

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	1426
Land:	Syrien
Kilde:	The Syrian Human Rights Committee
Titel:	The 19th Annual Report on Human Rights in Syria 2020
Udgivet:	januar 2021
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	26. april 2021



Syrian Human Rights Committee (SHRC)

THE 19TH ANNUAL REPORT

On Human Rights in Syria 2020

January 2020 - December 2020

January 2021

www.SHRC.ORG

Table of Contents

Introduction	5
Genocide.....	8
Documented Massacres in 2020	12
Documented Explosions in 2020	16
Markets and Commercial & Industrial Centres	23
The Medical and Emergency Rescue Sector	25
Documenting violations against the medical and emergency rescue sectors in 2020	27
1. Targeting members of the emergency rescue sector	27
2. Targeting human elements in the medical sector.....	29
3. Targeting emergency rescue sector's offices and centres	29
4. Targeting hospitals and medical centres	30
5. Targeting vehicles.....	31
Journalism and Media.....	33
Documenting Violations against Journalists.....	35
Education and Educational Institutions	37
Targeting Education Sector through 2020	39
Religious Sites	42
Targeting Places of Worship through 2020	43
Imprisonment, Kidnapping and Torture.....	46
Refugees and Displacement	49

Introduction

With the publication of this report, the Syrian crisis approaches the completion of its tenth year, without any signs of the onset of a process of transitional justice that could return some consideration to victims, and transcend the effects of the violations that have occurred.

Throughout this decade, Syria witnessed a wave of flagrant violations and crimes against human rights, which in some regards reached record levels in the world, and are some of the worst that Syria and the region have witnessed in their history. These violations led to the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Syrians, the imprisonment and disappearances of tens of thousands of them, and the affliction of hundreds of thousands with injuries and permanent disabilities. These violations exiled nearly half of all Syrians from their homes, and traumatised millions with possibly life-long psychological effects.

This year was marked by the absence of international initiatives related to Syria, Rather, except for the parties included within the Astana track, the Syrian issue was generally absent from international meetings.

Mid-2020 saw the coming into effect of the American "Caesar law." In addition to other laws, the United States issued several lists targeting institutions and figures who are affiliated with or support the regime. The European Union also continued to enforce similar sanctions this year.

These sanctions however, despite undoubtedly restricting the regime's political and economic movement, have not yet contributed to directly affecting its structure. The sanctions' weak effect is due to governments' general ability to avoid the direct effects of sanctions, and rather make ordinary citizens bear them. Such has been witnessed in countries which are subject to or were previously subject to sanctions for long periods of times without them leading to regime collapse or even lowering their ability to oppress their citizens.

The year of 2020 witnessed economic decline, especially in the regime's areas of control as the Syrian Lira inflated to levels unprecedented throughout the war. Markets saw cuts in essential products and incredible inflation in prices, which could lead to an increase in the number of people under the regime's control who live under the poverty line.

Despite these crises beginning with the end of last year, that is, well before the Caesar law came into effect, the regime used this law, as well as other

international and individual sanctions, as an excuse in its current narrative of what it terms the “existential war” against the regime.

Much of the data that appeared in 2020 reflects the real reason behind this decline, which includes Russian pressure on the regime to pay back its debts, and the continued conflict between the centres of economic power within the regime, including the conflict between Bashar Al-Assad and his nephew Ramy Makhoul, and the conflict between Maher Al-Assad and Ali Shalash and Hilal Al-Assad, etc. These conflicts expose the degree of corruption the regime has built up over the course of the past five decades, which has led Syria to become a failed mafia state.

Despite continued Russian attempts over the past two years to demonstrate a “normalisation of life” as a result of what Moscow calls the “Victory in the Battle against Terror,” this year demonstrated the cumulative failure of these attempts to convince the international community and ordinary refugees alike, as this year did not see a reduction in the number of refugees. That refugees did not return to Syria, despite the difficult conditions they face in most neighbouring countries, and especially Lebanon, demonstrates their preference to stay in these conditions than to return to Syria.

The Russian failure in the return of refugees is partially related to a lack of a desire on Moscow’s part to deal with the real reasons which pushed refugees to leave their homes in the first place. It has also failed, or lacks the desire, to pressure its Iranian partner, which does not share- along with the Syrian regime itself- its desire to see refugees return, as this would not bode well for the project of demographic change that Iran has been systematically executing over the past decade.

We invite the international community to search for real mechanisms to solve the Syrian crisis, which means directly dealing with the grave violations that have happened in Syria, and not circumventing them or trying to search for cosmetic political solutions, as ignoring the real sources of the conflict will not grant any actor the ability to force a permanent solution or stability.

The international community’s utter failure to protect the principles of the international human rights law to even a minimal degree in Syria, has led to an unprecedented weakness in these principles on a global scale. It is no longer possible to speak of human right as a principle in international relations, even in its ethical dimension, after the current practice of avoiding justice in favour of agreements approved by large states to protect the perpetrators.

The Syrian Human Rights Committee (SHRC), as it publishes its nineteenth annual report on the status of human rights in Syria, calls on all interested parties to exert sufficient efforts to end the continued grave violations, and to work to support the justice system for victims, instead of a system which pardons the perpetrators of crime. We call on all relevant international parties to work to rebuild trust in human rights mechanisms as an alternative to the mechanism of international political agreements which do not take human beings into consideration.

The Syrian Human Rights Committee,

Genocide

While conflict continued throughout Syria in 2020, the year witnessed a noticeable reduction in combat in comparison to previous years, which was reflected in a decrease in the severity of serious violations which Syria has been subjected to since 2011. The reduction in violations was a result of two essential factors:

First: The regime's control over most of the opposition-ruled areas with the support of Russian and Iranian forces and other allied militias, with the exception of Northern Syria, which makes up approximately 10% of the country and is controlled by the opposition with the support of Turkish forces.

Second: The relative stability that resulted from the ceasefire in Idlib as based on the "Moscow Memorandum" signed in March 2020 between Russia and Turkey. Until the publication of this report, the ceasefire has generally endured since it came into force.

The Syrian Human Rights Committee documented 1750 deaths in 2020, compared to 3,522 in 2019, and 7,064 in 2018.

Among Syrian provinces, the Idlib province had the highest number of victims, reaching 477 people, followed by the Aleppo Province, which reached the number of 414 victims. It can be noticed that these two provinces (in addition to small parts of the Latakia countryside) are all that still remains of the areas under the armed opposition's control.

SHRC also documented the perpetration of 51 massacres, compared to 118 massacres in 2019, 270 in 2018, and 457 in the year of 2017.

Explosions

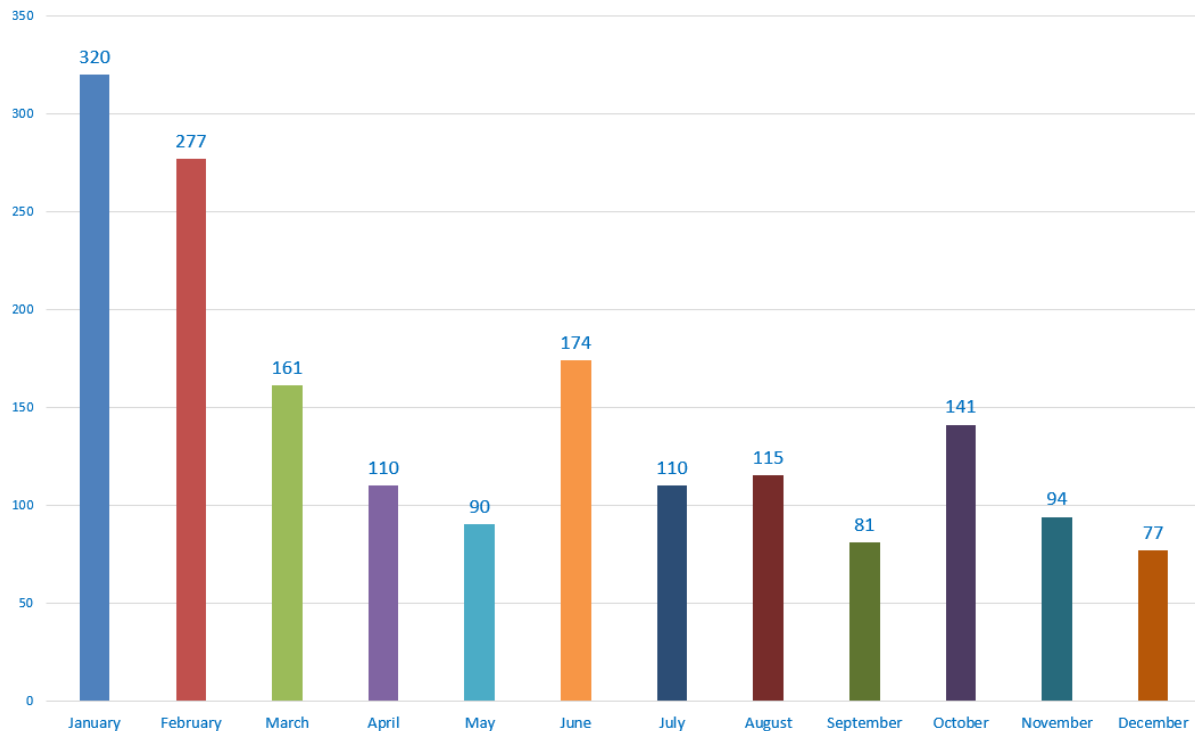
While there was a noticeable decline in combat operations, and the ceasing or stopping of air strikes targeting citizens that followed it, there was a parallel rise in explosions targeting citizens. The responsibility for these explosions are not claimed by any one party, and those responsible for carrying them out are rarely captured.

Throughout 2020, SHRC documented 100 explosions, 59 of them occurred in Aleppo province, 10 in Daraa province, 9 in Deir ez-Zor province, 8 in Al Hasaka, and 7 in each of Idlib and ArRaqqa.

Most of the explosions were carried out against areas vital for the residents of the targeted areas, such as busy markets or areas close to vital

institutions such as hospitals and mosques, which demonstrates a desire on the part of those who carry out these attacks to strike the largest possible number of victims.

