



Detailed Account of Violations of Eid Al Fitr Truce 2016 The Death of no less than 98 Civilians including 78 at the Hand of Government Forces and its Allies

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I. Introduction and Methodology:

Despite General Command of the Armed Forces of the Syrian regime's declaration of a truce for 72 hours in all Syrian governorates which commenced at 1:00 of 6 July 2016 until 24:00 of 8 July 2016, we noticed a slight decline in the killing of civilians which have been committed by the Syrian regime and its allies compared with previous days. However, it didn't stop a day.

The report includes the death toll of civilian victims only, in addition to the most notable cases of killing, arrests and attacks on vital civil facilities that were committed in Eid Al Fitr, 6 July 2016 to 9 July 2016, at the hands of the six main influential parties in Syria where the Syrian regime comes first with committing 85% of the crimes.

Methodology:

The Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR) is an independent human rights organization that doesn't follow any political or partisan side. SNHR works on documenting human rights violations by the six main parties in Syria.

We have been able to document the civilian victims who are being killed by the six main parties to a great extent, whereas armed victims are divided into two categories:

- Victims from the armed opposition: We face additional difficulties as many of those victims are killed on battlefronts and not inside cities. Also, we aren't able to obtain details such as names, pictures and other important details





on account of the armed opposition forces' unwillingness to reveal such information for security among other reasons. Therefore, the actual number of victims is much greater than what is being recorded.

- Victims from government forces and ISIS: It is almost impossible to access information about that kind of victims and the margin of error is considerably higher due to the lack of any applicable methodology in this type of documentation. The Syrian government and ISIS don't publish, reveal, or record their victims. From our perspective, the statistics published by some groups on this category of victims are fictitious and are not based on any actual data.

Therefore, we are only going to include civilian victims who were killed by all parties and compare them

SNHR describes an incident as a massacre if it involves: "the killing of five peaceful people at once",

Please see SNHR [methodology](#) in documenting victims:

The ongoing and daily process of documenting detainees comes with additional challenges for SNHR that have been documenting detainees since 2011. One of these most notable challenges is the families' reluctance to cooperate and reveal any information on their family members' arrest even secretly and especially if the arrested individual was a female due to a prevalent notion among the Syrian society that doing so would result in more torture and risks. Instead, the families try to negotiate with security forces that usually blackmail these families and demand a cash payment up to thousands of dollars in some cases. Despite the fact that SNHR possesses lists of more than 117,000 detainees, including children and women, it should be noted that we estimate that the actual number of detainees have exceeded 215,000; 99% of them are being detained mainly by government forces.

Details about detainees can be found through the search engine on SNHR website, you may also add the name and details of any detainee and the concerned team will check the data and upload it if proved accurate.

