

Syria Universal Periodic Review

26th session of the UPR working group, November 2016

Jointly submitted on behalf of

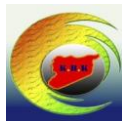
“AWASUR”

(Alliance for Writing and Advocating Syrian UPR Report)

Concerning Human Rights Violations
in Syria



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Universal Periodic Review of Syria**26th session of the UPR working group, November 2016****Jointly submitted on behalf of****“AWASUR” Alliance for Writing and Advocating Syrian UPR Report,
Concerning Human Rights Violations in Syria****“AWASUR” members:**

Nuon Organization for Peace building (**NUON**); Dawlaty Association (**DAWLATI**); MARATOUS for citizenship and human rights (**MARATOUS**); Lamsat Ward Association; Alkarama Foundation; Syrian Network for Human rights (**SN4HR**); Enssan center for documenting human rights violation (**ENSAN**); Center for civil society and democracy in Syria (**CCSDS**); Violations Documentation Center (**VDC**); Syrian Women's Network (**SWN**); Komîtên Bihara Kurdî li Sûriyê; Amals Healing and Advocacy Center; Human Rights Guardians (**HRG**); jabhat nusra violation; The Palestinian League for Human Rights-Syria (**PAHR-S**); Palestinian human rights organization (**PHRO**).

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- ❖ Please note that, this report has been divided into two reports to fulfill the CSO contribution guideline submission in-particular the word and pages count. And submitted by NUON and PHRO on behalf of AWASUR**

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Annex 1: Acronyms and Definitions

Annex 2: Members and Supporters NGOs, CSOs & Networks info

Introduction

1. This report was prepared by a steering committee that was formed from the **Alliance for Writing and Advocating the Syrian Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Reports “AWASUR”**. The “AWASUR” consists from organizations and associations from the civil society in Syria, Lebanon, and Turkey, who believe in the full enjoyment of human rights for everyone in Syria regardless of political, religious, racial, gender, ethnic, and/or national belongings. The “AWASUR” members are active in various fields: human rights, in particular that of women and children, social services, health care, citizenship and democracy, peace building, media, and development.
2. The “AWASUR” aims to review the state of human rights and its progress in Syria and to play a vital role in revealing and uncovering the human rights’ violations during the ongoing civil war. The “AWASUR” also aims to urge the conflicting parties – through the international community – on the need to adhere and commit to the international treaties and the International Humanitarian Law, and in particular on the protection of the civilians and objects that are indispensable for the survival of the civilians. Furthermore, the recommendations – if accepted and implemented – could alleviate the status of human rights in Syria.
3. The report focus on the main themes that form major violations of human rights, while being sensitive to the international treaties and the International Humanitarian Law, and highlighting the recurrent patterns and crimes against humanity. The steering committee made sure to scrutinize and confirm the information received, analyze it in a systematic and methodological manner to identify the recurrent violations, and link them to the relevant legal references.
4. There have been various changes to the Syrian Republic State since the first cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (12th session in 2011). Some of these changes were positive while others were negative due to: the transition of the Syrian crisis into a civil war, the intervention of foreign forces in the conflict, the limitation of the State’s sovereignty in Syria where this sovereignty is being performed by the Syrian Regime (de’ jure) and other parties to the conflict (de’ facto) and which both are representatives of sections of the Syrian society, the suffering of many due to internal displacement and asylum seeking owing to the loss of factors of human security in their original residences (either through displacement or forcible evacuation).
5. The nature of the Syrian crisis changed since the start of the early peaceful protests in March 2011 due to the Syrian regime (de’ jure) use of overwhelming political violence. The protesters turned to violence to face the violence of the state, which escalated to an armed conflict in November 2011. The conflict was further complicated with the involvement of local and foreign parties and the import of munitions, arms, and combatants.

6. The parties to the conflict committed various violations that differ in their geographical ambit, location and spread. Their methods and means of warfare focused – and in particular that of the Regime (de' jure) – on the management of the civil war using practices of siege, starvation, and use of weapons in ways that do not abide by the International Humanitarian Law. Through amendments to the constitution and issuing the counter-terrorism laws in 2012, following the removal of the state of emergency laws, the de' jure (the Regime) established legal sponsorship and protection to commit crimes against humanity and evade punishment. Moreover, the parties to the conflict displaced people by force from their habitats.
7. The parties to the conflict sought to control and monopolize natural resources and humanitarian relief and aid provisions and set to trade in them. They also extorted passers-by on check points, demanded tributes from residents living in areas under their control, managed a human trafficking network (child recruitment, imported foreign combatants, selling/buying of women, and forced labor), attacked civilian structures to seize trophies and financial gains, abducted and took hostages for ransoms, and smuggled munition, arms and persons.
8. The parties to the conflict violated the rights and endangered the safety of the people living in areas under their control. Both the de' jure and the de' facto, through their paramilitary and recognized affiliates, are responsible for all acts of violations which constitute breaches to their obligations in accordance to international treaties.
9. Despite that the Syrian Regime accepted the recommendations outlined in “working team of Syrian Universal Periodic Review” report A HRC/19/11 on 24th January 2012, the 100 (38) recommendations it implemented by issuing the 3/2010 law to prevent crimes of human trafficking, yet did not commit to take the necessary steps to protect the victims of human trafficking, the 100 recommendations (1 to 37 and 39 to 60) accepted and there is no tangible progress in the implementation of them and the Syrian regime has therefore failed to uphold its commitments to the Human Rights Council (HRC) review 2011.
10. The Syrian regime claimed in the “working team of Syrian Universal Periodic Review” report A HRC/19/11 on 24th January 2012, that the 101 (1 to 26) recommendations have been implemented while the 102 (1 to 13-15) recommendations implementation was in progress. Yet it did not prove any progress or change but rather took part in engendering the violence and the human rights violations by issuing the counter-terrorism laws (19-20-21) and establishing the counter-terrorism court (law 22).

The Syrian regime responded to the 103 recommendations and promised to provide a reply about it, but have not responded to 104 (8-10-15) recommendations. The Regime did not accept or interact with the 105 (1-13) recommendations, which could have limited the escalation of the conflict between the parties to the conflict.

11. Right to life, Freedom, and Safety

11.1. Threats of Murder, Murder, and Mass Murder

The Syrian Regime practiced political violence that was reflected in the murder and the threatening of activists, notables, and clerics; especially in the beginning of each movement or peaceful civil gatherings (advocacy, reforms...). The peak of this violence was in 2011 (during the period of lifting the state of emergency) where the Regime and its contracting parties practiced systematic murder and threatening by murder of individuals.

The Regime used excessive force to target peaceful gatherings which led to mass murder inside places of worship and other public and private spaces¹. The intention was to intimidate and terrorize civilians, protestors, and demonstrators (in a public and outrageous manner by spreading exaggerated rumors).

The Regime murdered civil activists publicly, systematically, and repeatedly on sites of checkpoints based on name lists. On-site murders and killings became a pattern that activists face during and after coming back from their peaceful actions or relief work (transporting materials concerning their activity: medical and food supplies, color spray, microphones, film equipment camera/cellphone with video footage).

The Regime also murdered those whom it considered them to be possible enemies including: civilians, fighters who are incapable of combat, and detained persons.

Parties to the conflict² committed individual and mass on-site murders against prisoners of war, wounded persons, detainees³, and relief workers after the fighting in the areas under their control, and disposed of the bodies by throwing them in open areas and/or rivers.

The Islamic State performed on-site murders in order to establish its strength and control, and mutilated the bodies of the dead publically.

Parties to the conflict carried out abductions, arrests and detentions, and murders and mutilations that targeted relief workers, medical staff, activists and human rights defenders.

11.2. Practices of Abduction

The Regime practiced policies of abduction, arrests, and enacted forced disappearances of people in different areas of Syria, especially journalists, activists calling for reform and/or opposing the Regime, clerics, and human rights defenders who were observing violations. Persons targeted by these policies had their phones raided and their cellphones, cameras, computers and records confiscated. This pattern became widespread and targeted⁴, in addition to fleeing soldiers and conscientious objectors from the Syrian Arabic Army and stakeholders, relief workers carrying out their work, and injured people who were abducted from ambulances while being succored.

Parties to the conflict⁵ used policies of abduction and arrest in areas under their control, either for financial reasons, for prisoner exchange at later stages⁶ or to consecrate and tighten their control and suppress any opposition.

11.3. Mass Graves & Numbered Cemeteries

The Regime intended to dispose of the corpses of prisoners, detainees, arrestees and the kidnapped by burning, chopping, and mutilating them in a way that is hard to recognize before burial. The corpses were buried in anonymous graves or in previously occupied graves where the identity of the newly buried was not identified. The Regime also created mass graves in order to dispose of corpses quickly and to obscure the causes of death. Some of the mass graves that contained graves of soldiers buried at the beginning of 2012 had symbols and numbers⁷, and later contained the corpses and body parts of other activists, leaders, arrestees, and members of certain wealthy families and tradesmen⁸.

11.4 Using Methods and Means of Warfare that do not abide by International Humanitarian Law

11.4.1 Bombardment, Aerial Non-Discriminative Bombardment

The Regime did not discriminate in bombarding military targets and inhabited residential areas, using bombardment as a mean to subjugate residential areas out of its control, which led to a large number of victims⁹.

The Regime also used non-discriminative aerial bombardment to destroy residential areas and civilian objects, making them uninhabitable and unusable¹⁰, in order to create a buffer zone from the debris to serve as a barricade to fortify their positions, resulting in the death and displacement of a large number of civilians.

The air-forces of international parties¹¹ carried out military actions in Syria that resulted in deaths among civilians¹².

The Russians bombarded civilians, and civilian objects that are indispensable for the survival of civilians, continually for almost six months, which caused much death and destruction.

In its campaign against the Islamic State, the USA-led International Coalition bombed civilian objects and installations¹³ that were utilized by the Islamic State as military bases or supply routes.

11.4.2 Use of Incendiary Weapons Launched from Aircrafts:

The Regime air forces attacked military targets located inside densely populated civilian areas¹⁴, without any previous warning, using incendiary weapons¹⁵ and causing injuries and the loss of civilian life. Objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, and green spaces, forests, and other kinds of surrounding vegetation, were repeatedly made the object of attack by the Regime.

11.4.3 Use of Conventional Weaponry in Densely Populated Civilian Areas:

The Syrian Regime turned its arsenal on areas heavily inhabited by civilians¹⁶ through rocket attacks and other heavy artillery, causing death and injuries among civilians¹⁷, obstructing safe passages and making their regions “hard to reach”.

