



35 Breaches in the Ceasefire Agreement on Its Second Day Not less than 49 documented breaches since the beginning of the ceasefire

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I. Introduction

SNHR sent documented reports regarding all the breaches and violations of Kofi Anan's 6 point plan in April, May and June 2012 to his office. This plan proved its fruitlessness since the Syrian regime continued to commit different kinds of massacres and crimes that amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity; as we previously documented.

We hope that the ceasefire will pave the way to a political change towards democracy. The previous 6 points plan was under the auspices of the UN, while this ceasefire is sponsored by Russian and the USA only. As it is known, Russia cannot take that part since it is a loyal ally to the Syrian regime and one of its supporters. Hence, we questioned this ceasefire and its outcomes. The Syrian regime has violated and breached several UNSC resolutions and it was not held accountable. What if Russia follows the same footsteps? And will it be held accountable?

Fadel Abdul Ghani, head of SNHR, says:

"The international community, represented by the UNSC, knows exactly what it should do to end this circle of violence, however, it resorts to unproductive solutions. We need a political transition that would transform the ruling to a democratic one. We have previously said that after Geneva 1, the bloodshed is not going to end and state administrations will be doomed to failure. ISIL and Iranian militias are filling the space the corrupted Syrian government left. We are with any agreement or resolution that would end the cycle of violence and massacres in Syria."





Concerning the statement itself, the Syrian regime and its Russian accomplice can strike regions under the control of armed opposition in northern of Syria under the pretext of the presence Al Nusra front, even if it is extremely limited, without breaching the ceasefire. After some experience with the oppressive Syrian regime, it will welcome any breach in the ceasefire agreement and wishes that its Russian ally would end the presence of its opponents. It appears to us that the Russians would not want to get more involved in the Syrian swamp and this ceasefire would just buy them some time to rethink their options. SNHR team documented these breaches as it is the bare minimum of what we were able to document according to our methodology. We interviewed eyewitnesses and verified the footages and images we received. This report documents all the breaches that were committed by all conflict parties since the ceasefire started.

Also it is worth noting that we did not record any improvement in the detainees' situation or releases by all main conflict parties. Additionally, the humanitarian aid did not reach all besieged regions like Mo'adameyat Al Sham in Damascus suburbs.

II. Executive Summary:

This report documents the breaches in the ceasefire agreement on its second day, February 28, 2016, where 35 breaches were recorded. Some of those breaches happened on the first day but we were still verifying its credibility therefore it shall be included in this report.

Distribution of the breaches according to the main conflict parties:

- Government forces: committed 27 breaches distributed as follows according to the Syrian governorates:

Homs: 6

Damascus suburbs: 8

Idlib: 2

Hama: 8

Al Qunaitera: 2

Daraa: 1

- Russian forces: committed 8 breaches, distributed as follows according to the Syrian governorates:

Aleppo: 4

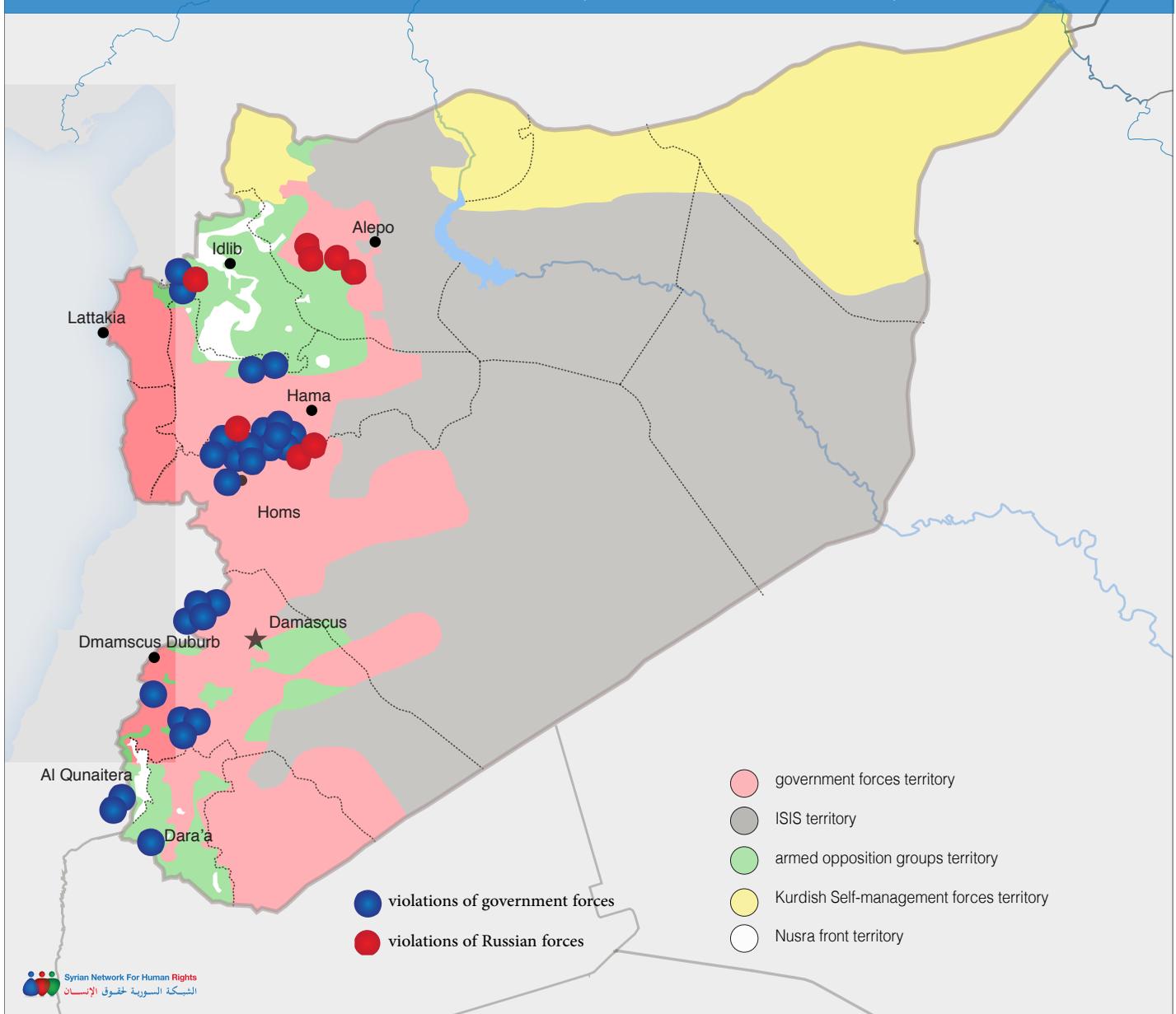
Hama: 2

Homs: 1

Idlib: 1

These attacks killed 3 civilians including a woman and a child at the hands of alleged Russian forces.





III. Details:

A. Government forces:

- Homs:

Talbisa City:

Government forces breached the ceasefire twice:

- The first incident: at 3:30 p.m. government forces launched 5 artillery missiles on Talbisa city.
- The second incident: at 7:30 p.m. government artillery forces stationed western of Talbisa city launched 4 missiles which injured 12 civilians.

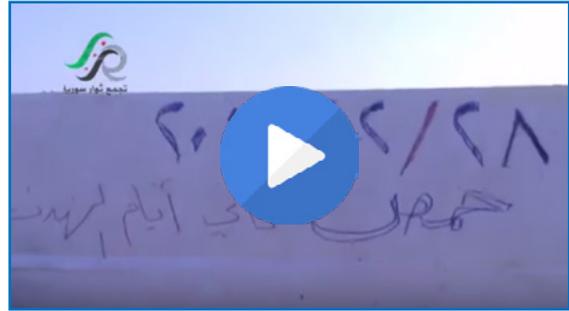
A [video](#) that depicts the injured people from government shelling on the city





Teir Ma'ala Town:

At 2:00 p.m. Government helicopters dropped two barrel bombs on the southern-eastern region in the city which damaged 4 houses.



A video that depicts the barrel bomb shelling on the town

Al Farhaneyi town:

At 3:30 p.m government artillery forces launched an artillery missile on the agricultural land between Al Garhaneya town and Talbisa city.

Al Sa'en town:

At 3:30 p.m. government artillery forces launched an artillery missile on the middle of Al Sa'en town which injured 2 individuals who were taken to Talbisa makeshift hospital.

Gharnata town: (the breach in the town was committed on 27 February 2016 but we include now since we were able to verify it)

Government forces used its machine guns to target Gharnata town since the midnight and up till 8 in the morning the next day.

Damascus suburbs:

Khan Al Sheikh town:

Government forces stationed in Tal Al Kabousiya town targeted Khan Al Sheikh with heavy machinery. The town is under the control of joint forces between armed opposition groups and Al Nusra front.

Madaya town:

Government forces breached the ceasefire four times during those two days:

1. On 27 February 2016 but we include it in this report since we were able to verify it. Government snipers shot at one of the buildings in the middle of the city.
2. Government forces that are stationed in Marj Al Tal targeted with its heavy machinery Al Wazeer region in Madaya town.
3. Government snipers, stationed in Ayat Al Kursi region, targeted the vicinity of Madaya cemetery in the southern region.





4. Government snipers, stationed in Al Ouzi region, targeted the vicinity of Madaya cemetery in the southern region.

Daraya city: Several breaches were recorded:

1. On 27 Feb. 2016, but we include it in this report: Several gun shots were heard in the southern side of the city.
2. On 27 Feb. 2016, but we include it in this report: government forces used its heavy machinery and targeted the eastern side of the city.
3. Government forces fired several bullets in the southern side of the city.

Idlib:

Kinda town in Jisr Al Shoughour:

At 12:00 p.m. government helicopters dropped 3 barrel bombs on Kinda town that is under the joint control of Al Nusra front and armed opposition groups.