Victims in Syria in 2020 by month



It can be noticed that most of the explosions were centred in three primary areas:

First: the areas under the control of the opposition and the Turkish forces in Idlib and the Aleppo countryside, as approximately 60% of the explosions were centred in the areas around the Aleppo countryside, whereas 6% of the explosions occurred in the Idlib region.

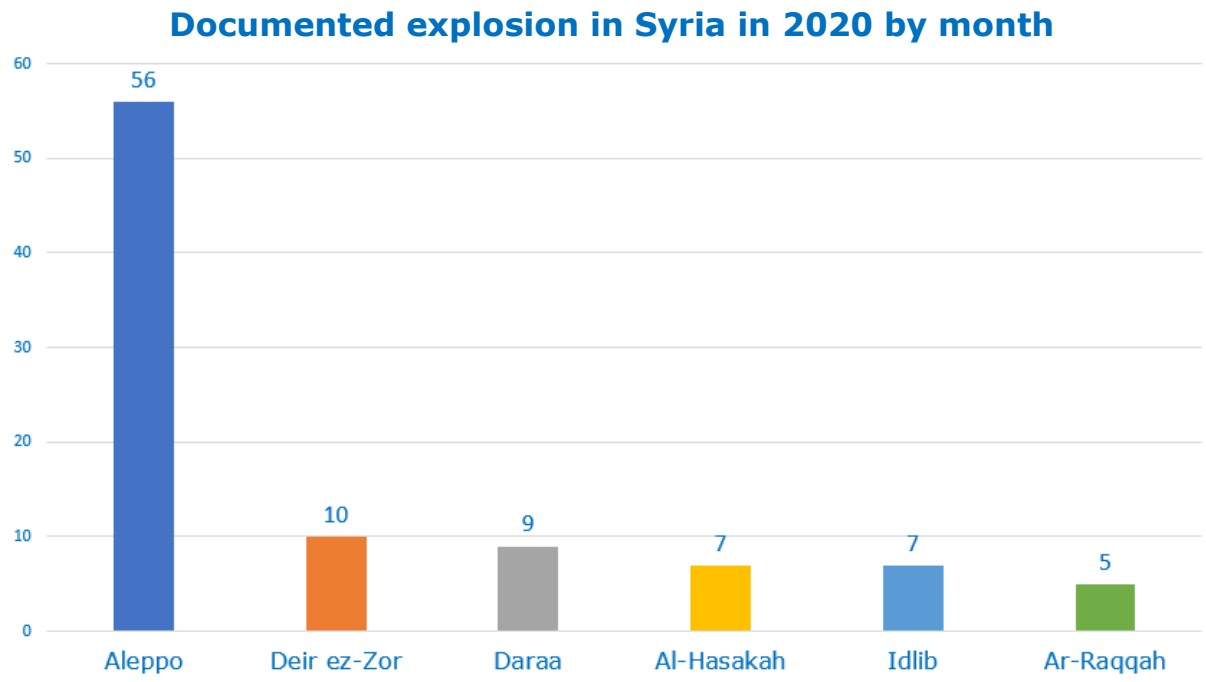
It is believed that these explosions are carried out by the Syrian Democratic Forces and apparatuses of the regime, and perhaps also ISIS cells, both of which are parties with their own special interests in disrupting the stability of Northern Syria which lies outside the regime's control.

Second: the areas of the Syrian Democratic Forces control, as these areas saw 23% of the explosions this year. It is believed that ISIS and the regime's wings are the primary responsible parties on the explosions in these areas, with the possibility of the participation of some opposition factions as well.

Third: The Deraa Province, which saw 10 % of the recorded explosions in the year 2020. The Deraa Province is subject to the control of the regime forces and the Iranian and Russian forces (mostly separately from one

another). However, many of the internal regions are still subject to the control of the armed factions which concluded settlements with Russian forces in 2018, and these are the areas that see these attacks.

It can be noticed that IEDS were the most used equipment to carry out these attacks, at a rate of approximately 75% of the total recorded explosions this year, followed by car and motorcycle bombs at approximately 20%.



Assassinations

The policy of direct assassinations continued at the same high rate which was recorded last year, as the committee recorded the assassination of 348 people in 2020, compared to 337 people in 2019, whereas only 84 assassinations were recorded in 2018.

Of the recorded acts of assassination, 90% occurred in the areas controlled by the opposition in Northern Syria and the Deraa Province, whereas most of the remaining assassinations were recorded in the areas controlled by the Syrian Democratic Forces, and in a limited fashion in the regions controlled by the regime.

The assassinations predominantly target two types of people:

First: People active in local society, such as activists in the armed factions or civilian activists.

Second: People who participated in settlement deals with the regime, either those who directly signed them or those who generally benefited.

In addition to these two types, assassinations also targeted normal people who are not known to have participated in any activism over the past year. Most likely these can be considered as criminal acts, as many gangs are active in the regions outside the regime's control, taking advantage of the weak security situation there.

Most of the assassinations take place through direct opening of fire on the targeted person, most often by armed motorcycle drivers, at a rate lower than that of IEDS, which lead often lead to the deaths of normal civilians who were not the original targets but happened to be there at that time.

Targeting of Markets

Despite the reduction of combat operations in most of Syria this year, the rate of targeting markets and industrial and commercial areas did not witness a noticeable change. SHRC recorded the targeting of only 31 markets, compared to 40 markets targeted in 2019, and 37 in 2018.

However, the fundamental and noticeable change this year compared to previous years is in the equipment used to target markets, as the rate at which markets were targeted by air strikes or helicopters reduced in favour of explosions from unknown sources.



Shops and vehicles burnt down as warplanes bombed the industrial zone and the whole sale Market, Idlib city east, 1/15/2020, #SHRC

Documented Massacres in 2020

Date	Incident	Victims	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
01/01/20	Rocket Launcher Shelling	11	Sarmin	Idlib	Regime Forces	Rocket Launcher
05/01/20	Air Strike	14	Ariha	Idlib	Regime Forces	Rocket Launcher
05/01/20	Shooting	21	Al Sab-kha	al-Raqqa	Unidentified	Bullets
09/01/20	6 shepherds were kidnapped, and their bodies found shot in Obaisan village	6	Obaisan	Aleppo	Unidentified	Bullets
11/01/20	Air Strike on Al-Malaab Al-Baladi roundabout, City West	8	Idlib	Idlib	Regime Forces	Air Missiles
11/01/20	Air Strike on the Popular Market in the City Centre	5	Binnish	Idlib	Regime Forces	Air Missiles
11/01/20	Air Strike	5	Al Nerab	Idlib	Regime Forces	Air Missiles
14/1/2020	Shooting by Unknown Attackers	7	Ayyash	Deir ez-Zor	Unidentified	Bullets
14/1/2020	Shooting on civilians	10	Rankos	Rif Dimashq	Regime Forces	Bullets
15/1/2020	Air Strike on the Commercial Area and Wholesale Market	24	Idlib	Idlib	Regime Forces	Air Missiles
21/1/2020	Air Strike on village outskirts at the village outskirts	9	Kafr Taal	Aleppo	Russian Air Forces	Air Missiles
21/1/2020	Air Strike	10	Kafr Nouran	Aleppo	Russian Air Forces	Air Missiles
23/1/2020	Air strike on a house in agricultural land, city east	5	Saraqib	Idlib	Russian Air Forces	Air Missiles
28/1/2020	Air Strike	6	Hass	Idlib	Regime Forces	Air Missiles
29/1/2020	Air Strike	19	Kafr Latah	Idlib	Russian Air Forces	Air Missiles

Date	Incident	Victims	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
29/1/2020	Air Strike on a residential building near al-Shami hospital	12	Ariha	Idlib	Russian Air Forces	Air Missiles
02/02/20	Air Strike	8	Sarmin	Idlib	Russian Air Forces	Air Missiles
03/02/20	Air Strike	9	Shamiko	Aleppo	Russian Air Forces	Air Missiles
05/02/20	Air Strike	6	Jazariya	Idlib	Russian Air Forces	Air Missiles
05/02/20	Artillery Shelling on Hamdaniya	5	Aleppo	Aleppo	Armed Opposition	Artillery Shells
06/02/20	Air Strike on city's Eastern Outskirts	10	Idlib	Idlib	Russian Air Forces	Air Missiles
09/02/20	Air Strike	9	Kafr Nouran	Aleppo	Russian Air Forces	Air Missiles
10/02/20	Air Strike on Ma'arah al-Mu-hdatha school	9	Ibbin Siman	Aleppo	Russian Air Forces	Air Missiles
10/02/20	Car Bomb Explosion in a popular market in Rajo Road	6	Afrin	Aleppo	Unidentified	Car Bomb
10/02/20	Air strike on the industrial area & Jala St.	12	Idlib	Idlib	Russian Air Forces	Air Missiles
21/2/2020	Shepherds are shot by armed men at the desert of Ghanem al-Ali village	5	Al Sabkha	al-Raqqa	Unidentified	Bullets
25/2/2020	Air strike on the south eastern part	11	Ma'arat Misrin	Idlib	Regime Forces	Air Missiles
27/2/2020	Air Strike	5	Shallakh	Idlib	Russian Air Forces	Air Missiles
01/03/20	Air Strike	5	Kafrantin	Aleppo	Regime Forces	Air Missiles
01/03/20	Artillery Shells	5	As Sana-mayn	Daraa	Regime Forces	Artillery Shells
02/03/20	Air Strike	11	Foua	Idlib	Russian Air Forces	Air Missiles
03/03/20	Explosion in Thalathin St.	9	Idlib	Idlib	Unidentified	Unidentified
05/03/20	Air Strike	16	Ma'arat Misrin	Idlib	Russian Air Forces	Air Missiles
18/3/2020	Artillery Shells	5	Afrin	Aleppo	SDF	Artillery Shells

