The Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR), an independent human rights organization, monitors and documents human rights violations in Syria, mobilizing efforts and capabilities towards limiting them, contributing to the protection of victims’ rights, exposing the perpetrators of violations in preparation for holding them accountable, raising awareness amongst Syrians of their civil and political rights, promoting the optimal conditions for human rights, advancing transitional justice, supporting democratic change, achieving justice and peace in Syria, and saving and cataloguing the history of events.

SNHR is a member of the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICR2P), the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience, the International Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC), the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), and the Every Casualty Worldwide (ECW), and a founding member of the Global Alliance on War, Conflict & Health.

It should also be noted that the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has relied, in all of its statistics on the analysis of victims of the conflict in Syria, on the SNHR as a primary information source. SNHR also works in cooperation with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Syria (COI) and has signed a data-sharing agreement with the Independent International and Impartial Mechanism (IIIM), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the internal United Nations Headquarters Board of Inquiry to investigate a series of incidents that have occurred in northwest Syria, and with other UN bodies, as well as with international organizations such as the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The SNHR is one of the most important data sources for the Syria situation reports issued by the foreign ministries of many countries worldwide and by the European Union, with a large number of Arab and international news agencies relying on the SNHR’s reports and statistics for their coverage and reports on Syria.
Content:

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IV. Aspects of the Impact the Syrian Network for Human Rights Achieved in 2021 .................................. 36
Introduction:

In 2021, more than thirty types of violations were documented by the SNHR in Syria, including extrajudicial killings, arrest, torture, displacement and forced displacement, and the use of prohibited munitions and other highly destructive munitions, as well as other violations. All the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria participated in committing these violations, with the SNHR monitoring eight main parties that committed these violations, primarily the Syrian regime, in addition to many other parties whose participation was less prolific.

Also in 2021, the SNHR issued approximately 73 reports in which it addressed multiple types of the most notable human rights violations; these reports were based on testimonies of individuals who were injured in attacks and other survivors of attacks, paramedics, central signal workers, victims’ family members, lawyers, local activists, and military experts. All these testimonies were obtained through speaking directly with witnesses, with none of them cited from any open sources. All these procedures are carried out in strict compliance with SNHR’s internal protocols, which we have worked for years to perfect, and which we strive constantly to develop through our experience in order to keep pace with the highest standards of care and reliability, as well as based on hundreds of photos, videos and other sources of information. Readers can study our working methodology more extensively at this link.

The SNHR also organized and participated in some 61 important events on human rights in Syria in 2021, with the participation of international actors and victims.
I. Monitoring and Documenting Violations:

Through the SNHR team’s daily and continuous monitoring operations, each violation incident is documented as it occurs, with the team then working to access and catalog all relevant evidence and clues, and to obtain testimony from eyewitnesses, survivors, or anyone connected with one of these groups. If corroborated, the incident is verified in the SNHR’s database, and the processes of monitoring, follow-up, collecting evidence, clues and witness accounts continue, with these articles of evidence and other supporting data being added to the relevant database archive.

The SNHR team deals with each assignment and each interview objectively ensuring implementation of and compliance with our mandate and with fundamental international standards, conducting investigations into violations and/or abuses committed by all parties on an equal, objective basis. The SNHR is also committed to using the accurate legal qualification of incidents of violations and their details in accordance with the relevant international covenants and laws.
i. The Types of Violations Recorded by SNHR in Syria in 2021:

1. Violations Related to the Treatment of Civilians and Hors De Combat Fighters
   
   a. Massacres and other acts of extrajudicial killings
   b. Arbitrary arrest and unlawful detention
   c. Torture in detention centers
   d. Summary trial procedure
   e. Sexual violence
   f. Violations of children’s rights
   g. Violations of women’s rights

2. Violations Concerning the Conduct of Hostilities

   a. Military operations and unlawful attacks:
      1. Artillery and aerial attacks
      2. Mines
      3. Suicide/forced suicide bombings
      4. Sniper attacks
      5. Siege and threats of military operations

   b. Specifically protected individuals and objects:
      1. Health sector
      2. Educational sector
      3. Media sector
      4. Attacks on vital civilian facilities:
3. Violations of the Rights of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IPDs)

