

No less than 427 Barrel Bombs in January 2018

Resulting in the Killing of
16 Civilians, including Four Children

SNHR

SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

Tuesday, February 8, 2018

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

In its excessive war on the areas that revolted against its rule, the Syrian regime has used improvised, low-cost, [highly-effective weapons](#) in order to kill as many victims as possible and inflict as much wide destruction as possible. [Barrel bombs](#) have been one of the most-used improvised weapons since March 2011. The first documented barrel bomb attack, according to SNHR archives, was on July 18, 2012 in Dael city, northern Daraa governorate, where five civilians were killed in that attack, including one female child and three women while about eight others were injured.

Nonetheless, it took the Security Council about a year and a half to adopt resolution 2139 on February 22, 2014, which condemned the use of barrel bombs, mentioning it by name: “.... **immediately cease all attacks against civilians, as well as the indiscriminate employment of weapons in populated areas, including shelling and aerial bombardment, such as the use of barrel bombs,**” However, as of this writing, the Syrian regime is still raining down the areas outside of its control with tens of barrel bombs.

On October 31, 2015, about one month after Russia’s intervention started in Syria, Vitaly Churkin, the former Russian representative to the United Nations, said that the Syrian regime will cease dropping barrel bombs following continued calls by Moscow in order to avoid killing civilians. However, what we have documented over the course of the past two years prove that the Syrian regime continues to use this indiscriminate weapon, where we have documented, at the time of this writing, that Syrian regime warplanes dropped 23,403 barrel bombs since the start of the Russian intervention on September 30, 2015, on an average of 28 barrel bombs per day.



barrel bombs are a Russian-made weapon that is known for its huge destructive power while operating on a simple, uncomplicated mechanism and technology. Considering its low cost, the Syrian regime worked on heavily manufacturing this weapon at private factories that are located mostly in military and civilian airbases and defense factories. The concept on which barrel bomb is based revolves around putting explosive materials inside cylinders and large containers, and water tanks in some cases, and adding metal objects so they'd become shrapnel. The mechanism used to trigger the explosion of a barrel bomb is either fuse-based or through applying pressure on a mechanical detonator.

This impact of barrel bombs is not limited to killing civilians, but they also terrorize and displace residents in light of the destruction a barrel bomb creates. Dropping barrel bombs from warplanes, which is based on the principle of free-falling, in this savage and primitive manner amounts to a war crime. Every barrel bomb dropped can be considered a war crime.

We have documented cases where Syrian regime forces used barrel bombs loaded with poison gases, which is a breach of the CWC – an agreement that the Syrian government acceded to in September 2013, and outlaws the use of poison gases and provides for their destruction. This is also a breach of all relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly 2118, 2209, and 2235. In addition, we have recorded the use of incendiary substances we believe were “napalm” inside barrel bombs which caused huge fires in the aftermath of the attack. In the report:” [The Syrian Regime Had Dropped Nearly 70,000 Barrel Bombs on Syria](#)”, we outlined the use of barrel bombs, since its first use in July 2012, and the resultant violations.

Methodology

In this report, we are going to monitor the toll of barrel bombs that were dropped across Syrian governorates in January and the death toll that resulted from these attacks. All of this represents the bare minimum in light of the various difficulties our team encounters.

This report draws upon, firstly, the daily, ongoing documentation and monitoring efforts by SNHR team, and, secondly, on accounts from survivors, eyewitnesses, and local media workers that we've talked to via phone or social media. We have also analyzed a large number of the videos and pictures that were posted online or we received from local activists via e-mail, Skype, and social media. We have copies of all the videos and pictures included in this report in a secret online database, as well as backup copies on hard drives. For more information, please see our general work [methodology](#).



All of the attacks included in this report were carried out by the Syrian regime, as we never came across a case where it was proven that any other party (Russian forces, international coalition forces) had used this weapon on Syrian lands even though they possess an air force.

In most of the attacks, our investigations have proven that the targeted areas were civilian areas where no military bases or armories were found during the attack or even before it, where the Syrian regime didn't distinguish, in its use of this indiscriminate weapons, between civilians and fighters. It is important to note, however, that some of the incidents in which barrel bombs were used might not constitute violations of the international humanitarian law but involved collateral damages. We include it to preserve the truth historically and store it as a national record, but we don't describe it as having qualified as crimes.

