

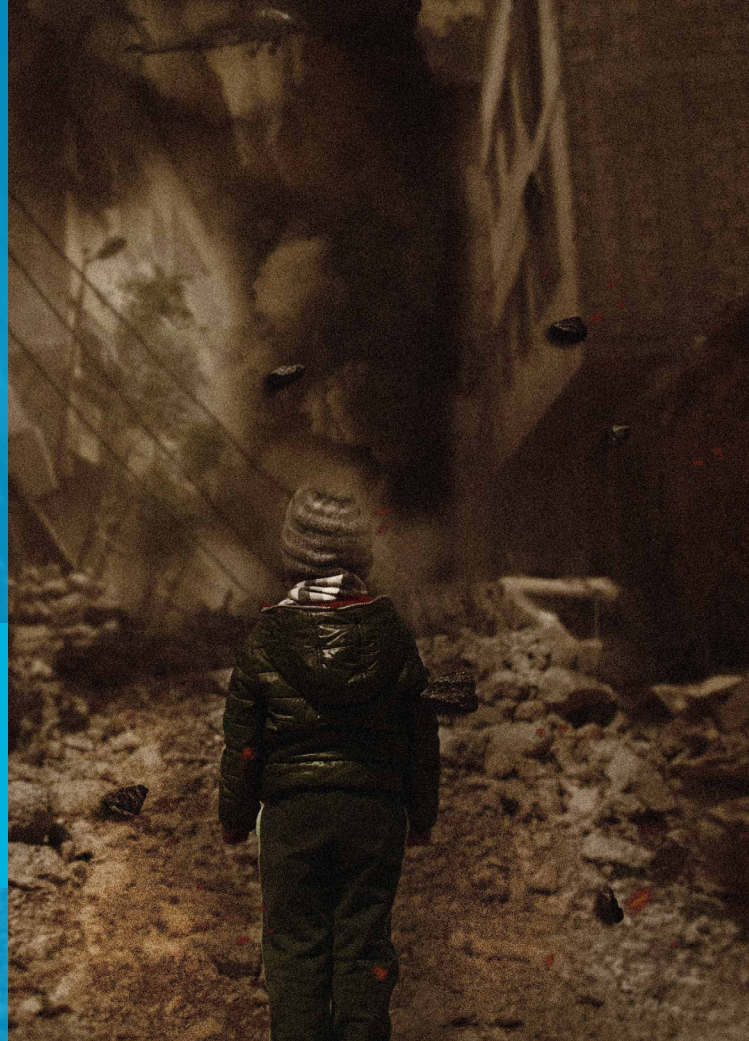
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97 Civilians,

Including 22 Children,
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Fifteen Percent of All August's
Victims Died on Migration
Routes



Friday 01 September 2023

The Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR), founded in June 2011, is a non-governmental, independent group that is considered a primary source for the OHCHR on all death toll-related analyses in Syria.

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I. Background and Methodology

This report documents the death toll of victims whose deaths were recorded by the Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR) as taking place in Syria at the hands of the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in August 2023. The report sheds light particularly on victims who died due to torture, and victims among medical personnel, as well focusing on documenting massacres perpetrated by the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria which the SNHR team was able to document during this period; it should be noted that we use the term, 'massacre' to refer to an incident in which no fewer than five peaceful individuals were killed. The report also includes a summary of the most notable incidents during this month. Full details of every incident are archived on the SNHR database.

Documenting deaths in Syria has been one of the most important roles performed by SNHR since March 2011. This task is all the more crucial since murder is the most prevalent of all the violations perpetrated, and the one which most profoundly affects the Syrian people, with countless families suffering incalculable and irreparable trauma through the loss of parents, spouses, children, siblings, friends, etc.

These violations have become so widespread primarily due to the systematic killing of civilians by Syrian regime forces and their affiliated militias. Between March 2011, and the beginning of 2012 as ever since, Syrian regime forces were responsible for the overwhelming majority of deaths in Syria. The regime began by using tanks and artillery, then proceeded to also use warplanes and helicopter gunships which were deployed in attacks using barrel bombs, in addition to ballistic missiles and chemical weapons.

The emergence of several other parties during the Syrian conflict has further increased both the importance and the complexity of documenting the victims killed in Syria.

The killing of civilians in Syria has continued for the twelfth consecutive year, as it has done continuously ever since the initial outbreak of the popular uprising for democracy in Syria in March 2011, resulting in casualty figures that are among the highest worldwide; this underlines the fact that Syria is still the most dangerous nation in the world for civilians, and remains an exceptionally insecure and perilous environment wholly unsuitable for the return of refugees.

This report catalogues the death toll of victims at the hands of the parties actively engaged in the Syrian conflict. It should be noted that accurately ascribing responsibility sometimes requires more time and investigation than usual, especially in the case of joint attacks. We also face additional challenges in assigning responsibility for attacks in some incidents of ground-based bombardment, especially those in which the bombardment originates from an area adjacent to the one targeted, which is controlled by a different party. In such cases, SNHR tries to thoroughly investigate each incident, in order to conclusively identify the party responsible for the bombardment.