- a. Displacement and forced displacement
- b. Confiscating property and legalizing property looting
- c. Practices related to the forcible return of refugees

4. Intimidation and Arrest of the Families of Activists and Political Opponents

5. Violations Related to the Presidential Elections Held Unilaterally by the Syrian Regime

6. Violations Related to Efforts to Rehabilitate the Syrian Regime
7. Achieving Progress in the Accountability Process

a. Documenting the names of the perpetrators of the crimes and assigning individual responsibility

b. Monitoring entities and individuals violating European and US sanctions

8. Neglecting the Precautionary Measures Related to the COVID-19 Pandemic

9. Deteriorating Living Conditions and Increasing Crime Rates

ii. The Parties Documented by the Syrian Network for Human Rights as Committing Violations in Syria in 2021

A. Daily Publications:

- Syrian Regime forces [army, security, local militias, and Shiite foreign militias]
- ISIS
- Turkistan Islamic Party
- Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Forces

B. Other parties:

- Russian forces
- Hay’at Tahrir al Sham
- The Armed Opposition/ Syrian National Army
- US-led coalition forces
II. The 2021 Syrian Network for Human Rights Publications
A. Daily Publications:

The SNHR releases publications on its website on a daily basis, including the daily death toll report and news reports on incidents of violations that it can verify. The SNHR published at least 1,056 news reports on its official website during 2021.

One: Daily Death Toll Report:
The SNHR issues a daily report summary that includes the death toll of civilian victims killed at the hands of the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria the previous day.

Two: News:
The SNHR’s monitoring team documents each violation incident when it occurs, and tries to access evidence and clues, eyewitnesses, survivors, or anyone connected with one of these groups, publishing the news of the occurrence of the violation providing only that information, however minimal, which it can verify. We also publish news reports about the deteriorating living conditions in various Syrian governorates; these are published on the SNHR’s official website.
B. Monthly Reports:

The SNHR issued 36 periodic monthly reports in 2021, three reports per month:

**Monthly Victims Report:**
This is issued on the first of every month and documents the death toll of civilian victims whose deaths were documented by SNHR as taking place at the hands of the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria in the previous month, particularly focusing on those victims killed under torture, and victims amongst media, medical and Civil Defense personnel, paying particular attention to those massacres committed by the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces, and including an outline of the most notable incidents.

(12 reports released in 2021)

**Monthly Arrest Report:**
This is issued on the second of every month and documents the record of arbitrary arrests/detentions at the hands of the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria, as well as summarizing the most notable individual incidents, and categorizing cases and incidents of arrest according to the place where each incident took place.

(12 reports released in 2021)
The Most Notable Human Rights Violations in Syria Report:

This is issued in the first week of every month, with this report monitoring the human rights situation in Syria during the previous month.

(12 reports released in 2021)

C. Annual Reports:

One: Keeping up with international events; in 2021, we issued reports related to the following events:

International Women’s Day:
We issued a report providing an update on the record of the most notable gross violations committed by the parties to the conflict against women in Syria since March 2011, and highlighting some of the violations and harassment that women working in public affairs were subjected to in the previous year in each of the areas under the control of the following forces: Syrian National Army Forces/Armed Opposition factions; Syrian Democratic Forces; and Hay’at Tahrir al Sham.

The International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression:
We issued a statement providing the record of the most notable gross violations committed against children since the outbreak of the popular uprising in Syria in March 2011.

World Press Freedom Day:
We issued a report providing an update on the record of the most notable gross violations committed against journalists and media workers in Syria since March 2011, noting that Syria is among the worst countries worldwide in terms of freedom of the press, opinion and expression.

World Refugee Day:
We issued a statement noting that more than half of the Syrian people remain forcibly displaced, either as IDPs or refugees, and are unable to return, adding that the issue of Syrian IDPs and refugees cannot be resolved without ending the armed conflict and achieving a political transition towards democracy and human rights.
The International Day in Support of Victims of Torture:
We issued a report documenting the death toll of victims who died due to torture at the hands of the parties to the conflict in Syria since the outbreak of the popular uprising in March 2011, which shed light on a number of issues related to the issue of torture, including the Syrian regime’s most prominent officials involved in torture, as well as outlining incidents and accounts of torture survivors and family members of some of the victims that were documented within the previous year.

