

No less than 3157 Cases of Arbitrary Arrest Recorded in the First Half of 2017

Including 589 Individuals in June

SNHR

SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

Monday, July 3, 2017

Report Contents

- I. Introduction and Methodology
 - II. Details
 - A. Arbitrary Arrests in the First Half of 2017
 - B. Arbitrary Arrest in June 2017
 - Arbitrary Arrests by Syrian regime forces (Army, Security, Local Militias, Foreign Shi-ite Militias)
 - Arbitrary Arrests by Self-Management Forces (consisting primarily of the Democratic Union Party Forces – a branch for the Kurdistan Workers' Party)
 - Arbitrary Arrests by Extremist Islamic Groups
 - Arbitrary Arrests by Armed Opposition Factions
 - Raids and Inspection Points that Resulted in Detention
 - Abductions by Other Parties
 - III. Most Notable Cases of Arbitrary Arrest in June
 - IV. Recommendations
-

I. Introduction

The detainees issue hasn't seen any noticeable progress even though it was included in the "Cessation of Hostiles" statement. Regarding that issue in particular, we recommend the following:

1- Arbitrary arrests must be ceased immediately as it is still an ongoing concern according to SNHR's monthly report. All detainees' fates must be revealed and their families' right to visit them must be insured immediately as well.

2- All detainees who were detained for merely exercising their political and civil rights must be released unconditionally. The use of women and children as war hostages must be stopped and they all must be released.



3- Grant the Independent international monitors of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, which was established by the UN, and the International Committee of the Red Cross access to all official and non-official detention centers without setting up any prior arrangements or any restrictions or conditions.

4- A UN committee should be formed to see to the release of the detainees periodically and per a timetable that must be presented by all the detaining parties and mainly Syrian regime forces that are detaining 99% of all the detainees.

Methodology

The ongoing and daily process of documenting detainees comes with additional challenges for SNHR that have been documenting detainees since 2011. One of these most notable challenges is the families' reluctance to cooperate and reveal any information on their family members' arrest even secretly and especially if the arrested individual was a female due to a prevalent notion among the Syrian society that doing so would result in more torture and risks. Instead, the families try to negotiate with security forces that usually blackmail these families and demand a cash payment that can amount to thousands of dollars in some cases. Despite the fact that SNHR possesses lists of more than 117,000 detainees, including children and women, it should be noted that we estimate that the actual number of detainees have exceeded 215,000; 99% of them are being detained mainly by Syrian regime forces.

The international community's and the United Nations', in all of its organs, failure to apply pressure on the Syrian authorities to release even one case (including those whose sentences are over), and even prisoners of conscience, affirmed that convention within the Syrian society which believes that it is useless to cooperate in the documentation process. Most of the releases were part of exchange deals with the armed opposition.

The Syrian government denies that it made any arrests or executed any abductions when asked by the detainees' families. SNHR obtains most of the information from former detainees.

All the documented detainees in April were arrested without a warrant, which has become a norm and a methodology in 99.9% of the arrests made by Syrian regime forces in all of its organs and entities (army, security forces, local militias, foreign militias). In all of the many interviews we conducted with thousands of prisoners since 2011, we have never heard of an arrest warrant or a cause. Most of the arrests are either through breaking doors and arresting people from their homes or at checkpoints in the streets. Apparently, Syrian regime



forces follow this method in order to wipe off any evidence that might hold them responsible for these arrests and the torture, physical violence, extrajudicial killing, and the other crimes and violations that follow.

Also, Syrian regime forces don't allow 99.9% of the detainees to contact a lawyer, their families, or anyone. The people who perpetrate these crimes, or other crimes, have never been punished by Syrian regime forces and no case involving that have been recorded. Instead, government authorities, itself, encourage and protect the people who perpetrate these crimes.

SNHR has recorded that no less than 117,000 individuals have been arrested since March 2011 (99% have been arrested by Syrian regime forces) these number don't include prisoners of a criminal background and include arrests cases that are based on the internal armed conflict and mainly due to the opposition activity against the ruling authorities.

