

197 Civilians, Including Two Medical Personnel, Documented Killed in Syria in January 2019

SNHR Documented Five
Massacres and 14 Persons
Who Died due to Torture

SNHR

SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

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The Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR), founded in June 2011, is a non-governmental, independent group that is considered a primary source for the OHCHR on all death toll-related analyses in Syria.

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I. Introduction and Methodology

The documentation process to register victims killed in Syria is one of the most important roles performed by the Syrian Network for Human Rights since March 2011. This is all the more crucial since murder is the greatest pattern amongst all the violations perpetrated, and the one which most profoundly affects the Syrian people, with families suffering incalculable and irreparable trauma through the loss of fathers, mothers, brothers, friends, etc. These violations have become widespread, predominantly through Syrian regime forces' and affiliated militias systematic killing of civilians using every kind of weapon. The regime began by using tanks and artillery, then progressed to also deploying warplanes and helicopter gunships which have dropped or fired barrel bombs, in addition to Scud missiles and chemical weapons.

The entry of several parties into the Syrian conflict has increased the importance and complexity of documenting the victims killed in Syria.

Since 2011, the Syrian Network for Human Rights has created complex electronic programs to archive and categorize the victims' data, which the team collects and verifies; enabling us to catalogue the victims according to the gender and location where each was killed, the governorate from which each victim originally came, and the party responsible for the killing, and to make comparisons between these parties, and identify the governorates which lost the largest proportion of residents.



Since 2011, we have also deemed it appropriate to highlight the death toll among women and children due to the vulnerability of these groups and their central role in the community, and because they give a strong indication of the targeting of civilians. We later added other groups which have played a key role in the popular movement and later in the armed conflict, such as media, medical, relief and civil defense personnel.

Given the importance and sensitivity surrounding the murder of Syrian citizens, the Syrian Network for Human Rights has never stopped issuing daily death toll of victims for nearly eight years, or publishing monthly reports documenting the death toll of victims Syria lost each month, in addition to issuing an annual report, as well as dozens of other reports documenting massacres committed on Syrian soil. Also, SNHR periodically sends a special form to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial killings.

It should be noted that the United Nations has relied on the Syrian Network for Human Rights for all the statistics it has used in its analysis of victims in the conflict, given SNHR's prominent role as one of the most credible sources. SNHR is also used as a trustworthy source by a large number of Arab and international news agencies and many international human rights organizations.

Methodology

This report records the death toll of victims killed by the main perpetrator parties to the conflict in Syria in January 2019, particularly focusing on those victims killed under torture, and victims amongst media and medical personnel, paying particular attention to the massacres committed by the main perpetrator parties to the conflict over the past month that the SNHR team was able to document.

We should note that in this context we use the term “massacre” to refer to any attack that resulted in the deaths of five or more peaceful individuals in the same incident.

The report also includes a review of the most prominent incidents during this period. Finally, we maintain the details of the complete incidents in the SNHR's database.

The report catalogues the death toll of victims perpetrated by each of the main perpetrator parties in the Syrian conflict; accurately ascribing responsibility sometimes requires more time and investigation than usual, especially in the case of joint attacks. On some occasions, when we are unable to definitively assign responsibility for specific attacks to one specific party, as in the case of air strikes by Syrian or Russian warplanes, Syrian-Iranian attacks, or attacks by Syrian Democratic Forces and International Coalition forces, we indicate that responsibility for these attacks is held jointly by the parties in question until we are able to likely establish which one of the parties was responsible, or it's proved that the attack was a joint initiative carried out in coordination between the two parties.



The main perpetrator parties to the conflict in Syria are:

- Syrian Regime forces (army, security, local militias, and Shiite foreign militias):
- Russian forces:
- Extremist Islamist groups:
- Factions of the Armed Opposition:
- Self-Management forces (consisting primarily of the Democratic Union Party – a branch of the Kurdistan Workers' Party):
- International Coalition forces:
- Other parties:

Through use of SNHR's extensive database, we can catalogue the victims by the governorate where they were killed, and also by the governorate from which they originally came. Through cataloguing the victims according to their governorates of origin, we aim to show the magnitude of the human loss suffered by the people of each governorate; which will later help in assessing the course of transitional justice. This report catalogues the death toll of victims by the governorate to which they belong.