Despite these efforts, however, there are cases in which we are unable to definitively assign culpability for a particular killing to one of two possible parties due to the area's proximity to the lines of engagement, the use of similar weapons, or other reasons. In such cases, the incident is classified within the category 'other parties' until such time as we have gathered sufficient evidence to conclusively assign responsibility for the violation to one of the two parties.

The parties to the conflict documented by SNHR as having as committed extrajudicial killings in this report are:

1. Main parties:

- Syrian regime forces (army, security, local militias, Shiite foreign militias)¹
- Russian forces
- Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (HTS)
- All armed opposition factions/Syrian National Army (SNA)
- Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF)
- International coalition forces

2. Other parties

While we at the SNHR are keen to accurately ascribe responsibility for incidents to the relevant parties, we exclude two types of attacks from the process of assigning responsibility, namely anti-personnel landmines, and remote explosions, including suicide or forced suicide attacks. We discussed this issue previously in [detailed reports](#).

As for the anonymous victims whose names we have not yet been able to determine or on whom we have so far been unable to find any identifying information or any picture or video footage, these cases are catalogued in a separate archive until any information confirming those victims' identity is received which would enable their cases to be transferred to the victims' archive, with their names and other details registered accordingly.

Through use of SNHR's extensive database, we can catalogue the victims according to the governorate where they were killed, as well as by their governorate of origin. However, we choose in our monthly report to document the death toll of victims according to the governorate in which they were killed, rather than by their place of origin.

In this report, we record only the death toll of civilians whose deaths we were able to document during the last month. SNHR does not document the deaths of fighters and militants killed during the conflict, while some of the victims documented may have been killed months or even years ago, as in some cases of death due to torture; in these cases, where the deaths have only recently been confirmed, we include two dates, the date when we were able to document the victim's death, and the date on which we think the death occurred.

The methodology adopted by SNHR in documenting the victims can be found at this link.²

1. We generally use the term 'the Syrian regime' rather than 'the Syrian government', because the nature of the ruling power in Syria is a totalitarian dictatorship where power is concentrated in the hands of a small circle of individuals, namely the President of the Republic and the heads of the security apparatus. As a result, the ministers, including the Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior, play a restricted, largely ceremonial role, which is limited to implementing precisely what the ruling regime orders, with no real decision-making power or active role of their own. Syria is under autocratic/family rule, with no independent decision-making structure. Rather, the government is an empty façade merely for show. The Minister of Interior receives orders from the security branches over which he supposedly presides. The Minister of Justice cannot even summon a low-ranking security office, let alone a security branch head. Syria is ruled by the president assisted by the heads of the security branches.

While we are aware that the United Nations and its agencies use the term 'the Syrian government', we believe that this is a completely inaccurate and misleading term in the Syrian context.

2. Syrian Network for Human Rights, "Syrian Network for Human Rights Methodology"
http://sn4hr.org/public_html/wp-content/pdf/english/SNHR_Methodology_en.pdf

This report draws upon the constant daily monitoring of news and developments by SNHR's team, and on information from our extensive network of various sources that has been built up over the course of our work since 2011. The SNHR also provides [a special form](#) that can be completed by victims' relatives with victims' names and personal information so that the Victims Documentation Department can follow up on the information provided, verify its accuracy and then include it in the database.

We note that the death toll of victims detailed on SNHR's database includes extrajudicial killings perpetrated by the controlling forces which occurred as a violation of either international human rights law or international humanitarian law or both, but does not include cases of natural deaths or those which occurred because of disputes between members of society or other such issues

Our investigations confirm that all of the attacks included in this report that were carried out by the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria targeted civilian areas where we documented no military presence or armories before or during the attacks. Also, the perpetrators of the attacks failed to issue any warnings to civilians prior to any of the attacks as required by international humanitarian law.

This report only represents the bare minimum of the actual severity and magnitude of the violations documented. Also, it doesn't include any analysis of the profound social, economic, and psychological ramifications.

II. The Syrian Regime Has Failed to Register Hundreds of Thousands of Citizens It Killed Since March 2011 in the Death Records of the Civil Registry

Although hundreds of thousands of Syrian citizens have been killed, 'disappeared' or gone missing since the early days of the popular rising in March 2011, they have not been officially registered as dead by the relevant official state authority, namely the Civil Registry Department. The Syrian regime unconscionably controls the issuance of death certificates, which are not made available to any of the victims' families, whether they were killed at the hands of the Syrian regime or by other parties, or to the families of the missing and forcibly disappeared. The regime only allows death certificates to be issued for those who meet the narrow criteria set by the regime and its security services. In many previous reports, we have discussed the phenomenon of the regime's forcing victims' families to sign false statements written by the security authorities beforehand, stating falsely that 'armed terrorist gangs', rather than the regime, killed their loved ones, if they wish to obtain a death certificate. The Syrian regime has not only failed to launch any investigations into the causes of death for hundreds of thousands of Syrians but has also failed to hold to account even one member of its security or military forces for their involvement in these killings.

