



In Its 5th Day: 35 Breaches in the Ceasefire Agreement The Killing of 46 Individuals and the Documentation of Not less than 180 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.

Additionally, the humanitarian aid did not reach all besieged regions like Mo'adameyat Al Sham in Damascus suburbs. Those strikes happened in regions under the control of armed opposition and in regions that are controlled by joint forces of Al Nusra front and the armed opposition groups. The report also does not include any military operations in regions under ISIL's control.

Also it is worth noting that we did not record any improvement in the detainees' situation or releases by all main conflict parties.

II. Executive Summary

This report depicts the breaches in the ceasefire agreement in its 5th day, 2 March 2016, as it reached 35 breaches which include military attacks and arrests. Some breaches happened during the past days but we include it in this report after we were able to verify it.

1. Military Attacks:

SNHR documented 23 breaches detailed as follows:

- Government forces committed 20 breaches detailed as follows:

Homs: 2

Damascus suburbs: 6

Idlib: 1

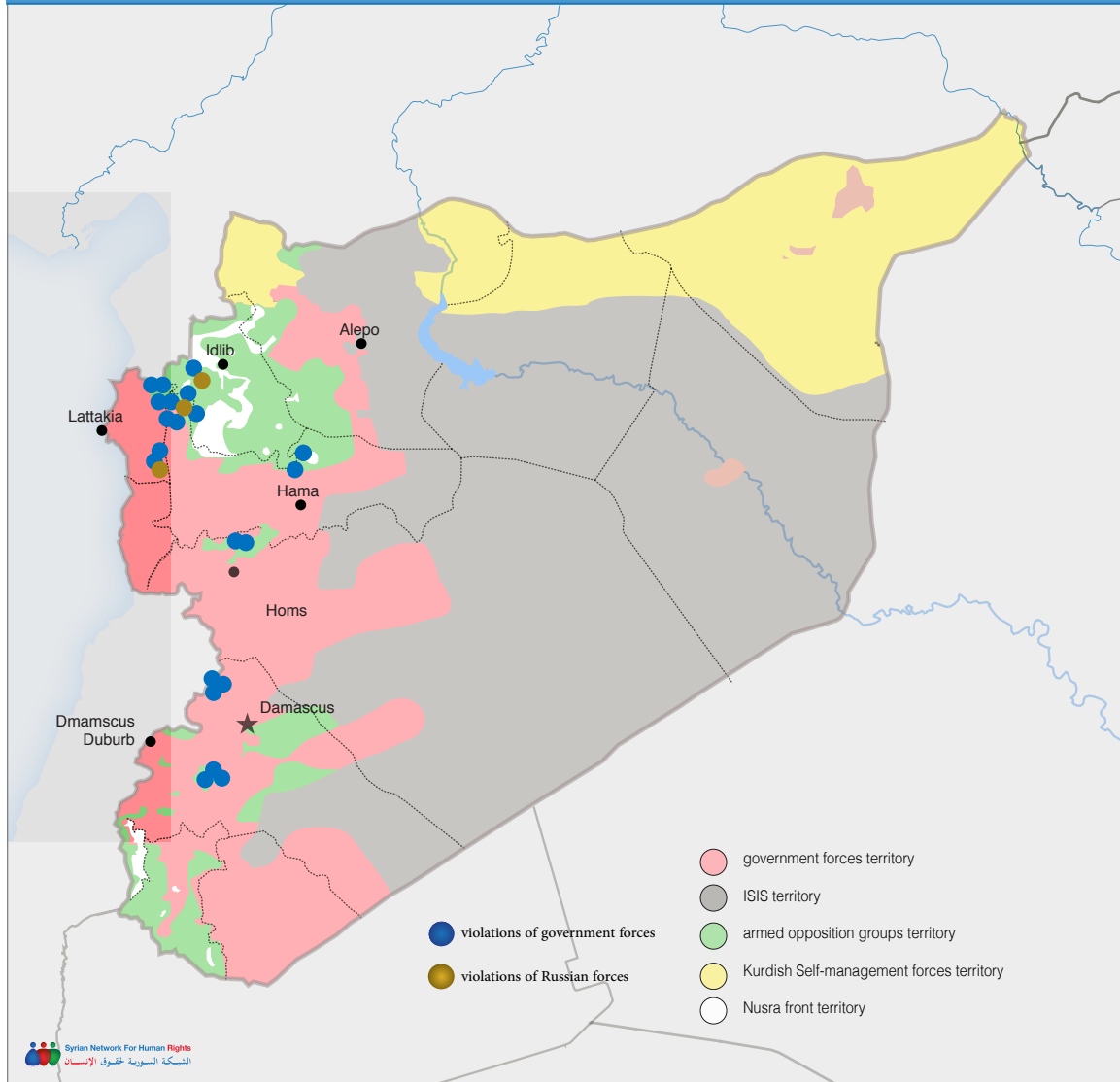
Hama: 2

Lattakia: 9





Breaches by combat in 2 March 2016 the 5th day of the truce distributed as follow





- Russian forces committed 3 breaches in Lattakia governorate:

These attacks killed one armed opposition members at the hands of government forces.

2. Arrests:

SNHR documented the arrest of 12 individuals by government forces which constitute a breach in the agreement. Details:

Damascus: 3

Hama: 1

Lattakia: 1

Homs: 2

Damascus suburbs: 2

Aleppo: 2

Deir Al Zour: 1

II. Details:

1. Military Attacks:

A. Government Forces:

- Idlib:

Ma'aend town:

Government helicopters dropped two barrel bombs on the middle of Ma'aend town which destroyed some houses. The town is under the joint control of Al Nusra front and armed opposition groups and free of any ISIL presence.

A video that depicts the shelling aftermath; the [footage](#) was videotaped in the day after the shelling

Bdama Town:

Government rocket launchers in Joureen town shelled Bdama town and its vicinity.

A [video](#) that depicts one of the unexploded rockets in Bdama town

An [image](#) that depicts the smoke from the shelling due to the government shelling from Jisr Al Shoughour coordination





- Damascus suburbs:

Khan Al Sheeh: we recorded 3 breaches on 1 March 2016. The town is under the joint control of armed opposition and Al Nusra front.

1st incident: at 11 p.m. government forces in Talat Al Kabousiya launched 3 missiles on Al Salam highway

2nd incident: at 2:30 p.m. government artillery forces in Talat Al Kabousiya launched two missiles on Mansheyat Khan Al Sheeh. The missiles fell on agricultural roads.

3rd incident: On 11:45 p.m. government forces shelled the vicinity of Al Salam highway with heavy machine guns.

Al Zabadani Plain:

Government militias committed 3 breaches in Al Zabadani plain that is under the control of government militias.

1st incident: on 27 Feb 2016

Shiite militias that belong to Hizbollah bombed a house in Al Shlah region. The house is about 200 meters away from Ba-keen factory.

2nd incident:

On 27 Feb 2016 government militias that belong to Hizbollah bombed another house in Zadamani plain.

3rd incident:

At 12 p.m. government 2016 government militias that belong to Hizbollah bombed another house in Zadamani plain.

A [video](#) that depicts the smoke that resulted from the bombing of the house; Video source:



Images that depict the smoke that resulted from the bombing of the house; Images source: Housam Yateem, a member in the local council of Madaya city





- Lattakia:

Sallour town: we recorded two breaches that were committed by government forces. The town is under the control of armed opposition and free of any ISIL or Al Nusra front presence.

1st incident: government artillery forces launched several artillery missiles in Al Sallour town in the Turkmen's Mountain

2nd incident: government rocket launchers shelled Al Sallour town with several rockets.

- Al Shahroura town:

government forces committed two breaches in Al Shahroura town that is under the control of armed opposition. It is free of any ISIL or Al Nusra front presence.

1st incident: government artillery forces launched several artillery missiles on the town

2nd incident: government rocket launchers launched several rockets on the town

- Al Tafaheya town:

Government forces committed two breaches in the town that is under the control of armed opposition. There is no Al Nusra front or ISIL presence in it.

1st incident: government artillery forces launched several missiles on the town in the Kurds Mountain

2nd incident: government artillery forces used heavy machine guns on the town trying to invade it.

-Hadada town:

we documented two breaches by government forces town that is under the control of armed opposition. There is no Al Nusra front or ISIL presence in it.

1st incident: Government artillery forces launched several artillery missiles on Al Hadada town in the Kurds Mountain

2nd incident: Government forces used heavy machine guns to storm the town. Armed opposition groups responded by firing back at the source of the fire. The shootings resulted in the killing of one of the armed opposition members.



**Kabana town:**

Government artillery forces launched several missiles on Kabana town in the Kurds Mountain that is under the control of armed opposition. There is no Al Nusra front or ISIL presence in it.

- Homs:**Talbisa city:**

We recorded two breaches in Talbisa city that is under the control of armed opposition. There is no Al Nusra front or ISIL presence in it.

1st incident: government forces shelled two tank missiles on the southern side of Talbisa city

2nd incident: at almost 9:15 p.m. government forces used heavy machine guns and targeted the southern side of Talbisa city

Hama:**Lahaya town:**

We recorded 5 tank missiles that were shelled from a government tank at about 11:00 a.m. The town is under the control of armed opposition and free of any ISIL or Al Nusra front presence.

Mouruk town:

At almost 11:00 p.m. government artillery forces launched several mortar missiles on the periphery of Mourouk town. The town is under the control of armed opposition and free of any ISIL or Al Nusra front presence.

A. Russian forces:**- Lattakia:****Kabana town:**

Alleged Russian warplanes launched several missiles on Kabana town in the Kurds Mountain in Lattakia. The town is under the control of armed opposition and free of any ISIL or Al Nusra front presence.

Hadada town:

Alleged Russian warplanes launched several rockets on Hadada town in the Kurds Mountain in Lattakia. The town is under the control of armed opposition and free of any ISIL or Al Nusra front presence.





Al Mzaghla town:

Alleged Russian warplanes launched several rockets on Al Mzaghla town in the Kurds Mountain in Lattakia. The town is under the control of armed opposition and free of any ISIL or Al Nusra front presence.

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.

