



FIELD DEVELOPMENTS

NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST 22-31 May; 2022

violations of truce committed by the Regime and its Russian ally

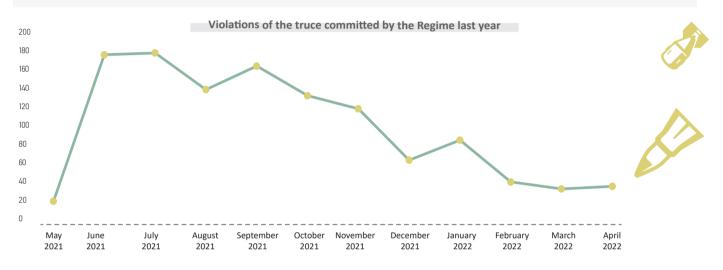
Controlling Parties 31 May 2022

Ar-Ragga

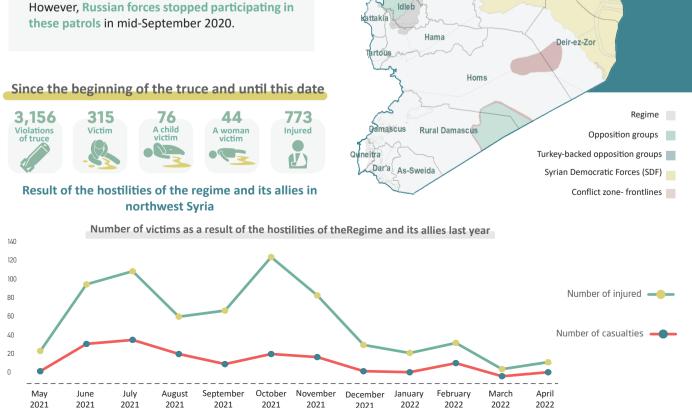
Aleppo

Al-Hasakeh

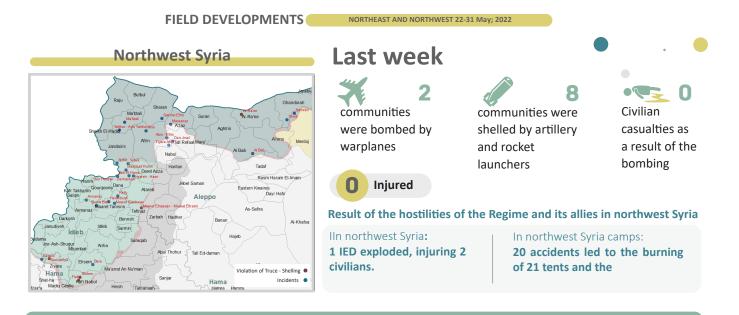
After the Turkey and Russia reached a **ceasefire agreement** in Idlib governorate on March 5, 2020, the Syrian regime and its Russian ally did not bomb northwest Syria with warplanes. However, the **regime continued to bomb** these cities and towns **with heavy artillery and rockets** from ground launchers. On June 2, 2020, **Russian warplanes resumed bombing** cities and towns in northwest Syria, and the regime continued to bombard them with heavy artillery and rockets from ground launchers. ACU worked on documenting the regime's breach of the ceasefire. As of the date of preparing this report, the Syrian regime and its Russian ally have violated the ceasefire **3,156 times**.



After the ceasefire came into effect, **Turkish and Russian forces began conducting joint military patrols** on the contact lines between the regime forces and the opposition forces, as these patrols run along the M4 international road. These joint forces aim to monitor the implementation of the ceasefire and de-escalation on the contact lines. However, **Russian forces stopped participating in these natrols** in mid-September 2020



وحدة تنسيق الدعم



In northwest Syria, farmers in the northern Aleppo countryside suffered significant cherry crop losses due to the frost that hit their seasons. The bulk of livestock breeders was affected by the cold and frost that hit the region during the past year, as livestock is threatened with extinction because of the costs of breeding it. Livestock breeders assert that the costs are much higher than the products, forcing nearly 60% of breeders to give up their livestock by selling it or killing part of it. Sixteen civilians, including six children, were injured within 24 hours as a result of sporadic traffic accidents, and some of the injured were in critical condition. On 29 May 2022, a 35-year-old woman committed suicide in Darkush city by jumping from the fourth floor.



In the northeastern countryside of Aleppo, on 23 May 2022, a woman and a girl were injured in al-Hamran village in Manbij sub-district by a mine explosion. On 29 May 2022, the so-called Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) bombed a civilian car in al-Halwanji town with a guided missile, injuring a civilian.

On 25 May 2022, in the northern countryside of al-Hasakah, clashes took place in Ras al-Ayn area under the control of the national army with light and medium weapons between the al-Muwali and the Aqidat clans (al-Kar'an sub-clan), in the context of a retaliation incident. The clashes spread to fighters of the national army in the area and evolved into a street war between fighters of the national army of both clans. On 28 May 2022, Russian military reinforcements arrived at al-Qamishli military airport, including a squadron of six helicopters, two combat aircraft, and a number of armored military vehicles. On 29 May 2022, regime forces brought military reinforcements from al-Qamishli city to the western countryside of al-Darbasiyah city at the Syrian-Turkish border. In the northern countryside of Aleppo, military reinforcements of the regime and loyal Iranian militias reached the villages and towns of Al-Ziara, Deir Jmal, Khareibkeh, Abyan, Maranaz, and Mennegh Military Airport within the areas of deployment of Kurdish forces and the regime north of Aleppo. The reinforcements included rocket launchers, heavy cannons, troop carriers, and buses loaded with fighters. These military reinforcements spread along the frontlines with Turkish forces and opposition factions (the National Army) in the northern countryside of Aleppo.

In Rural Damascus governorate, on 28 May 2022, the Syrian regime continued imposing the siege on Al-Rigban camp for the 50th consecutive day, preventing commercial trucks loaded with foodstuffs and medicines from entering the camp. The residents rely on a small amount of vegetables that they started planting to face the siege imposed on the camp. It is worth mentioning that the population of the camp reached 70 thousand IDPs in 2018, and their number decreased to about 8,000 in 2022. Humanitarian aid has not reached the camp since 2019, and during the past few days, UNICEF has reduced the amount of water provided to the camp from the State of Jordan to half the amount.



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Issued by Information Management Unit (IMU)