World Children’s Day:
Our report noted that violations against children are still being perpetrated, emphasizing that these pose a grave risk threatening generations of Syrians for decades to come, as well as providing detailed information and summarizing some of the incidents of the most notable types of violations against children since the previous annual report.

Day of Remembrance for all Victims of Chemical Warfare:
We issued a report on the most notable developments in the international arena regarding the issue of the Syrian regime’s use of chemical weapons.

International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances:
We issued a report providing a record of those forcibly disappeared by the parties to the conflict since March 2011, outlining incidents that were documented within the previous year, and including data on the most prominent Syrian regime individuals involved in enforced disappearances.

International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances:
The report issued by SNHR to commemorate this event provided a record of the most notable types of violations against females in Syria, according to the SNHR database, since March 2011, providing details and summarizing incidents of the most notable types of violations against females during the preceding year (since the previous annual report).
Two: Keeping up with local events or anniversaries:

- **January**: We issued our annual report on the most notable human rights violations documented in Syria in 2020.

- **March**: We issued a report marking the anniversary of the start of the popular uprising for democracy in March 2011, outlining some key points and events during the 10th anniversary of the popular uprising, as well as updating the record of the most notable types of human rights violations committed by the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria since March 2011.

- **September 30**: Marking the anniversary of Russia’s announcement of the start of its military operations in Syria in 2015: This report included analysis of the record of the most notable human rights violations committed by Russian forces since the announcement of Russia’s military intervention in Syria, and explained the illegitimacy of this intervention, as well as noting that the resulting killing and displacement of hundreds of thousands of Syrians have assisted the Syrian regime to regain the territories that had escaped its control.

C. Statistical Reports:

The SNHR issued six statistical reports in 2021. These statistical reports deal with one or several types of violations practiced by one or several parties during the conflict, as well as providing an analysis of statistics based on the information documented on the SNHR database.
D. Thematic Reports:
The SNHR issued 30 thematic reports in 2021. These thematic reports deal with a specific area, or a specific incident, and expand on previous documentation and analysis, assembling the largest possible amount of evidence and data about the subject, with these reports being often used to address important topics requiring greater investigation, clarification and advocacy.
E. Statements:
The SNHR issued 45 statements in 2021. The SNHR issues statements with the aim of exposing a specific violation urgently, or advocating for a specific case.

F. Joint Statements:
The SNHR participated in seven joint statements with other organizations and bodies with the aim of advocating on behalf of many causes in 2021.
G. Interactive Map:
This is an interactive way to display information on victims of extrajudicial killings in Syria as detailed on the SNHR database, through which it is possible to view statistics on the victims of extrajudicial killings in each governorate separately, according to the perpetrator parties responsible, with the interactive map displaying these statistics in a cumulative manner, along with the death toll for each year, and being periodically updated.

H. Visual Releases:
Videos: The SNHR released 30 videos in 2021 which shed light on the prominent events and the most important points included in the SNHR’s reports, with the aim of simplifying the information and making it available to the largest possible proportion of Syrian society.
**Infographic:** The SNHR issued 80 infographics in 2021; these are illustrative diagrams including written information or numbers that summarize the information presented in the report issued by the SNHR, with the aim of concisely summarizing the most prominent points included in the report.
Maps: We issued 10 geographical coding maps, including interactive and non-interactive maps, which varied in their purpose according to the incidents of violation that they were associated with; all of them showed locations related to incidents of violation in light of the military control by the parties to the conflict; among the most prominent topics we issued maps on were:
- Routes of displacement taken by civilians as a result of the military operations by the Syrian-Iranian alliance forces in southern Syria.
- Sites of missile and artillery launchers, which launched attacks targeting civilian areas.
- Sites of attacks that resulted in incidents of violations, extrajudicial killings, destruction of vital civilian facilities, and targeting of civilian areas.
- Sites of the most notable facilities where barrel bombs are manufactured.
- Sites of the most notable areas that witnessed the announcement of public auctions by the Syrian regime to seize control over confiscated agricultural land.
**Visual Guides:** Our documentation processes include analysis of the videos and photos that we received or that were published online, whose authenticity we verified. In many incidents, we issue visual guides that provide an analysis of how an attack took place and a visualization of the attack’s manner and type. In many incidents also, we design graph sections that show the impact locations of the shells, the effects they caused, and other details. In this context, we issued nearly 10 visual guides.
**Official Social Media Platforms:**

