

# 21 Individuals Died due to Torture, including 18 at the Hands of the Syrian Regime Forces in February 2017

Toll of Victims of Torture is Higher than its former Levels prior to Ankara Ceasefire Agreement

# SNHR

SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

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The Syrian Network for Human Rights, founded in June 2011, is a non-governmental, non-profit independent organization that is a primary source for the United Nations on all death toll-related statistics in Syria



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### I. Report Methodology

Since 2011, the Syrian regime has been denying executing any arrests and, instead, accuses Al-Qaeda and terrorist groups, such as ISIS, of it. Additionally, the Syrian regime doesn't acknowledge any torture or death-due-to-torture cases. SNHR obtains information from former prisoners or prisoners' families where most of the families get the information they have about their detained relatives through bribing officials in charge.

We, in SNHR, refer to the families' accounts. It should be noted that the Syrian authorities usually don't give back the dead bodies of the prisoners to their families. Also, in most cases, families are scared to go and get the dead bodies of their relatives or even their personal items from military hospitals out of fear of being arrested themselves.

Most of the families we contacted have assured that their relatives were in good health at the time of their arrest and illness couldn't have been the cause of death.

Fadel Abdul Ghany, chairman of SNHR, says:

"The principle of 'Responsibility to Protect' must be implemented in light of the government's failure to protect its people, and the fruitlessness of the diplomatic and peaceful efforts so far. Crimes against humanity and war crimes are being perpetrated every day in Syria and mainly at the hands of the organs of the state itself."



Therefore, SNHR encounters serious difficulties in the documentation process on account of the ban imposed against it and the fact that its members are being pursued by various parties. In light of such circumstances, it might be difficult to fully verify deaths as the process remains subject to ongoing documentation and verification while taking in consideration families' accounts.

To read more about SNHR documentation methodology, please see [the following URL](#).

## II. Executive Summary

Ankara Ceasefire Agreement went into effect on December 2016 ,30. Nonetheless, breaches haven't stopped, mainly by the Syrian regime, who is seemingly the party that would be affected the most should the ceasefire go on, especially crimes of extrajudicial killing, and, more horrendously, dying due to torture, as the number of victims dying to torture is higher than month before the agreement went into effect. This strongly proves that there is some sort of ceasefire on the table. The crimes, however, that the international community wasn't able to notice, and particularly the Turkish and Russian sponsors, are still ongoing as nothing has changed in that regard.

SNHR documented no less than 21 deaths due to torture inside official and non-official detention centers in February 2017. The death toll is distributed as follows:

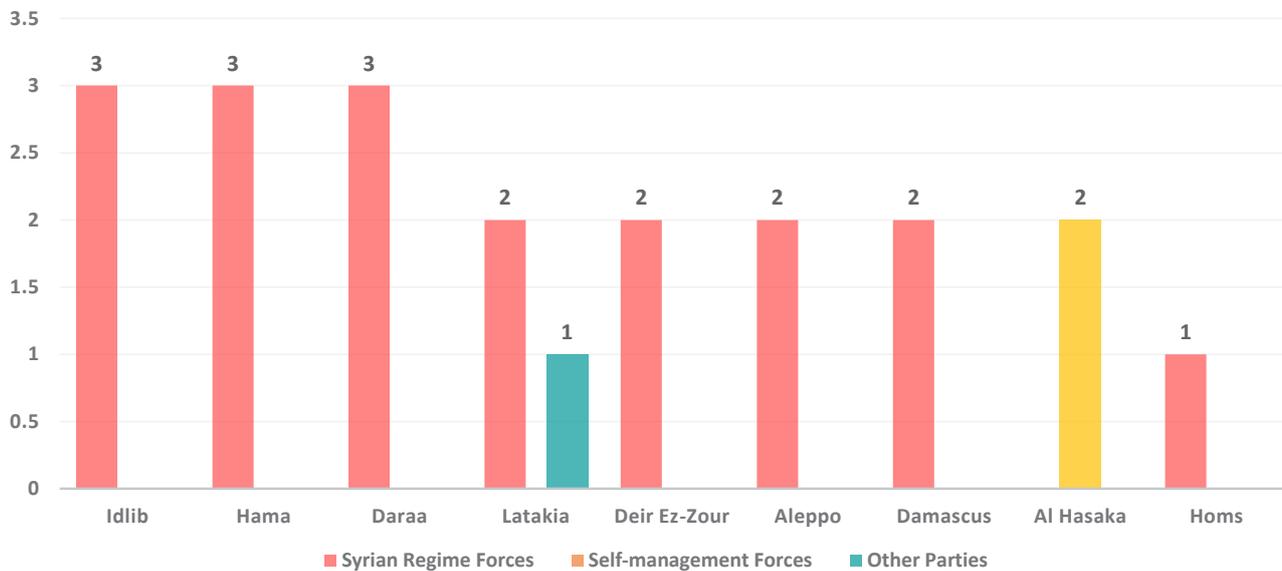
- A. Syrian regime forces (Army, security, local militias, Shiite foreign militias): 18
- B. Self-management forces (Primarily consisting of the Democratic Union Party – A branch for the Kurdistan Workers' Party): 2
- C. Other parties: 1

Deaths due to torture have been ongoing ceaselessly since 2011, this is an explicit indicator on the systematic violence and excessive forces used against detainees.