In relation to victims amongst armed forces, these are divided into two categories:

- Victims from the armed opposition: We face additional difficulties in assessing these casualties as many of these victims are killed on battlefronts rather than in cities or other urban settlements. We are also often unable to obtain information on the victims such as names, photographs and other important personal details due to the reluctance of armed opposition forces to reveal such sensitive information for security concerns among other reasons. Therefore, the actual number of victims is far higher than the number documented.

- Victims from Syrian Regime force, extremist Islamist groups, and Kurdish Democratic Union Party forces: It is almost impossible to access information about this category of victims and the margin of error is considerably higher than usual due to the lack of any applicable methodology in this type of documentation, since these parties don't publish, reveal, or document information about their casualties. From our perspective and given these facts, the statistics published by some groups concerning casualties amongst this category of victims are fabricated rather than being based on any actual data.

In this report, we record only the toll of civilian casualties - with the exception of the death toll among victims who died due to torture, which includes armed combatants as well as civilians - whose deaths we were able to document during the last month. Some of the victims documented may have been killed months or even years ago, as in some cases of death due to torture; in these cases, where the deaths have only recently been confirmed, we include two dates, the date when we were able to document the victim's death, and the date on which we think the death occurred.



The methodology adopted by the Syrian Network for Human Rights in documenting the victims can be seen at this link¹ .

This report draws upon the ongoing daily monitoring of news and developments by SNHR's team, and on our extensive network of relations with various sources that have been built up over the course of our work since 2011. When we receive information or learn some news about violations via the internet or media outlets, our team works to follow up these reports and attempts to verify reports and collect evidence and data. In some cases, researchers are able to visit the incident location promptly. However, this is a rarity in light of the incredibly high security risks, and given the frequency of daily incidents and the scarcity of human and material resources. Therefore, the opportunities available to access evidence vary between one case and another, and consequently the level of certainty in classification of each incident varies. SNHR's customary policy in such cases is to rely on accounts from survivors who experienced the violation firsthand, in addition to analyzing available materials from open sources such as the Internet and media outlets. We also talk with medical personnel who treated the injured in these incidents, examined the deceased victims' bodies, and identified the cause of death.

SNHR has analyzed videos and photographs that our team documented, which were posted online, or submitted by local activists via e-mail, Skype, or social media platforms. These videos and photos show, amongst other things, sites of attacks, and bodies of the victims and the injured, whilst other photos may show victims killed under torture, and victims amongst medical and media personnel who died in attacks carried out by parties to the conflict. We also retain copies of all the videos and photographs included in these reports, which are also reviewed in this report, in a confidential electronic database and hard disk backup copies, and we ensure always that all these data are stored with their original source. We do not claim, however, that we have documented all cases, given the severe prohibitions, restrictions and persecution by the Syrian Regime forces and some other armed groups.

Our investigations confirm that all of the attacks included in this report that were carried out by the main perpetrator parties to the conflict in Syria targeted civilian areas where we documented no military presence or armories before or during the attacks, and in which the perpetrators failed to issue any warnings to civilians prior to any of the attacks as required by international humanitarian law.

¹"Syrian Network for Human Rights Methodology", Syrian Network for Human Rights, <http://sn4hr.org/public_html/wp-content/pdf/english/SNHR_Methodology_en.pdf> accessed date: 31 January 2019



