The first time government forces used cluster ammunition according to SNHR archive was in July 2012 in Shorlin village in Idlib suburbs were the government warplanes dropped a cluster ammunition container. And might have been used before that as well, and its use gradually increased systematically until its use became as using a regular weapon. The year 2014 is considered the worst in the frequency and spreading of the government’s use of cluster ammunition and we’ve published in September, 2014 a study by which we proved “the Syrian Regime is the worst in the world in using cluster ammunition”

On Saturday 16, 2014 the CMC issued a report about the use of cluster ammunition in the world, the report information about Syria mainly depended on coordination and collaboration between the CMC and SNHR reports and statistics, and the period that the report covers is until April 4th, 2014

The report pointed out that the number of victims that government forces victims killed through cluster ammunition surpass Israel’s extensive use of cluster ammunition in 2006.

In this report we review the most notable incidents of government forces use of cluster ammunition from the first time it was used until the last one in 2015, as the report clearly shows the systematic use of cluster ammunition, in order to shed the light on this matter once again, and
SNHR ask the security council to issue a resolution to destroy government forces cluster ammunition armory and forbid its use the same as they did with the chemical weapons in the resolution 2118 that forbids the use of chemical weapons, and we are certain that the government forces will violate any resolution the same as they did with all the previous Security Council resolutions and statements concerning Syria since March 2011.

The United Nations General Assembly explicitly condemned in several resolutions the government forces’ use of cluster munitions, May 15, 2013, and on December 18, 2013, and also in December 18, 2014, but that did not constitute a minimum deterrent to the Syrian government to stop its use.

The report highlights in the second part the cluster remnants victims who were killed after the bombing, as SNHR calls for friendly countries to send specialized equipment in order to detect and dismantle all cluster ammunition remnants.

The use of cluster ammunition by the other parties (Kurdish forces, extremist groups, and armed opposition) hasn’t been proved.

**Second: Executive summary:**

We recorded at least 217 incidents of cluster ammunition shelling, from July 2012 to March 17, 2015, almost half of them in 2014, as we documented during it at least 94 incidents as well as documenting 9 incidents of using cluster ammunitions during the first three months of 2015, and this is a clear indication of government forces continuing the use of cluster ammunition.

Direct bombardment of cluster munitions killed 289 people from July 2012 to March 17, 2015 including 71 children and 27 women, while the explosion of cluster ammunition remnants killed 129 people, including 26 children and 2 women, making the total of the victims who were killed by cluster munitions and its remnants reached 418 people, distributed as follows:

- Civilians: 398 with a ratio of 95%.
- Armed Individuals: 20
Third: the bombing of cluster munitions:
The most notable of government forces use of cluster weapons during 2012

A: Idlib province:

1. Bombing Shorlin Idlib Tuesday 10/July/2012:
Government warplanes bombed the village of Shorlin with cluster munitions container, the first notable use by government forces of cluster munitions. Video showing cluster residues left by the bombardment of the shorlin near the mountain of Shahchbo

2. Bombing Shlekh field north of Tftanaz, Idlib Tuesday October 9, 2012
Government helicopters dropped cluster ammunition container on Shlekh field in Tftanaz. Video depicts missile container and appears in the video a witness, talking about the bombing of Shlekh field.

Government helicopters dropped cluster ammunitions container, we recorded the deaths of 2 children.

Video clip depicts the missile and its remnants that has spread after bombing
Video clip depicts cluster bombs left by the bombardment on the town Ermnaz

4. Bombing the village of Bara Idlib, Monday, October 29, 2012:
Government forces warplanes shelled Bara village with missile loaded with cluster ammunitions, we recorded the deaths of 4 people, including a child.
Video clip depicts the container government warplanes shelled on the village of Bara
Video clip depicts cluster bombs left by the bombardment of the village of Bara

5. Benish City bombing, Wednesday November 21, 2012:
Government warplanes shelled a cluster munitions container on Benish, which caused material damage.
B: Homs province:
• Bombing Eastern Boyada village in Homs, Tuesday October 16, 2012
  Government helicopters dropped cluster munitions container on the village of Boyada which caused the injury of 5 people, including a child, according to SNHR documentation
  Images show remnants of cluster bombing of the village of Eastern Boyada

![Image showing remnants of cluster bombing](image1.jpg)

Image showing the container missile that was shelled by government forces on Boyada

![Image of a child injured by shrapnel](image2.jpg)

Image of a child injured by shrapnel from cluster bombs

• Bombing Eastern Boyada Friday November 16, 2012
  Government helicopters dropped two cluster ammunitions container on the village of Eastern Boyada
Video clip of the moment of the fall of the container from the helicopter

The most notable incidents of government forces’ use of cluster ammunitions during 2013:

A: Hama province:

1. Shelling Al-Lataminah, Hama, Thursday January 3, 2013:
A missile launcher belonging to government forces fired 4 cluster munition missiles on Al-Lataminah city in Hama, we did not record any casualties or injuries. Video clip showing the missile container and cluster remnants left by the bombardment

2. Shelling Kfrenbaudh, Hama Thursday January 17, 2013:
Government warplanes shelled the village with a container of cluster munitions, causing the death of the child Naseem Mohamed Mahmoud Qmiro according to SNHR documentation
A video documenting the remnants of cluster bombing of the village of Kfrenbaudh

A video documenting the killing of the girl Naseem Mohamed Mahmoud Qmiro because of the bombing with cluster bombs

B: Idlib Province:

1. Srmin City bombing Tuesday January 15, 2013:
Government warplanes bombed a cluster container on the city of Srmin, Idlib, killing 2 people, including a woman, in addition to damaging one of a mosque. Video clip shows remnants of cluster bombing of the city of Srmin

T: Deir Az-Zour province:

1. bombing in the town of Al-Mrieih Deir Az-Zour Saturday February 16, 2013:
Government helicopters dropped a cluster munition container on Al-Mrieih with a cluster munitions causing only material damages.
Video clip shows remnants of cluster bombing of Al-Mrieih
W: Daraa province:
1. Shelling Alma town in Daraa, Saturday March 30, 2013:
Government warplanes bombed a cluster container on Alma, Daraa, the damage was limited to the physical damage. Video clip shows the container that warplanes bombed

New attacks in 2014:
We added new pictures of incidents and statements we did not document in previous reports, please review the latest report titled “The Syrian regime the worst in the world in terms of the use of cluster munitions”

A: Aleppo Province:
1. Bombing Baedin neighborhood of Aleppo, Sunday, November 23, 2014:
Government helicopters dropped a cluster bomb on the clinic street in the neighborhood, scattering dozens of small cluster bombs most of them exploded; injuring 4 people, including 2 children.
2. Bombing the town of Kafr Hamra Aleppo, Wednesday December 17, 2014:
Government warplanes targeted Ma’ara Street in the town of Kafr Hamra with a missile loaded with cluster munitions; causing the death of a man and wounding 5 others, according to SNHR documentation.
Mr. Hassan Radwan, from the town of Kafr Hamra communicated with SNHR and stated about the bombing:
“It was about 2:00 at noon, I was in a shop in the Fren Street near Ma’ara street when I heard the sound of regime aircraft flying in the sky, followed by the sound of small and successive explosions, I went to the Ma’ara street where small bombs fell from the cluster missile scattering more than 40 bomb some exploded directly; which caused the injury of six people, including a child and a woman, one of the injured was in critical condition and then died from his injuries.
Shelling also caused small holes in the ground, and crashed the glass of seven shops fronts, while some of the waste did not explode until an opposition Brigade came and dismantled it”
3. Shelling the town of Anadan in Aleppo, Wednesday December 17, 2014:
Government helicopters shelled Northern Hara in Anadan with a cluster munitions missile, most of the waste exploded after the bombing immediately, we recorded the deaths of 2 people and injury of 6 others.
4. Shelling the town of Hayyan in Aleppo, Wednesday December 17, 2014:
Around three o’clock government warplanes bombed Shraq Al-Zait in Hayan with a cluster munitions missile, most of the submunition exploded after the bombing immediately; injuring 7 people, including 2 children and a woman.

5. Bayanoun town of Aleppo, Wednesday December 17, 2014:
Government warplanes bombed the southern farms in the town of Bayanoun with a cluster munitions missile, most of the submunition exploded causing material damages only, while many of it scattered without exploding.

B: Daraa province:
1. Naseeb, Daraa Friday, October 17, 2014:
Government forces artillery shelled agricultural fields in Naseeb with cluster shells, after the armed opposition’s declaration of controlling Om Almiazn blockade
Mr. Abu Agiad a media activist from the city talked to SNHR on the cluster bombing of the town Details:
“Since the announcement of the free army for the battle to liberate Om Almiazn blockade, and the forces of the regime bombing the area with different types of weapons, shells, missiles, barrel bombs, and even cluster bombs, nearly one and a half hour after midnight, we heard the sound of successive explosions, later learned that it caused by cluster munitions from regime artillery fell on an open field on the outskirts of the town from the side of Om Almiazn blockade, the shelling did not lead to any injuries, thank God, because it fell on an empty field”

2. town of Taiba Daraa, Monday, October 20, 2014:
Government warplanes Shelled 2 missiles loaded with cluster bombs on the outskirts of the town located on Jordan borders, cluster bombs scattered widely, many of which did not explode, according to locals.