11.4.4 Long term Devastation Caused by Destructive Weaponry:

The Syrian Regime used incendiary and destructive weaponry to burn¹⁸ forests, agricultural lands, and irrigation infrastructures, as the result of both the Regime's intent to destroy them¹⁹, and the use of non-discriminate incendiary weapons which caused them to become collateral damage, causing long term damage on agricultural wealth, decreased soil fertility, the destruction of trees that were hundreds of years old, and harm to forest fauna and flora.

Parties to the conflict²⁰ implanted landmines and booby-trapped objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, hindering the ability of civilians to survive, and leaving the unexploded remnants of projectiles in civilian buildings and inhabited areas, where there have rarely been experts available to dismantle them.

The Syrian Regime and international parties to the conflict used Cluster and Dense Inert Metal Explosive bombs against armed groups and civil places²¹.

11.4.5 Use of Thermobaric Weapons:

The Syrian Regime used bombs with enhanced destructive capabilities, including thermobaric bombs, against military targets located inside densely-populated civilian areas and installations²² that it had already put under siege.

11.4.6 Use of Unconventional Weaponry with Massively Destructive Traits:

The Syrian Regime used massively destructive weaponry against targets located inside civilian areas and buildings which led to the deaths of civilians²³.

11.4.7 Use of Unconventional Improvised Weaponry²⁴ against Civilian-Inhabited Areas and Buildings

The Syrian Regime used materials and equipment designed for non-warlike purposes as weapons, such as incendiary containers used to cause hard-to-control fire and the emission of toxic and suffocative gasses, causing huge collateral damages. These weapons are inaccurate and usually miss their target because they are left to free fall over a wide radius of impact.

Parties to the Conflict²⁵ used materials and equipment designed for non-warlike purposes, such as gas containers and sewage pipes to make rockets²⁶. Such weapons are inaccurate and primitive because they lack sufficient missile guidance.

11.5 The Institution of Sieges against Inhabited Areas:

As a consequence of the sieges instituted by some parties to the conflict against cities and civilian-inhabited areas²⁷, famine spread, causing widespread malnutrition and several deaths²⁸. Parties to the conflict restricted the passing of vital foodstuffs to civilians in need, quantifying insufficient portions which kept decreasing until they were entirely exhausted²⁹.

Food commodities vital to survival were sold inside sieged places by people favored by the parties to the conflict dominant in the area, with prices overcoming the

purchasing ability of populations already facing pronounced economic hardship³⁰, due to absence of normal job opportunities and the inability of workers employed in the public sector to receive their salaries, financial dues, and family benefit packages³¹.

The parties to the conflict did not provide any alternative solutions to these problems inside areas of their control,³² either because of their inability to enact, or indifference towards enacting, the restarting of public sector institutions and the rebuilding of the infrastructure in besieged and hard-to-reach areas.

The Syrian Regime did not provide essential and indispensable food and medical supplies to besieged and hard-to-reach areas, although it was capable of providing them aeri ally³³.

The Syrian Regime intended to delay the evacuation and aid of injured people in besieged and hard-to reach-areas, and caused them to be at risk of abduction and arrest.

The parties to the conflict³⁴ did not care about opening safe passages or the evacuation of civilians; their intentions solely concerned the evacuation of their own fighters and injured people³⁵.

The parties to the conflict intentionally overtook medical utilities and other public utilities inside besieged areas, and gave priority to wounded military personnel over wounded civilians.

The parties to the conflict, in besieged and hard-to-reach areas, did not care about the needs of protected categories of civilians, especially women and children, who are the most vulnerable. Medical crews, most times, did not contain gynecologists and pediatricians, so the mortality rate increased among mothers and infants³⁶. Contagious illnesses spread amongst the population³⁷.

The parties to the conflict did not care about providing fuel to besieged and hard-to-reach areas, which forced the population to use alternative fuels like refined plastic and material from trees, which both lead to long term chronic health and environmental³⁸ damage.

The parties to the conflict did not care about supplying besieged and hard-to-reach areas with electricity and water³⁹, which led to spoilage of foodstuff and plants, and the deterioration in health utilities, which caused an increase in deaths⁴⁰.

The Syrian Regime and its militia forcefully moved families from Bloudan, Almaamoura, Alenshaat, whose records are in Alzabadani, to besieged Madaya, and tightened the siege, preventing sufficient food supplies from entering, which caused deaths to take place amongst the population, especially amongst children, who sustained long-term physical and psychological damage. This was a collective punishment, targeting the forcibly displaced from Alzabadani to Madaya, which was turned into a concentration camp⁴¹.

The Syrian Regime imposed a total siege on Alyarmouk camp in July 2013, which caused a severe shortage in food, medical supplies, and fuel. This was

accompanied by the systematic destruction of neighborhoods, especially public utilities and infrastructure, which negatively affected indispensable human security conditions of Palestinian refugees. This shortage led to severe malnourishment, especially among children and pregnant women; this soon became the situation for the entire population of the camp, which led to deaths⁴². The situation lasted until September 2014, when the population turned to alternative methods of farming, removing ruins and planting lands, roofs, and the interiors of buildings.

The Syrian Regime intentionally cut off irrigation infrastructure, and bombed planted areas, with the purpose of ruining the alternative farming project. These actions aggravated malnourishment amongst the residents of Alyarmouk camp, and disease and illnesses spread because the besieged were obliged to use contaminated water for drinking and other usages.

11.6 The Use of Rape and/or the Threat of Rape as a Weapon:

Parties to the conflict⁴³ raped women and used rape as a means of pressure and punishment⁴⁴, and as a weapon to propagate terror and fear. Parties to the conflict intentionally spread rumors of rape with the purpose of terrorizing the population.

11.7 The Initiation of Military Actions from within Civilian Areas

11.7.1 Militarization of civil and religious places:

The parties to the conflict took indispensable civilian buildings as headquarters without any military necessity, constructed military points and centers within highly populated areas, and used historical churches⁴⁵ as base for operations, placing snipers on minarets which caused those buildings to come under attack, and exposed civilians to non-distinctive bombardment, weapons of huge collateral damage, and highly destructive weapons.

The parties to the conflict used installations such as bridges and dams⁴⁶ as military bases and used them to commence attacks endangering civilians' lives in surrounding areas.

The Islamic State placed improvised and ad-hoc refineries⁴⁷ inside civilian areas and within vital installations such as dams, without considering the general safety of civilians, who were placed at risk of great harm if and when these refineries were attacked.

The Syrian Regime turned public and joint sector institutions into investigative and military centers, questioning any individual incarcerated in these centers without charges, and exposing him or her to the risk of enforced disappearance, arrest, and murder.

11.7.2 The Progressive Destruction of Neighborhoods during Armed Clashes

The parties to the conflict⁴⁸ launched military attacks from civilian areas and buildings on opposing parties and engaged them in armed clashes, progressively moving from civilian building to civilian building in a manner which exposed each

building to the fire of opposing parties. This resulted in the destruction of entire neighborhoods.

These clashes among parties to the conflict in Alyarmouk camp caused more destruction, the loss of shelter, and the enforced displacement of many.

11.7.3 The Use of Civilians and Civilian Objects as Shields

Parties to the conflict displayed indifference about the lives and welfare of civilians during armed clashes, and intentionally used them as human shields, especially⁴⁹ during raids or raid rebuff.

Parties to the conflict⁵⁰ targeted public utilities, places of worship, civil objects, rivers, agricultural lands, and irrigation infrastructure for destruction⁵¹.

Islamic State forces attacked Alyarmouk camp, which is suffering from long-term siege, and intentionally terrorized the population, confiscated planted lands, and controlled the public utilities therein.

11.8 Recommendations:

11.8.1 Recommendation 1:

International community shall obligate parties to the conflict to respect Geneva treaties, especially the Second Additional Protocol.

11.8.2 Recommendation 2:

The Syrian Regime must ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.

11.8.3 Recommendation 3:

The Syrian Regime must respect the right of protest, the right to freedom of expression, and must stop terrifying and terrorizing civilians, murdering activists, clerics and human rights defenders.

11.8.4 Recommendation 4:

The Syrian Regime must reveal the destiny of abductees and the disappeared before 2012, releasing the living ones, and revealing where the killed are buried.

11.8.5 Recommendation 5:

The Syrian Regime must reveal all confidential arrest centers, and allow the United Nations investigative teams to enter and access all relevant data.

11.8.6 Recommendation 6:

The Syrian Regime must allow the United Nation investigative teams to investigate murders and on-site killings and, in investigating these practices, consider them to be widespread practices that may reach the level of crimes against humanity.

11.8.7 Recommendation 7:

The International community shall enact measures to stop the crimes against humanity that the Islamic State has committed and is currently committing, and protect civilians under areas of Islamic State control.

11.8.8 Recommendation 8:

The parties to the conflict must stop the persecution activists, opponents, human rights defenders, and conscientious objectors.

11.8.9 Recommendation 9:

International community shall exert concerted pressure on parties to the conflict to halt abductions, reprisal abductions, and arrests. The Regime shall take necessary measure to guarantee that this takes place.

11.8.10 Recommendation 10:

The Syrian Regime must surrender the name lists held of all captives, arrestees, prisoners, and abductees, must reveal their destiny, and must reveal the places where the deceased are buried.

11.8.11 Recommendation 11:

The Syrian Regime must reveal mass graves and declare the identity of those bodies buried within them.

11.8.12 Recommendation 12:

The Syrian Regime must respect articles 48-51-52 of The First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Treaties, article 13 of The Second Additional Protocol of Geneva treaties, which concern the protection of civilians, civil objects, and the distinction between civilians and military targets.

11.8.13 Recommendation 13:

The Syrian Regime must abstain from using military methods that cause serious long-term damage, either through intention or negligence, to the civilian population, must ban aggressive acts and threats meant to spread fear among civilians.

11.8.14 Recommendation 14:

The parties to the conflict must uphold Article 51 from the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Treaties, stopping the use of weapons and fighting that do not sufficiently discriminate between legitimate military targets and civilians.

11.8.15 Recommendation 15:

International parties operating military actions in Syria must respect Article 57 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Treaties, making sure that the targets of military actions are not civilians, civil objects, or are subject to special protections under international law, and take the required precautions to avoid harm coming to civilians.

11.8.16 Recommendation 16:

The International Party to the conflict, the Russian Forces, must respect articles 51 & 52 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Treaties, refraining from dealing with civilians and civil objects as targets for attack, abstaining from violent acts and threats aiming and/or acting to spread terror amongst the population, and distinguishing between civilian objects and military targets.

