

26 Breaches on the Third Day of Ankara Ceasefire Agreement

No less than 77 Breaches in 72
Hours since the Agreement Went
into Effect, and Russian Forces
Breaches the Agreement in Hama
and Aleppo

SNHR

SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

Monday, January 2, 2017

The Syrian Network for Human Rights, founded in June 2011, is a non-governmental, non-profit independent organization that is a primary source for the United Nations on all death toll-related statistics in Syria



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I. Introduction

SNHR documented the breaches that were committed by the parties to the conflict when Mr. Kofi Annan's six-point plan was submitted in April, May, and June 2012 through daily reports. We kept sending daily copies of these reports to Kofi Annan's office in Geneva until the plan was proven to be a failure especially because the Syrian regime continued to commit what were even beyond mere breaches, which manifested in violations that amount to crimes against humanity and war crimes, as we documented many of these crimes.

We did the same with the two [Cessation of Hostilities](#) ceasefires which were established on 27 February 2016 while the second ceasefire was on 12 September 2016 where we documented the breaches committed by the signing parties. The main party to violate to these ceasefires was the Syrian regime and his Iranian ally, and the Russian regime.

On 30 December 2016, a comprehensive ceasefire agreement was announced under a Russian-Turkish sponsorship. The signing parties, the Syrian regime on one side, and armed opposition factions on the other side, pledged to cease all combat offensives including airstrikes, and to cease raids and advancements on the ground. However, military areas under the control of ISIS (Self-proclaimed the Islamic State) were excluded from the agreement.

This report sheds light on every breach committed (Combat operations and arrest operations) by the parties that are bound by the truce agreement (Government forces,



Russian forces, and armed opposition factions) in areas under the control of armed opposition factions and areas under a joint control (armed opposition factions and Fateh Al Sham Front). The report doesn't include any combat operations in ISIS-held areas. We have reviewed the pictures and videos we received and verified their authenticity using a private software. Also, we have talked to survivors, victims' families, or eyewitnesses to some of the incidents.

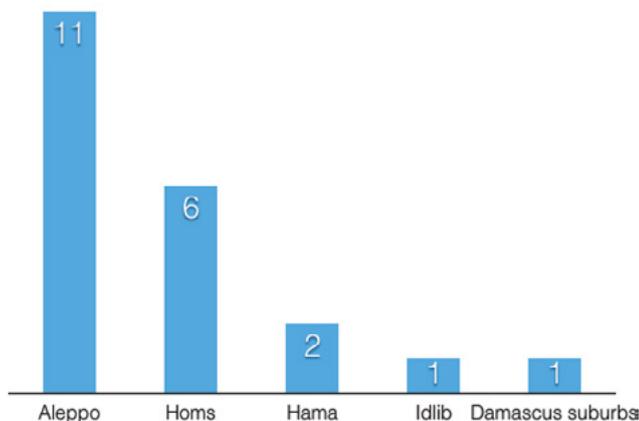
II. Executive Summary

This report includes the breaches that were documented during the third day of the ceasefire agreement that went into effect on Friday 30 December 2016. There were [26 breaches](#) through combat operations by the Syrian regime and Russian forces including a number of breaches that occurred [in the past days of the truce](#), but weren't included in our last report as they were still under investigation.

The breaches are distributed across governorates by the perpetrating party as follows:

A. Syrian regime forces

we recorded 21 breaches distributed across governorates as follows:



B. Russian forces

we recorded five breaches distributed across governorates as follows:

Hama: 1

Aleppo: 4

These attacks resulted in the killing of two children in attacks carried out by the Syrian regime.



IV. Details

A. Syrian regime forces

Aleppo governorate

Khan Al Asal town: Saturday 31 December 2016, wasn't mentioned in our last report as we were following-up on it

Saturday afternoon, Syrian regime forces artillery stationing in the military academy fired a number of artillery shells targeting Al Mazare' area in the town. The town is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.

Kafr Hamra town: Saturday 31 December 2016, wasn't mentioned in our last report as we were following-up on it

Syrian regime forces artillery stationing in Jam'ieyat Al Zahraa fired a number of artillery shells targeting Kafr Hamra town in the northern suburbs of Aleppo governorate at the road connecting with Ma'arat Al Artaq. The town is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.

Kafr Kar village: Saturday 31 December 2016, wasn't mentioned in our last report as we were following-up on it

Syrian regime forces artillery stationing in Al Adnaniya village fired a number of artillery shells targeting the western parts of Kafr Kar village in the southern suburbs of Aleppo. The village is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.