SNHR communicated with media activist Khaled, who was in Taiba the day it was targeted by cluster ammunitions, and took pictures of the remnants with his camera and send it to us:
“The battle to liberate the International expressway which connects Syria with Jordan -that is under the regime’s control- began in October 10, 2014 and the regime used since then various means of killing and destroying such as barrels and missiles, and in October 20, 2014 regime used the cluster weapons where its warplanes bombed 2 cluster bombs carriers. That was nearly at eleven thirty in the evening, bombing targeted the center of the town and remnants spread in residential areas,
the next day the people gathered around these remnants and tried to protect children from approaching them. “
Video clip shows civilians collecting remnants of cluster bombs that did not explode 21 / October / 2014

3. The city of Daraa Dael, Sunday November 2, 2014:
A missile launcher belonging to government forces shelled the northern street in Dael with a missile loaded with cluster munitions, causing the injury of 3 people.

T: Hama province:
1. Aqrab, Hama, Monday, November 17, 2014:
Government forces stationed in the water company targeted the road between the Aqrab town and the village of Khirbet Al-Jamea in Hama Southern suburbs with more than 3 cluster shells
Mr. Hakam Abu Rayan, a media activist from Hama spoke to SNHR about the bombing of the village of Aqrab:
“Our village was frequently bombed with cluster weapons by artillery stationed at the Water company blockade, and most of these shells of caliber 130 mm, with a timer, when it reaches the time domain a simple explosion opening through the body shells small balls also with a timer, exploding after approximately 10 seconds before touching the ground.

Monday about ten o’clock at night, this artillery bombed the road between the villages of Khirbet Al-Jamea and Aqrab with about 4 cluster munitions shells. This road is always targeted by Assad’s army; for it is the only road that connects Aqrab village with the other villages, thankfully bombardment did not lead to injuries; because the road at that time was devoid of pedestrians. “

2. village of Aqrab Hama, Friday, November 28, 2014:
Government forces positioned in the water company blockade shelled 3 artillery shells targeting agricultural lands adjacent to the main road through the town of Aqrab.
Image link shows the remnants of the cluster bombing.
W: Idlib province:
1. Tellmns town of Idlib, Monday October 6, 2014:
Government warplanes bombed the town of Tellmns with 2 missiles loaded with cluster bombs “containers”; which caused the injury of Mrs. Zainab Al-Ahmad, in addition to a partial destruction in some residential buildings.
SNHR communicated with Saleh Alidlby, who talked about the bombing: “Around 1:30 at noon, a warplane dropped small cluster two cluster containers with each container carrying four cluster bombs, shelling targeted agricultural land west of the village, which lies 20 meters away from a house in the village 3 small bombs exploded, injuring one woman named Zainab Al-Ahmad, remnants remained scattered among residential buildings, I saw a child playing with one of the remnants and I warned him about it, but the way it’s spread and the lack of ability to dispose it cause a grave danger on civilians”

New attacks in 2015:
A: Daraa province:
1. Town of Alma, Thursday, January 1, 2015:
A missile launcher belonging to government forces shelled a conflict zone with opposition militias between the city Al-Hrak and the town of Alma with a cluster missile, the damages were limited to material things only.
Image shows remnants of cluster bombing of the town of Alma.
2. Shelling the city of Tafas, Friday March 13, 2015:
Government forces positioned in the artillery battalion stationed near Panorama fired 3 missiles loaded with cluster munitions that fell near a mosque in the city; injuring 5 people, according to SNHR documentation.

Mr. Abu Asem told SNHR about the bombing: “Around 12:30, at a time when worshipers were leaving Friday prayers government forces existing in the artillery battalion near Panorama targeted a mosque in the village located on the main street with 3 cluster shells and missiles; which led to panic among the worshipers, and to about 5 injuries, and thank God that the missile did not explode or dozens of victims would have fallen, the city is surrounded by barricades targeting almost the entire city, such as Alcazzouz, Ma’asret Abu Naim, and Tel Al-Khder military blockade”

3. Al-Musayfirah, Tuesday January 20, 2015:
Government forces’ 52 artillery brigade stationed in western neighborhood of the southern city of Al-Musayfirah fired 2 shells loaded with cluster munitions that landed near a field hospital.

Abu Malik, a local activist from the city told SNHR: “Nearly ten o’clock at night government forces in the brigade 52 shelled the city with 2 cluster shells, landed in the southwestern neighborhood near the city hospital which is targeted a lot by government forces artillery. The bombing did not lead to injuries or martyrs, and the next day we tried to look for the waste to dismantle it fearing its explosion later around civilians, but we have not found them, it seems that they may directly exploded after the bombing. “