11.8.17 Recommendation 17:

The international community must place concerted pressure on international parties operating militarily in Syria to investigate those attacks which have resulted in civilian victims.

11.8.18 Recommendation 18:

The Syrian Regime must uphold Article 2 of the Third Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions the Uses of Incendiary Weapons, abstaining from targeting any military point located inside civil areas with aerial incendiary weapons, and abstain from targeting forests and other areas of natural importance.

11.8.19 Recommendation 19:

The Syrian Regime must abide by and encourage local truces and reconciliations, find safe passage for civilians, respect the evacuation of the injured, and facilitate the transport of medical supplies to afflicted areas.

11.8.20 Recommendation 20:

The Syrian Regime must respect Article 35 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Treaties, and abstain from using means and fighting methods that cause long-term and extensive damage to the environment.

11.8.21 Recommendation 21:

The Syrian Regime must refrain from targeting agricultural land, in particular during the harvest, and respect related international resolutions⁵².

11.8.22 Recommendation 22:

The international community must ban the provision of parties to the conflict with mines, the transfer of mines across borders⁵³, and prohibit the production of mines locally.

11.8.23 Recommendations 23:

The Syrian Regime must provide experts to dismantle explosives and mines, and to take action to enable other parties to the conflict to perform the same actions.

11.8.24 Recommendations 24:

The Syrian Regime must abstain from using unconventional weapons of mass destruction, and must abide by its international resolution by surrendering and permitting the destruction of any remains or materials pertaining to weapons of mass destruction by responsible teams and/or investigations⁵⁴. The Syrian Regime must open an investigation into its usage of weapons of mass destruction, deal with those responsible for the deployment of weapons of mass destruction, and allow international investigation committees to continue with investigations and to visit the storage spaces and factories of these weapons.

11.8.25 Recommendations 25:

The Syrian Regime must abstain from the usage of highly destructive improvised explosive devices weapons that cause highly uncontrollable collateral damage to civilians and civilian objects.

11.8.26 Recommendation 26:

The Syrian Regime must enforce Article 23 of the Fourth Geneva Treaty, guarantee the implementation of UN security council resolutions 2139-2165; cooperate with the independent judicial international commission of inquiry for the Syrian Arab republic and facilitate its mission; allow the commission to visit the areas that still besieged; and enhance implementation of recommendations issued on 13th August 2015 guaranteeing the total protection of civilians.

11.8.27 Recommendation 27:

The Syrian Regime must apply Article 14 of the Second Additional Protocol to the Geneva Treaties, abstain from the starvation of civilians as a method of warfare, and take all required measures to guarantee that civilians in need, and take measures to ensure that what is left of foodstuffs, fuel supply, and cash flow is not seized.

11.8.28 Recommendation 28:

The Syrian Regime must ratify the Prohibition of Genocide and Collective Punishment treaty, dissolve the concentration camp in Madaya , allow medical crews to enter and repatriate inhabitant to their original places. The International community shall intervene immediately to ensure that genocide and/or preparations for genocide do not take place.

11.8.29 Recommendation 29:

The Syrian Regime must apply Article 76 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva treaties, Article 8 of the Rome Status, to protect women from rape, a crime against humanity, and refrain from using rape as weapon of war to terrify civilians.

11.8.30 Recommendation 30:

The parties to the conflict must uphold Article 53 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Treaties, Article 16 of the Second Additional Protocol of Geneva, and abstain from using religious, historical, and cultural objects as military installations, and stop targeting them.

11.8.31 Recommendation 31:

The Syrian Regime must take comprehensive measures to halt the usage of public sector institutions as investigating centers, and refrain from enacting military and intelligence procedures inside them.

11.8.32 Recommendation 32:

The parties to the conflict must respect Article 3 of the Third Geneva Treaty, and refrain from taking civilian hostages in conflict areas and using them as human shields.

11.8.33 Recommendation 33:

The international community must exert concrete pressure on all parties to the conflict to ensure that they abide by Article 54 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Treaties, Article 14 of Second Additional Protocol to the Geneva Treaties, abstaining from targeting objects indispensable for the survival of civilians, and guaranteeing that civilians will no longer be targeted with military actions.

12. The Right to Safety and Protection**12.1. Forced Displacement**

The parties to the conflict⁵⁵ set out to evict those civilians living in areas under their control due to religious⁵⁶, nationalist⁵⁷, or sectarian reasons, or due to the perceived political inclinations of residents. To do so, they destroyed civilian

communities (such as villages, and camps), and civilian structures crucial to the survival of civilians. In some cases, residents were prevented from returning to their homes even when the civilian infra-structure and residential buildings were intact.

Despite the full control of the Syrian Regime in several areas⁵⁸, the Syrian Regime did not intervene to protect the civilians in these areas from the depredation of some sectarian militant groups. Despite its repeated claims all civilians could return to these areas, in fact the Syrian Regime permitted the return only of families of

militant groups loyal to the Regime, while preventing other families from returning to the same areas.

Jabhat Nusra also refrained from protecting civilian residents in areas⁵⁹ under its control from those armed groups which endeavored to force civilians out.

12.2. Forcing Civilians to Labor

The parties to the conflict⁶⁰ forced civilians, prisoners, and detainees to hard labor with no pay⁶¹ for long hours and sometimes near-continuously, making those forced to labor sleep in the open, and leading to deaths among the prisoners and the detainees⁶², especially in the absence of any health care.

12.3. Violations against Protected Groups

12.3.1. Targeting individuals and vehicles and locations carrying signs protected by International Humanitarian Law

Parties to the conflict⁶³ targeted individuals, vehicles, and locations with no respect for the protected signs they carried⁶⁴, causing aid, medical, and emergency support groups⁶⁵ to suffer, and for their work to be hindered, accidentally or on purpose. In some cases, these parties to the conflict even set out to detain, torture, and kill individuals working with aid, medical, and emergency support groups, with complete disregard to the protection provided to these groups under International Humanitarian Law.

12.3.2. Recruitment of Children into Dangerous Armed Conflicts and Subjection of Children to Sexual Abuse

The parties to the conflict⁶⁶ did not protect children under the age of 15 years, instead recruiting children and subjecting them to ideological and nationalist enlistment. Using practices of intimidation and encouragement, some parties⁶⁷ recruited male children who were used in dangerous military operations (assaults, assassinations, suicide bombings), and criminal operations. Multiple testimonies of these actions were repeatedly recorded, all of which reported the systematic rape of children in training camps by some parties as part of training regimes,⁶⁸ and for the aims of extortion and intimidation. The testimonies identified children of non-Syrian nationalities among them.

12.3.3. The Forcing of Women to provide entertainment services and Subjection of Women to Sexual Abuse

The Syrian Regime forced women to participate in a number of televised entertainment activities and “national” celebrations, of which a celebration to boost the morale of the soldiers was the most recent (women were forced to provide entertainment, singing and dancing for the soldiers and chatting with them, and were forced to visit the injured and the families of those who died on the side of the Syrian Regime). While being forced to participate in these entertainment services, some of these women endured sexual abuse from some of the officers and soldiers.

12.4. The Internally Displaced⁶⁹

12.4.1. Denial of Adequate Shelter

The Syrian Regime forces established improper and inadequate temporary shelters for civilians, who, in these shelters, were heavily subjected to police and intelligence procedures and arbitrary treatments⁷⁰.

12.4.2. Difficulties in Obtaining Official Records and in Registering Public Records

People who are forcefully displaced and in particular women, have faced various difficulties in obtaining official records and papers to benefit from certain important services⁷¹. Also, people face various difficulties in registering deaths and new births, especially those births resulting from marriages not registered yet due to the situation⁷².

12.5. The Targeting of Clerics

Some parties to the conflict⁷³ hindered the work of members of the clergies, even targeting them with a series of assassinations while they were carrying out their religious work, when a large number of attacks were recorded against clergy men and against religious structures or objects.

12.6. Targeting human rights defenders

Some parties to the conflict targeted human rights defenders while they were documenting human rights violations. These parties pursued them inside and outside of Syria and succeeded in causing them intentional harm⁷⁴.

12.7. Violations against non-civilians and their families

The parties to the conflict subjected prisoners of war, an extremely vulnerable group during armed conflict, to torture, for the purposes of humiliating and interrogating them. They did not provide them with adequate health care, shelter, and nutrition, nor with legal protection, and they were not allowed to contact their families. They also refrained from revealing the identities of those prisoners whose arrest was not documented by any official party. In addition, women prisoners were subjected to crimes of sexual assault and forced labor, and were forced to cook for the party holding them.

Some parties to the conflict relied on human trafficking to import foreign combatants into their ranks. The families of these individuals suffered the worst kind of exploitation and degrading treatment.

The wide displacement of civilians from areas based on – in many cases – their ethnicity and religious affiliations, raises concerns about plans for deliberate demographic change, especially given that testimonies have been recorded on the settlement of populations in areas originally inhabited by other populations.

12.8. Minorities

12.8.1. Kurds

The Legislation numbered 49/2011 did not recognize many Kurds as Syrian nationals, despite their indigenous inhabitance of Syria, stating that it would “provide

the nationality for the foreigners who are registered in Al-Hasakah public records [based on the Legislation numbered 93/1962]⁷⁵”. In doing so, it did not include Kurds who were registered after 1962, and all those other members of minorities in similar situations⁷⁶, who do not have civil records in the public registries, and are thus called “stateless” and are still denied their right to nationality and to their legal identity.

12.8.2. Palestinian Refugees

The Syrian Regime and its militias⁷⁷ enacted a long siege on some of the camps of Palestinian refugees in Syria⁷⁸, and hindered the establishment of safe passages out of these camps, which put refugees in danger of violence and exploitation as they attempted to flee. This besiegement also made it difficult for medical and food supplies indispensable for the survival of the population to reach the camps, and hindered the return of the residents to the camps after the hostilities⁷⁹ had ended.

The Syrian Regime and its militias did not break the siege on these camps and gatherings when other parties to the conflict⁸⁰ took control of them, and nor did they attempt to secure safe passages to evacuate the residents of the camps. The Syrian Regime refrained from providing services indispensable for the survival of the residents of the camps⁸¹, and they did not commence serious negotiations for the establishment of safe passages for residents of the camps, as they did for residents of surrounding areas. Palestinian refugees are no longer treated near-equitably as they were pre-conflict, when they enjoyed the protection of the Syrian Regime.