Date	Incident	Victims	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
18/3/2020	Artillery Shells	8	Jellin	Daraa	Regime Forces	Artillery Shells
03/04/20	6 bodies were found shot by unknown gun-men	6	Al Tebni	Deir ez-Zor	Regime Forces	Bullets
04/04/20	Regime Forces shot a number of shepherds dead	8	Maadann	al-Raqqa	Regime Forces	Bullets
20/4/2020	5 civilians were executed at the Administrative boundaries between al-Raqqa and Deir ez-zor by unknown gun-men	5	Rural al-Raqqa	al-Raqqa	Unidentified	Unidentified
29/4/2020	Explosion in a popular market at Rajo St.	42	Afrin	Aleppo	Unidentified	Car Bomb
27/5/2020	Explosion of a landmine next to a car carrying two civilians near the village	5	Mus-tariha	al-Raqqa	Unidentified	landmines
16/6/2020	7 civilians shot dead by unknown gun-men as they were grazing sheep	7	Ghanem Ali	al-Raqqa	Unidentified	Bullets
20/6/2020	Explosion on the road between Kahil-Busra Al-Sham	9	Busra Al-Sham	Daraa	Unidentified	Unidentified
23/6/2020	Car Bomb Explosion	5	Tell Halaf	al-Hasakah	Unidentified	Car Bomb
05/07/20	Car Bomb Explosion in the city	5	Tal Abyad	al-Raqqa	Unidentified	Car Bomb
19/7/2020	Car Bomb Explosion by Sajo circle, 1 km far away from Bab al-Salameh border crossing to Turkey	6	Sajaw	Aleppo	Unidentified	Car Bomb

Date	Incident	Victims	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
26/7/2020	Shooting by unknown gunmen in a house in the city	5	As Sana-mayn	Daraa	Unidentified	Bullets
27/7/2020	Attack by unknown gunmen on the house of an armed faction leader	8	As Sana-mayn	Daraa	Unidentified	Bullets
14/09/2020	Explosion of a car bomb in a main street near Kawa roundabout in Afrin downtown	13	Afrin	Aleppo	Unidentified	Car Bomb
26/09/2020	Explosion of a car bomb	7	Ras al-Ayn	al-Hasakah	Unidentified	Car Bomb
29/09/2020	9 shepherds were killed by Iraqi militia that support the regime	9	al-Fasida	Hama	Iraqi militia	White Weapon
6/10/202	Explosion of car bomb at Othman Ibn Affan St., north east Al-Bab	20	Al Bab	Aleppo	Unidentified	Car Bomb
24/11/2020	Explosion of car bomb in residential area	6	Al Bab	Aleppo	Unidentified	Car Bomb
26/12/2020	civil car & tractor targeted	5	Elzaq-oum	Hama	Regime Forces	Guided missile

Documented Explosions in 2020

Date	Incident	Damages	Area	Province	Weapon
01/01/20	Explosion in a residential area	3 people killed	Suluk	al-Raqqa	Car Bomb
26/1/2020	Explosion in a residential area	1 person killed and 1 injured	Azaz	Aleppo	Car Bomb
27/1/2020	Explosion next to a private car	1 person injured	Afrin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
16/2/2020	Explosion in a residential area	4 people killed	Tal Abyad	al-Raqqa	Car Bomb
17/2/2020	Explosion in a residential area	Slight damages	Afrin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
18/2/2020	Explosion in a warehouse for sorting and recycling plastic	2 people killed	Qamishli	al-Hasakah	Explosive Device
24/2/2020	Explosion near a private car	1 person killed	Al Bab	Aleppo	Explosive Device
27/2/2020	Explosion near a private car	1 injured	Al Bab	Aleppo	Explosive Device
28/2/2020	Explosion in Hay al Mataar	A child and a woman killed	Daraa	Daraa	Explosive Device
05/03/20	Explosion in city center	1 person killed	Jindires	Aleppo	Motor Bike Bomb
08/03/20	Explosion in Siyasa street	3 people killed	Afrin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
10/03/20	Explosion in a residential area	1 person injured	Afrin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
10/03/20	Explosion in a residential area	1 person injured	Al Bab	Aleppo	Explosive Device
11/03/20	Explosion in a residential area	1 person killed	Ash Sha'Fah	Deir ez-Zor	Explosive Device
14/3/2020	Explosion on Rajo street	2 persons injured	Afrin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
19/3/2020	An explosion at the western entrance of the city	2persons killed	Azaz	Aleppo	Car Bomb

Date	Incident	Damages	Area	Province	Weapon
23/3/2020	An explosion in a residential area, killed the president of the Bar Association "Muhammad Saeed Al-Ragheb"	1 person killed	Al Bab	Aleppo	Explosive Device
23/3/2020	Explosion in a residential area	none	Afrin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
03/04/20	Explosion in the road connecting Busayrah and Sour	1 person killed	Busayrah	Deir ez-Zor	Explosive Device
04/04/20	Explosion in a residential area	Slight damages	Al Bab	Aleppo	Explosive Device
08/04/20	Explosion in a residential area	1 person killed	Kafr Naseh	Aleppo	Explosive Device
14/4/2020	Explosion in a residential area	1person killed	Kafr Takharim	Idlib	Explosive Device
18/4/2020	Explosion in a residential area	1 child killed	Swedan al-Jazeera	Deir ez-Zor	Explosive Device
19/4/2020	Explosion in a residential area	2 persons injured	Idlib	Idlib	Explosive Device
22/4/2020	Explosion in al-Intifada Nei'hood	1 person killed	ArRaqqa	ArRaqqa	Explosive Device
25/4/2020	Explosion in a car while passing al-Omer oil field	1 person killed	Omar Oil Field	Deir ez-Zor	Explosive Device
27/4/2020	Explosion in a residential area	3 injured	Al Bab	Aleppo	Unidentified
28/4/2020	Explosion in a car on the road of Afrin-Ma'arata	1person injured	Afrin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
29/4/2020	Explosion in the popular market, Rajo St.	42 people killed	Afrin	Aleppo	Car Bomb
01/05/20	Explosion in a residential area	2 children killed	Al Busayrah	Deir ez-Zor	Explosive Device
05/05/20	Explosion in a private car	1 person killed	Al Bab	Aleppo	Explosive Device

Date	Incident	Damages	Area	Province	Weapon
06/05/20	Explosion in a residential area	none	Sharran	Aleppo	Explosive Device
10/05/20	Explosion in the green market	1 girl killed	Al Bab	Aleppo	Explosive Device
10/05/20	Explosion in a residential area	2 persons killed	Afrin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
13/5/2020	Explosion in a residential area	2 persons killed	Shallah	al-Hasakah	Motor Bike Bomb
15/5/2020	Explosion in a residential area	6 people killed	Al Bab	Aleppo	Explosive Device
15/5/2020	Explosion in a residential area	1 person injured	Jindires	Aleppo	Explosive Device
15/5/2020	Explosion in a residential area	Slight damages	ArRaqqa	ArRaqqa	Explosive Device
21/5/2020	Explosion in a residential area	2 persons killed	Al Busay-rah	Deir ez-Zor	Explosive Device
21/5/2020	Explosion in Hay Shamali	1 person killed	Idlib	Idlib	Explosive Device
25/5/2020	Explosion in a residential area	6 people injured	Al Bab	Aleppo	Explosive Device
27/5/2020	Explosion of a car bomb, in a car carrying two civilians	5 people killed	Mustariha	al-Raqqa	Landmines
27/5/2020	Explosion in the road between Sarmin-Afis	1person killed	Sarmin	Idlib	Explosive Device
08/06/20	Explosion in al-Mahmoudiyah Nei'hood	2 persons injured	Afrin	Aleppo	Unidentified
11/06/20	Explosion of a civil car	3 people injured	Al Hrak	Daraa	Explosive Device
13/6/2020	Explosion in Al-Karak Nei'hood	3 people killed	Daraa	Daraa	Explosive Device
13/6/2020	Explosion of a broken car in al- Gharbi Nei'hood	Slight damages	Afrin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
14/6/2020	Explosion on the road of Azaz-Kafr Ghan	Slight damages	Azaz	Aleppo	Explosive Device
16/6/2020	Explosion of a bus	19 people injured	Sajaw	Aleppo	Explosive Device

Date	Incident	Damages	Area	Province	Weapon
20/6/2020	Explosion of a Car bomb in Villat Street	6 people injured	Afrin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
20/6/2020	Explosion of a Car bomb in front of Syria's Independent" Kurdish Association" office in Villat street	Medium damages	Afrin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
20/6/2020	Bombing on the road of Kahil-Busra al Sham	9 people killed	Busrá ash Sham	Daraa	Unidentified
23/6/2020	Explosion in a residential area	5 people killed	Tell Halaf	al-Hasakah	Car Bomb
24/6/2020	Explosion in al-Mahoudiyah Nei'hood	2 people killed	Afrin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
24/6/2020	Explosion in a residential area	1 child killed	Mayadin	Deir ez-Zor	Explosive Device
05/07/20	Explosion in a residential area	5 people killed	Tal Abyad	al-Raqqqa	Car Bomb
05/07/20	Explosion in a car	1 person killed	Afrin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
15/7/2020	Explosion near a private car	3 persons killed	Om Al Ma-yathen	Daraa	Explosive Device
19/7/2020	Explosion at Sajw circle at Bab al-Salameh border crossing to Turkey	6 people killed	Sajw	Aleppo	Car Bomb
19/7/2020	Explosion in a residential area	13 people injured	Afrin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
20/7/2020	Explosion in a private car	2 persons killed	Ihtaimlat	Aleppo	Unidentified
23/7/2020	Explosion in a residential area	3persons killed	Ras Al Ain	Al Hasa-keh	Car Bomb

Date	Incident	Damages	Area	Province	Weapon
24/7/2020	Explosion in weapon warehouse & factory of the National Army factions in the village	4 people killed	Shamarin	Aleppo	Unidentified
25/7/2020	Explosion near Amain road	1 person injured	Al Bab	Aleppo	Explosive Device
26/7/2020	Explosion in green market	4 people killed	Ras Al Ain	Al Hasa-keh	Explosive Device
26/7/2020	Explosion in a residential area	1 child killed	Afrin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
26/7/2020	Explosion in al-Jalaa' market	11 people injured	Idlib	Idlib	Explosive Device
27/7/2020	Explosion in an agricultural land	Slight damages	Al Bab	Aleppo	Explosive Device
05/08/2020	Explosion in the city centre	2 persons injured	Azaz	Aleppo	Explosive Device
15/08/2020	Explosion near al-Ihsan mosque that led to the death of civil police lieutenant Abdullah Shaikhani	1 dead & 2 injured	Al Bab	Aleppo	Explosive Device
20/08/2020	Explosion in the town's popular market	4 people injured	Suluk	ArRaqqa	Car Bomb
20/08/2020	Explosion in the town's outskirts	Slight damages	Al Ghandoura	Aleppo	Explosive Device
24/08/2020	Explosion while vehicles were passing across the town	2 children killed	Dael	Daraa	Explosive Device
28/08/2020	Explosion near Fatima al-Zahra mosque	4 people injured	Al Bab	Aleppo	Explosive Device
07/09/2020	Explosion in down town	3 children & father injured	Al Ibzimo	Aleppo	Explosive Device