4. The city of Busra al-Harir Sunday February 8, 2015:
Government forces positioned in the brigade 12 located near the city of Izra’a fired a cluster shell targeting the main road of the city of Busra al-Harir causing the death of Mr. Sayeh Ayed Al-Hussein and wounding 4 others
5. city of Busra al-Harir Friday March 13, 2015:
Government forces positioned in the Brigade 512 targeted residential neighborhoods south of the city with cluster bombs that wounded two people. Ibrahim a media activist in the city of Busra al-Harir told SNHR: “Around four o’clock in the afternoon the missile launcher stationed in the brigade 12 and located west of the city of Busra al-Harir near Izra’a stroke 5 shells that sounded like firecrackers, and it turned out cluster carriers leave small bombs that explode mostly after the bombing immediately, the bombs fell on specifically the southern neighborhood and did not result in civilian casualties. “

B: Aleppo province:
1. Hulk neighborhood, Monday January 12, 2015:
Around five o’clock in the afternoon the government warplanes targeted “Al-Muthlath” area in Hulk neighborhood in the northern part of the city of Aleppo, a missile carrying cluster munitions, a few of them exploded immediately which led to the injury of one of the neighborhood’s locals a moderate injury.

2. Alhaidariya neighborhood, Monday January 12, 2015:
The government warplanes targeted Al Noor Mosque St. in the neighborhood in the northern part of the city of Aleppo with a missile carrying cluster munitions, remnants spread from the missile on the rubble of destroyed buildings fell, and the damage was limited to only material things.
3. Kweyrs military airport bombardment in the city of Al-Bab: Sunday February 1, 2015 the government warplanes targeted Kweyrs military airport in the perimeter of Al-Bab in the suburbs of the city with two missiles loaded with cluster munitions during clashes between government forces and ISIS in the vicinity of the airport. Bombardment renewed on Monday, February 9, 2015 where government warplanes targeted the airport perimeter with missile loaded with cluster munitions, remnants spread in the vicinity of the airport land.

**Fourth: The remnants of cluster explosion incidents:**
The danger of the use of cluster weapons in spreading hundreds of small bombs over an area of up to more than 30 thousand square meters; making it ticking bombs that may cause deaths and injuries of dozens of our local communities, and mainly the provinces of Homs, Hama, Aleppo, Daraa, and Idlib turned to a potential threat to the population in it and children in particular.
SNHR documented the deaths of 129 individuals from cluster remnants including 26 children and 2 women.

**The most notable cluster remnants explosion incidents:**
- Friday, November 21, 2012 SNHR documented the death of Mr. Mohammed Izzo Al-Izzo from Wazzaih village, Homs; as a result of the explosion of a cluster of remnant.
- Saturday, June 29, 2013 SNHR documented the death of the child Mohamed Mahmoud Ali of Aqrab village, Hama; as a result of the explosion of cluster remnant.
- Saturday November 9, 2013 SNHR recorded the deaths of 5 children from the same family as a result of remnants of cluster explosion in the village of Rasm Al-Ahmar, Hama.
- Monday, April 21, 2014 SNHR documented the death of the child Yahya Mohammed Hamoud 8 years old as a result of cluster remnant explosion, also 3 other children were injured.
- Wednesday, November 26, 2014 SNHR documented the death of the child Ammar Ibrahim Ahmed Brobori 9 years old, after the explosion of a cluster bomb remnants from the government forces shelling around the Meng military airport, where the child was playing near Al-Alqameieiah village directly adjacent to the airport.
- Saturday December 20, 2014 SNHR documented the death of a child and the injury of another in the fields of Tel Al-Mal in Daraa; as a result of the explosion of cluster remnant.
Conclusions and recommendations:
The government forces’ use of cluster bombs is a violation of every principle of discrimination, and the principle of proportionality in international humanitarian law, and is considered a war crime, and in particular that all evidence points to its use against civilian targets, and did not go to specific military purposes.

Despite the condemnation of more than 140 countries around the world through the United Nations General Assembly, the Syrian regime, still insisting on their use, but the expansion terribly in 2014; evidence of clear insult and disregard despite the consensus of all these countries.

The Security Council must issue a binding decision to destroy all cluster munitions in Syria along the lines of the destruction of chemical weapons.

Russian government specifically should stop the supply of weapons to the Syrian government as it has been proven government forces use of these weapons in crimes against humanity, and war crimes against civilians, citizens, and on the other hand, the friends of the Syrian people must put real pressure on various economic and political levels on the Russian government in order to stop.

EU must exert greater pressure on the Security Council for the situation in Syria to be referred to the International Criminal Court.

United Nations from this moment should prepare extensive studies on the sites where cluster bombs were used by government forces in order to warn the people of those areas and to expedite the removal of the explosives failed to detonate, with thousands of hectares in Syria contaminated with remnants of cluster munitions, and the Syrian Network for Human Rights is ready as always to help.

Acknowledgment:
Our sincere condolences to the families of the victims and the wounded, and all the gratitude and appreciation to them and to the witnesses, and media and local activists, whom without their effort with us we wouldn’t be able to accomplish this report at this level.