

# No less than 98 Incidents of Attack on Vital Civilian Facilities in November 2017

Including 81 at the Hands of  
the Syrian-Russian Alliance

# SNHR

SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

Saturday, December 9, 2017

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

The bombardment and what it entails of systematic killing and destruction by the ruling regime seems to aim mainly to undermine the establishment of any alternative governing system. Also, it leads to residents displacing from opposition-held areas to the regime-held areas which are relatively safer.

If the Security Council is unable to bind the conflict parties to implement Resolution 2139, adopted on February 22, 2016, which states: “Demands that all parties 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”, it should at least apply pressure mainly on Syrian regime forces to cease attacks against vital facilities such as schools, hospitals, markets, bakeries, and places of worship.

On December 30, 2016, a comprehensive ceasefire was announced from the Turkish capital Ankara under a Russian-Turkish sponsorship. The signing parties, the Syrian regime on one side and armed opposition factions on the other side, agreed to cease all armed attacks, including airstrikes, and stop raids and on-the-ground advancements. The military areas controlled by ISIS (self-proclaimed the Islamic State) were excluded from the agreement.



Ankara Ceasefire Agreement was followed by seven rounds of talks that were held in Astana, Kazakhstan's capital, between Russian, Turkish, and Iranian representatives as the states who sponsored Ankara Ceasefire Agreement. These rounds -the most recent of which was on October 30-31, 2017- discussed mostly, in parallel with a number of local agreements, ways to further establish de-escalation zones in Idlib governorate and the surrounding areas (parts of Aleppo, Hama, and Latakia governorates), northern Homs governorate, Eastern Ghouta, and parts of Daraa and Quneitra governorates in south Syria. Additionally, the talks addressed ways to deliver humanitarian aids and enable IDPs to return to those areas. Since these agreements went into effect, the included areas saw a relatively good and noticeable drop in killing rates in relation to the past months since March 2011.

Despite Ankara Ceasefire Agreement and the de-escalation agreements that followed, breaches didn't stop, mainly by the Syrian regime, who is seemingly the party that would be most affected should the ceasefire go on, and in particular extrajudicial killing crimes and, more horrendously, deaths due to torture. This strongly asserts that there is a ceasefire of some sort on the table, but the crimes that the international community -especially the guarantors- won't see are still going on as nothing had changed.

A de-escalation agreement was reached in Eastern Ghouta between Jaish al Islam, an armed opposition faction, and Russian forces under an Egyptian sponsorship on Saturday, July 22, 2017, and was followed by a similar [agreement](#) with Filaq al Rahman faction that established the faction's inclusion in the de-escalation zone in Eastern Ghouta on Wednesday, August 16, 2017. Nonetheless, Syrian-Russian alliance have initiated a vicious offensive against Eastern Ghouta on the 14th of last November. We released a report, "[The Barbarian Bombardment and Siege on Eastern Ghouta Practically Invalidates the Upcoming Geneva Round](#)", documenting the most notable violations by the Syrian-Russian alliance between November 14-27, 2017.

We recorded a 38% rise in the number of vital civilian facilities that were attacked In November compared to October. Syrian regime forces continue to top all parties with approximately 63% of all attacks, followed by Russian forces with 21% of all attacks. We recorded 35 attacks in Eastern Ghouta by Syrian regime forces despite the ongoing de-escalation agreement.



## **Methodology**

SNHR implements a high-level documentation methodology. In this report, SNHR sheds light on the most notable attacks against vital civilian facilities by the parties to the conflict that we have been able to document. We retain the details of all incidents in our database. Verification for these incidents is chiefly carried out through our researchers who are scattered across Syrian governorates with the cooperation and coordination of the local residents and activists. It should be noted that this is the bare minimum in light of the many practical obstructions we encounter during documentations. SNHR can confirm, through its investigations, that there were no military centers in the centers mentioned in the report before or during the attacks. The Syrian regime, and other perpetrators, are going to have to justify their actions before the United Nations and the Security Council.

The type and number of evidences vary from one case to another. In light of the challenges we mentioned above, many of the incidents' legal description change based on new evidences or clues that surface after we had released the report. We add these evidences and clues to our data archive. On the other hand, many incidents don't constitute a violation to the international humanitarian law, but it involved collateral damages, so we record and archive these incidents to know what happened historically and to preserve it as a national record. However, they don't necessarily qualify as crimes.