In order to obtain a death certificate, the Syrian regime relies on three things:

- Medical reports prepared by regime personnel, citing a false cause of death, such as a heart attack for those forcibly disappeared in its detention centers, or claiming falsely that the victim died as a result of injuries from war munitions.
- Statements from the local neighborhood headman or 'Mukhtar' and any witnesses, who are asked to confirm the death.
- Acknowledgement from the victims' families, who often urgently need to obtain a death certificate; for this reason, family members understandably feel they have no choice but to remain silent about the true cause of death and the identity of those responsible for it..

Through our exhaustive monitoring and investigation process, we have been able to document **three methods used by the Syrian regime to register the deaths of a limited number of its victims who were killed, or forcibly disappeared then subsequently killed**, which we detailed in a report we issued on August 19, 2022, entitled ['The Syrian Regime, Through Its Security Services and State Institutions, Controls the Incidents of Registering the Deaths of Victims Killed/'Disappeared' in the Armed Conflict Since March 2011'](#).

It is worth noting that the vast majority of victims' families are unable to obtain death certificates from the Syrian regime, for fear of linking their name with that of a person who was detained by the regime and killed under torture, which implies that their deceased family member had been a dissident who had opposed the Syrian regime, or had been registered as a 'terrorist' if he or she had been wanted by the security services. Additionally, many victims' families have been forcibly displaced outside the areas controlled by the Syrian regime.

On August 10, 2022, the Minister of Justice in the Syrian regime government issued [Circular No. 22](#) specifying the procedures for the conduct of proceedings related to registering deaths at Sharia courts. The circular included new conditions stipulating that five items of evidence must be submitted to and approved by the relevant judges in proceedings related to registering the death. It also requires that all relevant courts involved in death registration cases comply with the circular's content. The circular also gave security clearance to judicial authorities to register death cases, increasing the security services' intrusion. We issued a [report](#) in which we analyzed the constitutional and legal violations contained in this circular's text and the consequences thereof.

III. Brief on the Most Notable Incidents of Killing in August

- In August 2023, Syrian regime forces killed 17 civilians, including five children and six individuals who died due to torture in regime detention centers. Most of the victims killed at the hands of regime forces were killed in artillery attacks or were shot dead by Syrian regime forces.

On Friday, August 25, 2023, [a 15-year-old boy, identified as Hassan Osama al-Ghathith](#) died of injuries sustained when he was shot by a member of the Syrian regime's Military Security force on August 21, 2023, following a verbal dispute between the two at a checkpoint in Hassan's home town of Buqrus in eastern Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The area was under the control of Syrian regime forces at the time of the incident.

On Saturday, August 26, 2023, [two young children](#), a brother and sister identified respectively as six-year-old Mustafa Mohammad al-Mustafa, and four-year-old Hala Mohammad al-Mustafa, were killed in an artillery attack by Syrian regime forces who fired multiple shells at their home village of Kansafra in southern rural Idlib governorate. One of the shells hit the children's family's home, killing them both and injuring five other civilians. The shelling also partially destroyed a number of other houses in the village. The area, which is under the joint control of armed opposition factions and HTS, is located on the dividing lines with Syrian regime forces.

- Meanwhile, Russian aerial attacks on Idlib governorate killed five civilians in August, including two children and one woman, bringing the total number of victims killed by Russian forces since the beginning of 2023 to 11 civilians, including two children and one woman.

On Saturday, August 5, 2023, [three civilians](#), identified as Absi Mohammad Sami Balsha, his wife Ibtisam Suleiman, and their son Ahmad Balsha, were killed in bombardment by fixed-wing warplanes believed to be Russian, which carried out four consecutive airstrikes, firing eight missiles in total. The airstrikes targeted the farm where the family had been living on Ein Sheib Road on the western outskirts of Idlib city. The attack also injured several civilians and caused heavy material damage. The area was under the control of HTS at the time of the incident.

- Moreover, the SDF has killed 15 civilians, including one woman. Eleven of those civilians, including the woman, were killed in Deir Ez-Zour governorate. On Tuesday, August 29, 2023, several civilians from rural Deir Ez-Zour were killed as a result of still ongoing clashes between SDF against Deir Ez-Zour Military Council backed by local Arab tribes. A total of 10 civilians, including one woman, were shot dead by SDF personnel during a raid on al-Muwayleh village in northern rural Deir Ez-Zour, while five civilians were injured in Theyban town in eastern rural Deir Ez-Zour as a result of the armed clashes between locals and SDF.

On Wednesday, August 9, 2013, SDF used a rocket launcher to fire multiple rockets targeting the Kuwait al-Rahma Camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Jabal al-Ahlam area in southeastern Afrin city in northwestern rural Aleppo governorate. The bombardment killed one civilian, identified as [Sameh Mahmoud Tabbakh](#) from al-Jalloum neighborhood in Aleppo city, and injured five others, including three children and one woman. The bombardment also caused material damage and partially destroyed a number of IDPs' residences, in addition to causing a state of panic among the camp's residents. The area is under the control of the SNA.