Governorates of Idlib, Latakia, Hama, and Daraa saw the highest deaths due to torture in February, with three deaths each. The remaining death toll is distributed across Syrian governorates as follows: 2 in Aleppo, 2 in Deir Ez-Zour, 2 in Damascus, 2 in al Hasaka, 1 in Homs



## Distribution of deaths due to torture by the perpetrator party across Syrian governorates is as follows:



### Most notable cases of deaths due to torture in February are:

One pharmacist, one athlete, one kin case

### III. Most Notable Deaths due to Torture

#### Pharmacists

[Mohammad Khair al Khleif](#), pharmacist, from [Tal Alou al Baylounia](#) in the northern suburbs of al Hasaka governorate, born in 1980. He was arrested by the Self-management forces (Primarily consisting of the Democratic Union Party – a branch for the Kurdistan Workers’ Party) from his workplace in al Qameshly city in December 2016. He died due to torture inside one of their detention centers. His dead body was delivered to his family on Sunday, February 2017 ,19

#### Athletes

[Amer Ali Shikhi](#), from Amouda city in the suburbs of al Hasaka governorate, born in 1993, a football player for Amouda Football Team. On Thursday, December 2016 ,29, he was arrested by Self-management forces (Primarily consisting of the Democratic Union Party – a branch for the Kurdistan Workers’ Party) as he was in “Amouda city” market. They took him to the conscript detention centers in Tal Bidar town in the suburbs of al Hasaka governorate. On Sunday, February 2017 ,5, we received information confirming his death due to lack of medical care in “Tal Bidar town” detention center in the suburbs of al Hasaka governorate.



## Kin cases

The brothers Mohammad and Mahmoud Ryad al Hallat, from Deir Ez-Zour city. On Wednesday, February 22, 2017, we received information confirming their death due to torture inside a detention center in 2015.



Mahmoud, -19year-old, was arrested by Syrian regime forces in 2014 from his place of residence in Deir Ez-Zour city.



Mohammad, -22year-old, was arrested by Syrian regime forces in 2014, as he was at one of the markets of Deir Ez-Zour city.

## IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

SNHR can confirm that this considerably huge number of victims who are dying due to torture every month, with taking into consideration that the actual number of deaths is most likely higher, unequivocally indicates a systematized policy that is being adopted by the head of the ruling authorities. All of the state's organs, branches, and figures are fully aware of these policies. Furthermore, these policies were enforced in a widespread manner which constitutes crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Self-management forces practiced acts of torture, which constitutes war crimes.



## Recommendations

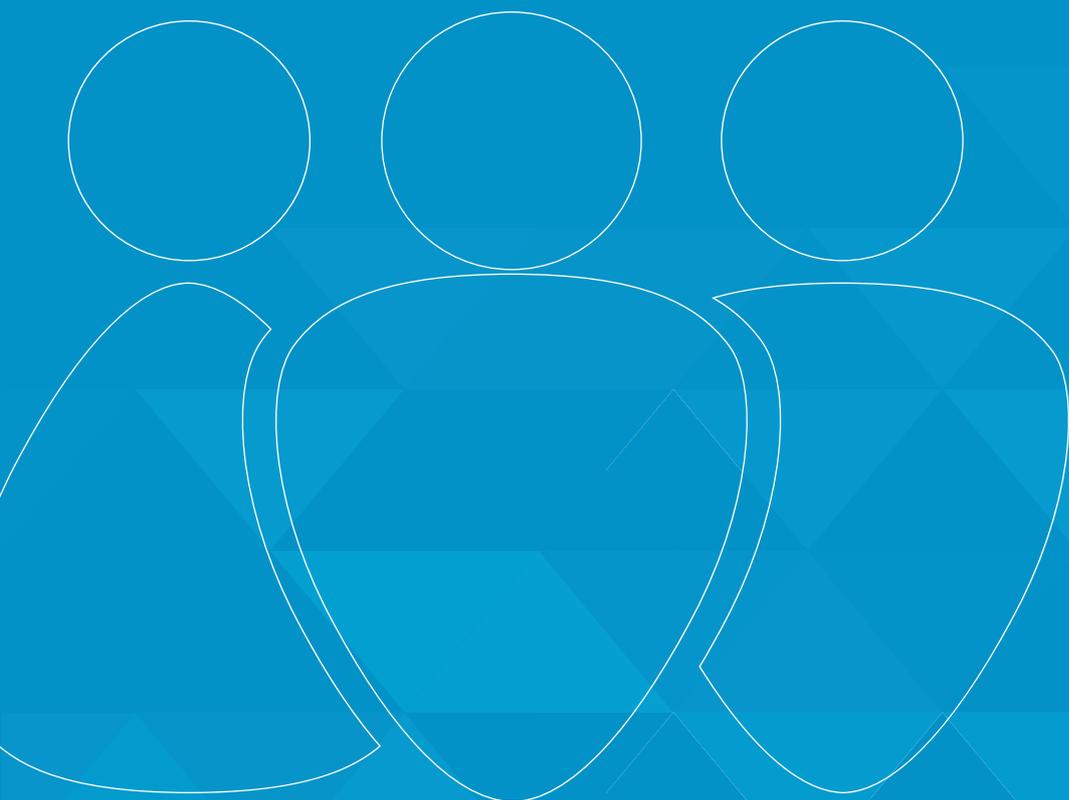
### Security Council

1. The Syrian case must be referred to the International Criminal Court.
2. Punishments must be enforced on all the leaders, of any party, who were involved in acts of torture which violates the international humanitarian law and the Resolutions of the Security Council on Syria; particularly Resolutions 2042 and 2139.
3. Bind the Syrian government, and the other parties, to fully cooperate with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, which was established by the Human Rights Council, in order to investigate torture practices inside detention centers.
4. Allow independent human rights organization to access any place in Syria.

## Acknowledgment and Condolences

Our most sincere thanks to all families, eyewitness, and activists who contributed majorly to this report, and our most heartfelt condolences for the victims' families and relatives.





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