You can read the methodology adopted by SNHR in [classifying vital civilian facilities](#) on this URL

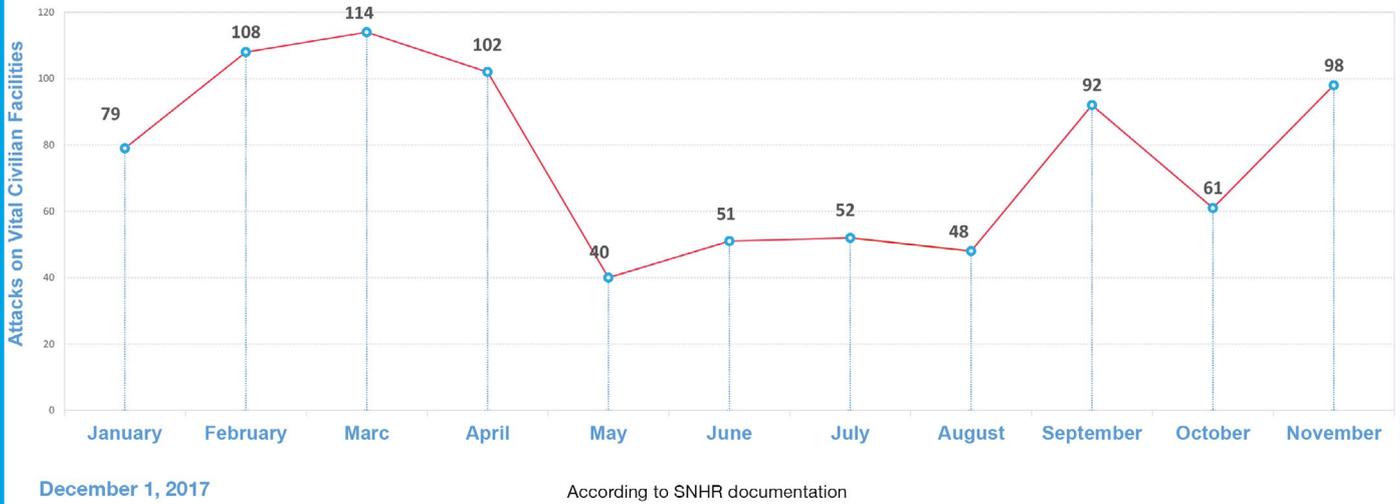
## **II. Executive Summary**

### **A. Toll of incidents of attack on vital civilian facilities since the start of 2017**

SNHR has documented 845 incidents of attack on vital civilian facilities between the start of 2017 and December of the same year



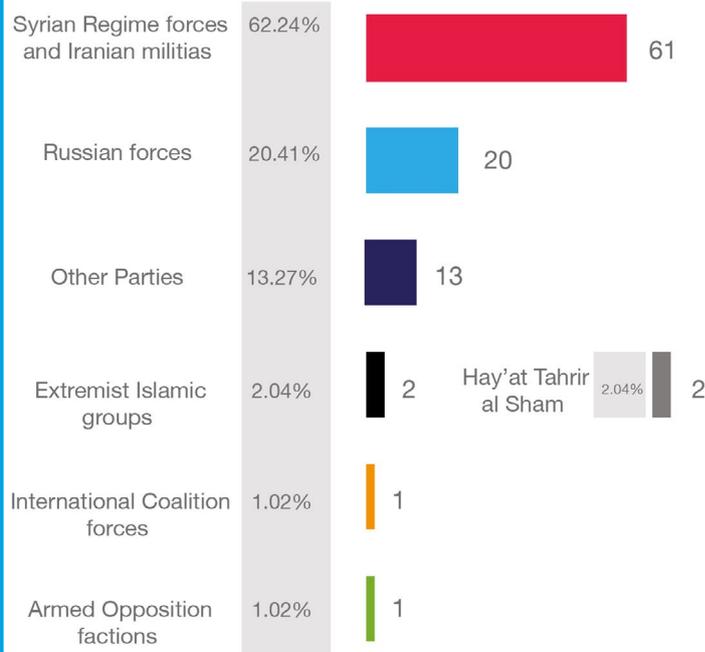
No less than 845 incidents of attack on vital civilian facilities in Syria since the start of 2017