Date	Incident	Damages	Area	Province	Weapon
10/09/2020	Explosion of a car parked on Afrin hospital road	Slight damages	Afrin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
14/09/2020	Explosion in residential area	1 person killed	Theban	Deir ez-Zor	Motor Bike Bomb
21/09/2020	Explosion in petrol oil store in city centre	Slight damages	Idlib	Idlib	Explosive Device
24/09/2020	Explosion in city center	3 people killed	Tell Halaf	Al Hasa-keh	Car Bomb
26/09/2020	Explosion at city entrance	7 people killed	Ras Al Ain	Al Hasa-keh	Car Bomb
26/09/2020	Explosion in down town	4 people injured	Hayte	Daraa	Explosive Device
04/09/2020	Explosion in city centre	2 persons killed	Al Bab	Aleppo	Explosive Device
06/10/2020	Explosion in a civil car on Af-rin-Ma'ata way	Medium dam-ages	Afrin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
08/10/2020	Explosion in a car in Afrin	Judge Mulhem Mulhem was killed	Azaz	Aleppo	Explosive Device
26/10/2020	Explosion in city centre	3 persons in-jured	Al Bab	Aleppo	Explosive Device
26/10/2020	Explosion in residential area	2 persons killed	Afrin	Aleppo	Motor Bike Bomb
04/11/2020	Explosion in a car, city west	2 persons killed	Al Bab	Aleppo	Explosive Device
07/11/2020	Explosion in a car on Sajo-Shamarin way next to Tel-Asham junct	5 people killed	Shamarin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
14/11/2020	Explosion in Koya village	father & son killed	Al Yar-mouk Ba-sin	Daraa	Explosive Device
17/11/2020	Explosion on the main way	Slight damages	Al Jamel	Aleppo	Explosive Device
24/11/2020	Explosion at Othman Ibn Affan, city north east	20 people killed	Al Bab	Aleppo	Car Bomb

Date	Incident	Damages	Area	Province	Weapon
24/11/202	Explosion at the industrial area, next to the whole sale	2 persons killed	Afrin	Aleppo	Car Bomb
29/11/2020	Explosion at city centre	Slight damages	Al Hrak	Daraa	Motor Bike Bomb
04/12/2020	Explosion in a car on a main road	4 people killed	Afrin	Aleppo	Explosive Device
10/12/2020	Explosion close to civil police check point at the city's southern entrance	2 policemen killed	Ras Al Ain	Al Hasa-keh	Car Bomb
22/12/2020	Explosion in the village's residential area	Mohamad Khalaf Al-Najm, SDF civil council director was killed	Al Kobar	Deir ez-Zor	Explosive Device
22/12/2020	Explosion in residential area	1 person killed	Al Sana-min	Daraa	Explosive Device
23/12/2020	Explosion in a car, behind Al-Nama'a petrol station, near Bab Al-Hawa Syrian - Turkish border passage	2 persons killed	Bab Al-Hawa	Idlib	Explosive Device
28/12/2020	Explosion in residential area	3 persons killed	Al-Turk-man	Aleppo	Explosive Device
29/12/2020	Explosion in residential area	Medium damages	Soran	Aleppo	Explosive Device

Markets and Commercial & Industrial Centres

Date	Incident	Damages	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
11/01/2020	Air strike on a popular market	Severe damages	Binnish	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
12/01/2020	Explosion in wholesale market	Medium damages	Tafas	Daraa	Unidentified	Explosive Device
15/01/2020	Air strike on Ma'ar Mishmisha automated Bakery	Severe damages	Ma'ar Mishmisha	Idlib	Russian Air forces	Air Missiles
15/01/2020	Air Strike on Industrial area & wholesale market, city east	24 people killed	Idlib	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
17/01/2020	Air strike on Ain-jarah automated Bakery	Medium damages	Ain-jarah	Aleppo	Regime forces	Explosive cylinders
28/01/2020	Shelling with Helicopter on al-Barrah automated Bakery	Severe damages	Al Bar-rah	Idlib	Regime forces	Explosive cylinders
04/02/2020	Air strike on Sarmin civil Bakery near the Medical centre	Severe damages	Sarmin	Idlib	Russian Air forces	Air Missiles
09/02/2020	Air strike on al-Tharra automated Bakery	Medium damages	Atareb	Aleppo	Regime forces	Air Missiles
10/02/2020	Explosion in the popular market , Rajo St.	6 people killed	Afrin	Aleppo	Unidentified	Car bomb
14/02/2020	Air strike on the main market, city centre	Severe damages	Atareb	Aleppo	Regime forces	Air Missiles
20/02/2020	Air strike on Mo-hambel automated bakery	Severe damages	Mo-hambel	Idlib	Russian Air forces	Air Missiles
02/04/2020	Explosion in town's market	Medium damages	Al Busay-rah	Deir ez-Zor	Unidentified	Bike bomb
18/04/2020	Explosion in popular market	Slight damages	Afrin	Aleppo	Unidentified	Explosive device
29/04/2020	Explosion in popular market, Rajo St.	42 people killed & severe damages	Afrin	Aleppo	Unidentified	Explosive Device
10/05/2020	Explosion in the Green market	Medium damages	Al Bab	Aleppo	Unidentified	Explosive Device
06/06/2020	Explosion in the livestock market	Severe damages	Tell Halaf	Al Hasa-keh	Unidentified	Car bomb
11/06/2020	Explosion in a popular market on al-Ashrah St.	Severe damages	Al Bab	Aleppo	Unidentified	Explosive Device

Date	Incident	Damages	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
21/06/2020	Explosion in the old wholesale market, al-Kashef Nei'hood	Medium damages	Daraa	Daraa	Unidentified	Explosive Device
23/06/2020	Explosion in a commercial market near Tell Helf roundabout	5 people killed & severe damages	Ras Al Ayn	Al Hasa-keh	Unidentified	Car bomb
11/07/2020	Explosion in front of petrol oil market, known as "Mazot Market"	5 civilians injured	Al Bab	Aleppo	Unidentified	Car bomb
26/07/2020	Explosion in Green market	Severe damages	Ras Al Ayn	Al Hasa-keh	Unidentified	Explosive Device
26/07/2020	Explosion in al-Jalaa market	11 people injured	Idlib	Idlib	Unidentified	Explosive Device
15/08/2020	Explosion in a popular market near al-Shuhada' roundabout	Severe damages	Jara-bulus	Aleppo	Unidentified	Motorbike bomb
20/08/2020	Explosion in a popular market	Severe damages	Suluk	ArRaqqa	Unidentified	Car bomb
27/08/2020	Explosion in front of a store in a popular market	Medium damages	Ras Al Ayn	Al Hasa-keh	Unidentified	Explosive Device
12/09/2020	Explosion in the main market near al-Bareed crossing	Medium damages	Ras Al Ayn	Al Hasa-keh	Unidentified	Motorbike bomb
16/09/2020	Explosion in the Green market, al-Mataar nei'hood	Medium damages	Daraa	Daraa	Unidentified	Car bomb
21/09/2020	Explosion in a petrol oil store	Slight damages	Idlib	Idlib	Unidentified	Explosive Device
02/11/2020	Explosion at the covered green market	Severe damages	Ras Al Ayn	Al Hasa-keh	Unidentified	Explosive Device
24/11/2020	Explosion in the industrial area, next to the whole sale market	Medium damages	Afrin	Aleppo	Unidentified	Car bomb
30/11/2020	Explosion in a popular market	Severe damages	Jara-bulus	Aleppo	Unidentified	Motorbike bomb

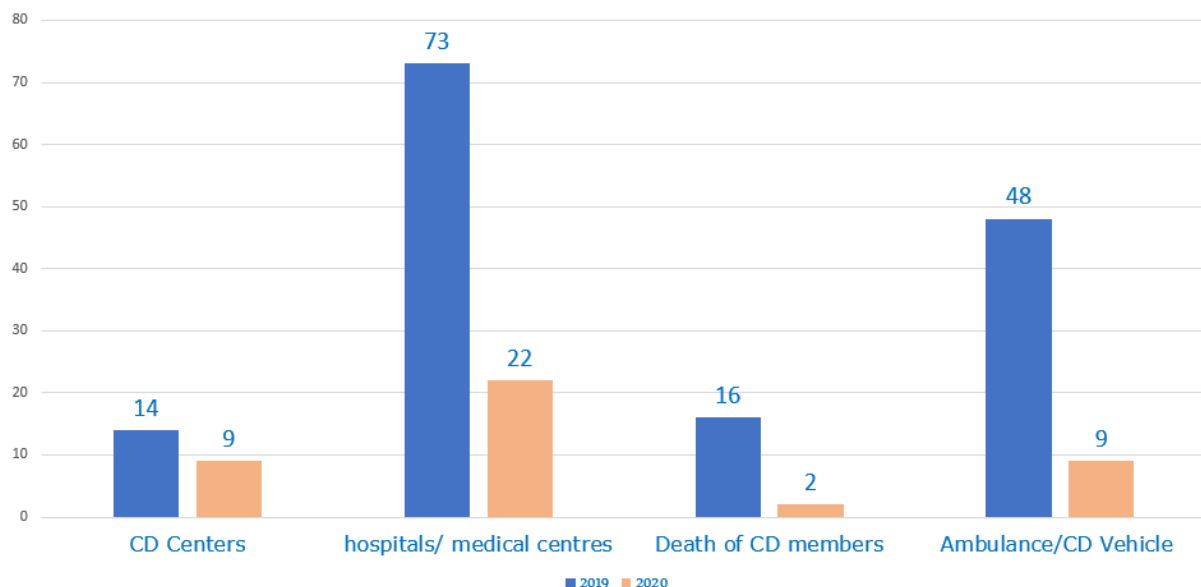
The Medical and Emergency Rescue Sector

This year saw a noticeable reduction in the operations targeting the medical and emergency rescue sector compared to previous years.

