

NORTHWEST SYRIA-

This week, armed opposition groups exchanged prisoners with GoS armed forces. On 18 May, the Turkish-backed opposition's National Liberation Front (NLF) released a GoS soldier, a woman accused of spying for GoS, and the bodies of two Hezbollah fighters. In exchange, GoS armed forces released three captured NLF fighters. The exchange took place in Taftnaz in northeast Idlib Governorate.² On 22 May, Hurras al Din and GoS armed forces exchanged prisoners, also in Taftnaz. Hurras al Din released three GoS soldiers, while GoS released two women and three children.³ Prisoner exchanges between armed opposition groups and GoS armed forces have increased since the 5 March ceasefire agreement.⁴

Clashes between GoS armed forces and armed opposition groups increased during the reporting period. On 19 May, Hayyat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) attacked GoS armed forces on the Kafr Nobol frontlines in southern Idlib Governorate, killing three GoS soldiers. In response, GoS armed forces shelled Kafr Oweid in opposition-controlled territory.⁵ Armed opposition groups and GoS armed forces clashed in northern Hama Governorate along the Al-Ankawi frontline on 19-20 May.⁶ Fighting in northern Hama Governorate has increased since 10 May when Hurras al-Din attacked the GoS-controlled town of Al-Tanjara. Additional clashes occurred in Kafr Nobol and Al-Bara in Idlib Governorate after GoS armed forces engaged with opposition groups.⁷ GoS armed forces and Turkish-backed opposition fighters clashed near the Tadeef crossing near Al-Bab in northern Aleppo Governorate.⁸

Fighting erupted in the town of Sudju in the northern countryside of Aleppo Governorate. On 23 May, gunmen from Tal Refaat, northern Aleppo Governorate, clashed with Levant Front members.⁹ Fighting erupted after an altercation at a Levant Front checkpoint led to the death of a child from Tal Refaat. Other Turkish-backed factions intervened to stop the fighting. The next day, Tal Refaat gunmen withdrew from Sudju after reaching an agreement with the Levant Front.¹⁰

The joint Russian and Turkish patrols on the M4 highway in Idlib Governorate continued during the reporting period. On 20 May, the joint patrol went past Ariha

¹ Figure 1 denotes dominant actors' control and influence. Russia, Iran, and Hezbollah maintain a presence in Syrian government-controlled territory. Non-state organized armed groups (NSOAG), including the Kurdish dominated SDF and a variety of other groups operate in areas not under GoS control. The US continues to have a presence in the SDF-controlled east of the country. The area along the junction of the Syrian border with Iraq and Jordan is a 55km de-confliction C-hen

city for the first time since the patrols began in March 2020.¹¹ The joint patrol reached the village of Orm Eljoz in southern Idlib Governorate.¹² On 24 May, Eid prayers were organized along the M4 highway as a protest against the joint patrols.¹³ There have been regular protests and riots attempting to stop the joint patrols.

SOUTH & CENTRAL SYRIA

Attacks targeting GoS personnel and former opposition fighters continued across Dara'a Governorate. On 18 May, unidentified gunmen killed a civilian allegedly working with Iranian-backed militias in Bosra al-Harir in eastern Dara'a Governorate.¹⁴ On 19 May, unidentified gunmen killed two GoS soldiers in the town of Kar Shams in northwestern Dara'a Governorate.¹⁵ On 21 May, unidentified gunmen killed a former opposition fighter in the town of Hoyt in western Dara'a Governorate.¹⁶ On 21 and 22 May, unidentified gunmen attacked two prominent former opposition fighters. The first, was assassinated in the city of Sanamen in northern Dara'a Governorate.¹⁷ The second, survived an improvised explosive device (IED) attack near a marketplace in Dara'a city.¹⁸ Both former opposition fighters previously commanded armed opposition groups in Dara'a Governorate, and then they joined the GoS-Military Security branch. Following the IED attack, GoS armed forces arrested five

On 24 May, GoS Health Ministry announced that there was a total of 86 active COVID-19 cases in GoS-controlled territory, attributing the new cases to foreign travelers.²⁴ This was the largest one day increase of COVID-19 cases in GoS-controlled territory. There were 70 active cases on 23 May,²⁵ and 59 active cases on 22 May (see figure 3).²⁶ The first registered case of COVID-19 was announced on 22 March.

Protests continued in Dara'a and As-Sweida Governorates. On 22 May, protesters in Dara'a city held a vigil against a threatened GoS military offensive and called for the withdrawal of Lebanese Hezbollah and other Iranian-backed militias.²⁷ Tensions in Dara'a Governorate have remained high since the killing of GoS policemen in Mzeireb and the threat of a GoS military offensive to capture those responsible for the attack. On 24 May, protests took place in As-Sweida city against deteriorating economic conditions and hardships.²⁸ Protesters also called for the investigation of recent fires affecting agricultural lands in As-Sweida Governorate.²⁹ The recent fires and the weak Syrian pound have led to deteriorating economic conditions in As-Sweida Governorate.³⁰

NORTHEAST SYRIA

Turkish-backed armed opposition groups destroyed agricultural properties and imposed new fines in Turkish-held Operation Peace Spring (OPS) areas in the region. On 19 May, Turkish-

backed groups also prevented fire crews from putting out the fires.

crossings would be open between 19-26 May. The Autonomous Administration previously closed the crossings to reduce the spread of COVID-19.⁴⁶

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⁴⁶ <https://www.enabbaladi.net/archives/385446>