



No Less than 588 arbitrary arrest cases in March 2015

Report Components:

- 1- Introduction:
- 2- Report details:
 - Arbitrary arrests committed by government forces and militias.
 - Arbitrary arrests committed by YPG.
 - Arbitrary arrests committed by extremist groups.
 - Arbitrary arrests committed by armed opposition factions.
 - Release cases from varied detention centers.
 - Raids that resulted in detention.
 - Abductions by unknown groups.
- 3- Most notable arbitrary arrests in March 2015.
- 4- Recommendations.

1. Introduction:

The details of any detainee can be found by using the Search Engine on our website.

Also, the names and details of any detainee can be submitted into our website.

Our teams will add it to our archives once it's verified.

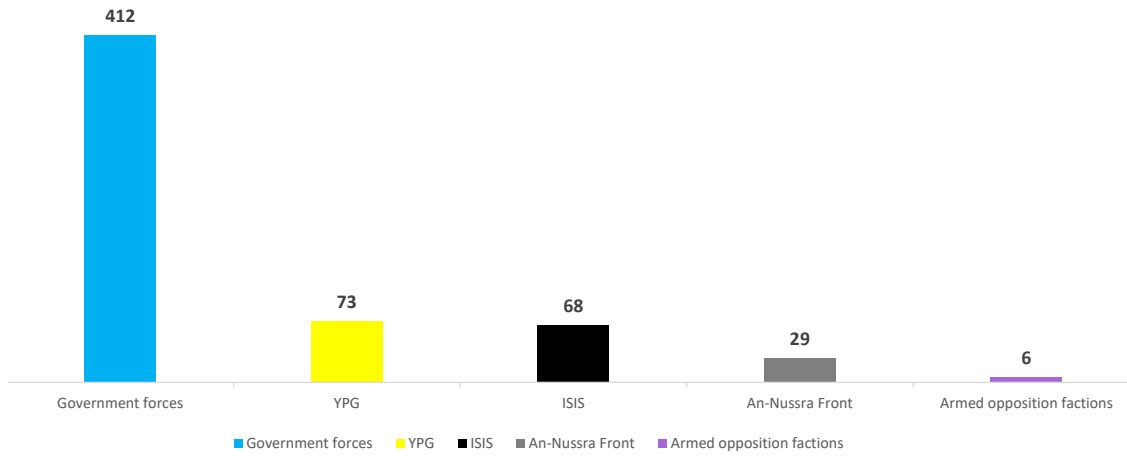
2. Report Details:

The following table clarifies the distribution of the arrest cases committed in March, and that we were able to record, and we assure that this is the minimum number of cases, due to the ban and tracking applied by government forces, extremist groups and some factions of the armed opposition.

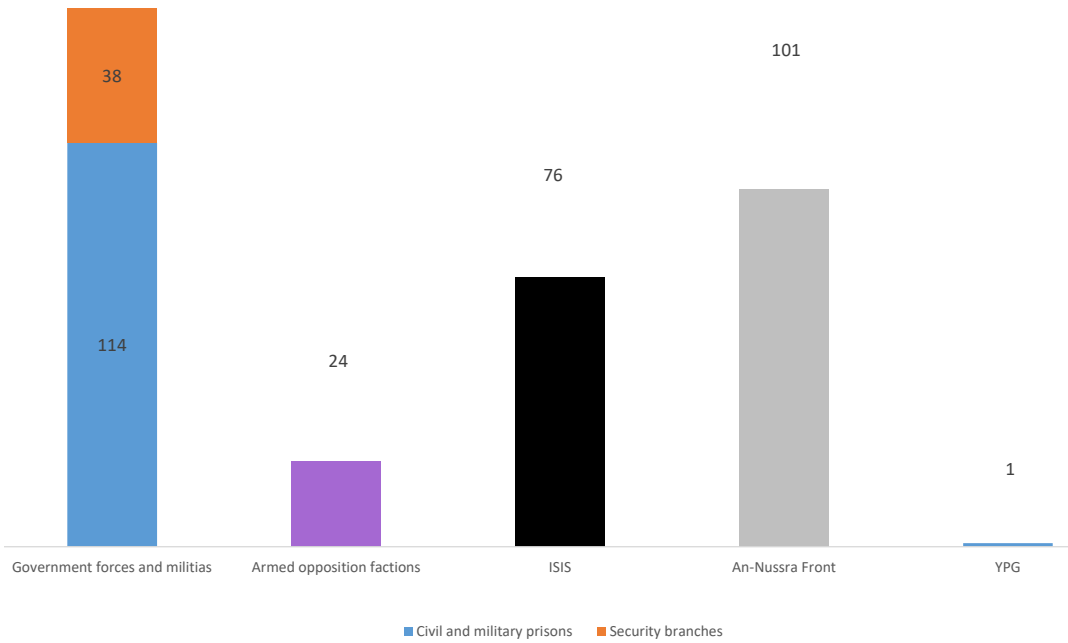
The Syrian government denies the detentions or abductions when questioned by the detainees' family, as SNHR gather most of the information from former detainees.

Documented arrests:



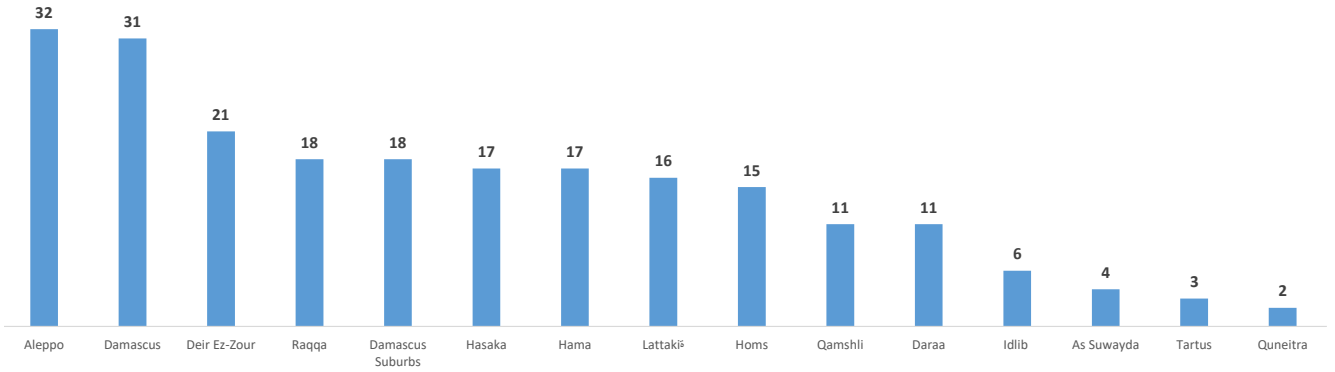


Releases from the different detention centers

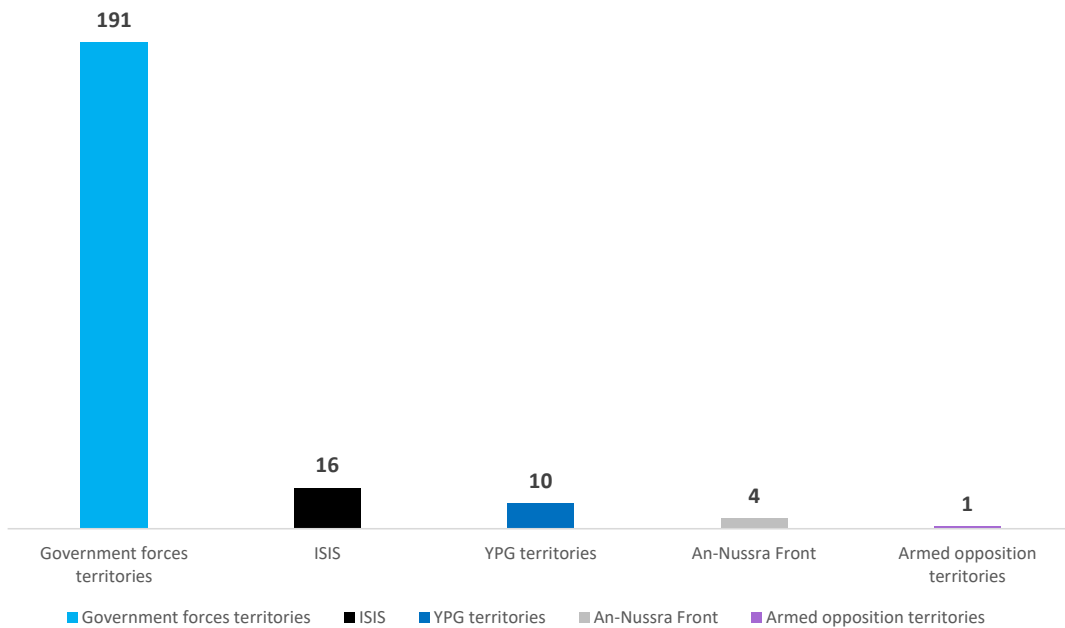




Raids and inspection point that resulted in detention

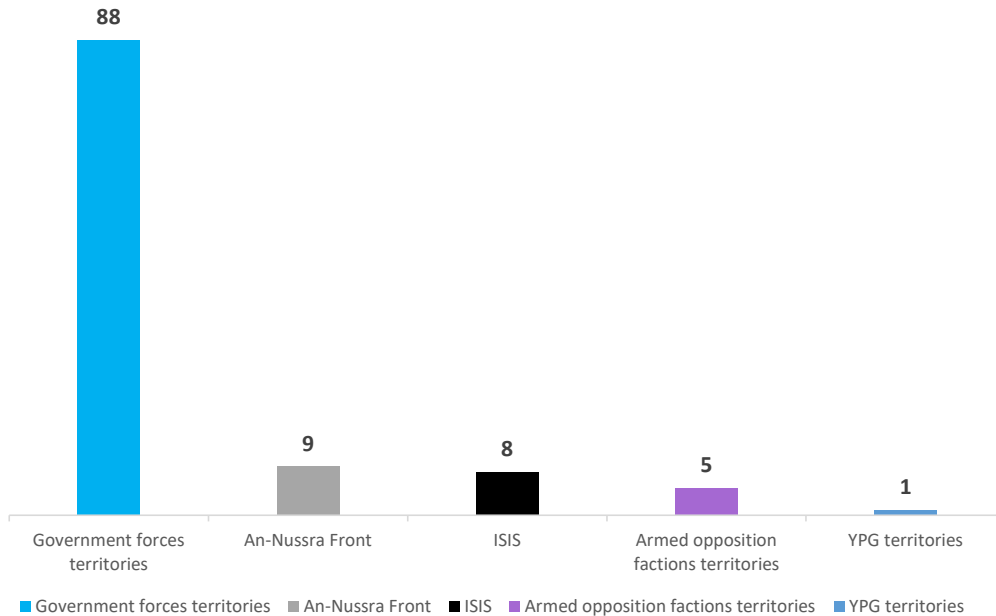


Parties responsible of the raids:





Abductions by unidentified groups:



3. Most Notable Arbitrary Arrests in March 2015:

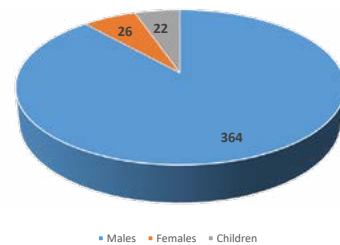
a. Government forces:

1. Munir al-Bitar, from Homs, a lawyer and head of the Arab Socialist Movement, on March 28, 2015, he was arrested by government forces at Qttaifeh checkpoint point while traveling from Homs to Damascus.

2. [Mohammed Haithem Hindawi](#), from Al-Krameh neighborhood in Hama, age 24, a student at the Faculty of Political Science at the University of Damascus, on March 14, 2015, he was arrested by the government forces at Qadmous checkpoint on the road to Damascus, Tartous.

3. Child Munir Ahmad Raheemo, from Al-Kareem village in Hama suburbs, age 12, on March 12, 2015, he was arrested by government forces when he was in the

Government forces





agricultural lands of the village of Nahr Al-Bared in Hama suburbs.

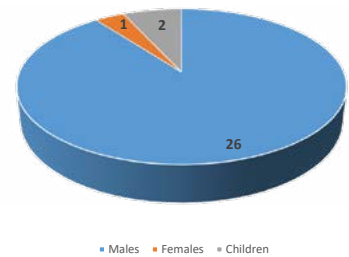
4. Alaa Al-Mansour, a Palestinian Syrian female, age 20, from Khan Al-Sheih Camp in Damascus, on March 28, 2015, she was arrested by government forces when she went to the Military Security Branch (235) in Damascus to ask about her detained brother.

5. Sana Abdul Aziz Khalid Hussein, a 28 years old female, from Zabadani, Damascus suburbs, on March 29, 2015, she was arrested by government forces while passing Tkkieh checkpoint on the road to Damascus.

b. Extremist groups:

1. Alaa Mustafa Zidan, from the village of Basams in Idlib southern countryside, age 44, university professor at the Faculty of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Aleppo, on Tuesday March 3, 2015, members of An-Nusra Front arrested him in Ma'aret al Nu'man

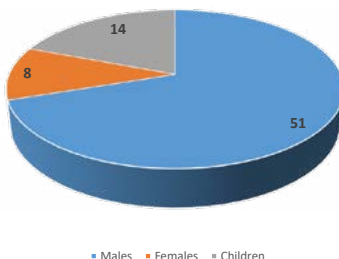
An-Nusra Front



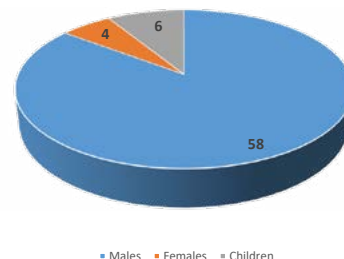
2. 1st Lieutenant Ahmed Al-Haleeb, age 36, a fighter in the armed opposition, on March 1, 2015, armed members of An-Nusra Front arrested him from his place of residence in the village of Qalaidin, Idlib.

3. (Reservation on the name for security reasons), from Beit Sahem, Damascus suburbs, age 36, Justice Institution for Relief and Development Official, on March 2, 2015, armed members from ISIS arrested him from his place of residence in Beit Sahem.

YPG



ISIS

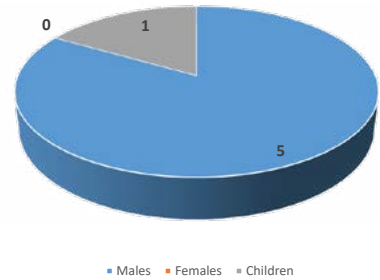




c. Armed Opposition Factions:

(Reservation on the name for security reasons), from Al-Salamiyah, Hama, he is 31 years old, on March 14, 2015, the armed members of Freedom Movement of Sham arrested him at one of its checkpoints on the International road in Aleppo.

Armed Opposition Factions:



4. Recommendations:

1. The Security Council must proceed with the implementation of resolutions: 2042 issued on April 14, 2012, 2043 issued on April 21, 2012, and 2139 issued on February 22, 2014 that meant to stop enforced disappearances
2. The United Nations and the international community should shoulder their responsibilities towards hundreds of thousands of detentions and enforced disappearances victims in Syria.