Tal Msaybeen Saturday 31 December 2016, wasn't mentioned in our last report as we were following-up on it

Saturday afternoon, Syrian regime forces artillery stationing in Jam'ieyat Al Zahraa fired a number of artillery shells targeting the southern parts of Tal Msaybeen village in the northern suburbs of Aleppo. The village is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.

Al Bwayda village: Saturday 31 December 2016, wasn't mentioned in our last report as we were following-up on it

Saturday morning, Syrian regime forces artillery stationing in the vicinity of Jabal Al Hiss fired a number of artillery shells targeting the southwestern parts of Al Bwayda village in the southern suburbs of Aleppo governorate. The village is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.



Kafr Dael town: Saturday 31 December 2016, wasn't mentioned in our last report as we were following-up on it

Syrian regime forces artillery fired a number of shells at Kafr Dael town, located in the western suburbs of Aleppo, targeting the western parts of the town, which resulted in the killing of two children. Additionally, two other children were wounded. The town is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.

Anadan city

Sunday evening, Syrian regime artillery stationing in Handarat area fired a number of artillery shells targeting the southern parts of Anadan city in the northern suburbs of Aleppo. The city is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.

Hraitan city

We recorded two breaches by the Syrian regime forces

First incident: Sunday evening, Syrian regime artillery stationing in Handarat area fired a number of artillery shells targeting the vicinity of the "Consumer's Corporation" (Al Mou'assasa Al Estihlakia) in Hraitan city in the northern suburbs of Aleppo. The city is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.

Second incident: Sunday evening, Syrian regime artillery stationing in Bashkoye area fired a number of artillery shells targeting the road leading to Hraitan in the northern suburbs of Aleppo. The city is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.

Hayyan town

Sunday evening, Syrian regime artillery stationing in Bashkoye area fired a number of artillery shells targeting the road leading to Byanoun town from Hayyan town in the northern suburbs of Aleppo. The town is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.

The road between Khan Al Asal and Kafr Naha towns

Sunday afternoon, Syrian regime artillery stationing in Jam'ieyat Al Zahraa fired a number of artillery shells targeting the road leading to Kafr Naha town from Khan Al Asal town in the western suburbs of Aleppo. The area is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.



Damascus suburbs governorate

Al Zabadani town

Around 00:05, Syrian regime forces stationing in Al Jesr checkpoint fired two mortar shells towards the middle of the city which resulted in damages where the shells fell. Al Jesr checkpoint is controlled by Syrian regime forces and Hezbollah militias, while the city is under the control of Ahrar Al Sham, an armed opposition factions, where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.

Hama governorate

Al Dlak village

We recorded two breaches by the Syrian regime. The village is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.

First incident: Around 12:30, Syrian regime artillery fired a number of mortar shells at a residential area in Al Dlak village.

Second incident: Around 17:15, Syrian regime artillery fired a number of artillery shells at a residential area in Al Dlak village.

Homs governorate

Al Houla area

We recorded three breaches by the Syrian regime forces. The area is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.

First incident: Around 20:00, Syrian regime artillery fired a number of shells at a residential area in Al Houla area.

Second incident: Around 20:10, Syrian regime artillery fired a number of shells at a residential area in Al Houla area.

Third incident: Around 20:15, Syrian regime forces used heavy machine guns to target a residential area in Al Houla area.

Al Ghanto town

Around 12:12, Syrian regime rocket launchers fired a number of rockets at a residential area in Al Ghanto town. The town is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.



Talbisa city

Around 12:15, Syrian regime tanks fired a number of shells on the western farms in Talbisa city. The city is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.

Um Sharshouh village

Around 12:18, Syrian regime tanks fired a number of shells at the outskirts of Um Sharshouh village. The village is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.

Idlib governorate

Al Taman'a town

Around 14:00, Syrian regime forces artillery stationing in M'an town fired an artillery shell at Al Taman'a town in the southern suburbs of Idlib governorate. The town is under the joint control of armed opposition factions and Fateh Al Sham Front where there is no presence for ISIS.

B. Russian forces

Hama governorate

Al Sermaniya village

Around 15:40, fixed-wing warplanes we believe are Russia fired missiles in Al Sermaniya village. The village is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.

