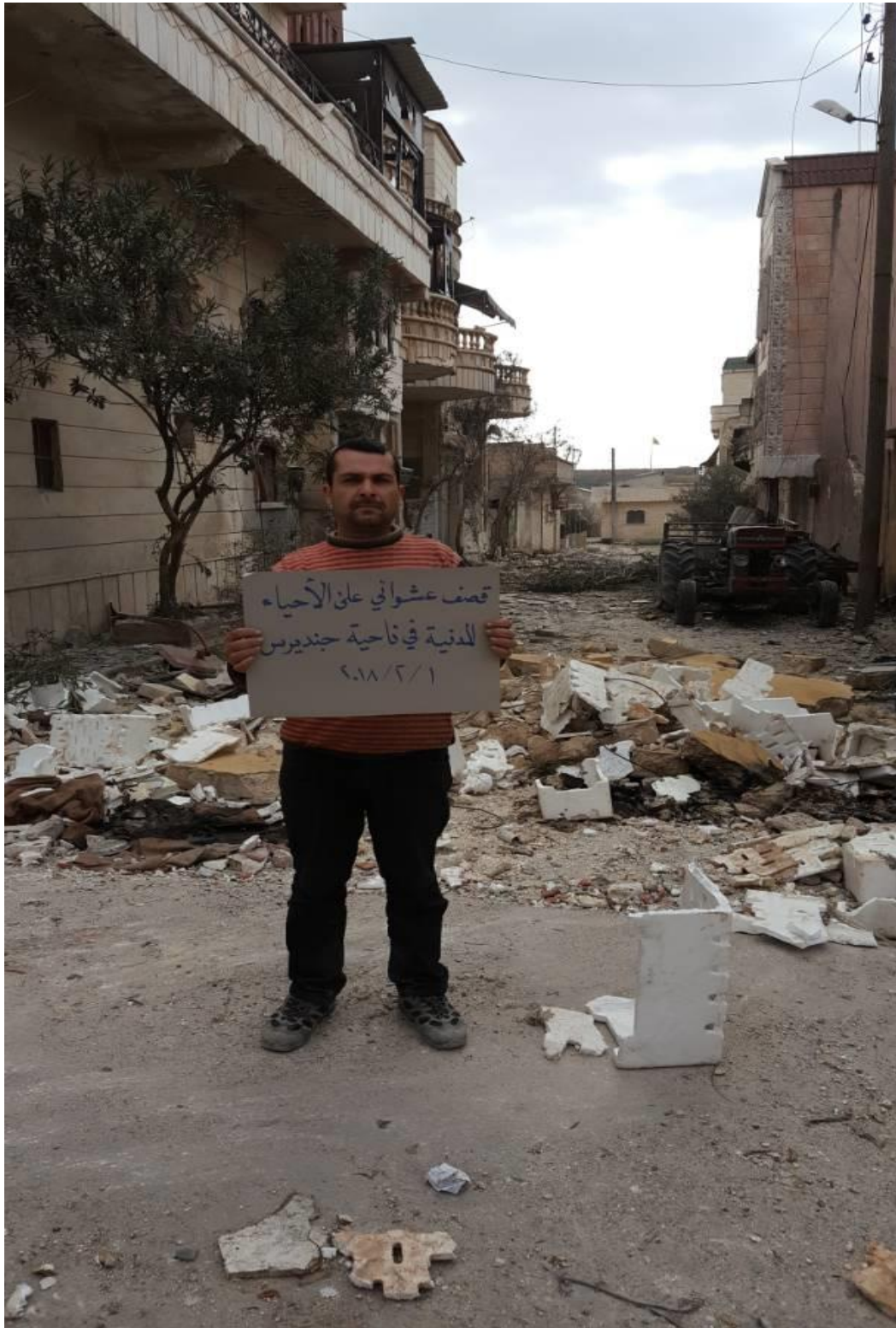


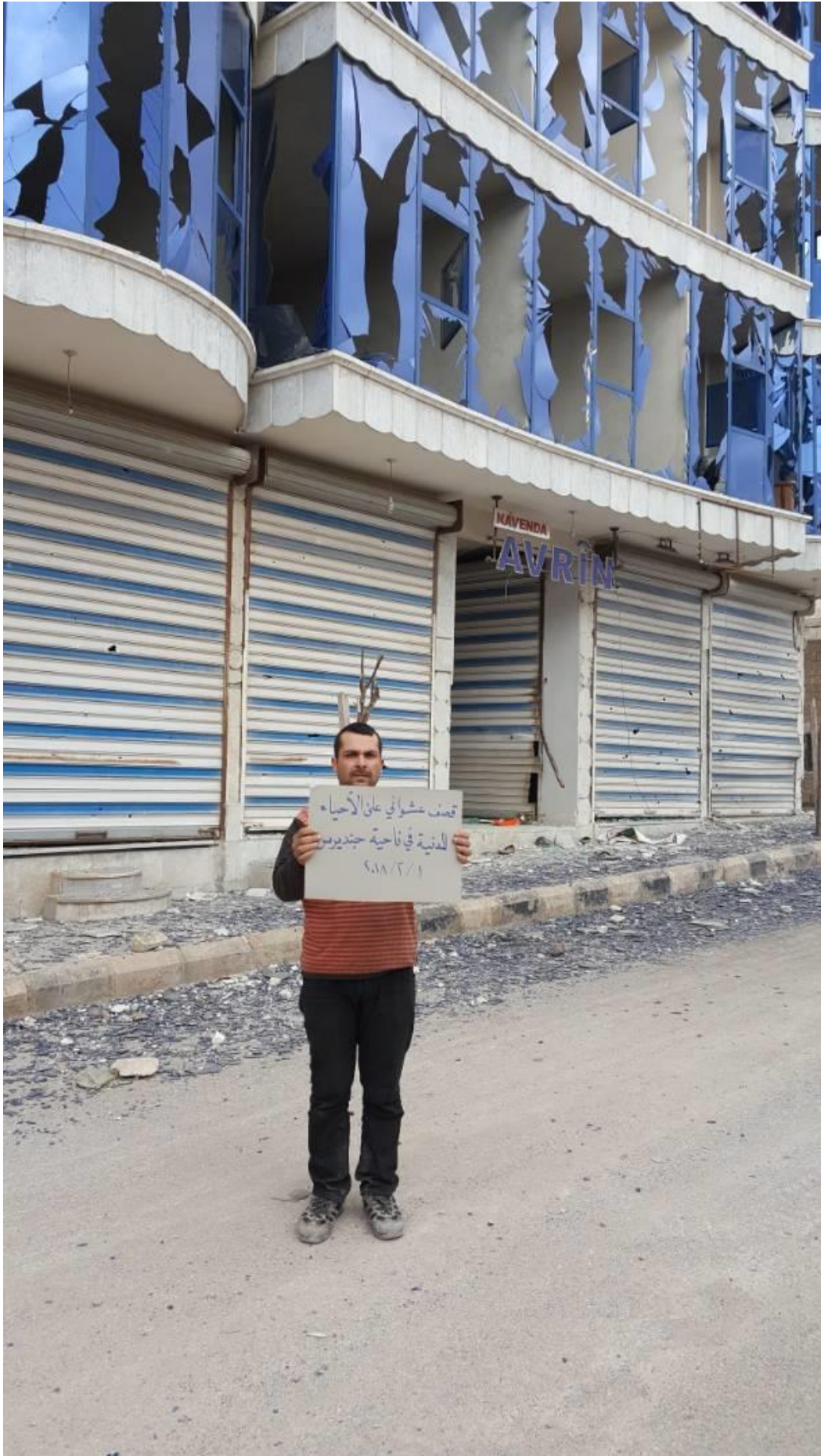


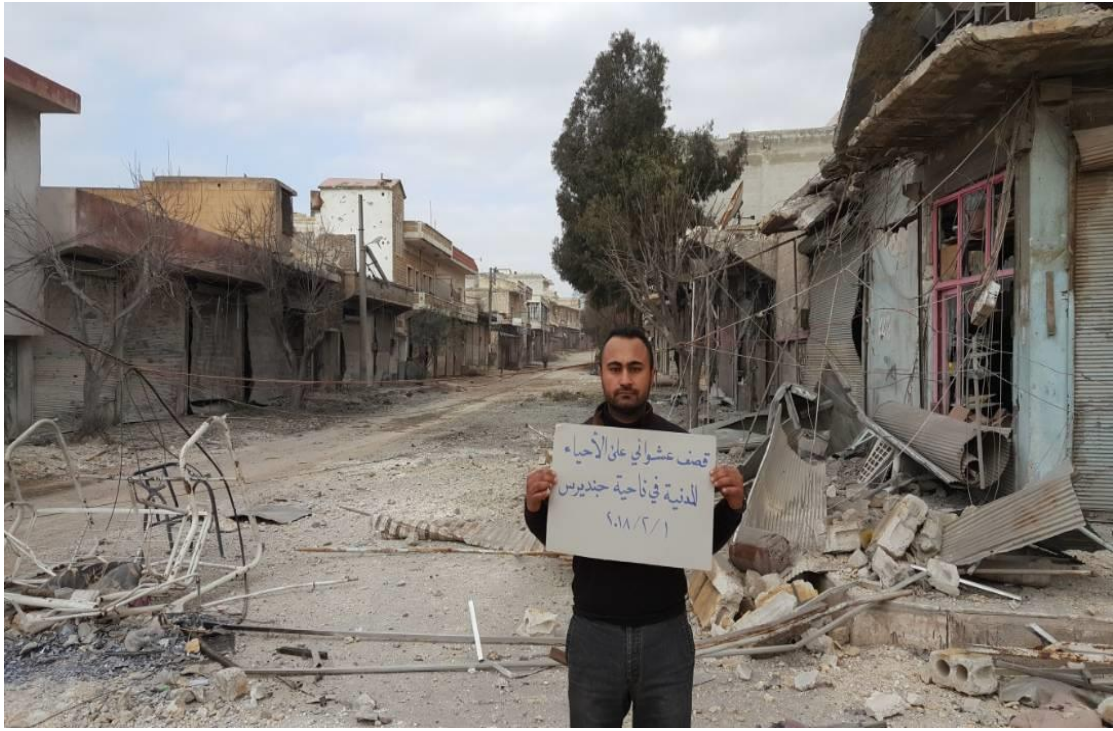




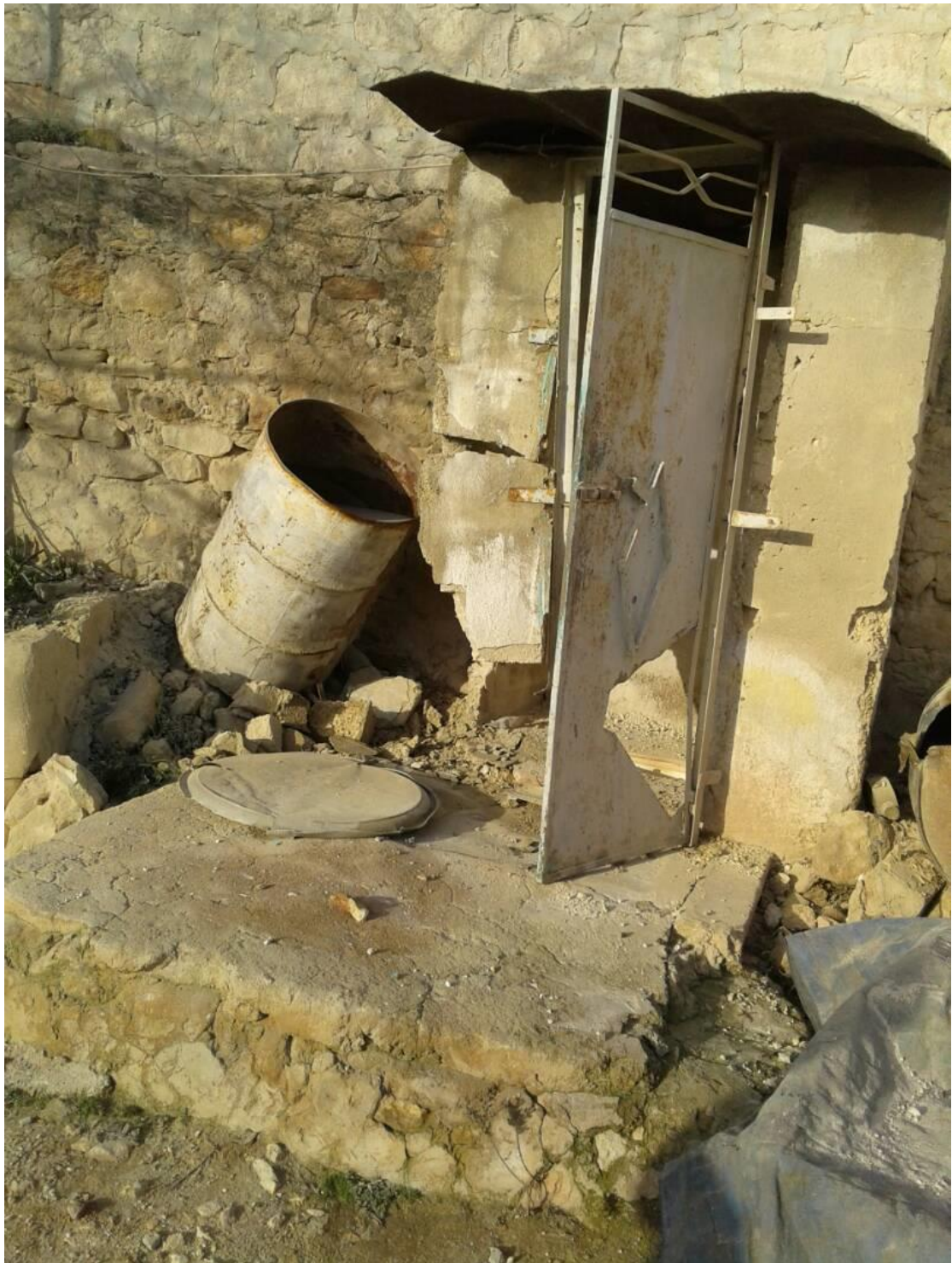


























Targeting Avrin hospital in Afrin city:

The Turkish army targeted on March 16, 2018 Avrin Hospital in Afrin city center, which was over crowded with the sick and wounded, twice with warplanes.

In order to mislead the the public opinion, the Turkish Anadolu News Agency published a video taken