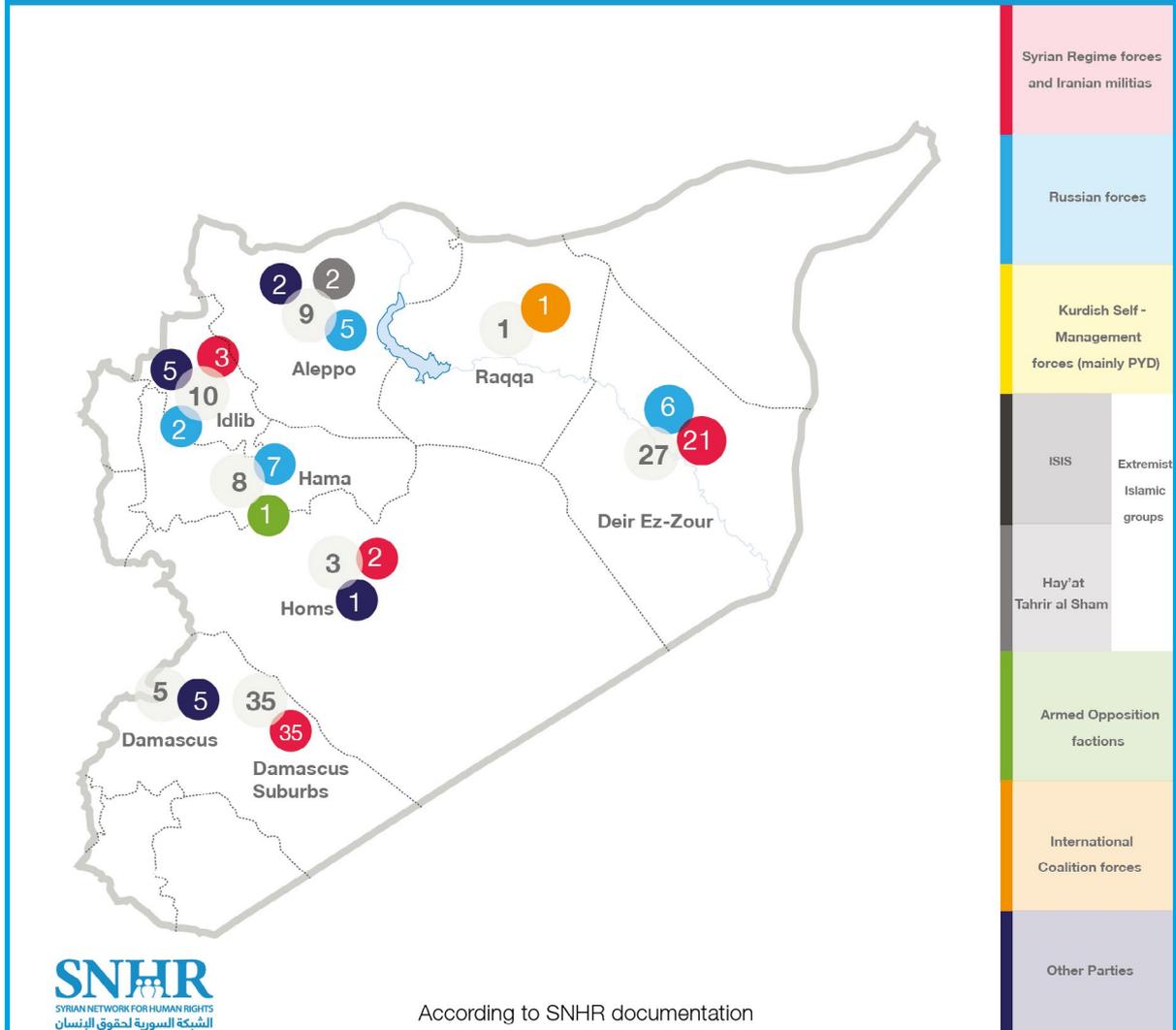
## B. Toll of Attacks on Vital Civilian Facilities in November

Through daily documentation and monitoring at SNHR, we recorded no less than 98 incidents of attack on vital civilian facilities in November 2017

No less than 98 incidents of attack on vital civilian facilities in November 2017



## A total of 98 attacks on vital civilian facilities in November 2017



Distributed by the perpetrator party as follows:

- A. Syrian regime forces (army, security, local militias, Shiite foreign militias): 61
- B. Russian forces: 20
- C. Extremist Islamic groups:
  - Hay'at Tahrir al Sham: 2
- D. Armed opposition factions: 1
- C. International coalition forces: 1
- E. Other parties: 13

Most notable facilities that were targeted in November 2017

30 infrastructures, 26 places of worship, 15 vital medical facilities, 13 communal facilities, 11 vital educational facilities, and three refugee camps.



