



No less than 886 Cases of Arbitrary Arrest in April 2014

Report contents

I. Introduction and

Methodology

II. Details

- Arbitrary Arrests by Government Forces (Army, Security, Local Militias, Foreign Shiite Militias)
 - Arbitrary Arrests by the Kurdish “Self-management” Forces
 - Arbitrary Arrests by Extremist Islamic Groups
 - Arbitrary Arrests by Armed Opposition Factions
 - Releases from the Different Detention Centers
 - Raids and Inspection Points that Resulted in Detention
 - Abductions by Unidentified Parties
- #### III. Most Notable Cases of Arbitrary Arrest in April
- #### IV. Recommendations

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 that can amount 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.

The international community's and the United Nations', in all of its organs, failure to apply pressure on the Syrian authorities to release even one case (including those whose sentences are over), and even prisoners of conscience, affirmed that convention within the Syrian society which believes that it is useless to cooperate in the documentation process. Most of the releases were part of exchange deals with the armed opposition.

The Syrian government denies that it made any arrests or executed any abductions when asked by the detainees' families. SNHR obtains most of the information from former detainees.





All the documented detainees in April were arrested without a warrant, which has become a norm and a methodology in 99.9% of the arrests made by government forces in all of its organs and entities (army, security forces, local militias, foreign militias). In all of the many interviews we conducted with thousands of prisoners since 2011, we have never heard of an arrest warrant or a cause. Most of the arrests are either through breaking doors and arresting people from their homes or at checkpoints in the streets. Apparently, government forces follow this method in order to wipe off any evidence that might hold them responsible for these arrests and the torture, physical violence, extrajudicial killing, and the other crimes and violations that follow.

Also, government forces don't allow 99.9% of the detainees to contact a lawyer, their families, or anyone. The people who perpetrate these crimes, or other crimes, have never been punished by government forces and no case involving that have been recorded. Instead, government authorities, itself, encourage and protect the people who perpetrate these crimes.

SNHR has recorded that no less than 117,000 individuals have been arrested since March 2011 (99% have been arrested by government forces) these number don't include prisoners of a criminal background and include arrests cases that are based on the internal armed conflict and mainly due to the opposition activity against the ruling authorities.

The mounting number of arrests is due to a number of reasons:

- Many arrested individuals weren't arrested because of a crime they committed, but because of their relatives' involvement with armed opposition factions or because they provided humanitarian aids.
- Most of the arrests are being conducted randomly and involve people who weren't involved in the popular protests, relief, or even military activity.
- Thousands of detainees are still being detained by the Syrian regime even though a judicial order for their release was issued despite the bureaucracy, corruption, slowness, and limpness that the Syrian judiciary suffers from.
- Government forces control densely populated cities such as the main central cities and it continue to practice its systematic policies of arbitrary arrests against the civilians of these areas.





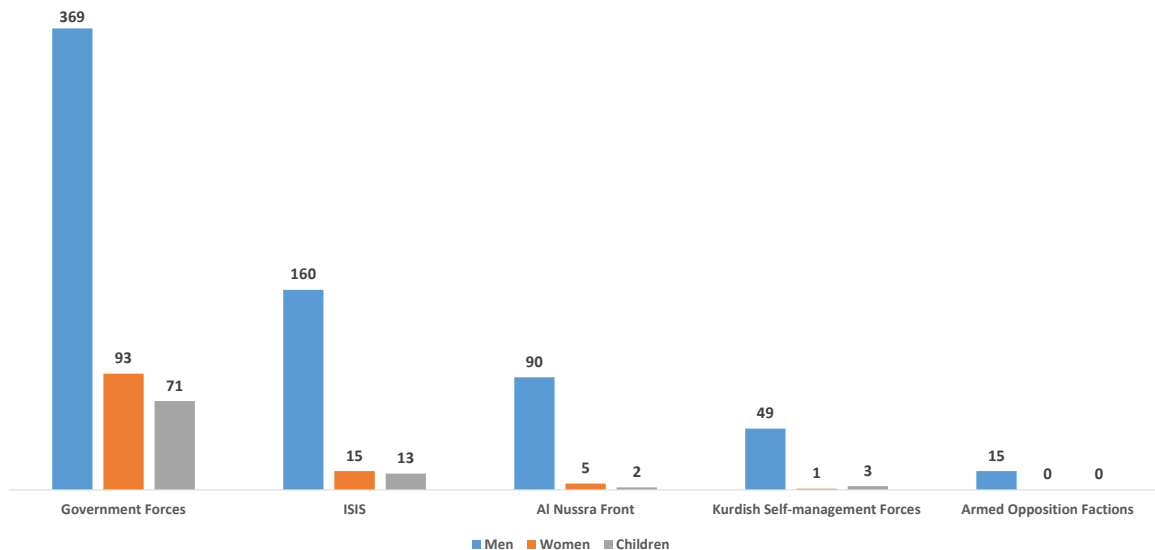
- There are many government forces-affiliated entities that are authorized to make arrests, many of these entities make arrests without checking with government forces or the judicial authorities to which these entities are affiliated. Also, these entities have its own list of detention centers that are not subject to any judicial supervision. The detainees inside these detention centers are not being treated in accordance with the stated Syrian laws.