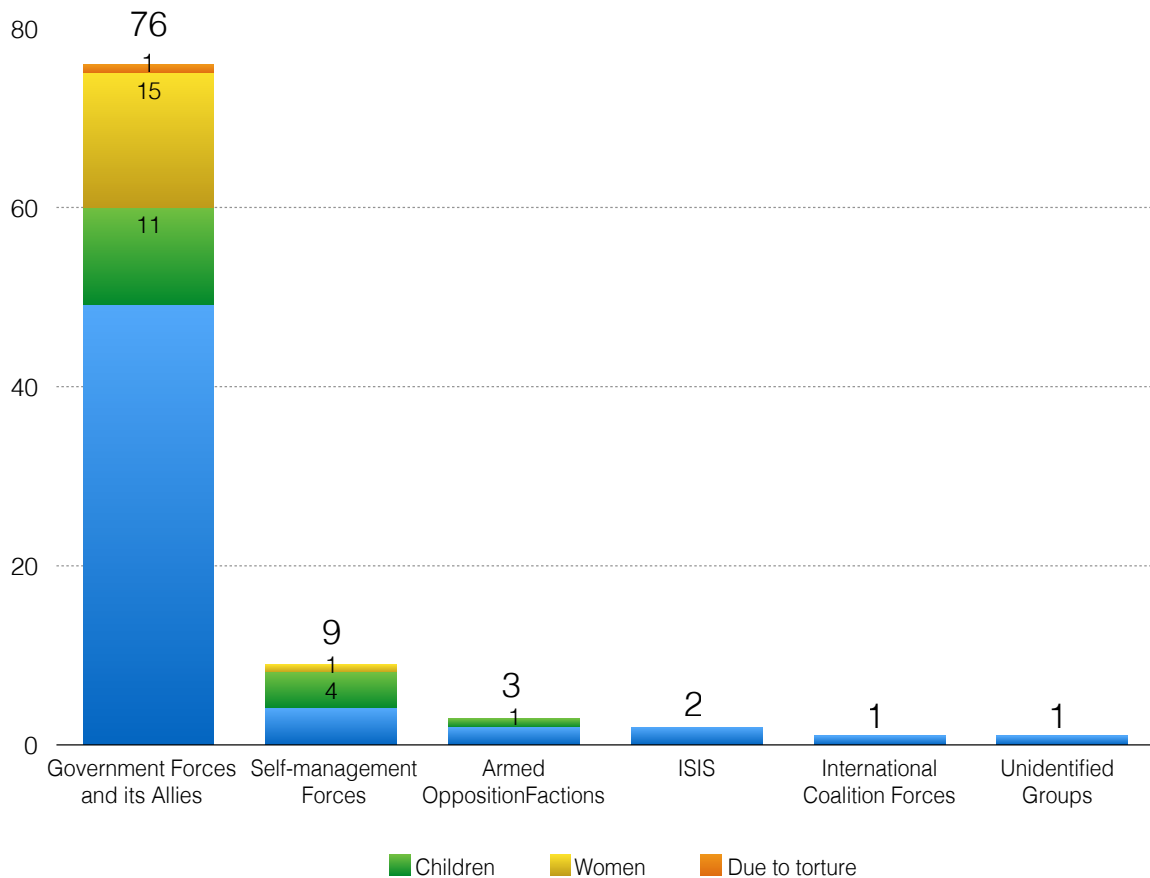




II. Details:

A: Death toll:

SNHR documented the death of 92 civilians. The death toll are distributed according to the main influential parties as follows:



First: Government forces and its allies:

SNHR documented the death of 76 civilians by government forces including 11 children (four children are killed daily) and 15 women.

One victim died due to torture at least

The percentage of children and women reached 35% of the civilian victims toll which is an indicator on the deliberate targeting against civilians by government forces and its allies.

The victims died at the hands of government forces and its allies are distributed across the Syrian governorates as follows;

Idlib: 29 victims, Aleppo: 34 victims, Damascus suburbs: six victims, Hama: three victims, Deir Ez Zour: two victims, Homs: one victim, and Daraa: one victim.





Second: Self-management forces (consisting primarily of the Democratic Union Party forces, a branch for the Kurdistan Workers' Party):
Killed nine civilians in Aleppo governorate including four children and one woman.

Third: Extremist Islamic groups:

- ISIS (self-proclaimed the Islamic State): killed two civilians in Aleppo governorate.

Fourth: Armed opposition factions:

SNHR documented the death of three civilians in Aleppo governorate including one child.

Fifth: International coalition forces:

We recorded the death of one civilian in Aleppo governorate due to the International coalition warplanes bombardment.

Sixth: Unidentified groups:

We recorded the death of one civilian on Al Hasaka governorate by groups that we have not been able to document at the time of this writing.

B: Arrests:

SNHR documented no less than 51 arbitrary arrests which are distributed according to the main influential parties as follows:

First: government forces: arrested 29 individuals including two women.

Second: Self-management forces (consisting primarily of the Democratic Union Party forces, a branch for the Kurdistan Workers' Party): arrested 17 individuals including one woman and one child.

Third: Extremist Islamic groups:

- ISIS (self-proclaimed the Islamic State): arrested five individuals.