The mounting number of arrests is due to a number of reasons:

- Many arrested individuals weren't arrested because of a crime they committed, but because of their relatives' involvement with armed opposition factions or because they provided humanitarian aids.
- Most of the arrests are being conducted randomly and involve people who weren't involved in the popular protests, relief, or even military activity.
- Thousands of detainees are still being detained by the Syrian regime even though a judicial order for their release was issued despite the bureaucracy, corruption, slowness, and limpness that the Syrian judiciary suffers from.
- Syrian regime forces control densely populated cities such as the main central cities and it continue to practice its systematic policies of arbitrary arrests against the civilians of these areas.
- There are many Syrian regime forces-affiliated entities that are authorized to make arrests, many of these entities make arrests without checking with Syrian regime forces or the judicial authorities to which these entities are affiliated. Also, these entities have its own list of detention centers that are not subject to any judicial supervision. The detainees inside these detention centers are not being treated in accordance with the stated Syrian laws.

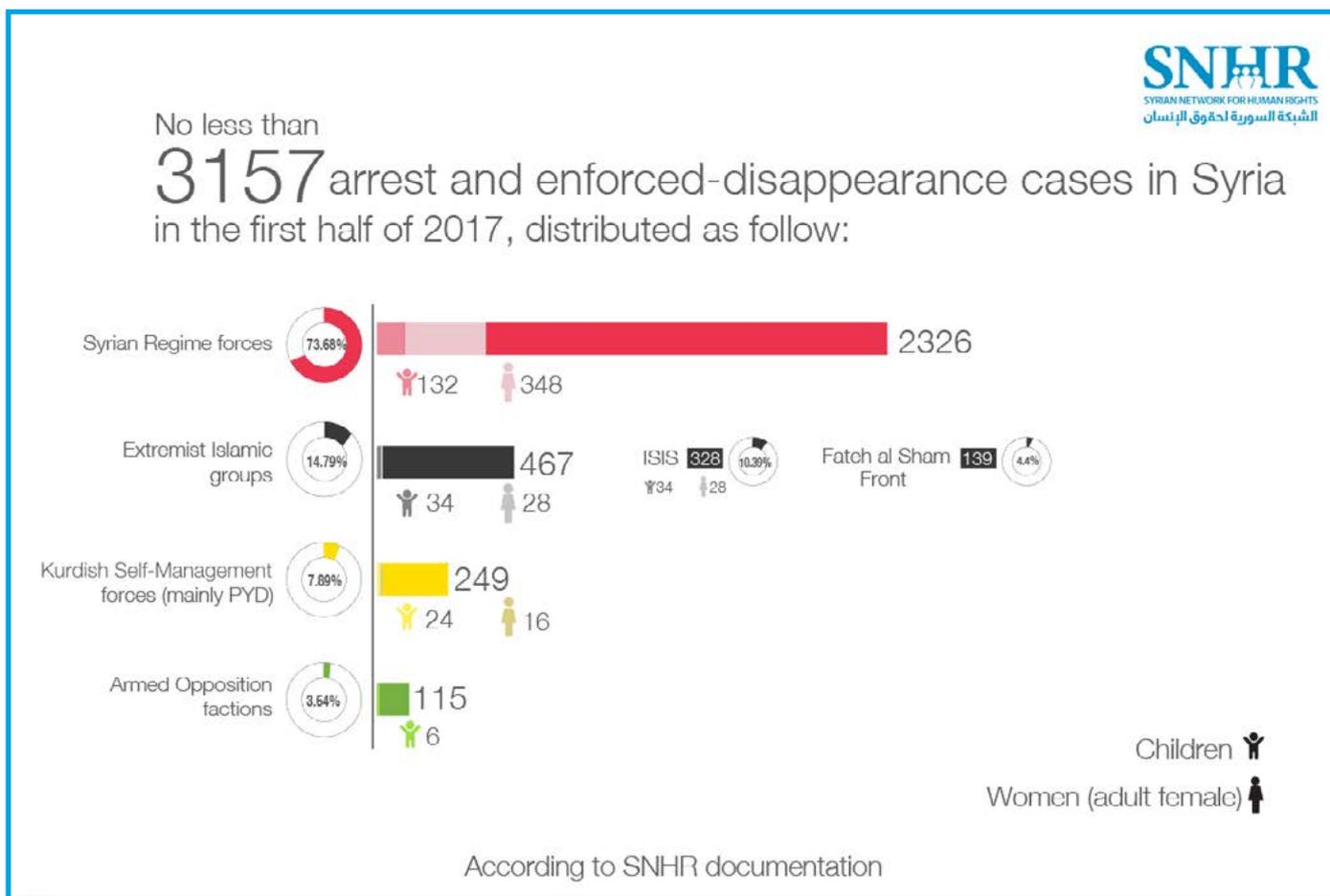


- A great number of cases are driven by blackmails or sectarian grudges especially in unstable areas that are not held by a specific faction or it is undergoing a power struggle. As a result, many armed militias that have emerged can't be monitored as they don't answer to any particular group.