- A great number of cases are driven by blackmails or sectarian grudges especially in unstable areas that are not held by a specific faction or it is undergoing a power struggle. As a result, many armed militias that have emerged can't be monitored as they don't answer to any particular group.

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.

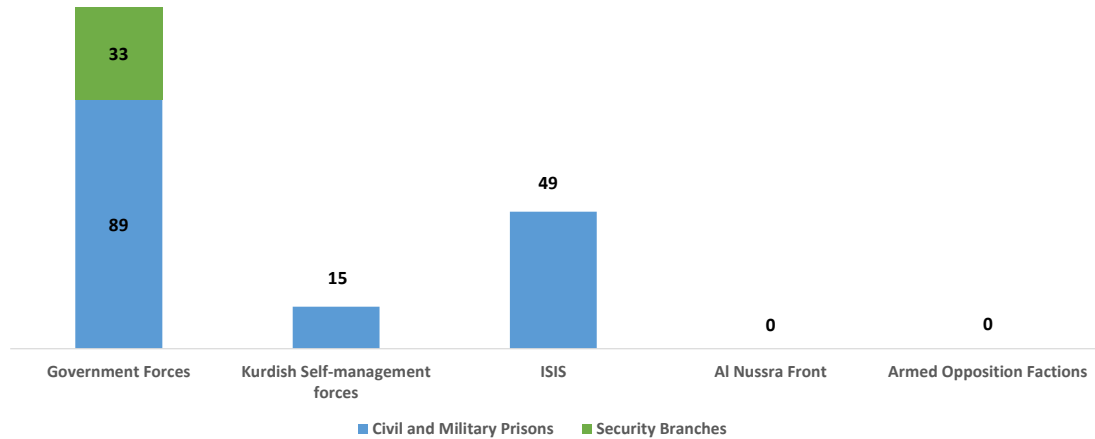
II. Report Details

The following table illustrates the distribution of arrest cases that we were able to record in April 2014. This what we were able to record which is the minimum, due to security and logistic restriction.

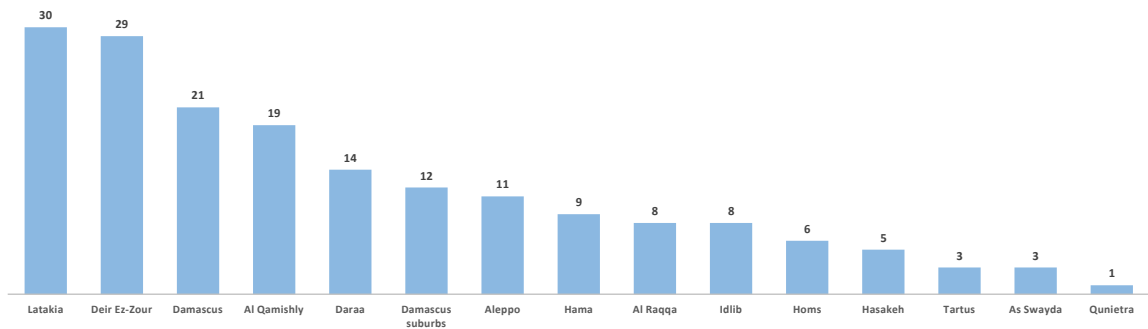




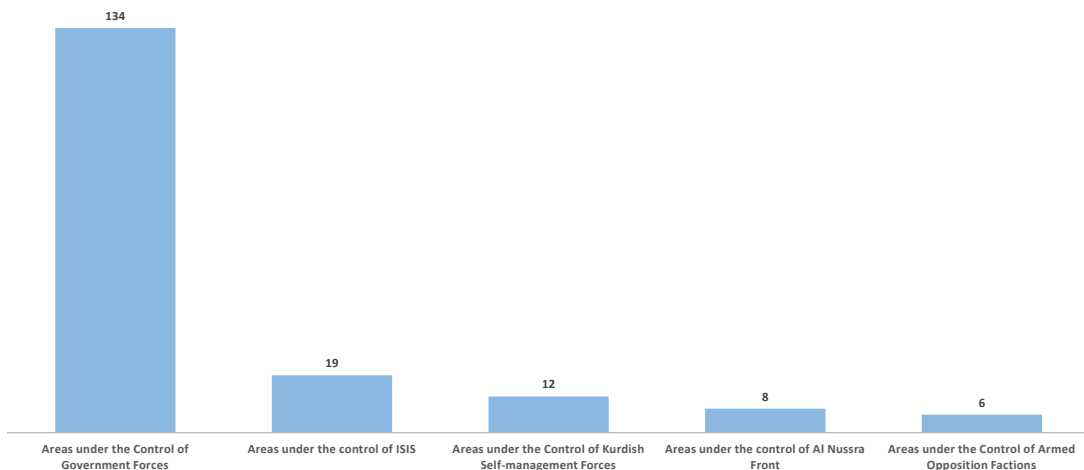
Releases from the various detention centers were as follows:



Raids and inspection points that resulted in detention:

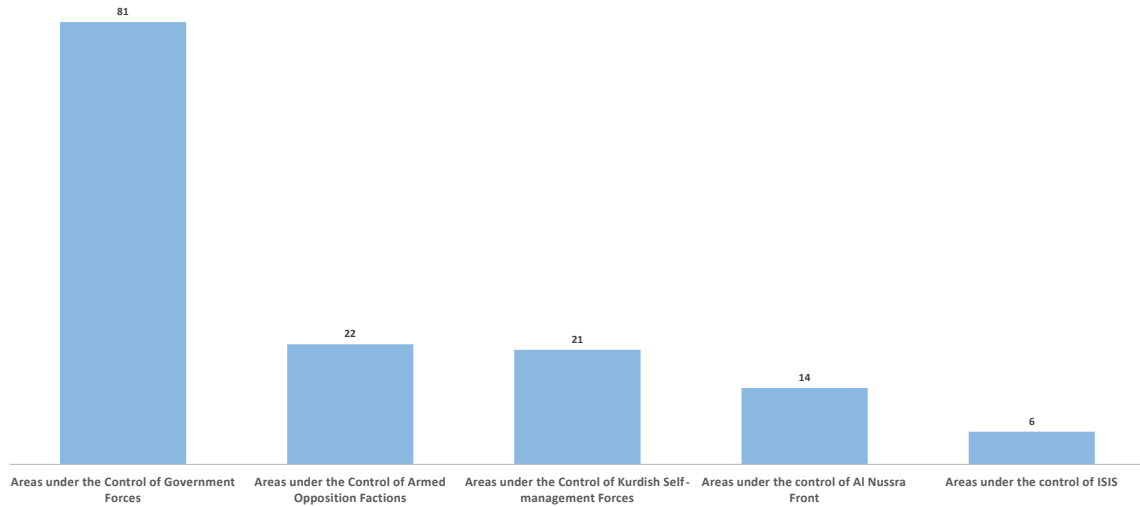


Parties responsible for raids





Abduction cases by unidentified groups:



III. Most Notable Cases of Arbitrary Arrest in April

Government forces

Human rights activist Raja Dib, Palestinian-Syrian, from Al Yarmouk camp in Damascus, 42-year-old, lawyer and a human rights activist for A'idoun Institution. On 5 April, government forces arrested him at the Lebanese-Syrian borders as he was passing a checkpoint affiliated with government forces. His fate is still unknown to SNHR as well as his family.

Dr. Mohammad Hafez Hasan, from Damascus suburbs governorate, 38-year-old, general practitioner. On 4 April, he was arrested by government forces who raided his place of residence in Damascus city. His fate is still unknown to SNHR as well as his family.

Kurdish Self-management forces

Lawyer Mousa Al Rjieb, from Al Qahtaniya town in Al Hasakeh governorate, a lawyer and an activist in the field of human rights. On 8 April, he was arrested by Kurdish Self-management forces from his place of residence in Al Qahtaniya town in the suburbs of Al Hasakeh governorate. His fate is still unknown to SNHR as well as his family.





Suliman Al Hasna, from Al Qahtaniya town in the suburbs of Al Hasakeh governorate. A teacher and director of the educational complex in Al Qahtaniya town. On 8 April, he was arrested by Kurdish Self-management forces from his place of residence in Al Qahtaniya town in the suburbs of Al Hasakeh governorate. His fate is still unknown to SNHR as well as his family.

Extremist Islamic groups

Basel Abdurrazzaq, from Al Raqqa city, activist. On 11 April 2014, he was arrested by ISIS members who took him to an undisclosed location. His fate is still unknown to SNHR as well as his family.

Eissa Al Ghazi, from Al Raqqa city, activist. On 11 April 2014, he was arrested by ISIS members who took him to an undisclosed location. His fate is still unknown to SNHR as well as his family.

Omar Talal Al Hwydie, from Al Raqqa city. On 19 April, he was arrested by ISIS members who took him to an undisclosed location. His fate is still unknown to SNHR as well as his family.

IV. Recommendations

- 1- 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 April 2014 which states that the crime of enforced-disappearance must be ceased.
- 2- 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.