The primary focus of our social media platforms, (most of which have been legally verified and are available in English and Arabic) is to reflect and promote the aforementioned SNHR publications on various themes, with the aim of reaching multiple segments of local, regional and international communities, thus expanding the scope of our advocacy efforts and mobilizing support. This includes our commemorative efforts, publishing visual artworks designed by our team members commemorating prominent massacres, as well as portraits of the forcibly disappeared on the anniversaries of their disappearance.

**SNHR's accounts on social media platforms:**

![Social Media Icons]
III. Advocacy Events:

The SNHR regularly participates in international and UN events, as well as organizing side events on the sidelines of international events. The SNHR participated in 16 advocacy events in 2021, including:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event date:</th>
<th>January 22, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event title:</td>
<td>Children of Syria - The Lost Hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizers:</td>
<td>SNHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasion:</td>
<td>Launch event of SNHR Ninth Annual Report on Violations against Children in Syria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsors:</td>
<td>Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Online.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants:</td>
<td>Participants: Mr. Martin Leeser, Syria team, the German Embassy in Beirut; Dr. Troels Gauslå Engell, Senior Stabilisation Advisor on Syria to the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ms. Paula Sastrowijoto, Deputy Syria Envoy, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ms. Lina Biscaia, Senior Legal Officer, Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes and Crimes against Children Unit, United Nations Investigative Team for Accountability of Da’esh/ISIL; Mr. Javier Perez Salmeron, Justice Rapid Response Child Rights Expert Roster; former Child Rights Advisor to the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syria Arab Republic; Professor Diane Marie Amann, Emily &amp; Ernest Woodruff Chair in International Law and Faculty Co-Director of the Dean Rusk International Law Center, University of Georgia School of Law, and Special Adviser to the International Criminal Court Prosecutor on Children in &amp; affected by Armed Conflict; and Mr. Fadel Abdul Ghany, SNHR's Director. The session was moderated by Ms. Valentina Falco, Team Leader - Child Protection, United Nations Department of Peace Operations, and former chief investigator at the International Commission of Inquiry in Syria.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Event Details

| Event date: | February 8, 2021. |
| Event title: | The Bleeding Decade |
| Location: | Online. |
| Participants: | 
- Mr. Kristyan Benedict, Amnesty International UK Campaigns Manager: Crisis & Tactical, Syria
- Dr. Simon Adams, Executive Director, Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect
- Mr. Patrick Kroker, International Crimes and Accountability program on Syria, European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights
- Ms. Anna Fleischer, Program Coordinator, Heinrich Boell Foundation Middle East
- Mr. Fadel Abdul Ghany, SNHR's Director

The event moderator was Ms. Emma Beals, Senior Advisor at the European Institute of Peace and Editor of Syria in Context. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event date:</th>
<th>February 9, 2021</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event title:</td>
<td>10 Years of Violations of the Rights of Syrians: Documentation and Accountability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizers:</td>
<td>SNHR's Director, Ms. Reem al Ksiri, Mr. Omar Edlbi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasion:</td>
<td>A forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants:</td>
<td>Mr. Fadel Abdul Ghany, SNHR's Director, and Ms. Reem al Ksiri, the director of the Syrian women's international initiative. Mr. Omar Edlbi, the director of the Harmon Center’s Doha Branch, moderated the dialogue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Event date: March 25, 2021

Event title: Syria: A Decade of Impunity and The Need for Accountability for Ongoing Human Rights Violations

Occasion: The Tenth Anniversary of the Start of the Popular Uprising for Democracy in Syria on the sidelines of the V Brussels Conference.