We also documented the **deaths of 15 civilians**, including one child, in the sinking of a boat carrying 50 refugees, who were mostly Syrians. The boat capsized and sank in the Mediterranean Sea after setting off from Zuwara area in Libya, which is located 120 kilometers away from the Libyan capital Tripoli. Most of the Syrians aboard the boat came from southern governorates of the country - Daraa, Suwayda, Quneitra, and western Rural Damascus (Rif Dimshaq) governorate. This is the third incident of its kind to take place in 2023, with 78 civilians documented as having died by drowning so far this year, including six children and 11 women.

- In August, Turkish Border Guard, **killed two civilians**, including one who died due to torture, bringing the total number of victims documented as killed at the hands of Turkish forces since the beginning of 2023 to 12 civilians.

[Alloush Bassam al-Hussein al-Medad](#) from al-Shahil city in eastern rural Deir Ez-Zour governorate, was detained on August 15, 2023, by personnel from the Turkish Gendarmerie's border guard on the Turkish-Syrian borders as he was attempting to irregularly cross into Türkiye near Ras al-Ein area in northern Hasaka. He was taken to a nearby detention center where he was tortured to death.

We documented the **death of one child**, an infant, in al-Rukban area in eastern rural Homs governorate due to lack of healthcare. A total of three civilians, including two children, have died in the camp this year so far.

On Thursday, August 24, 2023, [a two-day-old baby boy](#) died from malnutrition and a lack of essential post-natal care in al-Rukban IDPs camp on the Syrian-Jordanian border in eastern rural Homs governorate. The already weak baby died after suddenly developing a fever which led to convulsions. The camp's medical personnel were unable to identify the cause amid an extremely dire healthcare situation there, with no medical equipment or medicine available to treat many of the cases. Most of the camp's residents suffering illness or injury amid the dire conditions there also suffer from a lack of healthcare, as the camp only has one rudimentary clinic whose personnel lack the necessary training or experience to properly examine patients and follow up on cases. The deceased infant's family comes from al-Qaryatein city in rural Homs governorate. While the area where the camp is located is under the control of armed opposition factions and international coalition forces, the camp is besieged by regime forces.

- In August, we also documented the **killing of five civilians** - one man and four children- by the explosion of landmines whose source we have not yet been able to identify, bringing the total number of victims who have been killed by landmines since the beginning of 2023 to 96 civilians, including 24 children and eight women.

On Friday, August 25, 2023, [four children, two of them siblings](#), were killed by the explosion of a landmine whose source we have not yet been able to identify, while they were harvesting shafлах (caper berries) near their home village of Qart Weran located to the northwest of Manbij city in eastern rural Aleppo governorate. The area is under the control of the SDF.

Also in the past month, we documented the killing of seven civilians, including one man and six children, in bombings whose perpetrators we have not yet been able to identify. The six children were killed by the explosion of war remnants of unidentified sources in different areas of the country. On Friday, August 4, 2023, two children, identified as Hussein Khaled al-Hassoun and Majid Thafer Khalil al-Zakkiya, were killed by the explosion of a war remnant whose source we have not yet been able to identify, while they were playing near al-Maḥari School in al-Boukamal city in eastern Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The explosion also critically wounded two other children. The area was under the control of Syrian regime forces at the time of the incident.

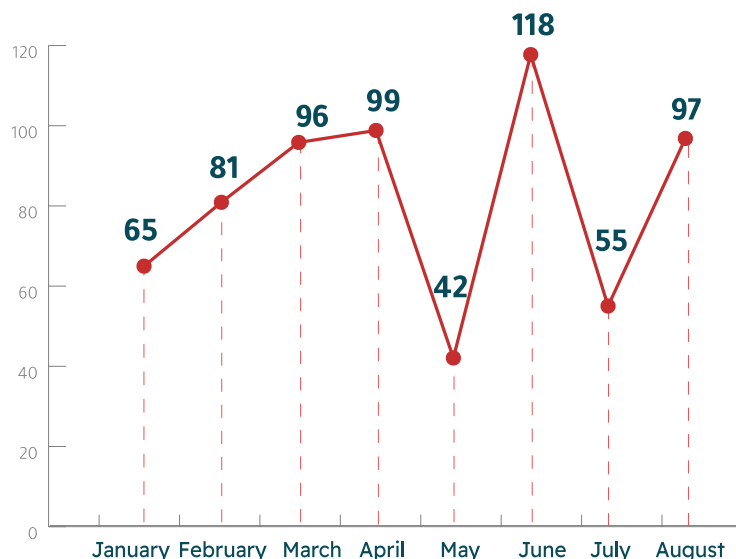
- Additionally, 15 civilians, including two children, were shot dead by unidentified gunmen, with ten civilians shot dead in Daraa, four in Deir Ez-Zour, and one in Aleppo.

On Friday, August 18, 2023, a 26-year-old university student, identified as [Bashar Radwan Helal](#), was shot dead by gunmen we have not yet been able to identify in front of his house in his hometown of Mahajja in northern rural Daraa governorate. The area was under the control of Syrian regime forces at the time of the incident.