SHRC documented the targeting of 21 hospitals and medical centres this year, compared to 73 targeted hospitals and medical centres in 2019.

SHRC also documented the targeting of 14 civil defence centres and the killing of 2 civil defence members and 32 injuries, as SHRC documented the targeting of 9 ambulance and rescue vehicles.

Targeting of the Medical and Emergency sectors during 2019 and 2020



Confrontation with Coronavirus

On March 22, the Syrian regime declared the recording of the first coronavirus infection within the areas under its control.

On April 17, the Autonomous Administration declared 3 coronavirus infections and one death in the areas under its control.

On July 10, the Ministry of Health of the Interim Syrian Government declared the first coronavirus infection in the Idlib province under the control of the armed factions.

With the passing of time, the numbers of infections in these regions raised, however the official declared numbers of the three regions of control were markedly lower than those of neighbouring countries. At the end of 2020, the numbers of infections and deaths in the three regions of control were as follows:

In the regions controlled by the Syrian regime, the number of infections reached 11434 people and 711 deaths, and the number of cured reached 5350.

In the regions of the Autonomous Administration of Eastern Syria, the number of infections reached 8067 people, the deaths 274, and the number of cured 1148.

In the regimes of opposition control, the number of infections reached 20270 people, with the recording of 12822 people cured, and the deaths 340, nonetheless the response of the World Health Organisation remains slow compared to the expected disaster.

Just as the numbers of infections and death in the three areas of control varied, so too did the procedures they followed to deal with the virus. The Syrian regime for its part declared a number of procedures, but then quickly declared their easing and even organised parliamentary elections at the same time when countries in the region and world were subject to procedures restricting movement and gathering.

On the other hand, the governing bodies in Northern and Eastern Syria did not enforce any restrictions on movements except for a short period, and these restrictions were limited to popular markets.



A view from Al-Zahraa area in Aleppo, through which the effects of the air strikes on the area are visible 7/6/2020

Documenting violations against the medical and emergency rescue sectors in 2020

1. Targeting members of the emergency rescue sector

Deaths

Date	Victim	Incident	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
15/01/2020	Mohamad Shadi al-As'ad, CDM	Killed by air strike on industrial area	Idlib	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
27/01/2020	Othman al-Othman, CDM	Killed by air strike on the team, which was evacuating casualties, 2 other CDM also wounded	Sarjah	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles

Injuries

Date	Victim	Incident	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
11/01/2020	Mustafa Jbarah, CDM	wounded while doing his job	Idlib	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missile
15/01/2020	Ammar al-Dood, CDM	wounded while doing his job	Idlib	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missile
15/01/2020	Isma'el Hamadeh, CDM	wounded while doing his job	Idlib	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missile
25/01/2020	Saleh Arhim, Ihab Hashash & Abdel-Qader al-Sulaiman, CDMs	wounded while doing their job	Telmes	Idlib	Russian Air Forces	Air Missile
25/01/2020	Mohamad al-Mur, CDM	his war was bombed	Ma'arat al-Nu'man	Idlib	Regime forces	Explosive cylinders
26/01/2020	Yasin al-Khedr, CDM	wounded while doing his job	Benin	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missile
27/01/2020	Mohamad al-Khateeb, CDM	wounded while doing his job	Zerbeh	Aleppo	Regime forces	Air Missile

Date	Victim	Incident	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
28/01/2020	Hussein Bahseik & Ahmad Badawi, CDMs	wounded while doing their job	Sarjah	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missile
29/01/2020	Mohamad Amin Ghandorah, CDM	wounded while doing his job	Ariha	Idlib	Russian Air Forces	Air Missile
30/01/2020	Walid al-Aslan, CD commander in Ariha	wounded while doing his job	Ariha	Idlib	Russian Air Forces	Air Missile
31/01/2020	6 CDMs	wounded while doing their job	Saraqib	Idlib	Russian Air Forces	Air Missile
02/03/2020	Mohamad & Ahmad Ali Bacha (brothers) CDMs	wounded while doing their job	Afes	Idlib	Russian Air Forces	Air Missile
06/02/2020	Ahmad Adnan Tajuddin, CDM	wounded while doing his job	Sarmin	Idlib	Russian Air Forces	Air Missile
15/02/2020	Mustafa al-Shelo, CDM	wounded while doing his job	Shahharah	Aleppo	Russian Air Forces	Air Missile
27/02/2020	Mustafa & Mahmud Halabiyah, CDMs	wounded while doing their job	Ariha	Idlib	Regime forces	Rocket Launchers
05/04/2020	3 CDMs	wounded by two successive bombs in a house	Al Kastan	Idlib	Unidentified	Unidentified
07/06/2020	Darwish al-Musa, CDM	Casualty while doing his job	Al Bawa-biya	Aleppo	Casualty	Casualty
17/06/2020	Mohamad al-Mur, CDM	Traffic accident while heading to work	Idlib	Idlib	Traffic incident	Traffic incident
04/07/2020	Tariq al-Ammori, CDM	Casualty while doing his job	Idlib	Idlib	Casualty	Causality

Date	Victim	Incident	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
16/11/2020	Muhannad Sheikh Omar, CDM	Explosion of shells from previous unidentified bomb near CD centre	Dar Azzah	Aleppo	Unidentified	Shells

2. Targeting human elements in the medical sector

Deaths

Date	Victim	Incident	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
19/01/2020	Dr Ma'moun al-Hariri	Explosion of explosive device	Basr al-Harir	Daraa	Unconfirmed	Explosive device
06/02/2020	paramedics: Abdul-Rahman Majed Hilal, Obaida Khalid Hilal & Mohamad Ra'ed Haj As'ad	Air bombed while they were in an ambulance & passing Qame-nas junction	Idlib	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
04/11/2020	Ibrahim Al Younis, Psychological support stimulant in Al Ihssan for Relief and Development	Targeting his vehicle	Ariha	Idlib	Regime forces	Artillery shells

3. Targeting emergency rescue sector's offices and centres

Date	Targeted Building	Damages	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
11/01/2020	CD centre	Sever damages	Ma'arat al-No'man	Idlib	Regime forces	Explosive cylinders
15/01/2020	CD centre	Sever damages	Bzabo	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
15/01/2020	CD centre	Medium damages	Shannan	Idlib	Regime forces	Explosive cylinders
25/01/2020	CD centre	Sever damages	Al Ru-wayjah	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles

Date	Targeted Building	Damages	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
31/01/2020	Saraqeb command of CDs	Sever damages	Saraqeb	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
09/02/2020	CD centre	Medium damages	Atareb	Aleppo	Regime forces	Explosive cylinders
21/02/2020	Women CD centre	Sever damages	Sarmin	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
27/02/2020	Red Crescent headquarter	Sever damages	Idlib	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
27/10/2020	CD centre	Slight damages	Ariha	Idlib	Regime forces	Artillery shells

4. Targeting hospitals and medical centres

Date	Establishment	Damages	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
08/01/2020	Central Ma'arat al-No'man Hospital (National Hospital)	Severe damages	Ma'arat al-No'man	Idlib	Regime forces	Rocket launchers
14/01/2020	Atareb Medical centre	Severe damages	Atareb	Aleppo	Unconfirmed	Explosive device
26/01/2020	Iman Hospital	Severe damages	Sarja	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
28/01/2020	al-Shami Hospital (Ariha surgical Hospital)	Severe damages	Ariha	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
29/01/2020	al-Shami Hospital (Ariha surgical Hospital)	slight damages	Ariha	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
01/02/2020	al-Huda surgical Hospital	Medium damages	Hor	Aleppo	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
04/02/2020	The Medical centre	Severe damages	Sarmin	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
06/02/2020	Anadan Medical centre	Severe damages	Anadan	Aleppo	Regime forces	Artillery shells
06/02/2020	Anadan Medical point	Severe damages	Anadan	Aleppo	Regime forces	Artillery shells
09/02/2020	Ma'arah Medical clinic	Severe damages	Ma'arat al-Na'san	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles

Date	Establishment	Damages	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
09/02/2020	Medical Clinics centre	Medium damages	Atareb	Aleppo	Regime forces	Explosive Cylinders
11/02/2020	Ta'al Medical centre	Medium damages	Kafr Ta'al	Aleppo	Regime forces	Air Missiles
15/02/2020	Lindaw Medical centre	Severe damages	Toqad	Aleppo	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
17/02/2020	al-Kinana Hospital	Severe damages	Dar Azzah	Aleppo	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
17/02/2020	al-Fardos Hospital (by al-Kinana Hospital)	Severe damages	Dar Azzah	Aleppo	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
21/02/2020	Children & Women's Hospital	Severe damages	Baluon	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
25/02/2020	Idlib Central Hospital	Medium damages	Idlib	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
25/02/2020	Martyr Mo-hamad Baz Hospital	Medium damages	Ma'arat Misrin	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
26/02/2020	Shafaq Hospital for Dialysis	Severe damages	Idlib	Idlib	Regime forces	Artillery shells
02/03/2020	Islamic Medical Complex Hospital	Medium damages	Binnesh	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
14/07/2020	al-Amin Medical Complex	Medium damages	Ariha	Idlib	Regime forces	Rocket launchers

5. Targeting vehicles

Date	Vehicles	Damages	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
15/01/2020	CD Fire engine	Medium damages	Bzabzo	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
23/01/2020	CD Ambulance	Severe damages	Ariha	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
25/01/2020	CD Vehicle	Severe damages	Ma'arat Artiq	Aleppo	Regime forces	Air Missiles

Date	Vehicles	Damages	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
06/02/2020	CD Ambulance (of Free Idlib Health Directorate)	Severe damages	Idlib	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
20/02/2020	CD Ambulance (of Free Idlib Health Directorate)	Severe damages	Qaminas	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
02/03/2020	CD Car	Severe damages	Sarmin	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
06/10/2020	CD Ambulance	Severe damages	Al Bab	Aleppo	Unidentified	Car Bomb
27/10/2020	2 CD Ambulances	Slight damages	Ariha	Idlib	Regime forces	Artillery shells



Media activist Amjad Aktalati was killed by the Russian bombing of Idlib Province on 2/4/2020

Journalism and Media

The year 2020 saw a reduction in the cases of killings of journalist and media activists, after years of Syria continually holding among the first places in the world in this index.