C: the most notable cases of extrajudicial killing:

We present the most prominent cases of the extrajudicial killing that have been committed by the main influential parties in Syria:





First: Government forces and its allies:

Friday 8 July 2016, about 3:30 pm, government warplanes carried out an airstrike and fired missiles on the market of Al Bazar Street in the center of Kafr Takhareem city in the northern suburbs of Idlib governorate. As a result [four individuals were killed](#) including two children and eight others were injured.

Friday 8 July 2016, regime forces/ Russian forces ([Investigations is ongoing to identify the influential party accurately](#)) fired a long-range missile on a residential neighborhood in the eastern areas of Darkoosh city that is under the control of armed opposition faction, located in the western suburbs of Idlib governorate. As a result, [25 individuals were killed including one girl and 10 women](#), and [40 others were injured](#).



Thursday afternoon, 7 July 2016, alleged Russian warplanes fired missiles on the residential buildings that are located near the roundabout of Al Saleheen neighborhood that is under the control of armed opposition faction in Aleppo city. As a result, six individuals were killed including four children.

Second: Self-management forces (consisting primarily of the Democratic Union Party forces, a branch for the Kurdistan Workers' Party):

Thursday 7 July 2016, the snipers of the Syrian Democratic Forces fired bullets on Aleppo- Manbej old road that is located on the west of Manbej city that is under the control of ISIS, as a number of civilians were trying to displace from the city. As a result, four civilians of the same family were killed including one child and one woman.





D: attacks on vital facilities:

First: Government forces and its allies:

- Medical Facilities:

Medical centers

Wednesday 6 July 2016, government warplanes carried out two airstrikes with missiles near the national hospital in Jisr Al Shoghour city that is under the control of armed opposition factions in the western suburbs of Idlib governorate. As a result, the hospital administration declared the hospital out of commission out of fear that the hospital might be targeted directly again by warplanes.

Communal Facilities:

- Markets

Friday 8 July 2016 about 3:30 pm, government warplanes carried out an airstrike with missiles on the market of [Al Bazar Street](#) in the center of Kafr Takhareem city in the northern suburbs of Idlib governorate. As a result, [four shops were partially damaged](#) and the neighboring residential buildings were [severely damaged](#).



Educational Facilities:

- Schools

Wednesday 6 July 2016, alleged Russian warplanes missiles fired on Kafr Hamra Al Mohadtheh School in Kafr Hamra town that is under the control of armed opposition factions, in the northern suburbs of Aleppo city. As a result, the building was moderately damaged and its fence was [partially damaged](#).

We would like to note that this what we were able to document and verify with full names, place, and time through our members who are spread across Syria. It also should be noted that there are many cases that we couldn't access and document especially in the event of massacres where towns are villages are enclosed and communication is cut off which is what the Syrian government repeatedly does every time. This suggests that the actual number of civilian deaths is greater and all of this is because the Syrian government ban any human rights organization from working on its grounds





III: Recommendations:

The Security Council

- The Security Council must take additional steps as it has been a year since Resolution 2139 was adopted and no obligations to stop the indiscriminate bombing, which causes daily destruction and killing, have been made.
- To press on the states that support government forces such as Russia, Iran, and Lebanon in order to stop the weaponry and expertise supply for government forces as it has been proven that government forces have been involved in crimes against humanity and war crimes, as well as states and individuals who are supplying extremist groups, the Democratic Union Party, and some of the armed opposition factions.
- The Syrian case must be referred to the International Criminal Court and all those who are responsible must be held accountable.
- To instill security and peace in Syria and implement the principle of Responsibility to Protect in order to save the Syrians' lives, history, and culture, from being destroyed and ruined.
- Security Council must monitor the implementation of the following resolution: Resolution 2042, adopted on 14 April 2012, Resolution 2043, adopted on 21 April 2012, and Resolution 2139, adopted on 22 February 2014 which states and end to the crime of enforced-disappearance.
- The United Nations and the international community must uphold their responsibilities with respect to hundreds of thousands of detainees and forcibly-disappeared individuals in Syria.

Acknowledgment

We gratefully thank all the families and local activists who majorly enriched this report with their contribution.