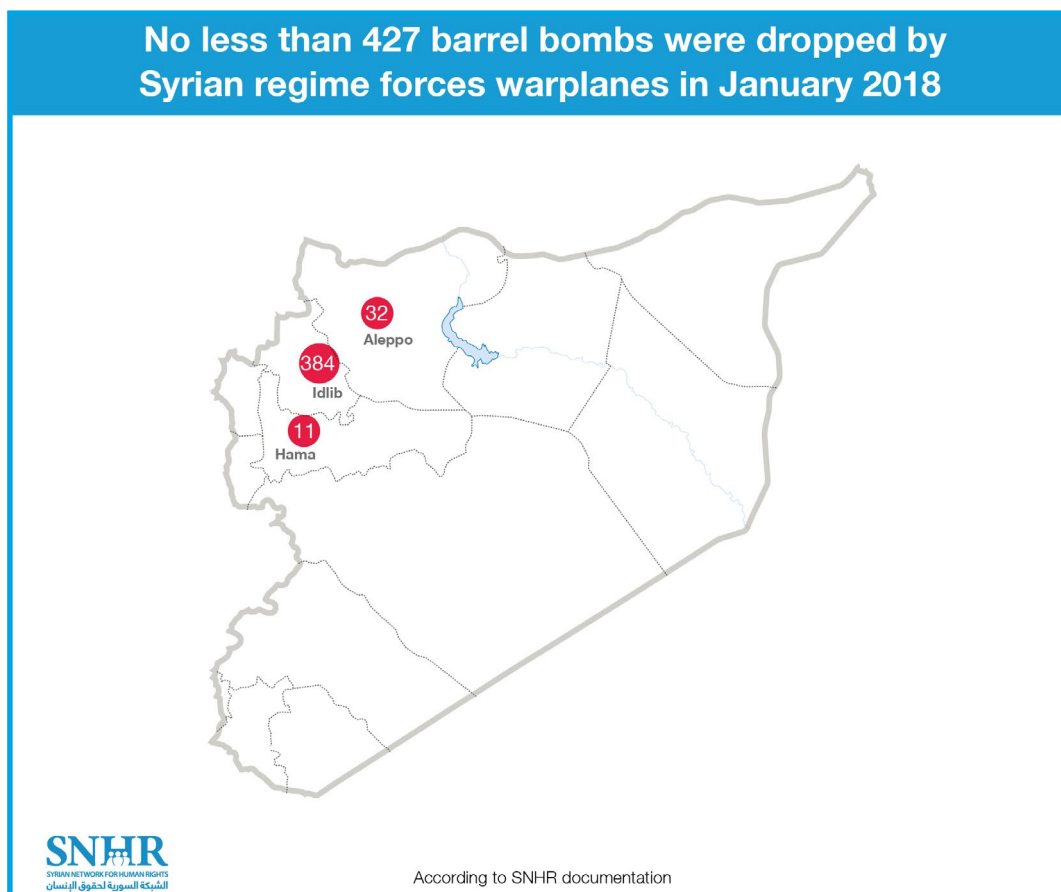
II. Summary of January

In January, we noticed a rise in the number of barrel bombs dropped by Syrian regime forces on Idlib governorate, as part of their vicious offensive, compared to past months. We've also recorded that barrel bombs have been used in Aleppo governorate for the first time in months.

III. Executive Summary

1- Toll of barrel bombs

Through daily monitoring and documentation, SNHR team was able to record that 427 barrel bombs were dropped by Syrian regime forces helicopters in January 2018, distributed as follows:



These barrel bombs resulted in the killing of 16 civilians, including four children and three women (adult female), according to SNHR documentation team. Death toll is distributed by governorate as follows:

Idlib: 9 civilians, including 1 child and 1 woman.

Aleppo: 7 civilians, including 3 children and 2 women.

2- Attacks on vital civilian facilities that involved the use of barrel bombs

Due to the widespread use of barrel bombs, it is impossible to record all forms of destruction caused by barrel bombs. Therefore, we are going to focus on protected objects and vital facilities such as markets, hospitals, schools and places of worship....

The barrel bombs dropped by Syrian regime helicopters in January have resulted in damages to no less than four vital civilian facilities, as follows:

Places of worship

- Mosques: 1

Vital educational facilities

- Schools: 1

- Institutes: 1

Infrastructures

- Industrial facilities: 1

IV. Details

A. Most notable deaths caused by barrel bombs

Idlib governorate

Friday, January 5, 2018, Syrian regime forces helicopters dropped a number of barrel bombs on al Squei'a village, eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate, which resulted in the killing of one woman, who was herding sheep. The village was under the control of Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.

Monday, January 8, 2018, Syrian regime forces helicopters dropped a number of barrel bombs on Tal al Sheikh Mansour area near the public road that leads to Abu al Thohour town, east of Saraqeb city, eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate. The barrel bombs hit a car that was transporting IDPs from the villages of Idlib governorate's eastern suburbs. The bombing resulted in the killing of two civilians. The area was under the joint control of armed opposition factions and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.



Thursday, January 25, 2018, Syrian regime forces helicopters dropped a number of barrel bombs on al Gharbi neighborhood in al Ghadfa village, which is administratively a part of Ma'aret al Nu'man city in eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate. The bombing resulted in the killing of a member of the Free Police Station in al Ghadfa village. The village was under the joint control of armed opposition factions and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.

Aleppo governorate

Wednesday, January 31, 2018, Syrian regime forces helicopters dropped two barrel bombs on [Talafeh](#) village, southern suburbs of Idlib governorate, which resulted in the killing of six civilians from the same family, including three children and two women. The village was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.

B. Most notable attacks on vital civilian facilities that involved the use of barrel bombs

Places of worship

- Mosques

Wednesday, January 31, 2018, Syrian regime forces helicopters dropped a number of barrel bombs near [al Omari Grand Mosque](#) in the center of [Kafr Imeim](#) village, which is administratively a part of Saraqeb city, eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate. The mosque building and its furniture were moderately damaged. The village was under the control of Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.

Vital educational facilities

- Schools

Sunday, January 7, 2018, Syrian regime forces helicopters dropped a barrel bomb, "an explosive container", near al Khansa School in southwestern Jarjanaz town, eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate. The school building and its furniture were moderately damaged. The town was under the joint control of armed opposition factions and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.

Infrastructures

- Industrial facilities

Sunday, January 28, 2018, Syrian regime forces helicopters dropped [a number of barrel bombs](#) on the grain mill in al Gharbi neighborhood, [Saraqeb](#) city, eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate. [The mill building](#) was [heavily destroyed](#) and its equipment was heavily damaged, as the mill was rendered out of commission. The city was under the joint control of armed opposition factions and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.



V. Appendixes and Attachments

A video showing [a barrel bomb being dropped](#) by Syrian regime forces helicopters and its explosion in Jarjanaz town, eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate – Friday, January 5, 2018.

[A video showing](#) the destruction in the aftermath of a barrel bomb attack by Syrian regime forces helicopters on houses in al Ghadfa village, administratively a part of Ma'aret al Nu'man city, eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate – Friday, January 5, 2018

A video showing [two barrel bombs](#) being dropped by Syrian regime forces helicopters and their explosion in al Ghadfa village, administratively a part of Ma'aret al Nu'man city, eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate – Thursday, January 25, 2018

A picture showing the destruction in the aftermath of [a barrel bomb attack](#) by Syrian regime forces helicopters on a house in al Sharqi neighborhood in al Ghadfa village, administratively a part of Ma'aret al Nu'man city, eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate – Friday, January 5, 2018

[A picture showing](#) the location where a barrel bomb, dropped by Syrian regime forces helicopters, landed in Abu Makki village, administratively a part of Ma'aret al Nu'man city, eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate – Tuesday, January 16, 2018

A picture showing the destruction in the aftermath of [a barrel bomb](#) attack by Syrian regime forces helicopters on al Ghadfa village, administratively a part of Ma'aret al Nu'man city, eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate – Thursday, January 25, 2018

[A picture showing](#) the destruction in the aftermath of a barrel bomb attack by Syrian regime forces helicopters who dropped two barrel bombs on houses in Kafr Imeim village, administratively a part of Saraqeb city, eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate – Tuesday, January 30, 2018

A picture showing [the location where a barrel bomb](#), dropped by Syrian regime forces helicopters, landed in al Rsafa village, eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate – Wednesday, January 31, 2018.



VI. Legal Conclusions and Recommendations

- The Syrian government has, beyond any doubt, violated Security Council Resolutions 2139 and 2254, and used barrel bombs in a systematic, widespread manner. Also, the Syrian government, through the crime of willful killing, has violated Article 7 and Article 8 of Rome Statute in a systematic and widespread manner which constitutes crimes against humanity.
- SNHR can confirm that barrel bomb attacks are an indiscriminate bombing that targeted defenseless civilians and caused collateral damages that involved deaths, injuries, or significant damages to civilian objects. There are strong indicators suggesting that the damage was too excessive compared to the anticipated military benefit.
- Syrian regime forces have violated the rules of the international human rights law that guarantee the right to life. In addition, these violations were committed during a non-international armed conflict, which constitutes war crimes, as all elements were fulfilled.
- Through the use of poison gases-loaded barrel bombs, the Syrian regime has violated the rules of the customary international humanitarian law which prohibits the use of chemical weapons regardless of the circumstances. Secondly, the Syrian regime has, beyond any doubt, violated the CWC treaty which the Syrian government acceded to in September 2013 as the treaty provides for the prohibition and destruction of poison gases. Thirdly, the Syrian regime has violated all relevant Security Council Resolutions – particularly 2118, 2209, and 2235. In addition, the use of chemical weapons constitutes a war crime according to ICC's Rome Statute.
- Syrian regime forces have used barrel bombs loaded with incendiary ammunitions against populated residential neighborhoods without taking any measures to reduce the damages to civilians and civilian buildings and facilities. On the contrary, Syrian regime used these weapons with no military justification from our point of view as the use of these weapons wasn't followed by any progression on the ground, nor did these attacks destroy or sabotage any trenches or military facilities.
- The systematic, continued, repeated bombing, the excessive level of force, the indiscriminate nature of the bombing and the coordinated approach of the attacks. All of this can't be without high orders and a part of state policy.
- Syrian regime forces, including all of their commands and forms, are involved in committing crimes against humanity and war crimes against the Syrian people. All those who provide financial, political, and military support, such as the Russian and Iranian government and the Lebanese group Hezbollah among others, as well as weapon import companies are partners to these crimes and prone to criminal prosecution.



Recommendations

The Security Council

- The Security Council should insure the serious implementation of its resolutions. These resolutions have become merely words and, thus, the Security Council has lost all of its credibility and purpose.
- The four permanent state members should apply pressure on the Russian government to cease its support for the Syrian regime who is using chemical weapons and barrel bombs as its involvement in his regard has been proven.
- An arms embargo should be imposed on the Syrian government Also, all those who supply it with weapons and funding must be prosecuted considering the risk that these weapons might be used to commit crimes and serious violations of human rights.
- In the Syrian case, The Security Council is the one who is authorized to refer the case to the International Criminal Court. However, the Security Council has been obstructing this procedure for five years instead of facilitating it and working on instilling peace and security in Syria. The prosecution of everyone involved in crimes against humanity and war crimes should commence immediately.

European Union and United States of America

Support the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM) that was established in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 71/248, adopted on December 21, 2016. And establish local tribunals that enjoy a universal jurisdiction, and address the war crimes that were perpetrated in Syria.

OHCHR

The OHCHR should submit a report to the Human Rights Council and other organs of the United Nations on the incidents include in this reports and other documented incidents from our past reports. Also, the OHCHR should work on implementing the recommendations mentioned in this report.

Commission of Inquiry (COI)

Launch investigations on the cases included in this report and past reports. SNHR is willing to cooperate and provide more evidences and data.

International, Impartial, and Independent Mechanism (IIIM)

Address the cases mentioned in this report and past reports. SNHR is willing to cooperate and provide more evidences and data.



International community

- In light of the split of the Security Council and its utter inability, action should be taken on the national and regional levels to form alliances to support the Syrian people that would protect them from the daily killing and siege and raise the support for the relief efforts. Additionally, the principle of universal jurisdiction should be activated in local courts regarding these crimes in order to conduct fair trials for all those who were involved.
- Apply pressure on the Syrian government in order to ratify Protocol III of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, and pressure the Syrian government to comply with the Protocol's restrictions.
- SNHR has repeatedly called for the implementation of the "Responsibility to Protect" in tens 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 been brought out as well as the Cessation of Hostilities statements and Astana agreements that followed. Therefore, steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations should be taken and 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 the 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 work on activating the principle of the universal jurisdiction.

Acknowledgment and Consolation

We would like to thank the victims' families, relatives, and friends, as well as local activists and media workers who contributed effectively to this report.





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