SHRC documented the killing of 5 journalists and the injury of 5 other journalists this year.

SHRC defines “journalist” as anyone who works in a registered media institution, and whose main source of income is journalism, whether their work is directly related to journalism or in a supporting field, such as photography for example. As for “media activist,” it defines as someone who works in a non-registered media institution such as Facebook pages, or someone who does not depend on journalism as their main source of income.

SHRC’s applied these definitions- similar to most institutions in the field of documentation- in an approximate fashion, as in the Syrian case, it is often not possible to precisely ascertain if an activist’s media work is their main source of income, or if the media institutions present inside Syria are institutions officially registered outside of Syria.

SHRC defines anyone working in the media field for any of the armed groups as media activists, so long as no evidence emerged of their participation in armed conflict.

This year, Syria ranked 174th out of 180 countries listed in the Word Press Freedom Index released by Reporters Without Borders.

The Syrian Human Rights Committee’s documentation also makes clear that all local active parties in Syria practiced different forms of restricting journalists.

Arrests and Imprisonments

In addition to the killings and attempted killings, media workers continued to face pressures this year, including detainment, threats, prevention of obtaining information and other means of restricting press freedom.

Of the most prominent Imprisonment and Arrests documented by SHRC this year:

On 5/18/2020, the military police of the National Army (an armed opposition groups), arrested the media activist Mahmoud Al-Dimashqi for a post which he released on Facebook, in which he criticised the National Army for wearing the Turkish flag. Al-Dimashqi was sentenced to prison for

three months with the charge of contempt for the army. His sentence was reduced to 15 days for discretionary reasons.

On 2/9/2020, the Syrian security forces arrested the loyalist journalist Kinan Waqaf for publishing a report on corruption in the electricity sector in the "Al-Wahda" newspaper. He was released on 5/9/2020.

On 2/10/2020, Hayet Tahrir Al-Sham (HTS) detained the media activist Muhammad Na'asan Dubl, who works with a number of media institutions, such as Syria TV and the Orient channel. He was released the next day with no information as to the reason for his detainment.

On 4/10/2020, the Salvation government arrested the photographer Salih Al-Hajj for a Facebook post. When the journalist Anas Tarisi (previously a correspondent with Orient) came to the Idlib Attorney General Office on the noon of 5/10/2020 to pay Salih's bail and defend him, he was also arrested with the charge of "contempt of the attorney general".

On 19/11/2020, the regime's security forces arrested the media activist Shafiq al-Hariri, who runs the loyalist page "Aleppo News Network," after he wrote on the rampant corruption in orphanages in the Martini neighbourhood of Aleppo. Al-Hariri was released on 21/11/2020.

On 19/11/2020, the Syrian Democratic Forces arrested the journalist Muhammad Haj Al-Rahim, a radio correspondent for "Shu Fe Ma Fe," a resident of Al-Mansour neighbourhood of Al-Raqqa, after a raid on his house in the Al-Mansour neighbourhood and his detention in an unknown centre.

On 29/11/2020, the regime's security forces arrested the journalist Mazen Al-Hindi, who works as a sports journalist in a number of regime media outlets, after he criticised the Syrian Arab Federation for Football.

On 21/12/2020, a force of Hayet Tahrir Al-Sham (HTS) arrested the journalist Abdel Fattah Al-Hussein while he was passing through the Ghazawiya checkpoint, between the Idlib and the countryside of Aleppo. He was released on 30/12/2020.

Other Violations

SHRC also documented journalists being prevented from their work or having their reputations targeted as a result of political views. Of the most prominent cases documented:

At the end of February, the media activist Yaqeen Bido (better known by the name of Mirna Al-Hasan), was subjected to a media campaign on social media by regime supporters due to her coverage of the battles which occurred in Idlib between the regime and opposition forces.

On 10/5/2020, the Kurdish Autonomous Administration announced a decision banning the Rudaw channel correspondent “Vivan Fattah” from working in the regions of Northeastern Syria for two months, due to her not describing the dead of the Syrian Democratic Forces as “martyrs” during a report she presented at the Force’s cemeteries.

Documenting Violations against Journalists

1. Killing of Journalists

Province	Province	Province	Province	Province	Province
04/02/2020	Media activist Amjad Aktalani was killed due to bombing of al-Dallah roundabout	Ariha	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
20/02/2020	Media activist Abdul-Naser Haj Hamdan, working at Binnish Media office, was killed due to bombing of the village	Ma'ar al-Na'san	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
05/10/2020	Journalist Shadi Al Sarhan was killed, working for Daraa central Cttee	Dael	Daraa	Unidentified	Fire Arms
26/10/2020	Journalist Rasheed Al Bakr was killed by bombing Al Sham camp, working for Al Mouharrir media network & military correspondence for Al Sham Battalion	Kaft Takharim	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles

2. Injured Journalists

Province	Province	Province	Province	Province	Province
02/03/2020	Media worker Mustafa al-Khalaf, correspondent of Syria TV, was injured while reporting of previous bombing of the village	Qaminas	Idlib	Regime forces	Explosive cylinders

Province	Province	Province	Province	Province	Province
20/02/2020	The two media activists, Ahmad Rahal & Ibrahim Darwish, working with media venues, were injured due to air strikes on the village	Qaminas	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
27/02/2020	The media activist, Asmar Aslan, working as Radio al-Kul correspondent, was injured due to air strikes on the town's western outskirts, while covering the fights between the regime forces and armed factions.	Saraqeb	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
19/06/2020	Mostafa al-Khalaf, Syria TV correspondent, was attacked by armed men in Idlib city	Idlib	Idlib	Unidentified	White weapon

Education and Educational Institutions

Education in Syria suffers from the deep effects of long years of war. These effects were reflected in dangerous rates, the most prominent of which was the permanent cutting off of approximately 3 million Syrian children from education, and approximately a third of educational buildings no longer being in service, the severe reduction of educators, and the breaking up of Syrians' education by several different governing bodies which differ in their curriculum and the legal accreditation accorded to the students' degrees.

Despite the great reduction in the level of combat operations over the past two years, this reduction left very limited effects on the educational process itself, as for students to return to schools and educational institutes to be able to resume schooling requires a high level of material necessities, which none of the governing bodies in Syria have provided, and none of the regional and international humanitarian organisations have appropriately covered.

Contrary to the rest of the violations that Syrians have suffered from over the course of the past decade, the effects of violations which target the educational sector uniquely relate to the future of the next generation, and as such on the future of Syria itself. The cutting off of millions of children from education (most of whom did not obtain any education whatsoever) will mean that those children and their families will hold limited options to participate in the development process, and that their educational level will affect their future social and economic role.

The risk of this matter rises if we take into consideration that most of those children belong to several specific regions, which are the regions which were the offspring of protests against the regime, while their peers from other regions which did not witness such protests will have continued their education without interruption. This means that the future competition in economics, politics and societies will not be just, if the current political situation does not change.

Students in Northern Syria suffer from a legal crisis related to international recognition of their degrees, as the Syrian regime still holds the international legal recognition which makes it qualified to produce different documents, including educational degrees.

The difficult economic conditions which Syrians suffer from in different regions of government in Syria, and especially in the regime-controlled areas and the Syrians present in refugee camps, especially Lebanon, has

led them to remove their children from school, who they push to work, especially boys, whereas girls are often pushed to marry at an early age.

Many Syrian children, and especially those who belong to the regions which witnessed grave violations, suffer from deep psychological effects as a result of the violence they witnessed; losing one of their family members; their own injuries; their participation in one manner or another in military operations; or their suffering during displacement and refuge, etc. of traumatising events.

According to a number of studies conducted by international organisations, Syrian children in refugee camps- for example- suffer from a wide range of symptoms indicating a number of psychological problems, the most important of which are feelings of fear, isolation, anxiety and difficulty sleeping.

In this regard, the near-total absence of psychological treatment in most of the Syrian regions and refugee camps is noticeable. This is essentially related to the weak resources governing bodies and local, regional and international organisations give to those who present health services, who often suffer from difficulty to meet the minimum requirement of normal medical services to begin with. The lack of psychological services is also furthered by the generally weak cultural confidence in the importance of this type of treatment, and the vast range of psychological effects and their continuance, as some effects require the treatment of hundreds of thousands of children, something which might not be possible for the foreseeable future.

The Syrian Human Rights Committee documented the targeting of 42 schools in 2020. The reduction in targeted schools compared to 2019 is noticeable, as it documented the targeting of 177 schools last year. It is also noticeable that 80% of the schools targeted this year took place before the date of March 6, the date when the ceasefire according to the Moscow memorandum signed between Russia and Turkey came into effect.

Targeting Education Sector through 2020

School = scl

Date	Educational Institution	Damages	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
01/01/2020	Martyr Abdo Salamah scl for basic education, eastern ne'hood	Severe damages	Sarmin	Idlib	Regime forces	Rocket launcher
05/01/2020	Khaled Basheer scl (Mohdatha)	Medium damages	Ariha	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
05/01/2020	Al-Muslim al-Saghir Nursery	Medium damages	Ariha	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
05/01/2020	Bara'em al-Islam Nursery	Medium damages	Ariha	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
05/01/2020	Hantoteen scl for basic education	Medium damages	Hantoteen	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
10/01/2020	Khan al-Subul north-ern scl	Medium damages	Khan al-Subul	Idlib	Regime forces	Explosive cylinders
15/01/2020	Ariha girls scl	Slight damages	Ariha	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
23/01/2020	Khan al-Subul farm scl	Severe damages	Khan al-Subul	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
28/01/2020	Ali al-Khateeb scl for basic education	Severe damages	Al Ma-ghara	Idlib	Regime forces	Explosive cylinders
28/01/2020	al-Hota southern scl	Medium damages	Al Hota	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
01/02/2020	Girls secondary scl	Medium damages	Saraqeb	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
02/02/2020	Ali al-Khaldi scl	Medium damages	Saraqeb	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
03/02/2020	Atareb boys scl	Medium damages	Atareb	Aleppo	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
03/02/2020	Bara'em al-Mustaqbal Nursery	Severe damages	Armenian association	Aleppo	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
03/02/2020	Binnish girls secondary scl	Severe damages	Binnish	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
04/02/2020	al-Itihad al-Arabi scl	Medium damages	Afrin	Aleppo	SDF	Artillery shells
06/02/2020	Anadan secondary scl	Medium damages	Anadan	Aleppo	Regime forces	Artillery shells

Date	Educational Institution	Damages	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
09/02/2020	Elementary scl	Medium damages	Kafr Noran	Aleppo	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
09/02/2020	Ma'ara scl (al-Muhda-tha)	Severe damages	Ma'arat al-Na'san	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
09/02/2020	Atareb boys scl	Medium damages	Atareb	Aleppo	Regime forces	Explosive cylinders
10/02/2020	Ma'ara scl (al-Muhda-tha)	Severe damages	Abian Sam'an	Aleppo	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
11/02/2020	Urem north-ern scl	Medium damages	Urem al-Kubra	Aleppo	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
20/02/2020	Mustafa al-Khaled scl for basic education	Medium damages	Muhambal	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
20/02/2020	Basmat Amal scl for basic education	Medium damages	Hazarin	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
20/02/2020	Martyr Ahmad Barakat scl	Medium damages	Hazarin	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
25/02/2020	al-Bara'em al-Namothajia scl (al-Thawra)	Medium damages	Idlib	Idlib	Regime forces	Artillery shells
25/02/2020	Khaled Sha'ar scl	Medium damages	Idlib	Idlib	Regime forces	Artillery shells
25/02/2020	al-Hurriya scl	Medium damages	Idlib	Idlib	Regime forces	Artillery shells
25/02/2020	al-Manahel nursery	Medium damages	Idlib	Idlib	Regime forces	Artillery shells
25/02/2020	al-Yarmouk scl	Medium damages	Kafrintin	Aleppo	Regime forces	Artillery shells
25/02/2020	Tiqniat al-Hasoob scl	Medium damages	Ma'arat Misrin	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
25/02/2020	complex of Munib Kam-sha scl & Zuhair Radwan scl	Medium damages	Ma'arat Misrin	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
01/03/2020	Bdama elementary second scl	Medium damages	Bdama	Idlib	Regime forces	Artillery shells
02/03/2020	Adwan preparatory scl	Severe damages	Adwan	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
03/03/2020	Martyr Abdul Ghani al-Sayadi scl	Severe damages	Ariha	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
03/03/2020	Imam Malik scl	Severe damages	Ariha	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles

Date	Educational Institution	Damages	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
03/03/2020	Walid Sha'ban scl	Medium damages	Jisr al-Shughur	Idlib	Regime forces	Rocket launcher
21/06/2020	al-Mahatta second scl at al-Kashef Nei'hood	Medium damages	Daraa	Daraa	Unidentified	Explosive device
03/07/2020	Mayslaoon scl	Slight damages	Afrin	Aleppo	Unidentified	Explosive device
27/07/2020	al-Muhdatha scl	Medium damages	Balion	Idlib	Regime forces	Artillery shells
04/11/2020	Martyr Zakariya Sa'ado scl	Severe damages	Ariha	Idlib	Regime forces	Artillery shells
24/11/2020	Martyr Abdullah Bazar scl	Medium damages	Balshoon	Idlib	Regime forces	Artillery shells

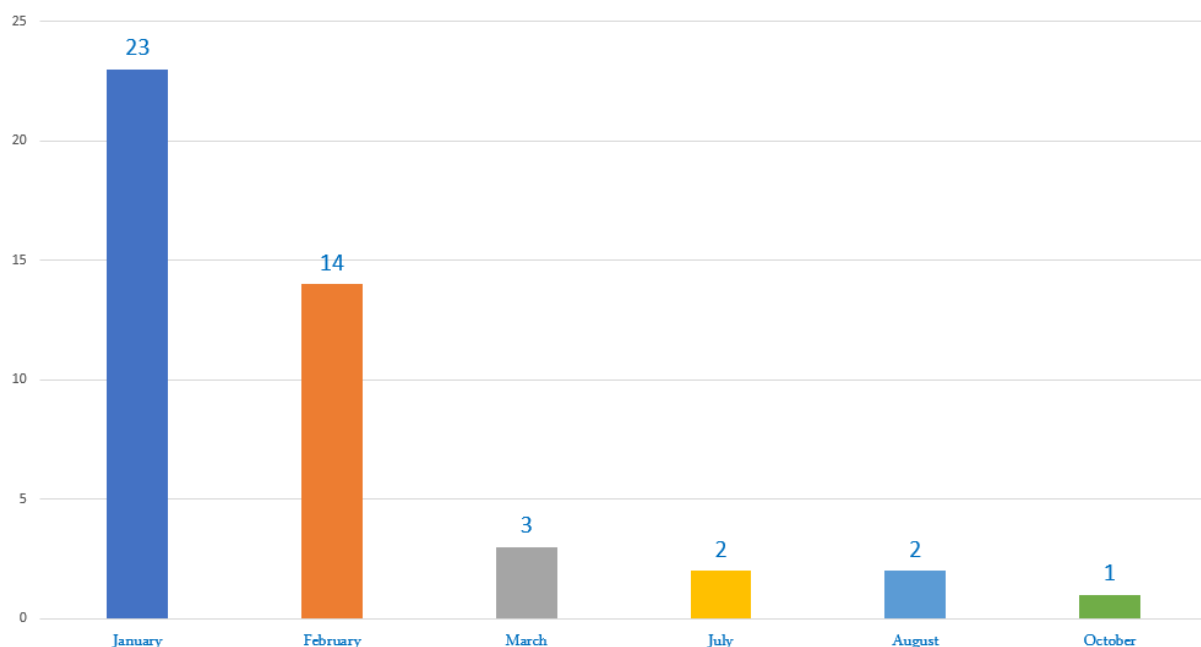


December 19, 2020, heavy rains led to the drowning of Kafr-Urouq camp, Idlib countryside

Religious Sites

Operations targeting mosques saw a direct reduction this year compared to previous years. This reduction is fundamentally due to the ceasing of combat operations after the month of March, as it can be noticed that 80% of the operations targeting mosques which SHRC documented this year happened before March 6, the date when the ceasefire according to the Moscow memorandum signed between Russia and Turkey came into effect. SHRC documented the targeting of 45 mosques this year. Air strikes took first place in the weapons used in these operations, followed by artillery shells.

Targeting mosques by month



Targeting Places of Worship through 2020

Date	Mosque	Damages	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
01/01/2020	Abu Bakr al-Siddiq mosque	Medium damages	Al Naqir	Idlib	Regime forces	Artillery shells
02/01/2020	Bilal al-Othman mosque	Severe damages	Al Ghadafa	Idlib	Regime forces	Artillery shells
03/01/2020	Khalid Ibn al-Walid mosque	Medium damages	Ma'ar Shoreen	Idlib	Regime forces	Rocket launcher
05/01/2020	Omar Ibn al-Khattab mosque	Medium damages	Bainin	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
05/01/2020	al-Hadid mosque (Imam Malik)	Medium damages	Ariha	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
05/01/2020	Khalid Ibn al-Walid mosque	Medium damages	Hantoteen	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
07/01/2020	Al Hamidiya old mosque	Severe damages	Al Hamidiya	Idlib	Regime forces	Artillery shells
10/01/2020	Atallah mosque	Medium damages	Ma'arat al-Nu'man	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
10/01/2020	al-Kayyal mosque	Medium damages	Ma'arat al-Nu'man	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
11/01/2020	Sheikh Shu'aib mosque	Medium damages	Binnish	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
11/01/2020	al-Iman mosque	Medium damages	Binnish	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
11/01/2020	al-Kabeer mosque	Medium damages	Binnish	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
11/01/2020	Bilal mosque	Medium damages	Binnish	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
11/01/2020	al-Nour mosque	Medium damages	Al Nerab	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
15/01/2020	Omar Ibn al-Khattab mosque	Severe damages	Benain	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
20/01/2020	Sheikh Khaled mosque	Medium damages	Al Jina	Aleppo	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
22/01/2020	al-Muhajirin mosque	Severe damages	Al-Rahal Association	Aleppo	Regime forces	Artillery shells
27/01/2020	al-Nour mosque	Severe damages	Bzabzo	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
28/01/2020	A mosque in village	Severe damages	Bzabzo	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
28/01/2020	Luqman mosque	Medium damages	Al Hota	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles

Date	Mosque	Damages	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
29/01/2020	al-Gharbi mosque	Severe damages	Kafr Lata	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
30/01/2020	al-Nabhan mosque	Medium damages	Kafr Lata	Idlib	Regime forces	Rocket launcher
01/02/2020	Sheikh Dochal mosque	Severe damages	Al Bab	Aleppo	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
03/02/2020	al-Nayrab Kabeer mosque	Severe damages	Al Nerab	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
05/02/2020	Hamza Ibn Abdul-Mutalib mosque	Medium damages	Anadan	Aleppo	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
05/02/2020	Talha Ibn Obaidi-Llah mosque	Severe damages	Ainjara	Aleppo	Regime forces	Artillery shells
06/02/2020	al-Rawda mosque	Severe damages	Idlib	Idlib	Regime forces	Artillery shells
06/02/2020	al-Bara' Ibn Malik mosque	Medium damages	Horitan	Aleppo	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
06/02/2020	al-Omari mosque	Medium damages	Urem al-Kubra	Aleppo	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
09/02/2020	Khalid Ibn al-Walid mosque	Severe damages	Mirnaz	Aleppo	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
09/02/2020	Othman Ibn Affan mosque	Medium damages	Atareb	Aleppo	Regime forces	Explosive cylinders
20/02/2020	al-Gharbi mosque	Severe damages	Kafr Lata	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
20/02/2020	Quba' mosque	Medium damages	Ma'arat Hurma	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
20/02/2020	al-Kabeer mosque	Medium damages	Al Barra	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
21/02/2020	al-Rahman mosque	Medium damages	Ariha	Idlib	Regime forces	Air Missiles
26/02/2020	Ali Ibn Abi Taleb mosque	Severe damages	Sarmin	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
02/03/2020	Othman Ibn Affan mosque	Medium damages	Baluon	Idlib	Regime forces	Artillery shells
03/03/2020	al-Sina'a mosque	Severe damages	Ariha	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
05/03/2020	al-Kabeer mosque	Medium damages	Shanan	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
13/07/2020	al-Shamali mosque	Severe damages	Al Moza	Idlib	Regime forces	Rocket launcher

Date	Mosque	Damages	Area	Province	Actor	Weapon
15/07/2020	al-Iman mosque	Medium damages	Al Bab	Idlib	Russian air forces	Air Missiles
15/08/2020	al-Ihsan mosque	slight damages	Al Bab	Aleppo	Unidentified	Explosive device
28/08/2020	Fatima al-Zahra' mosque	slight damages	Al Bab	Aleppo	Unidentified	Explosive device
27/10/2020	al-Kabeer mosque	Severe damages	Ariha	Aleppo	Regime forces	Artillery shells



27/12/2020, refugee child searches the burnt remains of the Miniye camp in Lebanon

Imprisonment, Kidnapping and Torture

The Syrian regime forces and its security apparatuses continued their systematic policy of imprisoning and making tens of thousands of Syrians disappear.