Al Najeya town:

At 12:00 p.m. government helicopters dropped 3 barrel bombs on the town. One of the barrel bombs fell on the international highway which destroyed some houses. The town is under the joint control of Al Nusra front and armed opposition groups.

A [video](#) that depicts the shelling aftermath on the town

Hama:

Har Bnafso town: the ceasefire was breached 6 times:

- 1- Government rocket launchers stationed in a government military facility shelled 24 Grad rockets on the town
- 2- A government tank shelled 9 missiles on the town
- 3- Government rocket launchers in a nearby region shelled 12 rockets on the town.
- 4- Government artillery in Tal Al Ahwal shelled the town with missiles.
5. Government forces in Mafran town used local made missiles on the town which greatly damaged the houses in the region.
6. Government forces used heavy machinery to storm the town on several axes.





Zakoum town (27 Feb 2016):

at 1:30 p.m. government rocket launchers launched several missiles on the town in Sahel Al Ghab region which damaged three houses.

Kildeen town:

(27 Feb 2016): at 1:30 p.m. government rocket launchers shelled several rockets which damaged 4 houses

Daraa:

Al Yadouda town: government forces used heavy machine guns.

Al Qunaitera:

Mashara town: two breaches were recorded:

1. On 27 Feb 2016: at 9:30 a.m. government machine guns shelled anti-aviation missiles on the town
2. At 5:30 a.m. government forces used anti-aviation machine guns on the town.

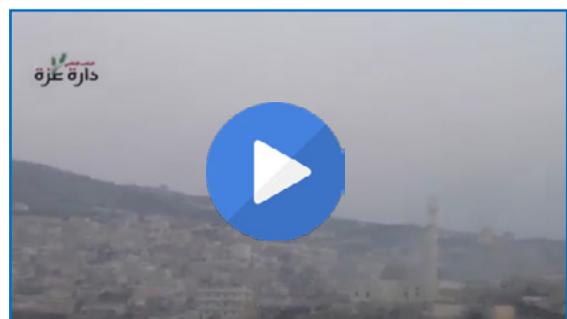
Russian forces:

Aleppo:

Darat Ezza town: Russian forces breached the ceasefire twice:

1. At 6:15 in the morning alleged Russian forces launched a rocket on the north-eastern peripheries in the city which damaged several houses.
2. At 6:20 in the morning, alleged Russian warplanes launched a rocket next to a market which destroyed two houses and damaged a bakery. The shelling injured a woman as well.

A [video](#) that depicts the shelling aftermath



A video that depicts the moment of the shelling and the shelling aftermath





An image that depicts the shelling aftermath



Kitban Al Jabal town:

Alleged Russian warplanes shelled the town which killed one civilian, Kasem Mahmoud Samou'. Some houses were damaged.

Kafr Homra town:

Alleged Russian warplanes shelled the [town](#) which [damaged some houses](#).

Idlib:

Jisir Al Shoughour city:

Alleged Russian warplanes shelled three rockets at 3 in the afternoon which killed a woman and injured 12 others.

A [video](#) that depicts the shelling aftermath

[Shelling aftermath](#)

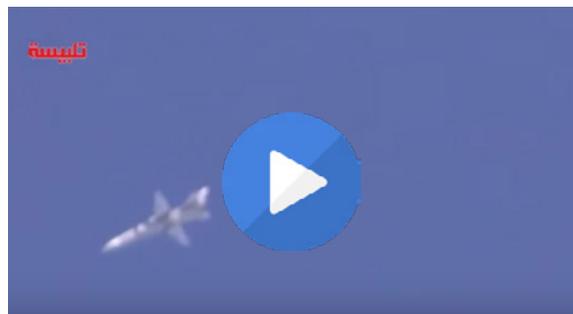


A video that depicts the shelling

Homs:

Teir Ma'alee town:

At 6:00 p.m. alleged Russian warplanes launched 4 rockets on the town. The first rocket fell on the entrance of Al Ghanto town while the three other rockets fell on Al Lawz neighborhood. The shelling injured 2 civilians and destroyed 6 houses.



Videos that depicts the alleged Russian shelling





A [video](#) that depicts the alleged Russian shelling

Hama:

Har Bnafso town: Russian forces committed two breaches:

1. At 6:00 a.m. alleged Russian forces launched 4 rockets on the town
2. At 6: 30 a.m. alleged Russian forces launched 4 more rockets on the town which damaged not less than 10 houses.

Recommendations:

- We ask the joint American and Russian committee to investigate these incidents, announce its results to the Syrian people and prevent it from happening again.
- We demand the international community to correlate the ceasefire with political efforts that would pave the way towards a transitional stage that would result in a democratic regime, which will end the suffering of the Syrian people.

If breaches are still being committed, then this fragile ceasefire may fail at any moment. Since USA is a major advocate for this agreement, then it should persuade the Russian government to cease its airstrikes and pressure its ally the Syrian government to do so.

Acknowledgments

Our most profound condolences go out to the victims' families and friends and our thanks to the local activists and families who contributed majorly to this report.