The Syrian Regime and its militias targeted structures and working teams of the UNRWA while they were carrying out their humanitarian work. They also hindered⁸² the UNRWA’s aid work and did not allow medical and food supplies to be distributed safely and fairly to the refugees⁸³.

The parties to the conflict did not provide the security and the protection needed for UNRWA to carry out and/or continue its relief work and provide adequate shelter. They rather hindered the transfer of aid supplies to those refugees⁸⁴ who needed it, and they targeted and occupied public objects, including medical and academic ones⁸⁵.

The forces of the Regime deliberately and systematically destroyed most of the neighborhoods in the Yarmouk Camp, making life inside some areas of the camp almost impossible and forcing the remaining residents to gather in a location which still had some services. The Regime escalated the siege and hindered the evacuation of the injured, and hindered medical and food supplies, as well as money, from reaching the camp. These methods of warfare have led to fatalities among the residents, especially among children and newborns, and long lasting physical and psychological traumas to many others. These actions raise serious concerns that the Syrian Regime may be targeting Palestinian refugees as an ethnic minority with the aim of cleansing their presence in Syria.

12.8.3. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Trans (LGBT) identified individuals

LGBT identified individuals are persecuted and stigmatized socially and legally⁸⁶, where they are denied equal opportunities to education and work through the denial of employment in public services and sometimes in private establishments⁸⁷. They are also persecuted by the law⁸⁸ through security trailing and detention, where many

men⁸⁹ have been beaten, tortured, and raped – individually and in groups – at checkpoints due to their sexual orientation. Some have reported that they have had cigarettes snuffed out on their skin.

12.9. Protected groups

12.9.1. Protection of women

The Syrian law does not criminalize marital rape and provides a reduced penalty for sexual assault crimes if the perpetrator marries his victim⁹⁰ as well as if the crime is ascertained to be carried out for a “noble motive” (honor crimes)⁹¹. There is no law that specifically protects women from violence.

During the war, those who committed “honor crimes” and rape enjoyed impunity from justice⁹². Women have also experience more frequent violence in all of its forms: verbal, physical, psychological, and sexual (harassment, rape, severe beating, threats of detention...). This has escalated due to the chaos brought about by the proliferation of many newly formed religious courts.

12.9.2. Early Marriage

The Syrian legislator did not protect children from early marriages and it allowed young girls to be wedded by their parents and guardians, who exploited the vagueness and contradictions within in the civil status laws for Muslims and others⁹³, which provide little protection for these girls. Early marriages increased during the civil war out of fear of the widespread sexual assaults and due to economic hardship, where the need and vulnerability of the parents was exploited.

12.9.3. Marriages outside official courts

Due to widespread need and fear, marriages outside the official courts increased during the civil war, and especially in the religious courts of the parties to the conflict.

This has led to many women giving birth at a young age, and the deterioration of the health of the young girls and their infants, and in some cases, to their deaths.

12.9.4. Forced marriages and conjugal contracts

Some parties to the conflict⁹⁴ forced women to marry Syrian and foreign fighters. The Islamic State organization issued a *Fatwa* allowing males belonging to the group to have intercourse with the women of any member of the group who goes absent for more than two days without word on his whereabouts or his excuse, as a lawful punishment of said person (*Woquu* contracts)⁹⁵.

12.10. Pursuits and raids

The parties to the conflict did not make sufficient effort to protect civilians from pursuits, raids, and other action of retaliation that they carried out themselves, or were carried out by other armed groups in the areas under their control. These acts of retaliation included searching houses and arresting people – especially opposing activists and human rights defenders. The corpses of those arrested were later returned to their families, or they were disposed of by burying it.

12.11. Recommendations

12.11.1. Recommendation 34:

Parties to the conflict must adhere to article 17 of the Second Optional Protocol of the Geneva Convention and article 7 of the Rome Statute, and refrain from committing war crimes by deporting and expelling populations outside of their original areas of residence.

12.11.2. Recommendation 35:

The international community must oblige parties to the conflict to take the necessary procedures guaranteeing the return of the forcibly displaced to their original areas of residence, provide the protection that these people need, and rehabilitate the residential areas damaged in the conflict.

International parties that are carrying out military actions in Syria must stop supporting PtC that are committing crimes against humanity by expelling civilians from their areas of residence.

12.11.3. Recommendation 36:

The parties to the conflict should commit to Article 5 of the Second Optional Protocol of the Geneva Convention and Article 44 of the First Optional Protocol of the Geneva Convention, and refrain from subjecting the prisoners and the detained to inhuman treatment, release the prisoners and the detained in their possession, and allow for truth and reconciliation commissions to visit all relevant locations.

12.11.4. Recommendation 37:

The parties to the conflict should commit to Articles 9, 10, and 11 of the Second Optional Protocol of the Geneva Convention and Article 12 of the First Optional Protocol of the Geneva Convention, refraining from targeting medical personnel and teams, provide protection and support to them, and stop punishing them for performing their tasks.

12.11.5. Recommendation 38:

The parties to the conflict must respect the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The international community must compel the parties to the conflict increase the protection of children from any form of participation in armed conflict.

12.11.6. Recommendation 39:

The parties to the conflict should commit to the Optional Protocol for the Convention on the Rights of the Child concerning the recruitment of children into armed conflicts, and to the Optional Protocol for the Convention on the Rights of the Child concerning trafficking in children, and the exploitation of children for the purposes of prostitution and the production of pornographic material.

12.11.7. Recommendation 40:

The combatant parties should commit to article 77 of the First Optional Protocol of the Geneva Convention and article 4 of the Second Optional Protocol of the Geneva Convention and refrain from recruiting children into military actions and protect them from exploitation and sexual harassment.

12.11.8. Recommendation 41:

The Syrian Regime must implement Article 76 of the First Optional Protocol of the Geneva Convention guaranteeing the protection of women and refrain from forcing them into prostitution or any other form of indecency.

12.11.9. Recommendation 42:

Syrian Regime must take the necessary procedures to provide adequate and sufficient shelters for the displaced, and guarantee them safeguard from any inhumane treatment due to police and intelligence procedure that might be put in place.

12.11.10. Recommendation 43:

The Syrian Regime must take the necessary procedures to record the deaths and births and marriages which could not be registered by the displaced populations, and facilitates them to procure needed official documents.

12.11.12 Recommendation 44:

Parties to the conflict must commit to Article 9 of the Second Additional Protocol to the Geneva Treaties, and Article 15 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Treaties, respecting and protecting members of the clergy and refraining from targeting them.

12.11.13 Recommendation 45:

Parties to the conflict must respect the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, protecting them, and guaranteeing that they will refrain from harming them, and revealing the fate of those who have been disappeared.

12.11.14 Recommendation 46:

The Syrian Regime must ratify the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, taking the necessary arrangements to guarantee the safety of human rights defenders, and abstaining from targeting them.

12.11.15 Recommendation 47:

The international community must place pressure on individual states surrounding Syria⁹⁶ to take all necessary measures and precautions to prevent the trafficking of fighters entering Syria.

12.11.16 Recommendation 48:

The Syrian Regime must take measures to guarantee that parties to the conflict refrain from human trafficking of the families of foreign fighters.

12.11.17 Recommendation 49:

The parties to the conflict must refrain from recruiting foreign fighters to Syria and using them in military operations.

12.11.18 Recommendation 50:

International civil society must place pressure on parties to the conflict to guarantee the protection of the families of foreign fighters, and to return them to their countries of origin if the families so wish it.

12.11.19 Recommendation 51:

The Syrian Regime must issue legislation that returns the formal and legal Syrian nationality of all Syrian Kurds, and of all those whose nationalities were removed by Law 93/1962, and allow for them to have all their civil and political rights.

12.11.20 Recommendation 52:

The Syrian Regime must take all required procedures to repair and compensate for the damage done to the Kurds, and those in similar situations, for the years of deprivation they have experienced as a result of their nationality being removed.

12.11.21 Recommendation 53

The international community must place efforts with the surrounding states parties to Syria and hosting refugees to find either a formula or a joint mechanism to guarantee the rights of refugee's legal status and to ensure their protection.

12.11.22 Recommendation 54:

The Syrian Regime must apply Article 23 of the Fourth Geneva Treaty, providing safe passages for medical and food supplies to camps and gatherings, and halt the imposition of sieges.

12.11.23 Recommendation 55:

The Syrian Regime must commit to Article 17 of the Second Additional Protocol to the Geneva Treaties, and Article 7 of Rome Statute, refraining from committing the war crimes of displacement of the Palestinian refugees from their camps, and allow Palestinian refugees to return to their camps.

12.11.24 Recommendation 56:

Parties to the conflict must commit to Articles 9, 10, 11 of the Second Additional Protocol to the Geneva Treaties, and Article 12 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Treaties, abstaining from targeting individuals and crews working for UNRWA, and protecting them so that they can provide relief and adequate shelter to those in need.

12.11.25 Recommendation 57:

The Syrian Regime must adjust article 520 of the Criminal Code Ordinance to guarantee the decriminalization of any kind of sexual relations between people of the same sex.

12.11.26 Recommendation 58:

The Syrian Regime must respect the right of all LGBT people to a private and family life, and protect them from any kind of oppression mounted on the accusation that they harm or have harmed general politeness, morals and/or public manners.

12.11.27 Recommendation 59:

The Syrian Regime must issue a law or laws criminalizing marital rape and providing protection for women from domestic and gender based violence.

12.11.28 Recommendation 60:

The Syrian Regime must adjust Article 548 of Syrian Criminal Code which provides reduced sentences in the case of “honor crimes”.

12.11.29 Recommendation 61:

The Syrian Regime must define the minimum age of marriage, care for married minors and their children, and provide protection and guidance to guarantee the well-being of their health and psychological state and to minimize death rates among them. The Syrian Regime must take all required arrangements to guarantee the protection of minors from the depredation of all parties to the conflict.

12.11.30 Recommendation 62:

The Syrian Regime must appropriately penalize marriage outside of specialized courts, bring to justice those responsible for marrying minors, and take all required measures to protect married minors and their children.

12.11.31 Recommendation 63:

Parties to the conflict must respect the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and the Syrian Regime must lift its reservations to CEDAW. The Syrian Regime must commit to Article 76 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Treaties, guaranteeing protection of women and abstaining from subjecting them to demeaning and inhuman practices.

12.11.32 Recommendation 64:

International civil society must place pressure on all parties the conflict to protect vulnerable women and the first degree women relatives of fighters.

12.11.33 Recommendation 65:

Parties to the conflict must abstain from persecuting activists, opponents, and human rights defenders.