Details about detainees can be found through the [search engine](#) on SNHR website, you may also add the name and details of any detainee and the concerned team will check the data and upload it if proved accurate.

II. Details

A. Arbitrary arrests in the first half of 2017



SNHR documented no less than 3157 cases of arbitrary arrest and enforced-disappearance at the hands of parties to the conflict in Syria in the first half of 2017, as follows:

A. Syrian regime forces (army, security, local militias, Shiite foreign militias): no less than 2326 individuals, including 132 children and 348 women (adult female)

B. Extremist Islamic groups: no less than 467 individuals, including 34 children and 28 women

- ISIS (self-proclaimed the Islamic State): 328 individuals, including 34 children and 28 women

- Fateh al Sham Front (formerly al Nussra Front): 139 individuals, all men.

C. Self-Management forces (primarily the Democratic Union Party – a branch for the Kurdistan Workers' Party): no less than 249 individuals, including 24 children and 16 women

D. Armed opposition factions: no less than 115 individuals, including six children

B. arbitrary arrests in June 2017

Arbitrary arrests made in June were notable for Syrian regime forces' almost daily raiding and arrest campaigns that involved civilians in the main neighborhoods, city centers and residential areas that are under the regime's control. The arrests made focused on the age group 18-42 years old for the purpose of conscription, while Syrian regime forces targeted activists' and armed opposition fighters' families who live in their areas of control. Also, a number of areas in Damascus suburbs governorate saw raids and arrest operations for conscription purposes.