## Distribution of Targeted Vital Civilian Facilities by the Parties to the Conflict in November 2017

Perpetrator Party	Syrian Regime Forces	Russian Forces	Hay'at Tahrir al Sham	Armed Opposition Factions	International Coalition Forces	Other Parties
Targeted Facility						
Places of Worship						
Mosques	20	4	1			1
Vital Educational Facilities						
Schools	3	2	1		1	2
Kindergartens	1					
Orphanages	1					
Vital Medical Facilities						
Medical Facilities	4	6				5
Communal Facilities						
Markets	9	2				1
Stadiums						1
Infrastructures						
Power Stations and Energy Sources	1	1		1		
Civil Defense Facilities	7	2				
Official Headquarters	2	1				2
Transportation Systems	10	2				
Industrial Facilities						1
Refugee Camps						
Refugee Camps	3					
<b>Total:</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>

### III. Details of Most Notable Incidents in October

The report sheds light on most notable incidents of attack against vital civilian facilities in November except for the details of the attacks on vital medical facilities, civil defense centers, and international humanitarian insignia which were put in a past monthly report: [“Seven Medical and Civil Defense Personnel Killed and 24 Incidents of Attack on their Vital Facilities in November 2017”](#)



## **A. Syrian regime forces (Army, security, local militias, Shiite foreign militias)**

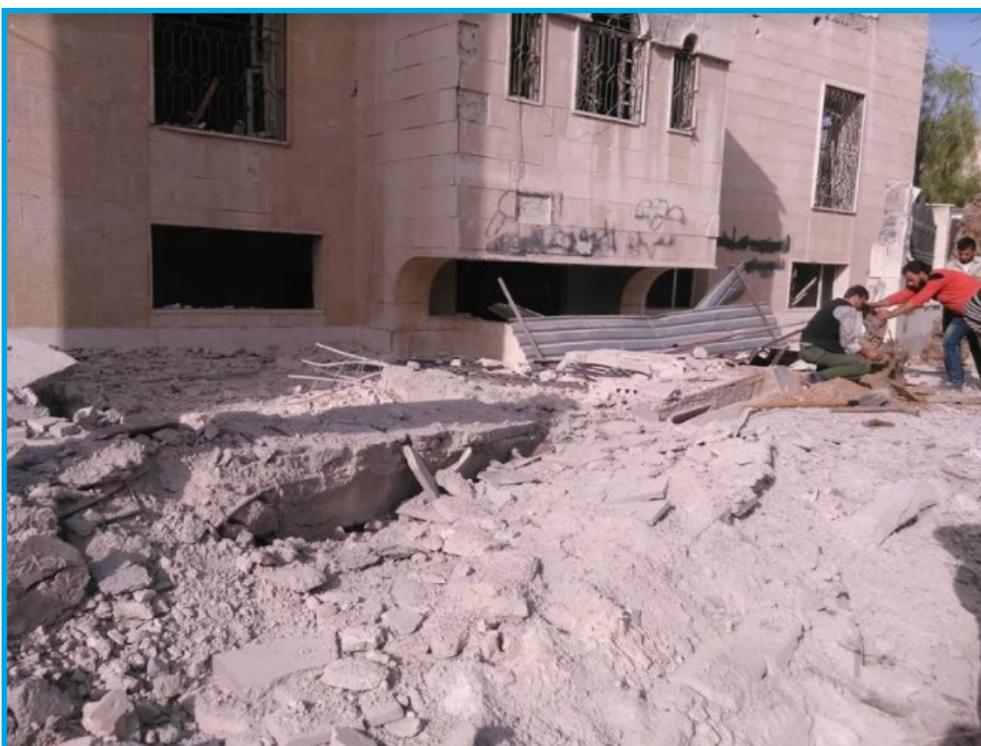
### **Places of worship**

#### - Mosques

Wednesday, November 1, 2017, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [al Ta'as Mosque](#), known as al Fa'our Mosque, in [Sbeikhan](#) city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The mosque building was moderately damaged. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Sunday, November 5, 2017, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [a mosque](#) in Sbeikhan city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The mosque building was slightly damaged. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Wednesday, November 8, 2017, around 13:30, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes fired a missile at the Grand Mosque in [Kafr Batna](#) town, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate. The mosque fence was [partially destroyed](#) and its building, furniture, and cladding materials were heavily damaged as the mosque was temporarily rendered out of commission. The town was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.