12.11.34 Recommendation 66:

Parties to the conflict carrying out raids must respect the sanctity of private homes, stop terrorizing civilians during the course of raids, and abstain from the expropriation of private property during raids.

12.11.35 Recommendation 67:

Parties to the conflict must reveal the fate of all those arrested.

13 Right to Free Speech, Political Participation, and to Public Affairs:

The Syrian Regime deprived people of their right to participate in and give their opinions on issues related to public affairs. For example, only the President could

sue the prime minister and ministers, a state of affairs which was enshrined in the 1973 Constitution, Article 117, and restated in the 2012 Constitution, Article 124, section 2.

The right of political participation before 2011 was exclusive to Arab Baath Socialist Party. Certain other specified parties were allowed to work under what is called the 'National Progressive Front' led by Al baath party.

Legislation 2011/ 100, Article 7, required that political parties could only be formed with the agreement of the "parties affairs committee" led by interior minister, a judge assigned by the head of court of cassation, and three independent public figures assigned by the president.

Legislation 2011/ 100, Article 12, deprived former political parties, whose members were less than 1000 among governorates, of carrying out any political activity.

Although the emergency code was canceled, the violent and repressive practices of political parties under Baath control created a hostile environment to political participation. For example, less than 12% of representatives in parliament were women, and women in National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces number less than 7%.

Parties to the conflict⁹⁷ forbade any political activity in opposition to their political cause, and also deprived women from participating in local councils and being given feudal titles⁹⁸ (under the Islamic State).

13.1 Recommendations:

13.1.1 Recommendation 68:

The Syrian Regime must adjust Article 124 of Syrian constitution, so citizens can prosecute public servants.

13.1.2 Recommendation 69:

The Syrian Regime must cancel the authorities of the 'National Progressive Front', and require its parties to adjust their local legislations and bylaws to conform with minimum human rights standards.

13.1.3 Recommendation 70:

The Syrian Regime must adjust Article 7, from Law 2011/100 regulating party licenses, to guarantee the power and independence of the Higher Constitutional Court, and allow for political parties to practice their political activities without restrictions.

13.1.4 Recommendation 71:

The Syrian Regime must adjust the Constitution to guarantee woman's political participation with at least 30% quota, and create clear, straightforward, legal texts surrounding this issue.

13.1.5 Recommendation 72:

The international community must place pressure on parties to the conflict to allow activists and political parties to practice their activities.

14 Right to Freedom of Movement and Residence:

14.1 Roadblocks and Checkpoints:

Parties to the conflict must end military and security roadblocks restricting civilians movement, exposing them (especially grown and men young men who are over 12 years) to detention and arrest while passing, especially roadblocks imposed to collect tribute to support warfare⁹⁹. Roadblock personnel took advantage of vulnerable civilians; women had the larger share of abuse and were discriminated against while attempting to pass through¹⁰⁰.

14.2 Safe Passages:

Parties to the conflict did not make the necessary efforts to protect civilians, nor supplied indispensable and essential medical and food stuff for survival, during their military operations and near and in their places of operation, and also took part in the enforced displacement of many under extremely difficult conditions.

14.3 Recommendations:

14.3.1 Recommendation 73:

The Syrian Regime must respect freedom of movement for civilians without restrictions, and conditions, and end intelligence procedures and group punishments carried out in and around roadblocks and checkpoints.

14.3.2 Recommendation 74:

The international community must place pressure on parties to the conflict to guarantee the refrain from taking advantage of vulnerable civilians, and protect women from sexual abuse and harassment while moving.

14.3.3 Recommendation 75:

Parties to the conflict must commit to Article 23 of the Fourth Geneva Treaty, finding safe passages for relief, food and medical stuff to regions where military operations are underway.

14.3.4 Recommendation 76:

The international community must place pressure on parties to the conflict to open safe passages into conflict areas for the provision of relief supplies.

15 Right to Freedom of Expression and Association:

Syrian Law did not distinct between protests, sit-in, and strikes. The Syrian Regime used its power to suppress peaceful protests, sit-in, and gatherings, and exposed activists to arrest and detention without the legal procedures required under the 2012 Constitution, Article 44.

The Syrian Regime required all people wishing to protest to obtain a license, and obligated organizers to agree to unreasonable conditions before a protest license could be obtained.

The Law of Organizations and Private Associations, 1958/93, imposed procedures and unfeasible restrictions¹⁰¹ on the ability of people to forming organizations, which even if they were to be licensed, could later be dissolved or merged forcibly¹⁰².

15.1 Recommendation:

15.1.1 Recommendation 77:

The Syrian Regime must respect the freedom of expression and enshrine this in the Syrian constitution.

15.1.2 Recommendation 78:

The Syrian Regime must amend the law governing demonstrations, to guarantee the freedom of expression, and remove the restrictions placed on the ability to receive a license for protest, and guarantee the protection of peaceful protestors.

15.1.3 Recommendation 79:

The Syrian Regime must issue a new law guaranteeing the freedom of association, in accordance with minimum human rights standards.

16 Right to a Fair Trial

16.1 Laws Governing Civil Procedure

16.1.1 Detention and Arrest Centers

The detention centers of parties to the conflict, in particular of the Syrian Regime, do not uphold human dignity, many are secret, and many subject the arrestee to verbal and physical scolding, sexual harassment, rape, demeaning and inhuman treatment, and isolation.

16.1.2 Investigations:

The Syrian Regime's Security Departments forcibly extract arbitrary confessions from detainees and arrestees, using torture and rape (which in most recorded cases, occurred in front of their relatives, or arrestees were forced to watch the torture and rape of their relatives in front of them), harassment, and ill-treatment¹⁰³ based on false indictments¹⁰⁴.

16.1.3 Law Sponsorship and Impunity:

Civilians in Syria were deprived of their right to prosecute members of the security services who committed crimes against them, through the "Law of the Foundation of National Security"¹⁰⁵ and the "Interior Regulations of National Security" , Legislation¹⁰⁶ 64/2008 , that gave immunity to security force members and workers of national security, guaranteed impunity, and encouraging the perpetration of further grave human rights violations.

The Anti- Terrorism Law¹⁰⁷ of 2012 embedded and consecrated the state of emergency laws, under the pretext of ensuring homeland unity, which in fact

functioned to allow the authorities to practice abuses of power and guarantee the impunity of Syrian Regime actors from prosecution. The use of vague and ambiguous definitions in the Law meant that the scope of incrimination was massively expanded, and could be used to carry out false indictments.

The law 19/2011, Article 1, endangers peaceful activists and opposition figures, organizations and civil society organization, media, political parties, in the name of protecting against dangerous extremists.

The Law 20/2011 endangers laborers, public sector employees, and conscientious objectors.

The Law 22/2011 allows courts to ignore the principle of due process when prosecuting individuals accused of particular crimes.

The Syrian Regime used the Counter-Terrorism Laws 19, 20,21, and 22, and the newly established specialized courts, against activists, opposition figures, journalists, human rights defenders, and others¹⁰⁸.

16.1.4 Religious law enforcement Courts:

Religious law enforcement courts imposed¹⁰⁹ by the parties to the conflict in the areas under their control differ in the laws and judgments they adhere to, which led to discrimination based on gender, religion, and ethnicity, and led to miscarriages of justice.

16.1.5 Judgments of Newly Established Religious Courts

The parties to the conflict executed judgments under fatwas, (judge legit), from religious courts, to expropriate the property and assets of civilians.

The Islamic State executed judgments under fatwa (judge legit), from religious courts, using inhuman and unprecedented methods (using techniques such as crucifixion, maiming, and burning) to punish, kill¹¹⁰, and ensure the mutilation of the bodies of the dead.

16.2 Improper Checks on Presidential Authority

The Constitution of 2012 granted the President massive authority over the judiciary and legislation, severely limiting the ability of these institutions to function independently or to hold the Executive (the President) to account. The President is the head of Supreme Court Council, assigns the members of Higher Constitutional Court, and has the authority to head legislation sessions and dissolve parliament.

16.3 Recommendations:

16.3.1 Recommendation 80:

The Syrian Regime must reveal all secret temporary and permanent detention centers, and allow for specialized UN commission to access their data.

16.3.2 Recommendation 81:

The Syrian Regime must withdraw all reservations concerning the Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Punishments”.

16.3.3 Recommendation 82:

The Syrian Regime Obligate to amend the law of “interior regulation of national security”, and legislation 64/2011, lift the immunity of security force members and take required measure to ensure the bringing to justice of all those who are suspected to have committed crimes against humanity, which no statute of limitation.

16.3.4 Recommendation 83:

The Syrian Regime must abolish the Counter Terrorism Laws, and include in their replacements clear and unambiguous definitions of terrorism and related terms which adhere to minimum human rights standards.

16.3.5 Recommendation 84:

The Syrian Regime must dissolve Counter-Terrorism Court judgments against activists opponents, journalists, and human rights defenders, release them immediately, and compensate them for injury endured.

16.3.6 Recommendation 85:

The international community must ensure that all parties to the conflict cancel religious law enforcement courts that discriminate on the basis of ethnicity, religion, and gender, and compensate all discriminated against by the judgments of these courts.

16.3.7 Recommendation 86:

International parties operating militarily in Syria must mount concerted efforts to stop the war crimes and crimes against humanity that the Islamic State is currently committing.

16.3.8 Recommendation 87:

The Syrian Regime must include articles in the Syrian constitution to ensuring the proper functioning of checks and balances of power between the Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches of government, and prevent abuses of power therein.

16.3.9 Recommendation 88:

The Syrian Regime must abolish Article 117 of the 2012 Syrian Constitution, to ensure that the President may be held accountable while officiating his or her duties.

17 Right to Property:**17.1 Expropriation of Properties and Estates**

The Syrian Regime issued the Urban Planning and City Building 23/2015 law, which subjected all areas subjected to conflict to urban regulation, regardless of the rights of the owners of the properties therein, which allow the Syrian Regime to expropriate property and build public works. That committee established by the 23/2015 law to estimate the value of property and thus determine the amount of compensation provided to property owners generally held hearings in locations difficult for the owners to reach, ensuring that many could not successfully appeal against property values which were fixed unreasonably low.

17.2 Recommendations:

17.2.1 Recommendation 89:

The Syrian Regime must amend the 23/2015¹¹¹ Urban Planning and City Building law to uphold the right of property for those whose properties were damaged in the conflict.

18 Right to Education:

The parties to the conflict through engaging in military endeavors destroyed educational institutions and schools¹¹², which become ineligible to use or shelter for displaced people, and in some cases used these buildings as military installations, depriving children¹¹³ the right to receive education.

The parties to the conflict¹¹⁴ imposed educational syllabuses that did not match the standard education criteria agreed upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Culture Organization (UNESCO).¹¹⁵

The Islamic State enforced an educational syllabus on the population under their control that was drawn exclusively traditions and customs religious they attributed to Islamic origin, which encouraged the cultivation of violence, discrimination against women, and towards people from others religions, and moreover acted to deprive children from their right to education.

The parties to the conflict did not make efforts to provide treatment for the physical and psychological hurt sustained by children during the war in schools, or alternate educational institutions, which led to children suffering from long-term, negative fallout.

The educational system sustained enormous damage as a result of the conflict and the ensuing destruction of educational infrastructure and massive displacement of people. Children suffered from overcrowded classrooms in public schools, which negatively affected their ability to benefit from the educational process.

18.1 Recommendations:

18.1.1 Recommendation 90:

The international community must assist those parties to the conflict that are committed to international agreements and truces in providing an educational syllabus with conforms with minimum UNESCO standards, in reintegrating of children into the educational system, in the reconstruction of damaged schools, and in the ensuring of safety for all children so that they may enjoy their right to education.

18.1.2 Recommendation 91:

The international community must place pressure on the parties to the conflict to ensure that schools are not used for acts of war or as military bases or installations.

18.1.3 Recommendation 92:

The international parties operating militarily in Syria shall make all possible efforts to end war crimes and crimes against humanity that the Islamic state is promoting against women and people from other religions through the propagation of racist and hate speech.

19 Economic and cultural rights:**19.1 Cultural Identity:**

The Syrian Regime denied appropriate burial rites for the bodies of the dead from particular religious and cultural minorities. Many bodies were not delivered to their relatives, or to recognized spiritual authorities, who were instead provided with death certificates only or hard-to-recognize disfigured bodies, or delivered with only a death note, making the funeral and burial procedures desired by the relatives of the deceased difficult to enact.

19.2 The Demolition of Archaeology, Worship Houses, Shrines, and Churches:

The Syrian Regime established military bases inside and around highly historical cultural places, and used them as launching points for military operations, exposing them to bombing and destruction¹¹⁶.

The parties to the conflict engaged in fighting in Maaloula, which led to the looting and destruction of churches.

The parties to the conflict deliberately and willfully destroyed property of great significance to the cultural heritage of the Syrian Arab Republic, in contravention of international law.

19.3 Recommendations:**19.3.1 Recommendation 93:**

The parties to the conflict must fulfill all obligations under the International Convention on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

19.3.2 Recommendation 94:

The Syrian Regime must take required measures to guarantee the delivery of the bodies of the dead held to relatives and take all reasonable measures to ensure that they may be buried according to the wishes of relatives.

19.3.3 Recommendation 95:

The parties to the conflict must commit to Articles 4, 8, 9, and 10 of The 1954 Hague Treaty for the Protection of Cultural Property during Armed Conflicts.

19.3.4 Recommendation 96:

The parties to the conflict must commit to Article 53 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Treaties, and Article 16 of the Second Additional Protocol of Geneva Treaties, and abstain from using religious and historical objects in military operation and from targeting them in the same.

- ¹ Al Omari Mosque - Deraa, Wedding hall - Qaboun, Al Saa Square - Homs; **sources: Development Interaction Network (DIN), Violation Documentation Center (VDC)**
- ² Islam army, Jabhat Nusra, ISIS (also known as Daesh, ISIL or simply the Islamic State), Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command PLFP/GC; **sources: (<http://din.net/ar/Documentary/subjects5775>), ENSAN center for human rights, VDC**
- ³ Aleppo Central Prison, Al Tabqa airport (Islamic State); **source: DIN, Human Rights Watch (HRW)**
- ⁴ The widespread practice of abduction and enforced disappearance was enabled by laws which meant the Regime's security forces were unaffected by judicial accountability, in particular, the deficiencies rent to procedural justice in emergency trials. The Regime depended on this legal framework to silence dissent and disappear opponents; **source: DIN**
- ⁵ Islam Army, Jabhat Nusra, the Islamic State, PLFP/GC; **sources: Palestinian Human Rights Organization (PHRO), Palestinian League for Human Rights - Syria (PAHR-S)**
- ⁶ Families of opponent military leaders were abducted in some coastal areas; **source: DIN**
- ⁷ **Sources: MARATOUS for Citizenship and Human Rights (MARATOUS), Ceaser**
- ⁸ They were buried this way so that the Regime retained the option of using the bodies to extort the families of the deceased; **source: DIN**
- ⁹ **Source: VDC**
- ¹⁰ Al Yarmouk street in Yarmouk camp, Alwaer and Alqoudat Street, Old City of Homs; **source: Syrian Human Rights Committee (SHRC)**
- ¹¹ (The USA-led International Coalition)
- ¹² Al Raqqah and Dier Ezzur; **sources: DIN, VDC**
- ¹³ The USA-led International Coalition targeted bridges and refineries in particular (Al Sabahiya, Al Assadiya, Al Forosiah, Al Raqqah, Samura Dam, Hamrat Nasir, Al Hsiwa power plant, Shunaynah, *al Quitar*, Badir Farm, Al Karama, other small bridges in the Al Raqqah area); **sources: DIN**
- ¹⁴ **Sources: DIN, VDC**
- ¹⁵ Using barrels and containers which were made into unconventional improvised weapons; **source: DIN**
- ¹⁶ **Sources: VDC, DIN, SHRC**
- ¹⁷ **Sources: United Nations Reports, ENSAN, DIN, VDC**
- ¹⁸ Using barrels and containers which were made into unconventional improvised weapons; **source: DIN**
- ¹⁹ Al Ghouta al Sharqiah - Hama & Rief Damascus; **sources: Abaad Media Center, DIN**
- ²⁰ The Syrian Regime at Syrian borders, Jabhat nusra, the Islamic State, Houran Ababil, AHRAR Palestine, Brigade of abu al fadl al abbas
- ²¹ Ezaz, Kafr Hamrah, Endan, Hayan in North Aleppo in February 2016; **source: Syrian Network for Human Rights (SN4HR)**
- ²² Al Qusayr, Al Raqqah, Hama, Homs; **sources: HRW, UN Reports**
- ²³ 756 persons in Khan al Asal, Saraqib, and Al Ghouta; **source: The Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic**
- ²⁴ Unconventional Improvised Weapons; **source: DIN**
- ²⁵ The Islamic State, Jabhat Nusra, Islam Army, Syrian Free Army, the Syrian Regime; **sources: VDC, SN4HR**
- ²⁶ *Sief* rockets, *Sief al Farouq* rockets, *Farouq One* rockets, *Al Qaaqaa* rockets, *Nabil al Farouk* rocket, *Al Fiel* rockets; **source: VDC**
- ²⁷ Old Homs, Al Waer, Al Yarmouk camp, *Khan al-Shieh*, Madaya, Al Zabadani, Al Madamiyat al Sham; **sources: PAHR-S, Amnesty International, PHRO, HRW, SHRC**
- ²⁸ The Syrian Regime, Hezbollah, Brigade of abu al fadl al abbas; **sources: PHRO, HRW, Amnesty International, PAHR-S**
- ²⁹ Each person was allowed to carry through checkpoints only around 8 pieces of bread; **sources: PHRO, PAHR-S**
- ³⁰ **Source: International labor organization (ILO)**
- ³¹ One of the main causes of this difficulty is the inability of many to obtain official documentation, thus qualifying for benefits; **source: MARATOUS**

- ³² Especially Al Yarmouk Camp, Al Zabadani, Madaya, Old Homs; **sources: PAHR-S, PHRO, DIN**
- ³³ For example, Al Nobbol and Al Zahraa; **source: Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA)**
- ³⁴ Always the case for: the Syrian Regime (for example, a hospital in Sabboura refused to treat the injured from Mabouja village), Jabhat Nusra, the Islamic State, Islam Army; **source: DIN**
- ³⁵ This occurred during, for example, the Truce in Al Waerl; **source: DIN**
- ³⁶ Al Waer , Yarmouk; **sources: PAHR-S, PHRO, DIN**
- ³⁷ Particularly the diseases of infantile paralysis, Hepatitis A, Scabies, Typhoid, Tuberculosis; **sources: Syrian Health Ministry, World Health Organization (WHO), VDC**
- ³⁸ Al Yarmouk Camp, Al Waer, Al Zabadani, Rief - Damascus (suffocation, destruction of forests, increase in desertification rate in countryside); **sources: PHRO, PAHR-S, DIN, SN4HR**
- ³⁹ Al Yarmouk Camp; **sources: PHRO, PAHR-S**
- ⁴⁰ **Sources: PHRO, VDC, PAHR-S**
- ⁴¹ The term indicates encampments or spaces of detention where large concentrations of people are kept under harsh conditions indefinitely, sometimes to provide forced labour or await mass execution
- ⁴² 186 deaths; **source: PAHR-S**
- ⁴³ Islamic front, the Islamic State, the Syrian Regime, and various groups fighting for the Regime; **source: DIN**
- ⁴⁴ Women were taken as hostages to be traded for wanted people, to be used as a punishment to opponents and the arrested, etc; **source: DIN**
- ⁴⁵ Mar Sergius and Bacchus; **source: HRC**, (http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/a_hrc_25_65.pdf)
- ⁴⁶ Tishreen Dam – Aleppo, all bridges in Al Raqqa (by the Islamic State); **sources: DIN**
- ⁴⁷ Primitive oil refineries and chemical installations for undefined usage; **source: DIN**
- ⁴⁸ Between the Islamic State and the Free Army, Hazm, the National Defense Force; Jabhat Nusra and the Free Army; PLFP GC and Aknaf Beit Almaqdes; **sources: VDC, PAHR-S, PHRO, DIN**
- ⁴⁹ The Syrian Regime; **source: HRW**
- ⁵⁰ Free army (Hospital of Jisr al Shoughor, Alkindi Hospital); the Syrian Regime (Khaled bin Alwaleed Mosque, Fayez Halawi Hospital, Palestine Hospital, the main water tanks in Homs, Khan al Shieh, Hama, Al Mouadamyia, Abdul Kader Houssaini Mosque in Al Yarmouk Camp, Omayyad and Soltaniah Mosques in Aleppo); the Islamic State (Palestine Hospital, Shrines of Ammar bin Yasser, Ouayes Al Qarni, Wife of Prophet Ayyob, Essa Abdul Kader, Prophet Ayyoub, Al Emam Al Nawawi, and Sedi Salman, Martyrs Saints Church in Dier Ezzor); **sources: VDC, PAHR-S, PHRO, DIN**
- ⁵¹ Al Gouta in Rief Damascus; **source: VDC**
- ⁵² UN International Resolutions 2139(2014), 2165(2014), 2191(2014)
- ⁵³ The borders with Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Jordan, Israel
- ⁵⁴ Chemical and biological weapons
- ⁵⁵ The Islamic State, Jabhat Nusra, the Syrian Regime, Abou Fadel, Brigade of abu al fadl al abbas, Hezbollah; **Sources: Palestinian Human Rights Organization (PHRO), Violation Documentation Center in Syria (VDC), The Palestinian Association for Human Rights in Syria (PAHR-S)**
- ⁵⁶ The Syrian Regime, Abou Fade Al-Abbas Battalion, Hezbollah (Sbeineh Camp, Qabr Al Sitt camp, Al-Huseinieh gathering), Jabhat Nusra, other armed groups (Aleppo - Idlib, Jisr Al Shughor), the Islamic State (Al-Raqqah, Aleppo, Rief Idlib, Assyrians in Al Hassakah) **Sources: VDC , PAHR-S, Amnesty International**
- ⁵⁷ The Syrian Regime and Hezbollah (Palestinian refugees in Qabr Al Sitt camp, Sbeineh Camp , Al-Huseinieh gathering); the Islamic State (Kurds and Assyrians in Al Hassakah, Armenians in Deir Al-Zour), the YPG (Arabs in Slouk town in Al Raqqa, and Al-Hassakah); **Sources: PHRO, DIN, Amnesty international , PAHR-S.**
- ⁵⁸ Qabr Al-Sitt Camp, Sbeineh camp , Al-Husseinieh gathering; **Sources: VDC, PAHR-S, PHRO, DIN**
- ⁵⁹ Christian and Assyrian population from Idlib and Jisr Al-Shughor; **source: Development Information Network (DIN)**
- ⁶⁰ The Syrian Regime and The Islamic State; **source: DIN**

- ⁶¹ The Syrian Regime (building military backups, sand bags, reconstruction, porters, domestic rehabilitation, women worked the kitchen and cleaning tasks); the Islamic State (wood cutting, gas and oil extraction facilities, as porters); **sources: DIN**
- ⁶² **Source: VDC (report: Escaping Hell, September 2013)**
- ⁶³ The Syrian Regime, Jabhat Nusra, The Islamic State; **source: DIN**
- ⁶⁴ Local relief groups, Palestinian Red Crescent, Syrian Red Crescent, Medicines Sans Frontieres; **sources: PHRO, PAHR-S**
- ⁶⁵ The Islamic State (Al-Raqqa, Al Yarmouk Camp); Jabhat Nusra; **sources: DIN, PHRO, PAHR-S,**
- ⁶⁶ The Islamic State (Caliphate Cubs training camps), Jabhat Nusra, PYD; **source: VDC , Nuon Organization for Peace Building (NUON)**
- ⁶⁷ The Islamic State and Jabhat Nusra; **sources: VDC, NUON**
- ⁶⁸ Caliphate Cubs training camps controlled by the Islamic State; **sources: VDC , NUON**
- ⁶⁹ The total number of internally displaced people reached 6.3 million persons by October 2015; **source: Amnesty International**
- ⁷⁰ Taking over schools, parks, mosques, churches, sports clubs; **sources: DIN**
- ⁷¹ Compensations for families , school certificates, attaining documents related to the children when the father is absent; **sources: MARATOUS, DIN**
- ⁷² Lack needed ID papers to register marriages under control of the Regime, constrained by religious courts in areas outside Regime's control; **sources: MARATOUS**
- ⁷³ Jabhat Nusra Front, Islamic State, the Syrian Regime; **sources: Human Rights Guardians (HRG) , VDC**
- ⁷⁴ By premeditated murder and assassination; **source: HRG**
- ⁷⁵ The 1962 Al Hassakeh public records contained entries for 100,000 Kurds only; **source: MARATOUS**
- ⁷⁶ Assyrians and Turkmans; **source: MARATOUS**
- ⁷⁷ The Syrian Regime and the groups under its control in Al Yarmouk, Khan Al-Shaykh, and Daraa camps; **source: PHRO, PAHR-S**
- ⁷⁸ Al Yarmouk, Khan Al-Shaykh, and Daraa Camps; **source: PHRO, PAHR-S**
- ⁷⁹ **Source: PAHR-S, PHRO, DIN**
- ⁸⁰ Al Yarmouk Camp (Islamic State and Jabhat Nusra); **source: PHRO**
- ⁸¹ Health Services , Infrastructure – especially water; **sources: UN, PAHR-S, PHRO, DIN**
- ⁸² Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command (PLFP/GC); **source: PHRO, PAHR-S**
- ⁸³ Shooting and arresting the refugees during aid distribution; **sources: PHRO , DIN, PAHR-S**
- ⁸⁴ *ibid*
- ⁸⁵ Palestine Hospital, Al Yarmouk Camp, Sbeineh camp; **source: PHRO, PAHR-S**
- ⁸⁶ **Source: Dawlaty Association**
- ⁸⁷ **Source: UN (http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/a_hrc_25_65.pdf)**
- ⁸⁸ Cases of arrest and detention based on charges of indecency according to articles 517 and 518 of the Syrian Penal Code
- ⁸⁹ **Source: UN (http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/a_hrc_25_65.pdf)**
- ⁹⁰ Article 508 of the Syrian Penal Code
- ⁹¹ Article 548 of the Syrian Penal Code
- ⁹² **Source: DIN**
- ⁹³ Christian, Druze, and Muslim (under the Personal Affairs Law) Courts; **sources: MARATOUS**
- ⁹⁴ Especially the Islamic State and Jubhat Nusra; **source: DIN**
- ⁹⁵ **Sources: VDC , DIN, Center for Civil Society and Democracy in Syria (CCSDS)**
- ⁹⁶ Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Jordan, Israel
- ⁹⁷ Jabhat Nusra, Islamic State, Islam Army; **sources: MARATOUS**
- ⁹⁸ Jabhat Nusra, the Islamic State; **sources: MARATOUS**
- ⁹⁹ Sources: **VDC, SHRC, DIN**

102 **Source: International Centre for Non-Profit Law** (<http://www.icnl.org/research/library/files/Syria/93-1958-En.pdf>)

103 **Source: VDC** (<http://www.vdc-sy.info/index.php/ar/reports/1430186775#.Vu8dU3oppi0>)

104 Such as possession of a tank, high treason, establishing a field hospital; **source: MARATOUS, DIN**

105 Articles 16 and 74, Syrian Penal Code

106 Article 1, Article 47, from Law number 16-27/2/1950 and Amendments of the Military Court

Procedures

107 From Law Number 21/20/19 2012

108 **Source; VDC** (<http://www.vdc-sy.info/index.php/ar/reports/1430186775#.Vu8dU3oppi0>)

109 These lacked clear standards and were prone to ad-hoc, arbitrary, and discriminatory judgments;

source: DIN

110 **Sources: DIN, VDC**

111 Source: Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) (<http://www.sana.sy/?p=309307>)

112 5000 schools; **source: UNICEF media memorandum in Geneva/Damascus** (http://www.unicef.org/media/media_85516.html)

113 2000000 child; **source: ibid**

114 Jabhat Nusra, the Islamic State; **source: DIN**

115 These are outlined here: (http://www.unicef.org/arabic/education/24272_70483.html)

116 Palmyra, Citadel of Saladin, Al Hossen Castle; **source: DIN**

Annex 1: Acronyms and Definitions

PtC: The Parties to the Conflict

SR: Syrian Regime

IHL: International humanitarian Law

UNRWA: United Nations Relief and Works Agency

The Syrian Regime:

The Government which hitherto had sovereignty over the entire Syrian State, currently engaged in an internal conflict which has cost them to de facto cede sovereignty over some of the land to other local forces.

The Islamic State:

A party to the conflict, which wields de facto control over parts of Syria and Iraq, and exists outside of all international commitments and truces. In this report, we refer to only the Islamic State in Syria.

Jabhat al-nusra:

A party to the conflict, adhering to a salafist dogma, which wields de facto control over parts of Syria, formed in late 2011 from armed opposing forces spread throughout from Syria, and uncommitted to all international decisions and truces.

Islamic Movement of Ahrar al sham:

A party to the conflict, one of the Islamic military factions and practices, which wields de facto control over parts of Syria. It emerged in the Syrian civil war as a coalescence of four Syrian Islamic factions: al sham troops, al fajr Islamic movement, Islamic al taleaa, and al eman fighting troops. It operates in Idleb, Aleppo, Hama, and has committed to international decisions and truces.

Islam army:

A party to the conflict which formed from the coalescence of 55 brigades and armed factions, which was formed during the Syrian conflict which, wields de facto control over several regions.

Ababil horan brigade:

A party to the conflict active in the Southern Front, part of the Syrian Free Army, and committed to international decisions and truces.

Ahrar Palestine :

A party to the conflict comprising of a troop active in Yarmouk and Tadamon areas on the southern front of maintained by the Syrian Free Army, committed to international decisions and truces.

Syrian Free Army:

A party to the conflict founded by splinter officers from the Syrian army in July 2011, active throughout much of Syria, and committed to international decisions and truces.

Hazm movement:

A party to the conflict committed to international decisions and truces, which merged with jabha shamyah in Aleppo.

Aknaf beit al maqdes:

A party to the conflict founded by members of Hamas movement, which fights side by side with Islamic Front and Islam Army, which was in Yarmouk before Islamic state dominance, and is committed to international decisions and truces.

YPG (People's Protection Units)

A party to the conflict founded by the Kurdish Democratic Union Party-PYD, exerting de facto control over parts of Northern Syria and committed to international decisions and truces.