IV. Civilian Death Toll

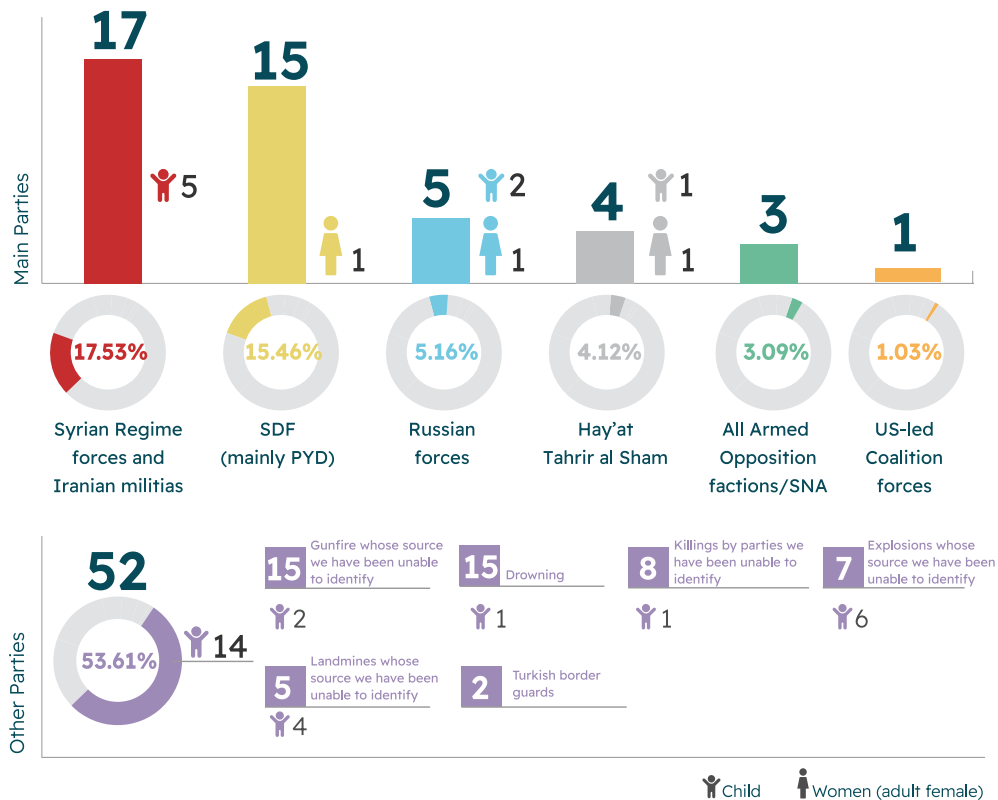
In August, SNHR documented the killing of 97 civilians, including 22 children and three women (adult female) at the hands of the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria. August's death toll brings the total number of civilian victims killed by the different parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria since the beginning of 2023 up until the start of September to 653 in total.

The death toll of civilians killed since the beginning of 2023 at the hands of the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria is distributed by month as follows:



As the chart shows, August saw an increase in the number of civilian deaths from July. This month's death toll account for 15 percent of all deaths recorded in July so far. The highest monthly toll recorded this year was June's, accounting for 18 percent of the overall deaths of 2023, followed by April with 15 percent.

The death toll of civilians killed by the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria, in the month of August is distributed as follows:



A. Main parties:

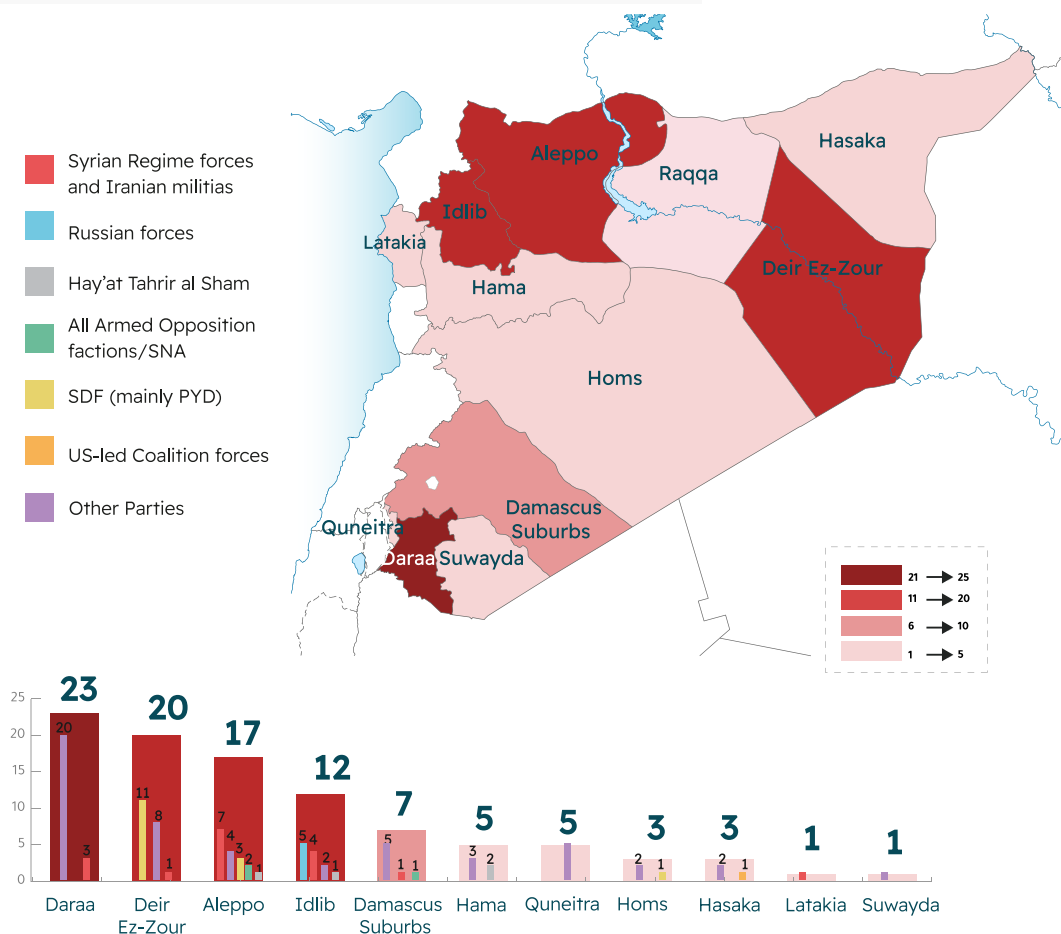
- Syrian regime forces (army, security, local militias, and Shiite foreign militias):**
 We documented the killing of 17 civilians, including five children, at the hands of Syrian regime forces.
- Russian forces:**
 We documented the killing of five civilian, including one child and one woman, at the hands of Russian forces.
- HTS**
 We documented the killing of four civilians, including one child and one woman, at the hands of HTS.
- All armed opposition factions/SNA:**
 We documented the killing of three civilians at the hands of all armed opposition factions/SNA.
- SDF**
 We documented the killing of 15 civilians, including one woman, at the hands of SDF.
- International coalition forces**
 We documented the killing of one civilian at the hands of international coalition forces.