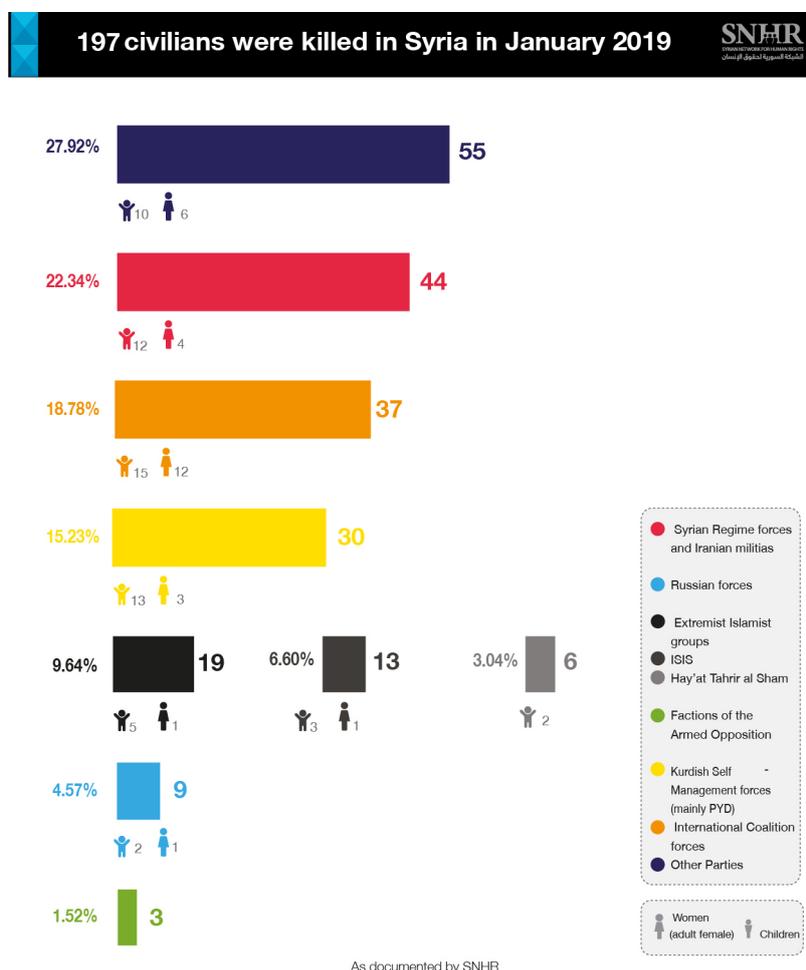
The type and level of evidence available varies from one case to another. In light of the aforementioned challenges, the legal definition of many of the incidents documented may be subject to change based on any new evidence or information which emerge after this report is released. We shall update our data archive with any such items of evidence and information as soon as they become available. Meanwhile, although many incidents don't technically constitute a violation of international humanitarian law under the terms of such legislation, they involved collateral damage, so we have recorded and archived these incidents to document what happened historically and to preserve these as part of the national record, although we don't qualify these specific incidents as crimes.

This report only represents the bare minimum of the actual severity and magnitude of the violations that occurred. Also, it doesn't include any analysis of the profound social, economic, and psychological ramifications.

II. Death Toll of Civilian Victims Killed in January

SNHR documented the deaths of 197 civilians, including 57 children and 27 women (adult female) in January 2019.

The death toll in January was distributed by the main perpetrator parties as follows:



- Syrian Regime forces (army, security, local militias, and Shiite foreign militias):

We documented the deaths of 44 civilians at the hands of Syrian Regime forces, including 12 children and four women.

- Russian forces:

We documented the deaths of nine civilians, including two children and one woman as a result of attacks that we believe were Russians.

- Extremist Islamist groups: killed 19 civilians, including five children and one woman.

These groups are divided between:

- ISIS (the self-proclaimed 'Islamic State'): killed 13 civilians, including three children and one woman.

- Hay'at Tahrir al Sham (an alliance composed of Fateh al Sham Front and a number of factions of the Armed Opposition): killed six civilians, including two children.

- Factions of the Armed Opposition:

SNHR documented the deaths of three civilians.

- Self-Management forces (consisting primarily of the Democratic Union Party – a branch of the Kurdistan Workers' Party):

SNHR documented the deaths of 30 civilians, including 13 children and three women.

- International coalition forces:

We documented the deaths of 37 civilians, including 15 children and 12 women.

- Other parties:

We documented 55 civilians, including 10 children and six women killed by other parties. Victims of these parties include those who were killed in bombings whose perpetrators have not yet been identified, victims who died in fires of unknown source, victims killed by landmines of unknown origin, victims who drowned, in addition to victims who died in fires, victims who were killed in indiscriminate shelling by Turkish aerial and land forces, and victims who were killed by Jordanian or Lebanese forces.



The most notable cases are:

Mohammad Osama al Imam, born in 1992, came from the Mhajrin neighborhood of Damascus city. Mohammad, a graduate in medical engineering from the University of Damascus, was arrested by Syrian Regime forces in 2017. On Saturday, January 12, 2019, we received information confirming his death due to torture in a regime detention center.



Mohammad Osama al Imam

Mohammad Hasan Ihsan al Eter, a fighter with Failaq al Sham, one of the Armed Opposition factions, came from al Qsair city in the western suburbs of Homs governorate, was arrested by gunmen affiliated with al Sham Brigade on Sunday, January 13, 2019, in Afrin city, in the norther suburbs of Aleppo governorate, and subsequently tortured to death. His parents received his body on Monday, January 21, 2019.