Despite the reduction in the pace of imprisonment and forced disappearances this year, nonetheless no real change was observed in the regime's behaviour, whether in terms of releasing the imprisoned, or discovering the fate of the disappeared.

In addition to the regime forces, the Syrian Human Rights Committee recorded a wide scope of violations in this regard among the Syrian Democratic Forces which controls the Eastern Euphrates region, in addition to the National Army which controls Northern Syria and Hayet Tahrir Al-Sham which controls Idlib.

The committee recorded this year the imprisonment of 267 people by the regime forces, 173 people by the Syrian Democratic Forces, the imprisonment of 29 people by the National Army factions, and 36 people by Hayet Tahrir Al-Sham.

The documentation of cases of death from torture in the Syrian regime's prisons continued this year, most of which is related to those detained from the past nine years, as traces of those people were lost in the period from 2011-2014, and the regimes only informs their families of their deaths in the following years.

Despite the occurrence of death already having happened previously, the regime only announces their deaths gradually, as the rate this year was approximately 17 people per month. In most cases, the families of the victims are not directly informed of their death, as the security apparatus only announces the changes in the detained in the Civil Registry, and leaves it to their families to search in the Civil Registry.

A number of cases of death under torture in the detainment centres of the other actors were also documented. However, these cases are distinguished in that they are mostly from the recently detained, that is, the loved ones of the victims are informed soon after the death of the detained under torture.

The Committee recorded the killing of 208 people under torture in 2020. From these, 201 were from the Syrian regime prisons, 4 in the Syrian

Democratic Forces' prisons, and 3 in the prisons of the National Army and Hayet Tahrir Al-Sham.

This year witnessed a reduction in the number of cases of exchanges that were for years conducted semi-periodically between the regime and the armed factions. One of the reasons for the reduction of exchanges this year is the ceasing of the Astana track, which had included deadlines for the exchange of prisoners.

This year witnessed the onset of the first court cases in the world against a member of the Syrian regime's security apparatuses. The hearings for the case against Anwar Raslan, the previous vice-head of Investigations Department in the General Security Administration, and the head of Department 231 of the same administration, began in Germany on April 23, after 14 months of his detainment by the Germany authorities.

On 2/12/2020, the Office of General Federal Prosecutor in Germany declared the detainment of Colonel Anwar Raslan and Iyad Al-Gharib, who worked in raids and imprisonment. The charges brought against them were related to torture that occurred while they are in their jobs in the period between 2011-2012.

In the cases against him which began in the German city of Koblenz, Raslan faced accusations of committing crimes against humanity and rape, in addition to 58 charges of murder, whereas Al-Gharib faced the charge of collusion in executing these violations. According to the Court's declaration, whose decision is still awaited, approximately 4,000 prisoners were subject to beating, kicking, and electric shocks in the Branch 231 prison under Raslan's supervision.

Germany this year also saw an important development in following cases of torture in Syria, as on June 19 the German authorities detained the Syrian doctor Alaa Musa, who had been practicing medicine in Germany since his taking refuge there in 2015.

His detainment came as a result of his being accused of torture in hospitals while he was in Syria, after the testimony of a number of Syrian organisations in Europe, which documented Musa's active participation in operations of torture against the injured and detained in the Homs Military Hospital in the period from 2011-2013.

The Aljazeera Channel broadcasted an investigative report on May 10, 2020, in which several of Musa's colleagues in addition to some of his

victims gave testimony. In the report, his colleague Muhammad Wahbi mentioned the violent practices that Musa would carry out against opponents of the regime, which started from direct torture which could lead to death, and even extended to carrying out surgical operations without anaesthesia. The doctor also mentioned the names of two other doctors who still work in Homs and would also practice the same practices in addition to Musa, Dr Osama Al-Afkhari and Usama Al-Nuqqari.



Syrian refugees stripped by the Greek police in cold weather after they crossed the Turkish-Greek border on 3/5/2020

Refugees and Displacement

The Syrian refugee crisis still remains the worst in the world, as the combat operations Syria witnessed led to the displacement of approximately half of all Syrians, of whom 5.5 million are refugees in neighbouring countries, and 6 million are internally displaced within Syria.

The majority of refugees are concentrated in Turkey, in which a total of 3.6 million refugees were registered by the end of 2020, compared to about 880,000 refugees in Lebanon, 660,000 refugees in Jordan, 240,000 refugees in Iraq, and 130,000 refugees in Egypt.

Most of the refugees and displaced live in difficult human conditions, in light of the great reduction in international aid and resources allocated to charitable organisations which work in their favour in neighbouring countries and inside Syria.

Despite the partial ceasing of combat operations in most of Syria since March 2020, it is noticeable that the number of refugees this year reduced by a number less than 100 thousand refugees. This number does not necessarily mean their return to Syria, as the number includes those who immigrated from neighbouring countries to other countries, or those who obtained citizenship in Turkey or changed their legal status.

These numbers reflect the failure of Russian propaganda that conditions in Syria have returned to normal, efforts Russia has been tirelessly making since mid-2018, in efforts to push the international community to begin reconstruction.

Russia organised a conference in Damascus between November 11-12 on the return of refugees. Representatives from 24 countries allied with Russia and Iran participated in the conference, in addition to international organisations, including the United Nations. The conference, however, did not present any initiative or solutions for the refugee crisis, and sufficed itself with repeating media messages supporting allying with the regime.

Shortly before the conference, the head of the regime, Bashar Al-Assad, declared Legislative Decree 31 for the year 2020, which required amending the Military Service law. The practical requirement of this amendment was to pay a fee in lieu of mandatory service for most population segments required to serve, and limited to ranges starting from 7 thousand dollars per person.

Russia used this amendment during this conference to promote that the regime had reformed one of the important reasons that prevented the return of refugees to Syria. This claim, however, was not based on sufficient evidence, as while mandatory military service is one of the reasons, it does not constitute one of the primary reasons according to studies and surveys which a number of international organisations and agencies have conducted with refugees in neighbouring countries. These studies discovered that fear from the security apparatus is the primary reason which prevents refugees from returning.

This factor was greatly solidified after the Syrian security apparatus imprisoned and forcibly disappeared a number of refugees who returned to Syria in the previous years, including refugees who returned from Lebanon but had obtained permission from the security to return.

In addition to the security situation, many of the refugees lost their homes as a result of the bombing which the regime its allies carried out over the course of the previous years. They furthermore have been left without refuge in Syria, but are also unable to move to refugee camps inside Syria and face the danger of imprisonment or being forced to send their children to mandatory military service.

The economic and living conditions in Syria at the current time, including regions under the control of the regime, form an essential obstacle for the return of refugees. The results of war have ended most employment sectors in Syria. 2020 saw a reduction in the Syrian lira, which led to incredible inflation, in conjunction with the loss of many essential products. All of these results encourage those within Syria not to stay, but to leave.

Condition of Refugees in Lebanon

The conditions of refugees in Lebanon has remained the worst among the rest of countries neighbouring Syria, as refugees there face a number of violations from the different government, military and security apparatuses and Hezbollah militias, in addition to violations committed by different segments of society. This is in addition to living and economic conditions that all poor segments in Lebanon suffer from.

The refusal of the Lebanese government over the course of years to establish regulated refugee camps, the dominant model in other refugee-hosting countries, has contributed in centralising refugees in non-legal camps, and distributing them in a manner in which local and international organisations cannot present services to them.

This has only resulted in furthering the types of violations against Syrian refugees, which have not absent approximately any year since the beginning of Syrian's taking refuge in Lebanon at the end of 2011. These violations can be summarised as follows:

1) Violations related to poor living conditions: These include burning refugee camps, as most camps are built out of non-flammable tents, and deaths and injuries from weather conditions, especially snow, severe cold and heavy rain. This also includes violations that result from the poor economic conditions of the country as a whole.

The blast at the Beirut port on 8/4/2020 led to considerable effects against Syrian refugees in Lebanon, as the blast resulted in deaths of at least 40 refugees, as it also led to effects on their social and economic situation as a result of the deterioration of general conditions, which affects the poorest in society, and foremost among them, refugees.

2) Violations resulting from the practices of the Security and Army Forces and Hezbollah Militias: who regularly and systematically carry out raids on refugee camps under the pretence of searching for the wanted, or treat refugees who have been detained regardless of the reason in a manner degrading to human dignity.

3) Racist Behaviour: on the part of some groups of society and municipalities, as often residents of camps are target as a whole as a result of the behaviour of one of the refugees there, and sometimes simply stir up local society against the presence of refugees in their locale without any specific reason.

On 15/4/2020, the Municipal Council of Ghazze municipality in Al-Bekaa in West Lebanon, decided to remove the Abdo Clinton Syrian refugee camp due to conflict between some of the local residents and camp residents. The Municipal Council later recanted its decision.

On 23/11/2020, the Bsharri region in North Lebanon saw tension following the killing of one of the region's residents by a Syrian. This crime led to groups of the local residents targeting refugees in Bsharri. The Spokesperson for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees declared on 11/27/2020 that approximately 270 Syrian families left the municipality as a result of fearing acts of retribution.