B. Other parties:

We documented the killing of 52 civilians, including 14 children at the hands of other parties, distributed as follows:

- Landmines whose source we have been unable to identify: Five civilians, including four children.
- Gunfire whose source we have been unable to identify: 15 civilians, including two children.
- Bombings whose perpetrators we have been unable to identify: Seven civilians, including six children.
- Killings by parties we have been unable to identify: Eight civilians, including one child.
- Death by drowning: 15 civilians, including one child.
- Turkish Border Guard: Two civilians.

The death toll of civilians killed at the hands of the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria in August 2023 is distributed across Syrian governorates as follows:



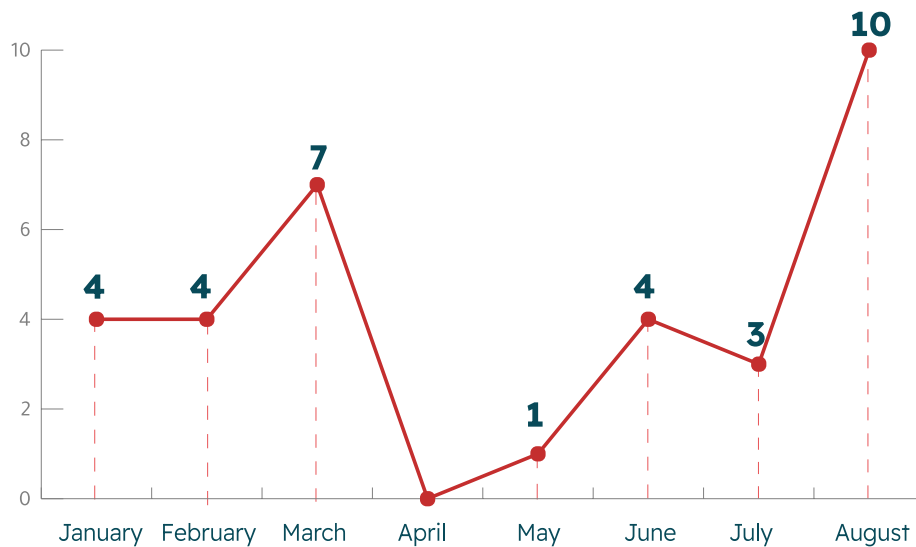
Daraa governorate saw the highest number of victims this month, accounting for approximately 24 percent of all victims killed in August, followed by Deir Ez-Zour governorate with approximately 21 percent, then Aleppo with 17 percent.