Mohammad Hasan al Eter died due to torture in a detention center run by a faction of the Armed Opposition. His parents received his body on January 21, 2019.

B. Death toll of medical personnel

SNHR documented the deaths of two medical personnel in January, distributed by the main perpetrator parties as follows:

- **Syrian Regime forces: One**
- **Extremist Islamist groups:**
- **Hay'at Tahrir al Sham: One**



The most notable cases are:

[Mahmoud Abdul Elah Jallou](#), a medical worker, from Darat Ezza city in the western suburbs of Aleppo governorate, worked in al Kenana Hospital in Darat Ezza city. He was married with two female children. On Tuesday, January 1, 2019, he was shot dead by elements affiliated with Hay'at Tahrir al Sham when they stormed the hospital building following clashes on the hospital campus between them and elements of the National Front for Liberation, one of the Armed Opposition factions.



Mahmoud Jallou

[Qutaiba Mohammad Eyad al Akkari](#), a university student originally from Hama city, was a student at the Faculty of Dentistry in Tishreen University in Latakia. Qutaiba, born in 1992, was arrested by Syrian Regime forces on Thursday, May 30, 2013, in Tishreen University. On Saturday, January 12, 2019, we were informed that according to the records at the Civil Registry Department he had been registered as having died on Tuesday, August 5, 2014. We consider it probable that he died as a result of torture in the regime's infamous Sydnaya Military Prison in Damascus Suburbs governorate.



Qutaiba al Akkari

C. Death toll of media workers

We were unable to document any killings of media workers in January 2019.

D. Death toll of Civil Defense personnel

We were unable to document any killings of Civil Defense personnel in January 2019.

IV. Record of Most Notable Massacres Documented by SNHR in January

SNHR documented at least five massacres in January, distributed by the main perpetrator parties as follows:

- Self-Management forces: Two**
- International coalition forces: Two**
- Other parties: One**



According to the Victim Documentation team at SNHR, the massacres documented this month resulted in the deaths of 59 civilians, including 24 children and 15 women (adult female). This means that 67 percent of all the victims were women and children, a notably high proportion than usual, and an indication that civilian residents were specifically targeted in most of these massacres.

The death toll of these massacres was distributed by the perpetrator parties as follows:

- **Self-Management forces: 16 civilians, including seven children and three women.**
- **International coalition forces: 38 civilians, including 15 children and 11 women.**
- **Other parties: five civilians, including two children and one woman.**

The most notable cases are:

On Wednesday, January 9, 2019, the predominantly Kurdish, Syrian Democratic artillery Forces fired a number of shells at [a residential neighborhood](#) in al Sousa town, administratively a part of al Boukamal city in the eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, resulting in the deaths of five civilians from one family (three children and their parents). The town, which was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident, is under the control of the Syrian Democratic Forces at the time of the preparation of the report.

On Friday, January 18, 2019, fixed-wing International Coalition forces warplanes fired missiles at [a residential neighborhood](#) in al Baghouz Tahtani village, administratively a part of al Boukamal city in the eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, resulting in the deaths of 28 civilians, most of whom were IDPs from areas of the eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, including 10 children and eight women. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions:

- The evidence we gathered indicates that attacks were directed against civilians and civilian objects. The Syrian-Russian alliance forces have committed various crimes of extrajudicial killings. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the war crime of attacking civilians has been committed in many cases.
- The Syrian government has not only violated international humanitarian law and customary law, but has also breached a number of UN Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 2139, resolution 2042 on the release of detainees, and resolution 2254, all without any accountability.
- The indiscriminate and disproportionate bombardment carried out by the alliance forces “International Coalition forces and the Syrian Democratic Forces” are considered a clear violation of international humanitarian law, with indiscriminate killings amounting to war crimes.



- Extremist Islamist groups have violated international humanitarian law, causing the death of many civilians.
- Factions of the Armed Opposition violated UN Security Council Resolution 2139 through attacks that are considered as a violation of the customary international humanitarian law, causing civilian casualties or accidental injuries.
- The use of explosive arms to target densely populated areas reflects a criminal and wholly deliberate mentality intended to inflict the greatest possible number of deaths, which is a clear contravention of international human rights law and a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention (arts. 27, 31, 32).
- We could find no record of any warnings being issued by the Syrian Regime, or by Russian or International Coalition forces prior to any attack in accordance with the requirements of international humanitarian law. This has been the case since the beginning of the popular movement, providing another blatant demonstration of these forces' total disregard for the lives of civilians in Syria.
- These attacks, particularly bombings, caused massive collateral damage that involved loss of lives, injuries, or significant damage to civilian objects. There are strong indicators suggesting that this damage was excessive compared to the anticipated military benefit.
- The magnitude and frequency of the violations, the disproportionate use of military force, the indiscriminate manner of the bombing, and the coordinated approach of these attacks leads to the inescapable conclusion that these acts are wholly deliberate and based on high-level orders, and as such constitute a part of state policy.