Location: Online

Participants: Mr. Christopher Le Mon, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State; Mr. Emiel de Bont, Special Envoy for Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands; Mr. Antoine Alhéritière, Deputy Consul General, Syria adviser, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Troels Gauslå Engeli, Senior Stabilisation Advisor on Syria to the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Kristyan Benedict, Amnesty International UK Campaigns Manager: Crisis & Tactical, Syria; Ms. Naama al Alwanni, journalist and survivor of arrest in the Syrian regime’s detention centers; and Mr. Fadel Abdul Ghany, SNHR’s Director. The session was moderated by Ms. Emma Beals, Senior Advisor at the European Institute of Peace and Editor of Syria in Context.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event date:</th>
<th>April 6, 2021</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event title:</td>
<td>SNHR Provides Online Training to Yemeni Human Rights Activists on Documenting Violations, Database-Building and Advocacy Processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizers:</td>
<td>SNHR, Sfam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants:</td>
<td>The training was delivered by Mr. Fadel Abdul Ghany</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The recent report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), and the role of the SNHR in documenting chemical attacks

Event date: April 18, 2021.
Event title: A dialogue forum on the OPCW Investigation and Identification Team's (IIT) second report
Organizers: Fadel Abdul Ghany
Location: Online
Why Are the Syrian Presidential Elections Illegitimate

A dialogue forum

Organizers:

Participants:
Mr. Fadel Abdul Ghany, SNHR’s Director; Ms. Alia Mansour, a writer on political affairs; and lawyer Mohammad Sabra, with the journalist Dima Wannous managing and moderating the dialogue.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event date:</th>
<th>June 11, 2021</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event title:</td>
<td>The Airspace Tribunal Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizers:</td>
<td>ECCHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasion:</td>
<td>An annual session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants:</td>
<td>Mr. Andreas Schüller, director of ECCHR's International Crimes and Accountability program; Professor Nick Grief, Advocate Kirsty Brimelow, journalist Omar Mohammed from the Mosul Eye blog; journalist Pratap Chatterjee from the CorpWatch organization; Mr. Baraa Shiban, an investigator at Reprieve organization; and Mr. Fadel Abdul Ghany from the SNHR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
September 21, 2021

The Assad Regime: Between Policy Variables and the Constants of Human Rights Condemnations

Fadel Abdul Ghany, SNHR’s Director; Ayman Abu Hashem - politician and human rights defender; and lawyer Rouba al Hamoud, with the event managed and moderated by journalist Dima Wannous.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Event date:</strong></th>
<th>October 5, 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Event title:</strong></td>
<td>A High-Level Event on the Sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly Meetings on the Issue of the Forcibly Disappeared in Syria</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Organizers:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Occasion:</strong></td>
<td>The 76th Session of the United Nations General Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong></td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participants:</strong></td>
<td>Ms. Uzra Zeya, the U.S. Department of State’s Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights; Ambassador François Sénémaud, the Personal Representative of the President of the French Republic for Syria; Mr. Jon Jonathan Hargreaves, the UK Special Representative for Syria; Ms. Yasmin al Mashaan, a founding member of the Caesar Families Association, who’s also the head of the organization’s Communication and Coordination section; Mr. Khalil al Haj Saleh, from the Massar organization (Coalition of Families of Persons Kidnapped by ISIS); and Fadel Abdul Ghany, SNHR’s Director. The session was moderated by Ms. Naomi Kikoler, Director of the Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Event date</td>
<td>October 11, 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organizers</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Occasion</td>
<td>SNHR Successfully Nominates Syrian Child Muhammad Nour al Asmar for the International Children’s Peace Prize 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Event date:** October 22, 2021  
**Event title:** Advancing the Cause of Detainees and Forcibly Disappeared Persons Is Our Collective Responsibility  
**Organizers:** SNHR, founders of the Truth and Justice Charter  
**Location:** Online  
**Participants:** Participants: Ms. Fadwa Mahmoud, co-founder of the Families for Freedom movement; Ms. Maryam al Hallaq, Chairwoman of the Caesar Families Association; Mr. Ahmad Helmi, the Ta’afi Initiative; Mr. Diab Serriya, from the Association of Detainees and the Missing in Sednaya Prison; Mr. Khalil al Haj Saleh, from the Massar organization (Coalition of Families of Persons Kidnapped by ISIS); and Mr. Fadel Abdul Ghany, SNHR’s Director. The session was moderated by Ms. Amina Khoulani, a human rights activist.
Three Tracks organization, with the support of the Justice Call organization, provided training to Yemeni human rights activists on the Principle of the Responsibility to Protect and the Syrian conflict in the context of training aimed at enhancing activists' knowledge of legal frameworks on accountability and the prevention of atrocious crimes in the Middle East and North Africa region, with the training targeting young people in particular.