Annex 2: Members and Supporters NGOs, CSOs & Networks info**Jointly Submitted by:**

- المنظمة الفلسطينية لحقوق الإنسان (حقوق)

Palestinian human rights organization PHRO

Address: مخيم مار الياس بيروت
 Phone: 00961 1 306 740 - 00961 1 301 549
 Email: phro@palhumanrights.org
 Website: www.palhumanrights.org

- منظمة نون لبناء السلام

Nuon Organization for Peace building

Address: Lebanon, Beirut
 Phone: 00961 76 528 018
 Email: info@nuon-syria.org
 website: www.nuon-syria.org

- مؤسسة دولتي

Dawlaty Association

Address: بروكسل
 Email: info@dawlaty.org
 Website: www.dawlaty.org

- ماراتوس للمواطنة وحقوق الإنسان

MARATOUS for citizenship and humanrights

Phone: 0096181638976
 Email: martoussyr@gmail.com - omaralshaar@gmail.com

- مركز إنسان لتوثيق انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان

Enssan center for documenting human rights violation

Address: Beirut Ashrafeah gasoub building fourth floor
 Phone: 0096170843978
 Email: Raji.a@din-sy.net
 Website: <http://www.din-sy.net/ar/Documentary>

- جمعية لمسة ورد

Lamsat Ward Association

Address: بيروت فردان
 Phone: 0096178 909 917
 Email: Info@lamsat-wars.org
 Website: www.lamsat-ward.org

- مؤسسة الكرامة

Alkarama Foundation

Address: 150 route de Ferney, C.P. 2100 CH – 1211 Genève 2 – Switzerland

Phone: +41 22 734 1006

Email: info@alkarama.org

Website: www.alkarama.org

- الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

Syrian Network for Human rights

Phone: 0044 789 942 9543

Email: info@sn4hr.org

Website: <http://sn4hr.org>

- مركز المجتمع المدني والديموقراطية في سوريا

Center for civil society and democracy in Syria

Address: Kavaklık Mah. Ordu Cad. Hacivakıf pekmezci Blok No. 8 Şahinbey

GAZIANTEP ŞAHINBEY | TURKEY

Phone: 00903428800003

Email: info@ccsdsyria.org

Website: ccsdsyria.org

- مركز توثيق الانتهاكات

Violations Documentation Center VDC

Address: COURS de Rive 2, 1204 Geneva

Phone: 31611364962

Email: editor@vdc-sy.info

Website: www.vdc-sy.info

- شبكة المرأة السورية

Syrian Women's Network

Address: مختار باشا، غازي عينتاب، تركيا

Phone: 46704384627

Email: s.w.n.syria@gmail.com

Website: swnsyria.org

- لجان الربيع الكردي في سوريا

Address: Spring Kurdish Committees in Syria

Phone: 999109430

Email: komitenbuharakurdi@gmail.com

- مركز امل للمناصرة والتعافي

Amals Healing and Advocacy Center

Address: ürgen Paşa mahallesi yüz başı Asım caddesi cevher apartman N44/4 zübeyde hanım karşısı Antakya Hatay Turkey.

Phone: 905 358 217 205

Email: amals.center@hotmail.com

Website: www.amalscenter.com

- حماية حقوق الإنسان

Human Rights Guardians

Address: تركيا-أنطاكيا

Phone: 905 385 236 193

Email : hr.guardians@gmail.com

Website: humanrightsguardians.org

- انتهاكات جبهة النصرة

jabhat nusra violation

Phone: 00905393952083

Email: jabhatnusraviolations1@gmail.com

- الرابطة الفلسطينية لحقوق الإنسان

The Palestinian League for Human Rights-Syria

Phone: 0033 605 584 248

Email: alaaabout@live.com

Plhr. sp@gmail.com

Website: <https://www.oximity.com/org/Palestinian-Association-for-Human-Righ-1>

Supported by:

- شبكة تفاعل التنمية (5 جمعيات)¹

Development Interaction Network - DIN

Address: Beirut Ashrafeah gasoub building fourth floor

Phone: 00961 71 798 566

Email: info@din-sy.net

Website: www.din-sy.net

- التحالف المدني السوري تماس (30 جمعية)²

Syrian civil coalition -Tamas

Address: (المكتب الإقليمي - بيروت): بيروت، الأشرافية، شارع مار متر، جانب المركز الثقافي البرازيلي، بناء بولس. ط 6

Phone: 76923118

Email: dr.n.hariri@gmail.com

Website: www.civilsyria.net

- شبكة إغاثة سوريا (43 جمعية)³

Syria Relief Network

Address: İnsani yardim Agi dernegi Vergi Dairresi No:027254 - Gazikent-4780553819 inclilPinar Mah - 36005. Sk. No:2 Kat:5 Daire:10 27090

Sehitkamil/Gaziantep – Turkey

Phone: 0090 53 40412724

Email: intersector@syriareliefnetwork.com

- اللوبي النسوي السوري

Syrian Feminist Lobby

- المركز السوري للأبحاث والدراسات القانونية

Syrian center for legal studies and researches

Address: Head of Syrian Center for Legal Studies and Researches

Agnes-Straub-Weg,6 12353 Berlin

Phone: +4917642211645 - +491606512722

Email: a.bounni@gmail.com

Website: www.sl-center.org

- مؤسسة مدني لدعم دور المجتمع المدني في التحول الديمقراطي

Madani Institution supporting civil society role in democratic translation

Address: بيروت، الأشرافية، شارع مار متر، جانب المركز الثقافي البرازيلي، بناء بولس. ط 6

Phone: +96176923118

Email: dr.n.hariri@gmail.com

Website: www.madanisyria.com

- محامون وأطباء من أجل حقوق الإنسان

LAWYERS AND DOCTORS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Address: تركيا - انطاكيا - اكسراي - 96 - 5 (33196SK - 754 BLOK . NO : 3/7)

Phone: 00905344014648

Email: alialzeer77@gmail.com

- الهيئة الحقوقية للثورة السورية

logalautharity of syrian Revelion

Address: تركيا - انطاكيا - اكسراي - 96 - 5

Phone: 05395562357

Email: fkrymsh@gmail.com

- مبادرة ديكوستامين

Decostamine Initiative

Address: بيروت لبنان

Phone: 0096176112602

Email: dicostamine.initiative@gmail.com

- المنظمة الدولية لحقوق الإنسان

International Organization for Human Rights

Address: clever ave columbus ohio-5357.newyork

Phone: 0013 476 582 805

Email: dr.rifat@hotmail.com

Website: www.iohrdpf.org

- فريق بيروت - لتطوير الدعم النفسي الاجتماعي، وبناء القدرات والسلام في مجتمعات اللاجئين من سوريا والمجتمع المضيف
FarikBeirut.net- improving psycho-social support, building capacity and peace for refugees from Syria and host communities

Address: مكتب المحامي رولان طوق - الكائن في بيروت - لبنان - جديدة المتن - مبنى دارون - الطابق الأول

Phone: +961/3-9738-92

Email: FarikBeirut@gmail.com

Website: FarikBeirut.net

- تجمع ضمة

Damma-hug

Address: الزبداني-ريف دمشق
 Phone: 00963 938 157 318
 Email : damma.hug@gmail.com

- منظمة أبعاد

ABAAD organization

Address: 51 Bustani Street, Sector 5, Najjar Building, Furn Chebbak
 P.O.Box: 50-048 Beirut-Lebanon
 Phone: +961 (1) 28 38 20/1; +961 70 28 38 20
 Email: abaad@abaadmena.org
 Website: abaadmena.org

- التجمع النسائي الديمقراطي اللبناني

Rassemblement Democratique des Femmes Libanaises RDFL

Address: Al Aadlieh, forn Alshobak, Dhdahbld. Mdourst.
 Phone: 009611425503
 Email: rdfl@inco.com.lb
 Website: rdflwomen.org

- لا سلام بدون عدالة

No Peace without Justus

Address: Rue du Pépin 54 B-1000 Brussels
 Phone: [+32\(0\)25483910](tel:+3225483910)
 Email: geramo@npwj.org
 Website: <http://www.npwj.org>

- متطوعون بلا حدود

Volunteers Without Borders

Address: Wata Musaytbeh - Zuhairi building - 4 Floor
 Phone: 009613333299
 Email: riad@volunteerswb.org
 Website: www.volunteerswb.org

- معهد جنيف لحقوق الإنسان

Geneva Institution for Human Rights GIHR

Address: 1202 Geneva Switzerland
 Phone: 0041227885051
 Email: info@gigr.org
 Website: www.gihr.org

- شبكة المنظمات العربية غير الحكومية للتنمية

Arab NGO Network for Development - ANND

Address: المزعة - بيروت، لبنان
 Phone: +9611319366
 Email: annd@annd.org
 Website: www.annd.org

- الأورو المتوسطية للحقوق – الشبكة الأوروبية المتوسطية لحقوق الإنسان

Euromed Rights- Euromediterranean Human Rights Network

Address: vestergade 14-16, 2nd floor DK-1456 Copenhagen K, Denmark

Phone: 0045 32 64 17 00

Email: mfi@euromedright.net

Website: www.euromdrights.org

- 1 abaad for media; insan center; khutah development center; naksh gathering for culture; omran for monitoring
- 2 Madani Organisation; Syrian Citizenship league; Kamishlohouse; Refugees not slaves; Alkawakibi Organization For Human Rights; Human rights organisation in Syria-Maf; Centre for Democracy and Civic Rights in Syria; Basma Foundation for psychosocial support and improve human; Basma and zaytounah; Giath Matar Offices; Syrian Women Coalition for Democracy; Center for Equal Citizenship; Mediterranean studies center; Syrian American Medical Society (SAMS); Syrian Democratic Institute; Justice and Building Centre; Ugarit Human rights centre; Environmental and Social Development Center; Ward – Group; Maratos Organization for Citizenship and Human Rights; ABNI (Association for Building & Nurturing Initiatives); Democracy Development Centre; Social Initiative Organisation; Civil Action League; White Hill forum for civil society; Syrian Center for Democracy and Development rights; Olive Initiative; Spectrums Organisation; Olive Branch Group; Syrian Woman Organisation
- 3 Syria charity; Syrian American Medical Association; Medical Association of Syrian expatriates; Alseeraj for development and health care; Internatunal humanitarian relief; Masarrat; Damascus house; Ghiath Mattar Foundation; Syrian women; Balad foundation; Association of Horan's people; Syrian Orfans; Humanity ataa asosiation; Union of medical care and relief organization Beyaz eller; Qitaf alkher relief organization; Ghiras al nahda foundation; Assalam charity society; Union of Syrian abroad; Ataa foundation; Insan for psychosocial support; Hurras network; Maram foundation; Help for Syria; Syria's support; Sanad; Abrar Aleppo Association for Relief and Development; Deutsch syrisches forum e.v; Rwafed Relief and Development ; Bihar Relief Organisation; Deir Ezzor United Association-Furat; Rural and relief development organization ; Basmat amal; Bab Baghdad charity center; Sanabil alkher foundation; Ataa humanitarian committee; Syria relief development; Syrian medical commission; Sham Society for Orphans; Unified Medical Office; Syria al gad relief foundation; Tkaful alsham; Umm Al Qura Association for Relief and Development