Destruction in the aftermath of a Syrian regime forces bombing on the Grand Mosque in Kafr Batna town, Damascus suburbs – November 8, 2017



Saturday, November 11, 2017, around 10:15, Syrian regime forces artillery -stationed in Mlouk Camp- fired a shell at [Othman ben Affan Mosque](#) near al Hurriya Circle in the middle of [Talbisa](#) city, suburbs of Homs governorate. The mosque building was moderately damaged as well as its [cladding materials](#) and furniture. The city was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.



Tuesday, November 14, 2017, around 16:30, Syrian regime forces [artillery fired](#) a number of shells at [al Khoulani Mosque](#) in [Hamouriya town](#), Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate. The mosque building was [partially destroyed](#) and its [cladding materials](#) were [heavily damaged](#). The town was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.

Saturday, November 18, 2017, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Fatima al Zahraa Mosque in [al Boukamal](#) city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The mosque building and its cladding materials were heavily damaged as the mosque was rendered out of commission. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.





Destruction in the aftermath of a Syrian regime forces bombing on Fatima al Zahraa Mosque in al Boukamal city, Deir Ez-Zour – November 18, 2017

Wednesday, November 22, 2017, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes fired a number of missiles near Omar ben al Khattab, known as al Mheimda Mosque, in al Kishkiya town which is administratively a part of al Sh'eitat area in eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The mosque building and its cladding materials were moderately damaged. The town was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Monday, November 27, 2017, around 12:00, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes fired a missile at the [Old Mosque](#) in Misraba town, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate. [The mosque](#) building was [heavily damaged](#) as well as its furniture and [cladding materials](#). The town was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.





Damages in the aftermath of a Syrian regime forces bombing on the Old Mosque in Misraba town, Damascus suburbs – November 11, 2017

## Vital educational facilities

### - Schools

Friday, November 17, 2017, around 15:00, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes fired a missile at al Mustaqbal School in [Irbeen](#) city, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate. The school building was [partially destroyed](#) and its furniture was [heavily damaged](#) as the school was rendered out of commission. The city was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.



Destruction in the aftermath of a Syrian regime forces bombing on al Mustaqbal School in Irbeen city, Damascus suburbs – November 11, 2017



## - Kindergartens

Wednesday, November 8, 2017, around 14:00, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes fired [a missile](#) at [al Tamyyuz al Namouthjiya](#) Kindergarten for Children in the middle of [Hamouriya](#) town, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate. The kindergarten building was [heavily destroyed](#) and its furniture was [heavily damaged](#) as the [kindergarten](#) was rendered out of commission. The town was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.



Destruction in the aftermath of a Syrian regime forces bombing on al Tamyyouz al Namouthjiya Kindergarten for Children in Hamouriya town, Damascus suburbs – November 8, 2017

## Communal facilities

### - Markets

Friday, November 3, 2017, around 13:00, Syrian regime forces artillery fired a shell at the local market in the middle of [Saqba](#) city, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate. A number of shops were heavily damaged. The city was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.

Friday, November 3, 2017, around 12:00, Syrian regime forces artillery fired a shell at the local market in the middle of [Ein Tarma](#) town, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate which resulted in casualties. Additionally, a number of shops were heavily damaged. The town was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.



Sunday, November 19, 2017, Syrian regime forces rocket launchers fired a surface-to-surface rocket loaded with cluster munitions at a local market in Douma city, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate. A number of shops were [moderately damaged](#). The city was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.

Thursday, November 23, 2017, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a local market in the middle of Irbeen city, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate. A number of shops were heavily damaged. The city was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.

Monday, November 27, 2017, around 13:00, Syrian regime forces artillery fired two shells at a [local market](#) in Douma city, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate which resulted in casualties. Additionally, the market facilities were moderately damaged. The city was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.