by a drone, filming a building near Avrin Hospital trying to make the world believe that the hospital was not subjected to any attack or bombardment.

We, the Legal Office of the Syrian Democratic Forces confirm to the international public opinion, all relevant institutions and organizations that Avrin Hospital was bombed, and that what was shown in the video published by Anadolu News Agency at the time is the building next to the hospital.

We have documented by pictures and videos the hospital which was bombed and the following link shows the real footages of the bombardment:

<http://sdf-press.com/2018/03/%D9%85%D8%B4%D8%A7%D9%87%D8%AF-%D8%AA%D8%A4%D9%83%D8%AF-%D8%AA%D8%B9%D8%B1%D8%B6-%D9%85%D8%B4%D9%81%D9%89-%D8%A2%D9%81%D8%B1%D9%8A%D9%86-%D9%84%D9%84%D9%82%D8%B5%D9%81-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B1%D9%83/>



Pictures of houses subjected to bombardment in the village of Jalameh of Jenderis district.



Syrian Democratic Forces Media Center

Maher Hussein Abbas

October 12, 2018 - Syria

Resources

- 1- The International Criminal Law, the most important international crimes, Dr. Mahmoud Termanini.
- 2- Explanation of the Syrian Penal Code, private section, part I & II, Dr. Abd Al Qader Al Sheikh.
- 3- The page of Afrin Media Center on facebook.
- 4- The official website of the Syrian Democratic forces- press office.

<https://sdf-press.com/>

- 5- Avrin Hospital archives
- 6- The law of Penal, General section, Dr. Aboud Al Siraj.