Recommendations:

Security Council

- The Security Council must take additional steps following its adoption of Resolution 2254, which clearly states that “ all parties immediately cease any attacks against civilians and civilian objects as such.”
- The Syrian case should be referred to the International Criminal Court and all those who are responsible should be held accountable including the Russian regime whose involvement in war crimes has been repeatedly proven.
- Ensure peace and security and implement the principle of responsibility to protect civilians' lives and to save their heritage and historical artefacts from destruction, looting and vandalism.
- The Security Council should adopt a resolution banning the use of cluster munitions in Syria, similar to the prohibition on the use of chemical weapons, and include points on how to safely remove the remnants of such dangerous weapons.



- The four permanent members should put pressure on the Russian government to end its support for the Syrian regime, which uses chemical weapons, and expose its involvement in this regard.
- We request that all relevant United Nations agencies make greater efforts to provide food, medical and humanitarian assistance in areas where fighting has ceased, and in internally displaced persons camps, and follow-up with those States that have pledged voluntary contributions.

International Community

- In light of the split within the Security Council and its utter inability to take any effective action, action should be taken on the national and regional levels to form alliances to support the Syrian people by protecting them from daily killing and lifting sieges, as well as increasing support for relief efforts. Additionally, the principle of universal jurisdiction should be enacted in local courts regarding these crimes in order to conduct fair trials for all those who were involved.
- SNHR has repeatedly called for the implementation of the ‘Responsibility to Protect’ in dozens of studies and reports and as a member of the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP) after all political channels through the Arab League’s plan and then Mr. Kofi Annan’s plan have proved fruitless, along with the Cessation of Hostilities statements and Astana agreements that followed. Therefore, steps should be taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, while the norm of the ‘Responsibility to Protect’, which was established by the United Nations General Assembly, should be implemented. The Security Council is still hindering the protection of civilians in Syria.
- Renew pressure on the Security Council to refer the case in Syria to the International Criminal Court.
- Work on fulfilling justice and achieving accountability in Syria through the United Nations General Assembly and the Human Rights Council and to activate the principle of universal jurisdiction.

OHCHR

- The OHCHR should submit a report to the Human Rights Council and other organs of the United Nations on the incidents mentioned in this report considering that these attacks were perpetrated by the parties to the conflict.
- Train Syrian organizations to undertake clearance of mines and other unexploded ordnance, and raise local awareness of the dangers of such ordnance.



- Establish a platform that brings together a number of Syrian organizations active in documenting violations and humanitarian assistance, in order to facilitate an exchange of skills and experiences within Syrian society.

Commission of Inquiry (COI)

- Launch investigations into the cases included in this report and previous reports. SNHR is willing to cooperate and provide further evidence and data.
International, Impartial, and Independent Mechanism (IIIM)
- Collect further evidence about the crimes documented in this report.

The United Nations special envoy to Syria

- Condemn the perpetrators of crimes and massacres, and those who were primarily responsible for dooming the de-escalation agreements.
- Re-sequence the peace process so that it can resume its natural course despite Russia's attempts to divert and distort it, and empower the Constitutional Commission prior to the establishment of a transitional government.

The Syrian regime

- Stop indiscriminate shelling and targeting residential areas, hospitals, schools and markets, and using prohibited weapons and barrel bombs.
- End the acts of torture that have caused the deaths of thousands of Syrian citizens in detention centers.
- Reveal the fate of some 82,000 Syrian citizens arrested by the security services whose fate has been concealed to date.
- Ensure compliance with UN Security Council resolutions and customary humanitarian law.