A victim killed in a shelling by Syrian regime forces on a local market in Douma city, Damascus suburbs – November 27, 2017



## Infrastructures

### - Official headquarters

Thursday, November 2, 2017, around 12:00, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes fired a missile at the local council building in Douma city, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate. The building entrance was [partially destroyed](#) and its furniture was moderately damaged as the building was temporarily rendered out of commission. The city was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.



### - Transportation systems

Thursday, November 2, 2017, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the river crossing in al Mrashda village which is administratively a part of al Boukamal city in eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The bombardment resulted in casualties. Additionally, a number of ferries and boats were burned. It should be noted that the crossing connects al Mrasha village with a number of other villages that are part of al Boukamal city. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Monday, November 6, 2017, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the water crossing in al Ramadi village which is administratively a part of al Boukamal city in eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. A number of ferries and boats were heavily destroyed. It should be noted that the crossing connects al Ramadi village with a number of other villages that are part of al Boukamal city as the same crossing was targeted by the same parties on Monday, November 6, 2017. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Thursday, November 16, 2017, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the water crossing- between al Abbas village and al Boukamal city- in al Abbas village which is administratively a part of al Boukamal city in eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The bombardment resulted in casualties. Additionally, a number of ferries and boats were heavily destroyed. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, November 28, 2017, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the water crossing in al Ramadi city, known as [al Baq'an](#) village, which is administratively a part of al Boukamal city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The bombardment resulted in a massacre. Additionally, a number of ferries and boats were heavily destroyed. It should be noted that the crossing connects al Ramadi village with a number of other villages that are part of al Boukamal city. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

### **Refugee camps**

Thursday, November 9, 2017, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes fired a missile at al Farja IDPs Camp, known as [Tal al Sheih](#) Camp, in eastern al Tah village, southeastern suburbs of Idlib governorate. A number of tents and camp facilities were moderately damaged. It should be noted that the same camp was targeted in a barrel bomb attack by Syrian regime helicopters on Monday, November 6, 2017. The village was under the joint control of armed opposition factions and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.



Damages in the aftermath of a Syrian regime forces bombing on Tal al Sheih IDPs Camp near al Tah village, Idlib – November 9, 2017



## **B. Russian forces**

### **Places of worship**

#### - Mosques

Friday, November 17, 2017, fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian fired a number of missiles at al Tawhid Mosque, known as [al Haj Aboud al Salem al Hamoudi Mosque](#), in al Ghabra village which is administratively a part of al Boukamal city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The mosque was destroyed completely and was rendered out of commission. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

### **Vital educational facilities**

#### - Schools

Tuesday, November 7, 2017, around 02:00, fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian fired [a missile](#) at the Martyr Abdul Hadi [al Eisa High School](#), known as [Tal al Daman High School](#), in eastern al Minbatih village, southern suburbs of Aleppo governorate. The missile landed in the schoolyard as the school fence was partially destroyed and its building and furniture were moderately damaged. It should be noted that this the only high school in the area. The village was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.



Destruction in the aftermath of a Russian forces bombing on the Martyr Abdul Hadi al Eisa High School in al Munbatih village, Aleppo – November 7, 2017



## Communal facilities

### - Markets

Sunday, November 12, 2017, fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian fired [a number of missiles](#) loaded with cluster munitions at the [main market](#) in the middle of Senjar town, eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate. The market facilities were slightly damaged. The town was under the control of Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.

Monday, November 13, 2017, around 15:00, [fixed-wing](#) warplanes we believe were Russian fired [a number of missiles](#) at the market in [al Atareb](#) city, western suburbs of Aleppo governorate which resulted in [a massacre](#). Additionally, [a number of shops](#) were [heavily destroyed](#). The city was under the control of [armed opposition factions](#) at the time of the incident.



Destruction in the aftermath of a Russian forces bombing on the main market in al Atareb city, Aleppo – November 13, 2017



## Infrastructures

### - Power stations and energy sources

Tuesday, November 7, 2017, fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian fired five missiles at the electrical substation in [Srouj](#) village which is administratively a part of [al Hamra county](#), eastern suburbs of Hama governorate. The substation building [was destroyed almost completely](#) and the towers and transformers were [moderately damaged](#) as the substation was rendered out of commission. It should be noted that the substation supplies most of the villages in al Hamra counties with power as well as [al Sa'n county](#), Sboura village in eastern suburbs of Hama governorate, a number of villages in Senjar county in eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate, and a number of villages in southeastern suburbs of Aleppo. The village was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.



Destruction in the aftermath of a Russian forces bombing on the substation in Srouj village, Hama – November 7, 2017

### - Official headquarters

Monday, November 13, 2017, around 15:00, fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian fired a number of missiles at al Atareb [Free Police Station](#) which is located by the main entrance to the [market in](#) al Atareb city, western suburbs of Aleppo governorate. the bombardment resulted in a massacre. Additionally, the station was heavily destroyed and was rendered out of commission. The city was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.



### - Transportation systems

Thursday, November 23, 2017, fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian fired a number of missiles at the water crossing -between Hasrat village and al Sha'fa city- in Hasrat village which is administratively a part of al Boukamal city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The bombardment resulted in a massacre. Additionally, a number of ferries and boats were heavily destroyed. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

## **C. Extremist Islamic groups**

### **- Hay'ar Tahrir al Sham**

#### **Places of worship**

### - Mosques

Sunday, November 12, 2017, around 17:00, Hay'at Tahrir al Sham artillery fired a number of mortar shells in the vicinity of [Saad ben Muath Mosque](#) in Kafr Naha village, western suburbs of Aleppo governorate. One of the shells hit the mosque minaret, creating two holes. The village was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.

## **D. Armed opposition factions**

### **Infrastructures**

### - Power stations and energy sources

Tuesday, November 14, 2017, a number of mortar shells landed on the [thermal station](#) in [Mhrada](#) city, western suburbs of Aleppo governorate. We believe that the shells were fired from an artillery stationing in an armed opposition-held area. The station building was partially destroyed and its equipment were partially destroyed as the station was temporarily rendered out of commission. It should be noted that Syrian regime forces are stationing in a part of the station.

## **E. International coalition forces**

### **Vital educational facilities**

### - Schools

Sunday, May 28, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Ali [al Dahham Elementary School](#) which is located near the post building in al Der'iya neighborhood, northwestern Raqqa city. The school building was heavily destroyed and it was rendered out of commission. On Wednesday, November 9, 2017, we were able to contact activists from the area who confirmed the incident. The neighborhood was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident whereas it is, as the time of this writing, under the control of the Kurdish-majority Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF).



## **F. Other parties**

### **Places of worship**

#### - Mosques

Monday, November 27, 2017, [a mortar shell](#) landed on Abdullah ben [Rawaha Mosque](#) in [Bab Msalla](#) area, southeastern Damascus city. [The mosque building](#) and its furniture were moderately damaged. As of this writing, we haven't been able to identify the group behind the shelling. The area was under the control of Syrian regime forces at the time of the incident.

### **Vital educational facilities**

#### - Schools

Wednesday, November 15, 2017, an IED planted inside a car near al Khansaa school in [Qbasin](#) town, eastern suburbs of Aleppo governorate, exploded, resulting in [partially destroying](#) the school fence. As of this writing, we haven't been able to identify the group behind the bombing due to the difficulty to identifying the perpetrator in such bombing. The town was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.

### **Communal facilities**

#### - Stadiums

Monday, November 20, 2017, a mortar shell landed in [al Fayha Sport City](#) which is located in northeastern Damascus city. The shell hit a judo training facility, as the Syrian judo national team players were at the facility, resulting in the killing of two players while about 15 others were wounded. In addition, the facility and its equipment were heavily damaged. As of this writing, we haven't been able to identify the group behind the shelling. The area was under the control of Syrian regime forces at the time of the incident.

### **Infrastructures**

#### - Official headquarters

Sunday, November 12, 2017, two individuals on a motorbike threw two hand grenades at the entrance of [al Dana](#) Court, which is affiliated to Hay'at Tahrir al Sham, in al Dana city, northern suburbs of Idlib governorate. No damages were recorded in the court building. As of this writing, we haven't been able to identify the group behind the attack. The city was under the control Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.



#### - Industrial facilities

Sunday, November 19, 2017, two rocket shells landed on al [Walid Mills](#) near Homs-Hama road in al [Matahen area](#), northern Homs city. The mill building was [partially destroyed](#) and its cladding [materials and equipment](#) were [moderately damaged](#). As of this writing, we haven't been able to identify the group who fired the two shells. The area was under the control of Syrian regime forces at the time of the incident.