V. Death Toll of Victims Who Died Due to Torture, and Victims Amongst Media, Medical and Civil Defense Personnel

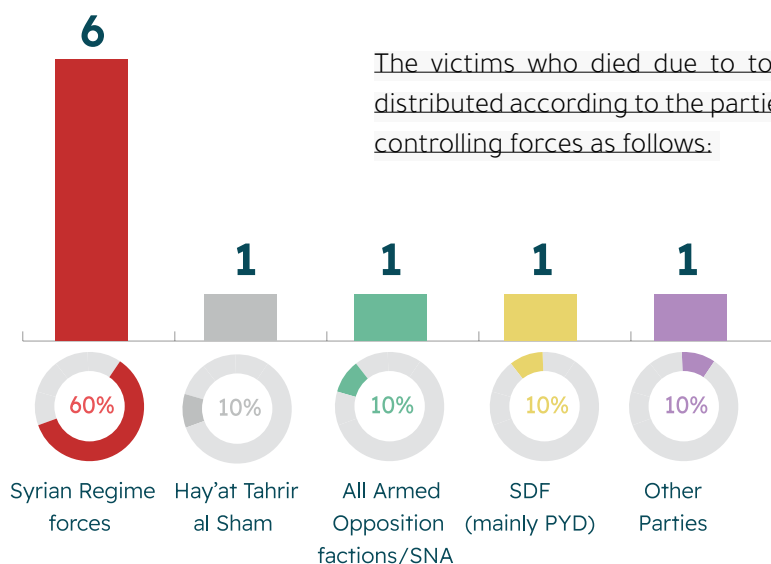
A. Toll of victims who died due to torture

In August, SNHR documented the deaths of 10 individuals due to torture at the hands of the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria, bringing the total number of victims who have died due to torture at the hands of the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria since the beginning of 2023, up until the beginning of September to 33 victims.

The victims who we documented as having died due to torture since the beginning of 2023 are distributed as follows:



As the chart shows, Syrian regime forces are responsible for the deaths of approximately 45 percent of all victims who died due to torture at the hands of the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria since the beginning of 2023. This month saw the highest monthly number of victims documented as dying due to torture so far this year, accounting for approximately 30 percent of all this year's victims to date.



The victims who died due to torture in August are distributed according to the parties to the conflict and controlling forces as follows:

A. Main parties:

- **Syrian regime forces:** Six victims.
- **HTS:** One victim.
- **All armed opposition factions/SNA:** One victim.
- **SDF: One victim.**
- **Othe parties:** One victim.

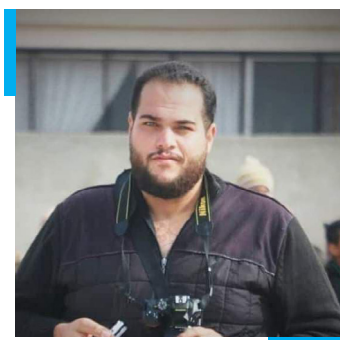
Below are the most notable cases:

Faraj Foad al-Jamous, a 38-year-old man born in 1987 from Dael city in rural Daraa governorate, was arrested by Syrian regime forces in 2018 at a checkpoint while traveling from Dael city to Damascus city. His family was last able to visit him in 2022 at Sednaya Military Prison in Rural Damascus. He has been classified as forcibly disappeared ever since, with the Syrian regime denying any knowledge of his whereabouts and refusing to allow anyone, even a lawyer, to visit him. On Monday, August 7, 2023, his family learned he had been registered as having died on December 23, 2019, in the civil registry's records. We can confirm he was in good health at the time of his arrest, indicating a strong possibility that he died due to torture and medical negligence in a regime detention center.



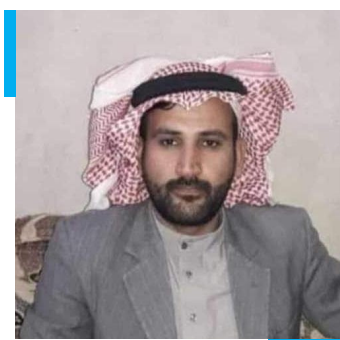
👁️ Faraj Foad al-Jamous

Khalil Ibrahim Mousa from Izra city in northern rural Daraa governorate, a media activist and Syrian regime serviceman, was arrested, aged 32, by Syrian regime forces in 2022 from his workplace at a regime military facility in Hama governorate for voicing criticism on his Facebook page of the living conditions in regime-controlled areas and calling for reforms. He has been classified as forcibly disappeared ever since, with the Syrian regime denying any knowledge of his whereabouts and refusing to allow anyone, even a lawyer, to visit him. On Thursday, August 10, 2023, Syrian regime forces informed his family that he had died and returned his body to them. We can confirm he was in good health at the time of his arrest, indicating a strong probability that he died due to torture in a regime detention center.



👁️ Khalil Ibrahim Mousa

Walid Mansour al-Mhemid, a 40-year-old man from Homs who was living and working in Manbij city in eastern rural Aleppo governorate as an elementary school teacher, was arrested on Saturday, August 5, 2023, by SDF personnel following a verbal dispute between him and a clerk at the 'kafala' (sponsorship) renewal office (the SDF requires that IDPs living in areas under their control have a sponsor) in al-Serb neighborhood in Manbij city. He was then taken to al-Maliya Prison in Manbij city, where he was tortured to death. On Tuesday, August 8, 2023, the SDF informed his family of his death and returned his body to them.



👁️ Walid Mansour al-Mhemid

B. Death toll of medical personnel


We recorded no deaths among medical personnel in August 2023.

C. Death toll of media workers

SNHR documented the killing of one medical worker at the hands of other parties.