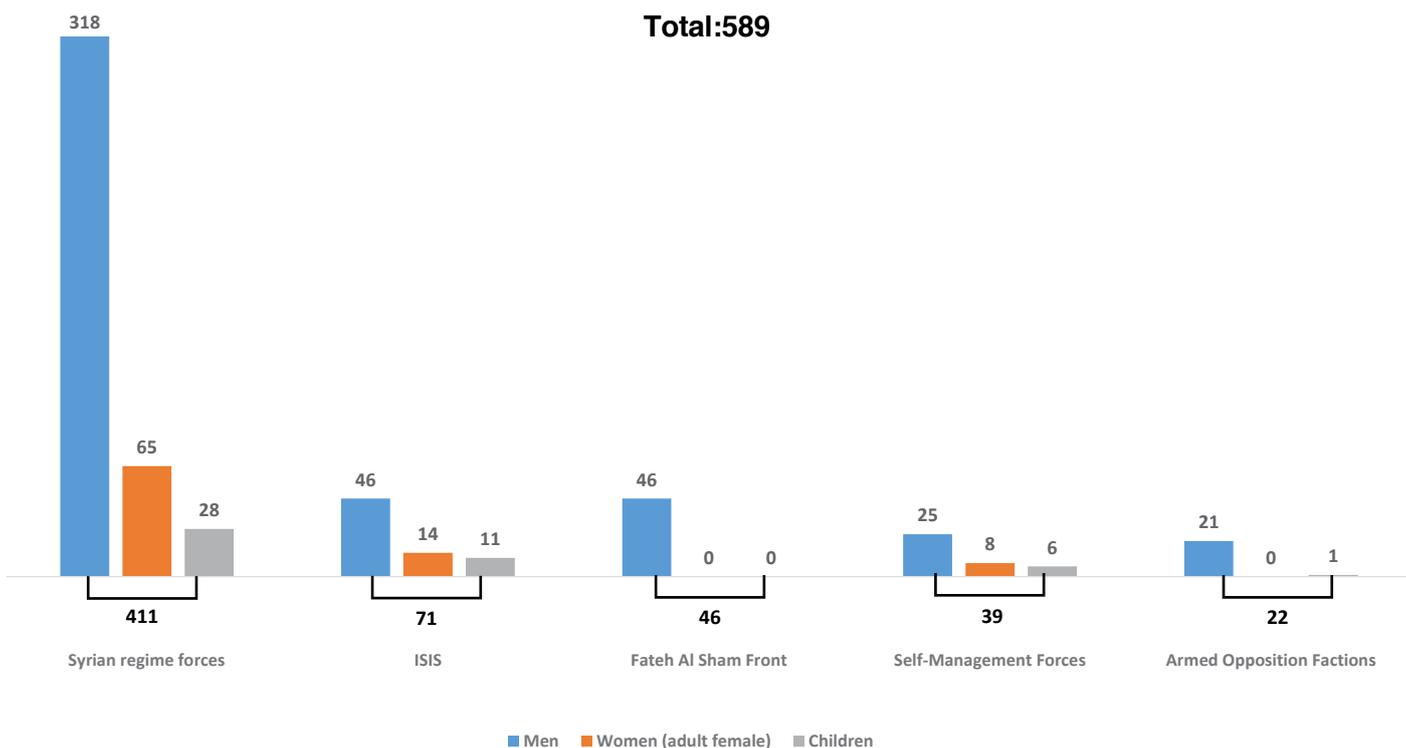
Furthermore, ISIS continues to enforce its policy of arbitrary arrests against civilians in its areas. The arrests included those who violated the organization's forcibly-imposed regulations, owners of phone shops, internet cafes, money exchange shops and civilians who are trying to flee ISIS-held areas to areas under the control of armed opposition.

In contrast, Self-Management forces also continue its policy of arbitrary arrests and enforced-disappearance against civilians, and political and media activists who oppose its views in its areas. The arrests were concentrated in Al Hasaka city and Ifreen city in the suburbs of Aleppo governorate in addition to expanded arrest campaigns for the purpose of conscription that centered in Al Qamishli, in the suburbs of Al Hasaka governorate, and Ifreen and Ain al Arab in the suburbs of Aleppo governorate.

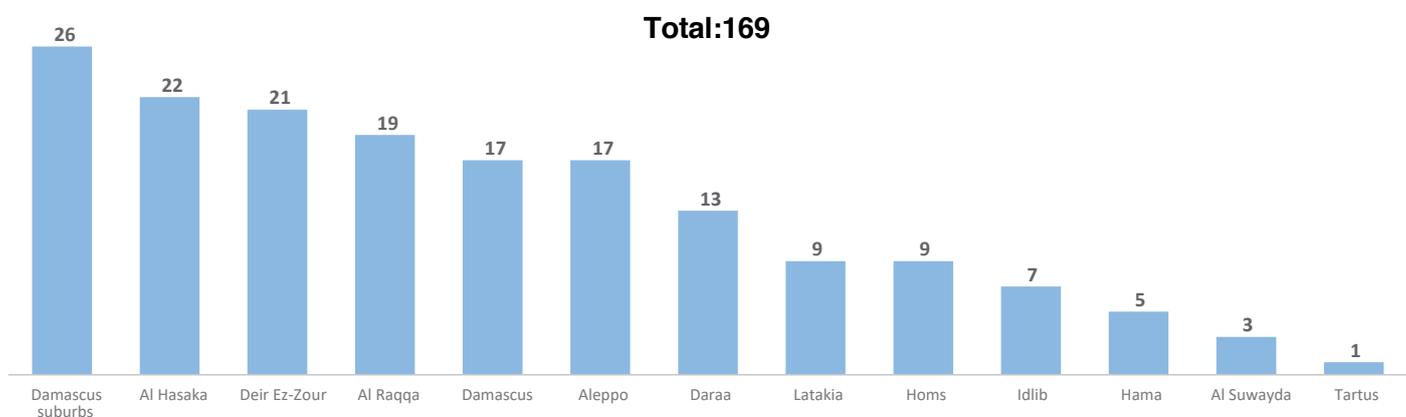


Additionally, Fateh al Sham Front elevated its arbitrary arrest and abduction campaigns that targeted fighters of armed opposition factions that aligned themselves with Euphrates Shield in northern suburbs of Aleppo. These arrests were concentrated in the villages and towns of southern suburbs of Idlib governorate.

Toll of June’s documented arrests were distributed as follows:

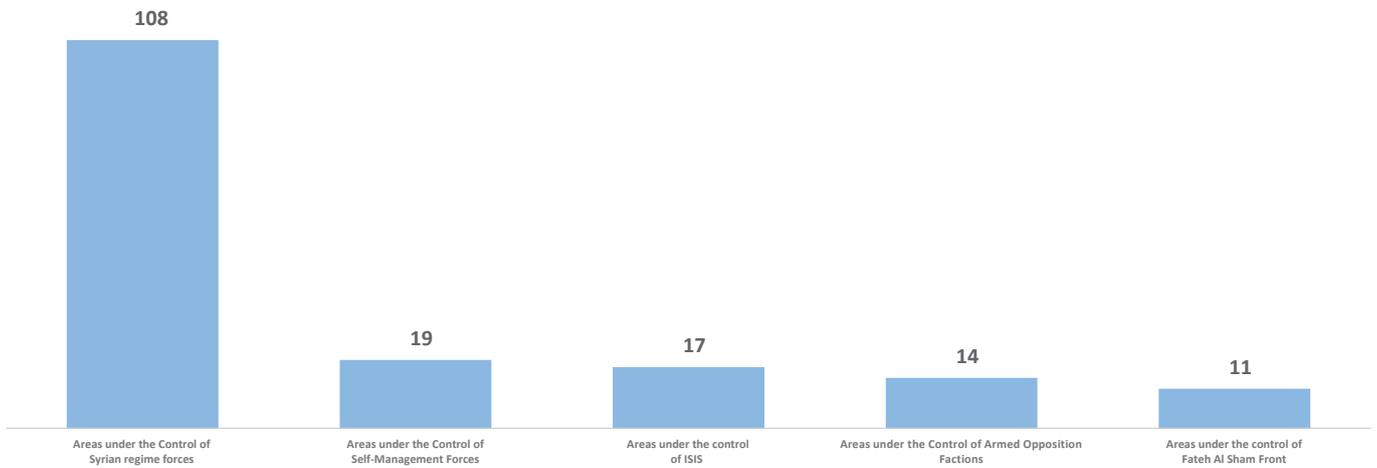


Raids and inspection points that resulted in detention:



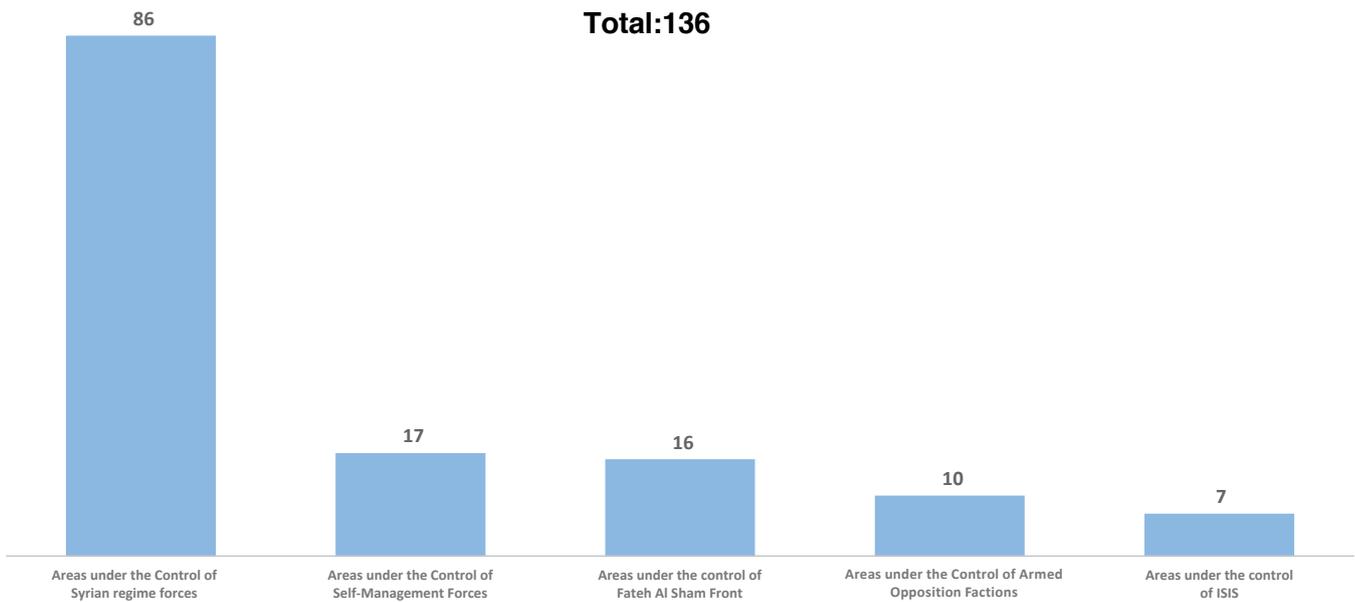
Parties responsible for raids

Total:169



Abduction cases by other parties:

Total:136



III. Most Notable Cases of Arbitrary Arrest in June

Syrian regime forces

Teacher Ahmad al Hammoud, from Maskana city, eastern suburbs of Aleppo governorate, an English teacher. He was arrested by Syrian regime forces on Saturday, June 10, 2017, at a checkpoint in al Mazra'a al Sukkariya town near Maskana city as he was heading for Aleppo governorate. He was taken to an unknown location. His fate is still unknown to SNHR as well as his family.



(Name is concealed for security concerns), female, from Hama city, born in 1985, she was arrested by Syrian regime forces at a checkpoint in Kaferra' village, eastern suburbs of Hama governorate on Monday, June 12, 2017. Her fate is still unknown to SNHR as well as her family.

Self-Management forces (consisting primarily of the Democratic Union Party Forces – a branch for the Kurdistan Workers' Party)

Mr. Jinkin Salah al Din Allikou, from al Derbasiya city, eastern suburbs of Hasaka governorate, born in 1988, graduated from the faculty of philosophy at Damascus University, he was arrested by Self-Management forces on Friday, June 16, 2017 in al Derbasiya city. He was taken to an unknown location. His fate is still unknown to SNHR as well as his family.

Hassan Shehab al Qasem, pharmacist, from Um Hjeira village, eastern suburbs of Hasaka governorate. He was arrested by Self-Management forces on Friday, June 2, 2017, from his place of work at his pharmacy in Um Hjeira village. . He was taken to an unknown location. His fate is still unknown to SNHR as well as his family.