Mr. Fadel Abdul Ghany, SNHR’s Director, provided the training session.
In addition, the SNHR, represented by its Director, Fadel Abdul Ghany, visited the foreign ministries of a number of countries in the European Union, where he held meetings with high-level ministry officials, namely:

Paris - October 27, a meeting with the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs.
Berlin - October 28, a bilateral meeting with the German Federal Foreign Office.
Copenhagen - November 2, a bilateral meeting with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

These were the first physical visits after a break of nearly a year-and-a-half of restrictions due to the conditions imposed by the coronavirus; the meetings dealt in general with an update on the human rights situation in Syria, according to the data and reports documented by the SNHR.

In addition, the SNHR’s director also held many bilateral meetings with international partner organizations such as the European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights, Human Rights Watch, and Amnesty International, in addition to doing hundreds of media interviews.
IV. Aspects of the Impact the Syrian Network for Human Rights Achieved in 2021
A. Cooperation Agreements for Data-Sharing:

In 2021, the SNHR signed two agreements to share data on human rights violations in Syria, one of which was with Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) and the other with the Syrian Memory Institution (SMI). This brings the total number of agreements and memoranda of understanding signed by SNHR with international bodies working in the field of human rights or active in the Syrian cause to at least 29 agreements and memoranda.

B. Data-Sharing:

In 2021, the SNHR continued to provide data and contribute to documenting violations in partnership with many international bodies, including:

- The Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on grave violations committed against children in times of armed conflict.
- International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM).
- The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons' (OPCW) Investigation and Identification Team (IIT).
- The US government.
- The US Department of State.
- The US government.
- A partner with the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED).
- A pivotal partner in a website launched by the Global Public Policy Institute (GPPI) on chemical weapons in Syria.
- Humanitarian Outcomes.
- The US government.
- The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons’ (OPCW) Investigation and Identification Team (IIT).
- SNHR Signs a Memorandum of Understanding with Humanitarian Outcomes in the AWSD Project.
C. Affiliation with Specialist Alliances:

In 2021, the SNHR, along with more than 30 other institutions/organizations worldwide, contributed to establishing the War, Conflict and Health Global Alliance.

D. SNHR Is a Source in Many Foreign Ministries’ Reports and States Situation Reports Around the World:

D. The Periodic Review:

Under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), the SNHR prepared a report which includes the most notable violations we recorded during the previous four years. The report was submitted to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), as part of our contribution as “Other Stakeholders” to the documents for the third cycle of the UPR.

E. Trials:

The SNHR participated in the lawsuit filed against Anwar. R. by submitting data based on the SNHR database on victims of torture to the German Public Prosecutor through the European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights (ECCHR). In order to ensure that the charge of enforced disappearance is included, the SNHR has provided data on some of the individuals who were forcibly disappeared in the al Khatib branch during the period of the defendant A.R.’s tenure in the investigation department there. The SNHR’s Director, Mr. Fadel Abdul Ghany, was also summoned to address the court before the German Public Prosecutor, regarding the data of the forcibly disappeared individuals.

The SNHR participated in the lawsuit filed against Dr. Alaa M. by submitting data based on the contents of the SNHR database regarding victims of detention/torture, to the German Public Prosecutor through the European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights (ECCHR).

F. Special Rapporteurs:

The SNHR regularly submits special forms to the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, to the Special Rapporteur on Arbitrary Detention, the Special Rapporteur on Torture, and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions. The SNHR also regularly submits special forms to the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, and to the UN Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.
G. Cooperation with the Media:

The SNHR cooperates with a wide range of media outlets with the aim of advocating for victims and raising awareness of the human rights situation in Syria. In 2021, SNHR data and reports were quoted in at least 65 Arab and foreign media outlets, the most notable of which are:

The most notable western media:
The most notable Arab media: