

# No less than 98 Barrel Bombs Dropped by the Syrian Regime in September 2018

The Syrian Regime Has Dropped  
No less than 3,601 Barrel Bombs  
since the Start of 2018

# SNHR

SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

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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 archive, 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 proves that the Syrian regime continues to use this indiscriminate weapon deliberately, where we



have documented that, at the time of this writing, Syrian regime helicopters and fixed-wing warplanes have dropped no less than 26,577 barrel bombs since the start of the Russian intervention on September 30, 2015, on an average of 25 barrel bombs per day.

A barrel bomb is a Russian-made weapon that is known for its huge destructive power while operating on a rudimentary, 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 Has 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 September 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 [methodology](#).



This report contains one account collected through speaking directly to eyewitnesses, and are not cited from any open sources. We have explained the purpose of these interviews for the eyewitnesses who gave us permission to use the information they provided without offering or giving them any incentives. Also, SNHR tried to spare the eyewitnesses the agony of remembering the violation as much as possible, and gave insurances to conceal the identify of any witness who preferred to use an alias. This report doesn't include the social, economic, and psychological ramifications and damages.

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. September Outline

September saw a military escalation by Russian-Syrian alliance forces in north Syria that lasted from September 4 until September 11, during which barrel bombs were used by the Syrian regime to terrorize civilians.

SNHR recorded, in September, the use of barrel bombs loaded with anti-tank [mines](#) by the Syrian regime. This was in al Habeit village, southern suburbs of Idlib governorate, on September 10. Activist Abdul Razzaq Sbaih<sup>1</sup> confirmed that a Syrian regime helicopter took off from al Majnazrat School, located in near Hama city, and dropped four barrel bombs on al Habeit village on Monday noon, September 10, **“The barrel bombs landed in the outskirts of al Habeit village. Two of them exploded, causing huge destruction in the houses around the explosion site. The other two didn't explode. I saw anti-tank mines inside them, as well as pieces of metal, in addition to the explosive substance and a long fuse.”**

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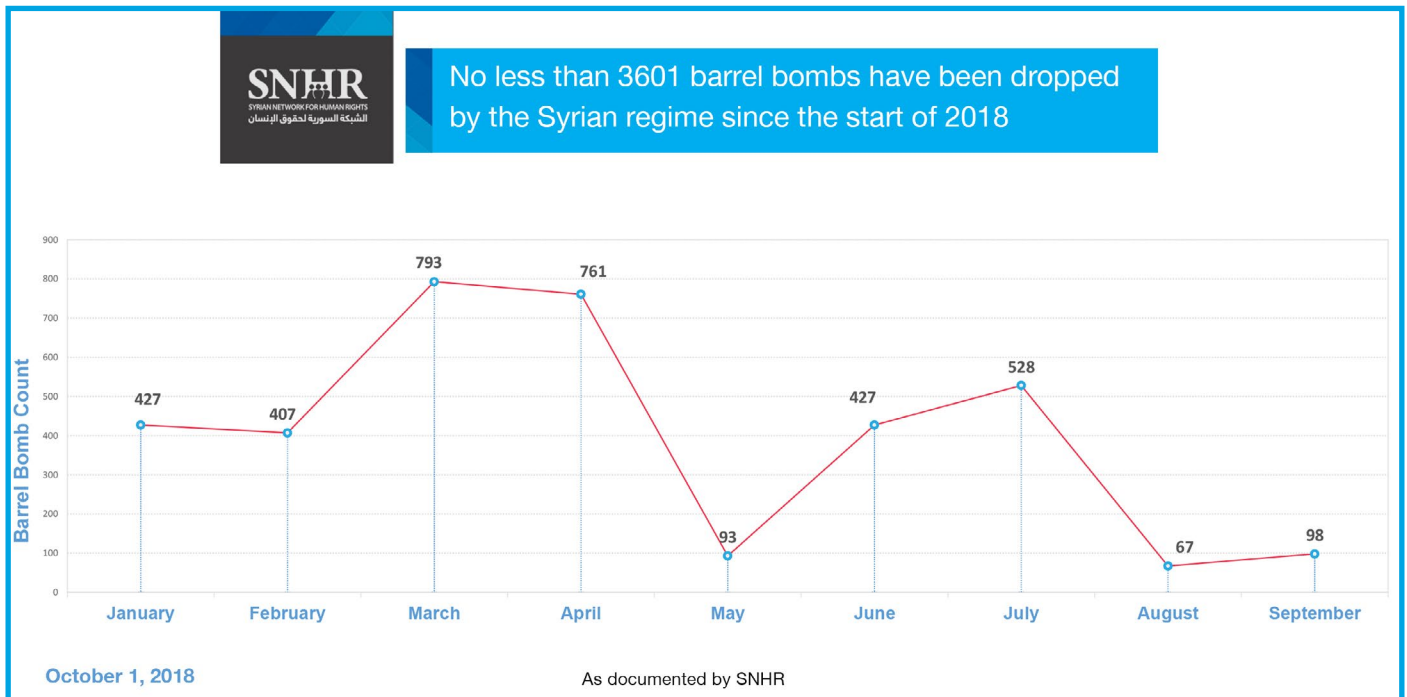
<sup>1</sup> Via Facebook on September 10, 2018



### III. Executive Summary

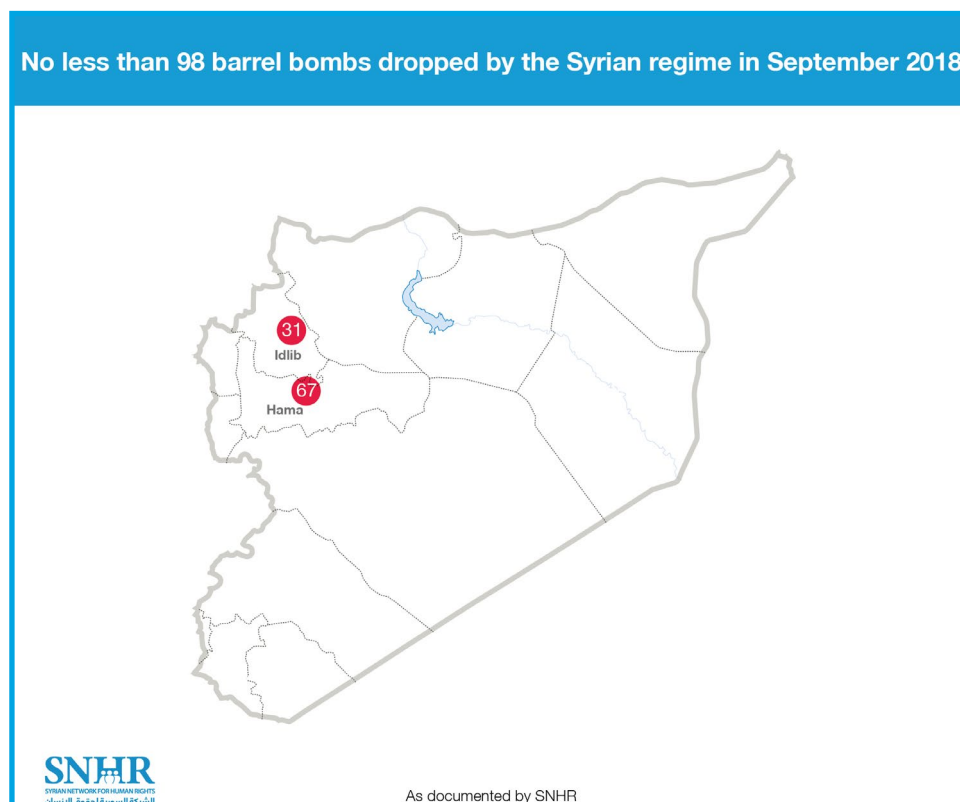
#### A. Use of barrel bombs since the start of 2018

SNHR has documented that the Syrian regime has dropped 3,601 barrel bombs between the start of 2018 and October of the same year, distributed by month as follows:



#### B. Use of barrel bombs in September

Through daily monitoring and documentation, SNHR team was able to record no less than 98 barrel bombs dropped by the Syrian regime in September. Barrel bombs were distributed across governorates as follows:



## **- Civilian deaths caused by barrel bomb attacks**

Barrel bomb attacks resulted in the killing of two civilians (one in Idlib governorate, and one in Hama governorate), according to the victim documentation team at SNHR.

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

We won't be able to record all forms of destruction caused by barrel bombs considering that they are too many and difficult to count on account of the heavy use of barrel bombs. Therefore, we will focus only on protected objects and vital facilities, such as markets, schools, hospitals, and places of worship...

Barrel bombs dropped by Syrian regime forces air force resulted in damages to no less than one vital civilian facility – a medical facility

## **IV. Details**

### **A. Most notable deaths caused by barrel bombs**

#### **Hama governorate**

Sunday, September 9, 2018, Syrian regime forces helicopters dropped a number of barrel bombs on [Kafr Zita](#) city, northern suburbs of Hama governorate. One of the two barrel bombs landed on a public street in the city, killing one civilian. The city was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.

#### **Idlib governorate**

Saturday, September 8, 2018, Syrian regime forces helicopters dropped a number of barrel bombs on al Hulba village, eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate, which resulted in the killing of one civilian. 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**

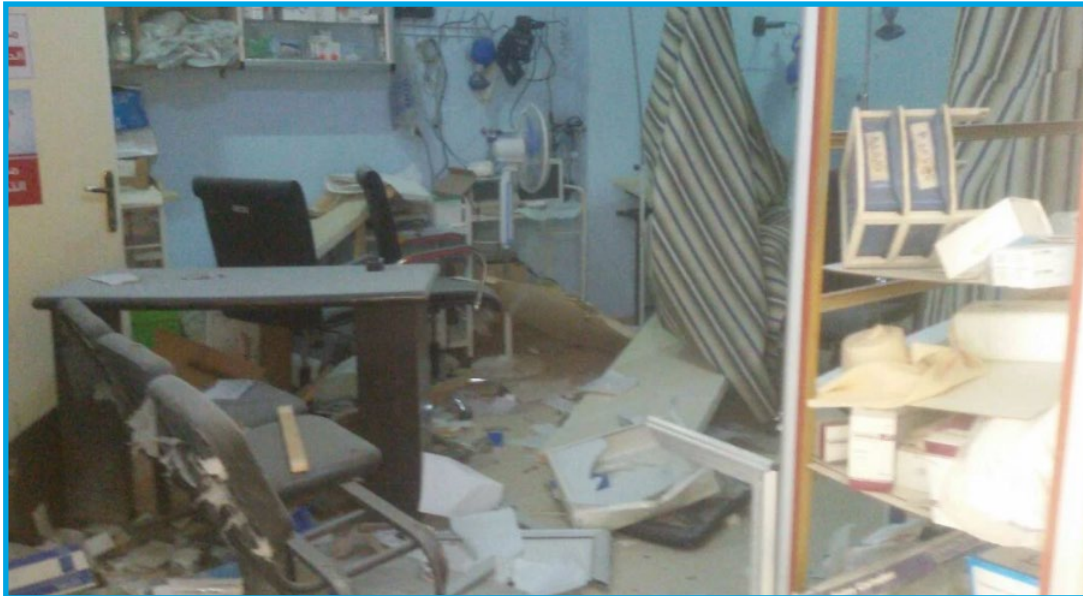
#### **Vital medical facilities**

- Medical facilities (hospitals – dispensaries – medical points – makeshift hospitals)

Saturday, September 8, 2018, Syrian regime forces helicopters dropped [two barrel bombs](#) in front of the entrance of [Nabd al Hayat Hospital](#) (formerly called [Sham Surgical Hospital](#)), which is built underground and supported by Syria Relief & Development (SRD), in southern [Hass](#) village, southern suburbs of Idlib governorate. [The hospital building](#) and [equipment](#) were [heavily damaged](#), while the hospital's [power generators were burned](#). The village was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.







Damages in the aftermath of a barrel bomb attack by the Syrian regime air force who dropped two barrel bombs near Nabd al Hayat Hospital in Hass village, Idlib – September 8, 2018

## V. Appendixes and Attachments

[A video showing](#) Syrian regime forces helicopters dropping a barrel bomb on Kafr Zita city, northern suburbs of Hama governorate – Saturday, September 8, 2018

A video showing [a barrel bomb](#) being dropped by Syrian regime forces helicopters and its explosion in the outskirts of Kafr Zita city, northern suburbs of Hama governorate – Sunday, September 9, 2018

[A photo](#) of the destruction in the aftermath of a barrel bomb attack by Syrian regime forces helicopters on al Habeit village, southern suburbs of Idlib governorate – Sunday, September 9, 2018

[Photos showing](#) the contents of [an unexploded barrel bomb dropped by](#) Syrian regime forces helicopters on al Habeit village, southern suburbs of Idlib governorate – Monday, September 10, 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**

### **Security Council**

- The Security Council should ensure 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.

## Syrian regime

- Stop treating the Syrian state as a private family property.
- Cease terrorizing the Syrian people by dropping barrel bombs.
- Shoulder all legal and material consequences, and compensate the victims and their families from the resources of the Syrian state.

## 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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