Extremist Islamic groups

- Fateh al Sham Front

Doctor Ali Sultan, from M'ar Shamsha village, eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate, a member of Free Idlib Governorate Council. He was arrested in Khan Sheikhoun city by members of Fateh al Sham Front on Thursday, June 8, 2017. He was released on Sunday, June 11, 2017.

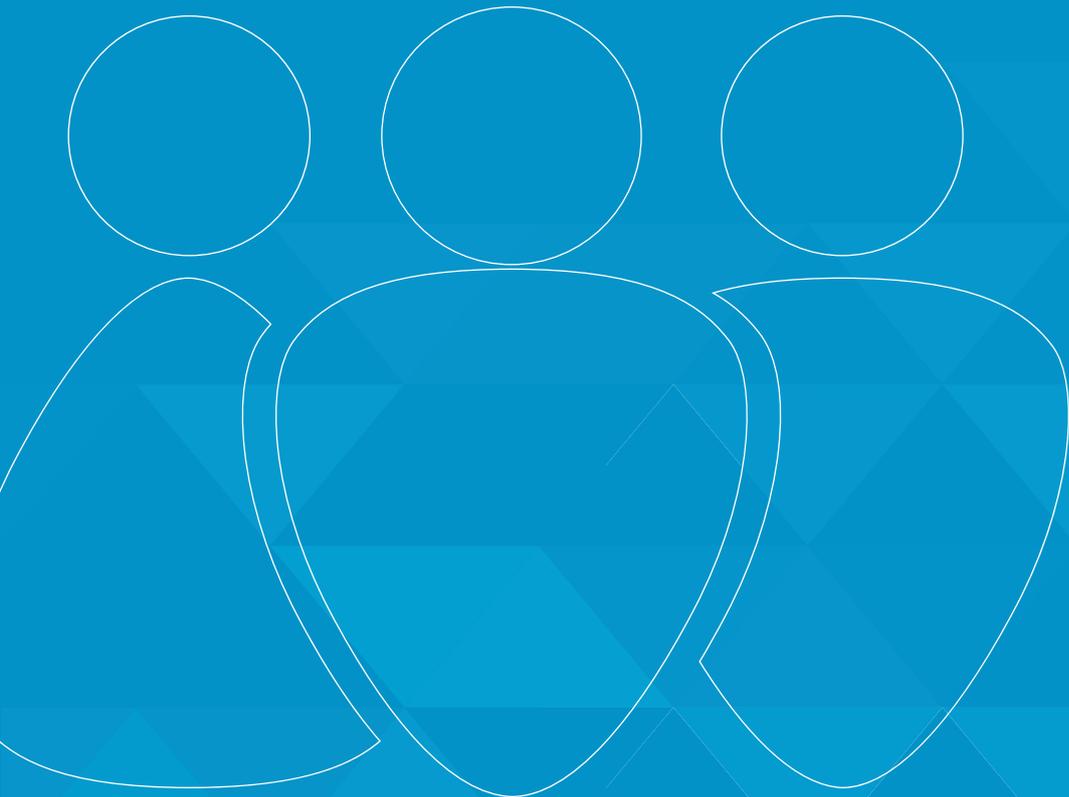


Ahmad al Mousa, from Jouzef village, southern suburbs of Idlib governorate, head of the sport office at the Unified Local Council of Jabal al Zawiya and Sahl al Rouj in western suburbs of Idlib governorate. He was arrested by fighters of Fateh al Sham Front on Tuesday, June 13, 2017, who raided his place of residence in Jouzef village. He was taken to an unknown location. His fate is still unknown to SNHR as well as his family.

IV. Recommendations

- 1- Security Council must monitor the implementation of the following resolution: Resolution 2042, adopted on April 14, 2012, Resolution 2043, adopted on April 21, 2012, and Resolution 2139, adopted on 22 February, 2014 which states that the crime of enforced-disappearance must be ceased.
- 2- The United Nations and the international community must uphold their responsibilities with respect to hundreds of thousands of detainees and forcibly-disappeared individuals in Syria.





@snhr



Info@sn4hr.org

www.sn4hr.org