The Russian regime

- Launch investigations into the incidents included in this report, make the findings of these investigations public for the Syrian people, and hold the people involved accountable.
- Compensate all the damaged centers and facilities, rebuild and rehabilitate them, and compensate all the victims' families, who were killed by the current Russian regime, as well as all the wounded.
- Completely cease the bombing of hospitals, protected objects, and civilian areas, and respect customary international law.
- As a guarantor party in Astana talks, the Russian regime must stop thwarting de-escalation agreements, and apply pressure on the Syrian regime in order to end all indiscriminate attacks and allow unconditional passage of humanitarian aids to besieged areas.



The Coalition (international coalition forces and Syrian Democratic Forces)

- The states of the coalition must unequivocally and sincerely acknowledge that some of their bombing operations have resulted in the deaths of innocent civilians. Rather than attempting denial, these states should take speedy steps to launch serious investigations, and immediately compensate and apologize to the victims and all those affected.
- The states supporting the SDF should apply pressure on these forces in order to compel them to cease all of their violations in all the areas and towns under their control.
- All forms of support, military and all others, should be ceased until the SDF commits itself to complying with the previous recommendations. This is primarily the responsibility of the supporting states. Providing SDF with weapons and support while knowing that these can be used in perpetrating war crimes or crimes against humanity can be seen as a contribution to these crimes.

Armed Opposition factions

- Armed Opposition factions must ensure the protection of civilians in all areas under their control. These forces should also take care to distinguish between civilians and military targets and cease any indiscriminate attacks.
- Pledge to cease any arbitrary arrests and investigate incidents that have resulted in violations of international humanitarian law.
- Take punitive action against those who commit violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law.

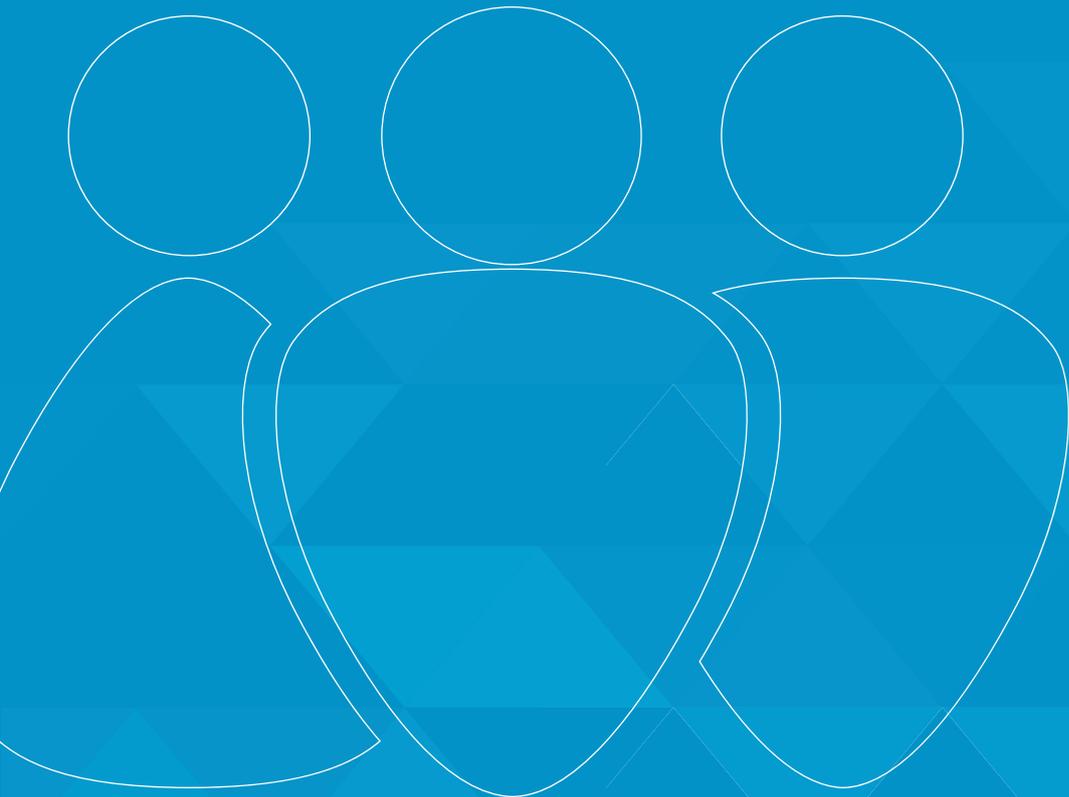
Humanitarian organizations:

Develop urgent operational plans to secure decent shelter for internally displaced persons.

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