## **IV. Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **Conclusions**

According to the international humanitarian law, indiscriminate, deliberate, or disproportionate attacks are considered as unlawful attacks. Syrian regime forces' attacks against schools, hospitals, mosques, and bakeries is an utter disregard for the most basic standards of the international humanitarian law and the Security Council Resolution.

Additionally, Russian forces, Hay'at Tahrir al Sham, factions from the armed opposition, international coalition forces, and other parties (Includes groups that we weren't able to identify and the Turkish, Lebanese, and Jordanian forces) have attacked some of these facilities. The indiscriminate random shelling is a violation of the international humanitarian law and amounts to a war crime.

### **Recommendations**

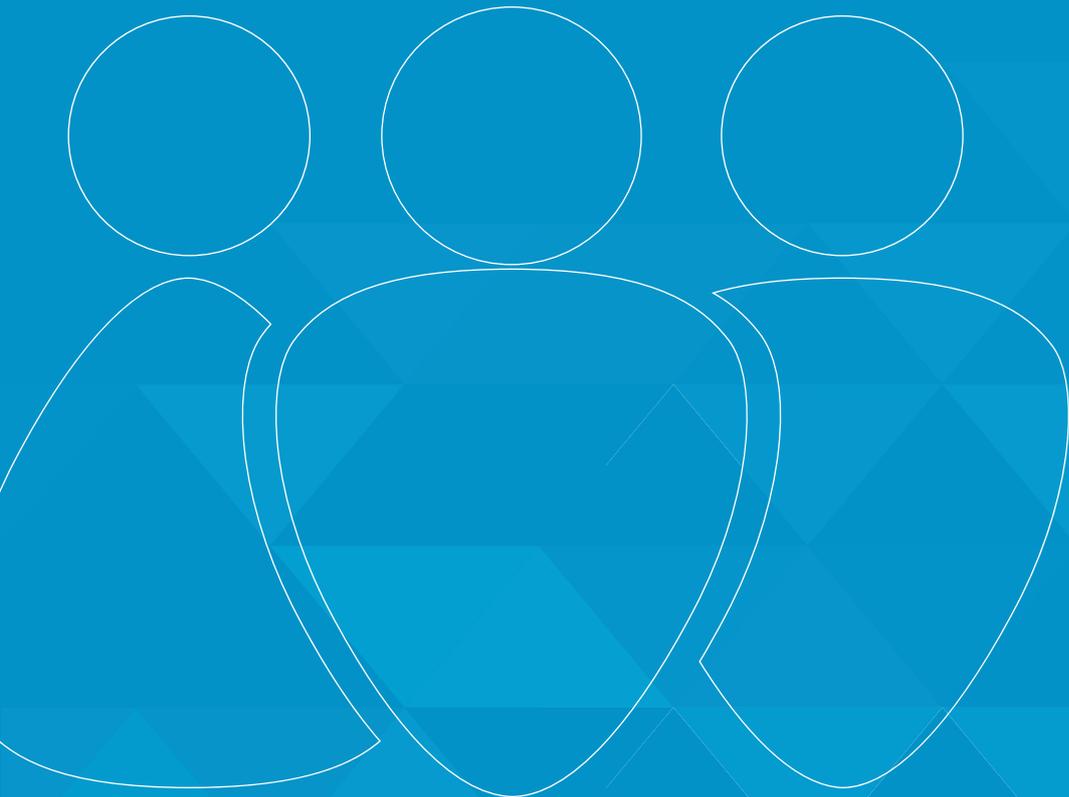
#### **The Security Council**

- 1- Bind all parties, especially Syrian regime forces considering that they are the main perpetrator of most of these violations, to implement Resolution 2139 and, at least, condemn the targeting of vital civilian facilities that are indispensable for the lives of civilians.
- 2- A comprehensive arms embargo must be imposed on the Syrian government as it has been involved in gross violations of international laws and Security Council Resolutions.
- 3- Deem the states that supply Syrian regime forces and groups that have been involved in crimes against civilians with weapons partners in these crimes in addition to all supplies and distributors.

#### **The Russian guarantor**

- 1- The Syrian regime has to be stopped from dooming the de-escalation agreements. Otherwise, it will only be seen as an exchange of roles between the Russian regime, on one side, and the Syrian/Russian alliance on the other side.
- 2- Start making progress in the detainees issue by revealing the fates of 76,000 forcibly-disappeared persons at the hands of the Syrian regime.





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