Aleppo governorate

Al Atareb city

Sunday morning, [fixed-wing warplanes](#) we believe are Russian fired missiles in the northeastern parts of [Al Atareb city](#) in the western suburbs of Aleppo, which resulted in three individuals getting wounded. The city is [under the control of armed opposition factions](#) where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.



Qnietrat village

Sunday noon, fixed-wing warplanes we believe are Russian fired missiles in the southern parts of Qnietrat village in the southern suburbs of Aleppo. The village is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.

Al Ekarda area

Sunday afternoon, fixed-wing warplanes we believe are Russian fired missiles in the western parts of Al Ekarda area in the southern suburbs of Aleppo governorate. The area is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.

Al Bwayda village

Sunday noon, fixed-wing warplanes we believe are Russian fired missiles in the southwestern parts of Al Bwayda village in the southern suburbs of Aleppo. The village is under the control of armed opposition factions where there is no presence for Fateh Al Sham Front or ISIS.

III. Conclusions and Recommendations

The Russian regime

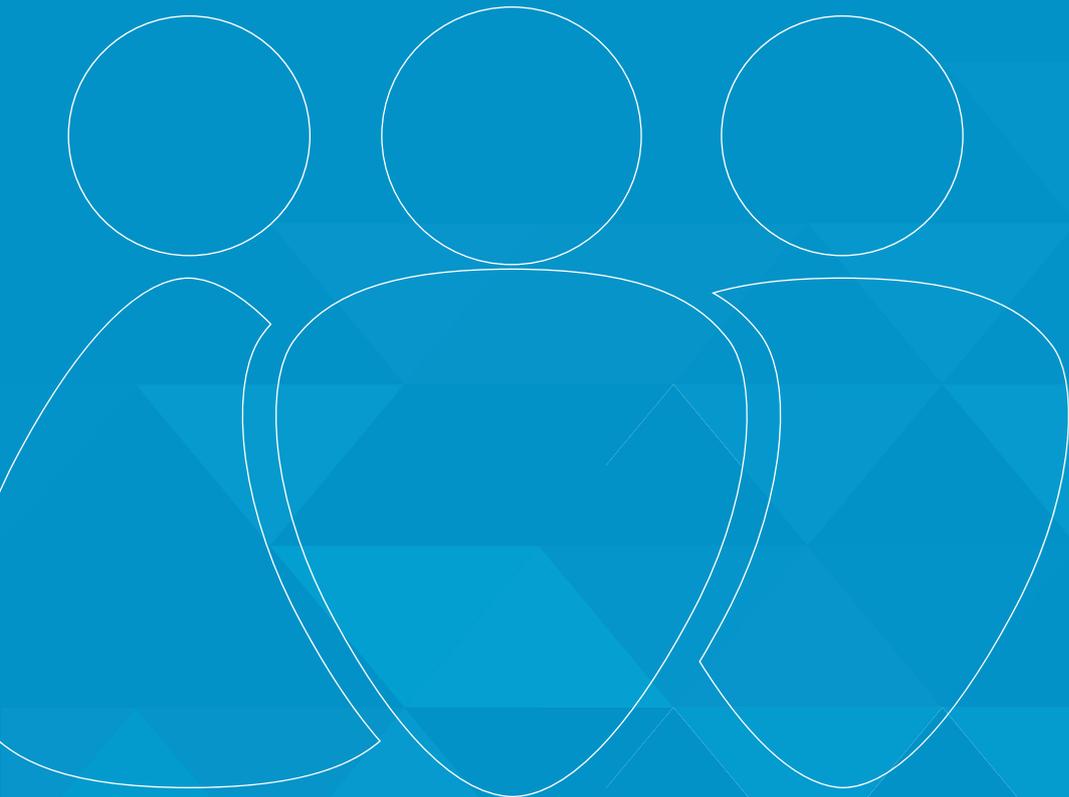
Considering that most of the breaches were by the Syrian regime and its ally on the ground the Iranian regime, who both would be the most affected by any political agreement that aims towards a comprehensive settlement, the Russian regime, being a primary sponsor of the agreement, must apply pressure on the Syrian-Iranian regime to compel it to seriously commit to the agreement's provisions. Otherwise, the ceasefire will ultimately fail.

Russian forces have to not breach the agreement, and cease bombing civilians. Any other breaches by the Russian forces, who should supposedly oversee the implementation of the agreement, will demolish the credibility of any future Russian sponsorship.

Acknowledgment

Our most profound thanks to all the residents and local activists who majorly contributed to this report.





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