On Wednesday, August 9, 2023, Firas Ghassan al-Aqayla, a 38-year-old man who worked as a reporter for the pro-regime Sama TV Channel was killed along with four others when a car they were travelling in with a number of regime servicemen was targeted using an IED planted by unknown parties in al-Shayyah area in southern Daraa city. The car was returning from the Syrian-Jordanian border where they had been filming footage for a report on Syrian regime forces protecting the borders and combating drug trafficking to neighboring countries. Firas, originally from al-Sheikh Maskin city in northern rural Daraa, was a resident of Daraa city at the time of his death. The area was under the control of Syrian regime forces at the time of the incident.



 Firas Ghassan al-Aqayla

D. Death Toll of Civil Defense personnel

We recorded no deaths among Civil Defense personnel in August 2023.

VI. Most Notable Massacres

We recorded no massacres in August 2023.

VII. What is SNHR Doing About the Extrajudicial Killing Issue?

Since 2011, SNHR has been developing complex programs to archive and categorize the victims' data, which the team collects and verifies, enabling us to catalogue the victims according to their gender, age, the date and place of death, method of killing, type of weapon used, and perpetrator party, and to make comparisons between these parties. We can also distribute the death toll according to the governorate in which the death occurred, and according to the governorate from which the victim originated, in order to show the extent of the loss suffered by the people of that governorate, enabling us to accurately ascertain the highest rates of violence documented in the case of each violation. SNHR's Victim Documentation Department team constantly updates the network's comprehensive database, with all the data added to the SNHR's database being retained securely, and several backup copies being stored in different locations.

Since 2011, we have also been exceptionally concerned with the documentation of incidents involving the killing of children and women; there is hardly any statistic recorded on our database that does not include victims in either category and usually in both, due to the vulnerability of these groups in the community, and because they give an indication of the rate of targeting of civilians. We later added other civilian groups which have played a key role in the popular uprising and later in the armed conflict, such as media, medical, and relief workers, and Civil Defense personnel.

For nearly 12 years, we have issued [daily death tolls of victims](#), as well as [daily news reports](#) on killing incidents. We also issue a [monthly report](#) detailing the death toll of victims, whose deaths were documented in Syria during the previous month, amongst civilians, as well as of those who died [due to torture](#), in addition to issuing a biannual report and annual report, as well as dozens of other special reports [documenting the total death toll](#) or the death toll at the hands of one of the parties to the conflict in particular, in addition to a [monthly report](#) and special and periodic reports documenting the [massacres](#) committed on Syrian soil.

We have also turned the victims' database into a map and interactive charts accessible on our website, which categorize the victims by governorate, gender, age group, the party responsible for their deaths, and other criteria. There are also charts detailing the death toll of victims killed at the hands of all parties to the conflict, as well as others giving information on specific groups, such as specifically detailing the death toll among women and children victims, with all of these being updated regularly.

SNHR also periodically submits special forms to the United Nations [Special Rapporteur](#) on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, as well as to the Special Rapporteur on torture, submitting cases of killings on which we were able to document all of the available data, having obtained the consent of each victim's family members before submitting them.

It should be noted that the United Nations has relied on SNHR for all the statistics it has used in its analysis of victims in the conflict, given SNHR's prominent role as one of the most credible sources. SNHR also has signed a [Memorandum of Understanding with Humanitarian Outcomes on contributing to its Aid Worker Security Database \(AWSDB\)](#) project, which stipulated the establishment of a joint coordination and cooperation mechanism aimed at documenting and archiving violations and violence affecting aid workers. SNHR has also partnered with numerous United Nations bodies, in addition to various states' governments, to provide them with statistics from our databases, in order to serve the justice process, and ultimately to ensure the accountability and prosecution of criminals. SNHR is also used as a trustworthy source by numerous Arab and international news agencies and many international human rights organizations.

VIII. Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

- The evidence we have collected regarding incidents involving deaths indicates that the attacks documented in this report were deliberately directed against civilians and civilian objects. Syrian-Russian alliance forces have committed various crimes of extrajudicial killings, including fatal torture. Their attacks and indiscriminate bombardment have resulted in the destruction of facilities and buildings. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the war crime of attacking civilians has been committed in many cases.
- A large proportion of the Syrians killed have died as a result of landmine explosions, with none of the perpetrator forces involved in the Syrian conflict issuing maps revealing the locations where landmines were planted. This indicates total indifference by all parties to the lives of civilians, and children in particular.
- The Syrian regime has not only violated international humanitarian law and customary law, but has also breached a number of UN Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 2139 and resolution 2042 on the release of detainees, as well as resolution 2254, all without any accountability.
- The indiscriminate and disproportionate bombardment carried out by Syrian Democratic Forces is considered a clear violation of international humanitarian law, with the crimes of indiscriminate killing amounting to war crimes.
- The use of remote bombings to target densely populated areas reflects a criminal mindset intent on deliberately inflicting the greatest possible number of deaths, which is a clear contravention of international human rights law and a flagrant violation of the Geneva VI Convention, Articles 27, 31, and 32.
- We have documented cases of extrajudicial killings committed by various controlling forces against the populations under their control, which constitute serious violation of international human rights law.

Recommendations

UN Security Council

- The Security Council should take additional steps following the adoption of Resolution 2254, which clearly demands that all parties should, *“...Immediately cease any attacks against civilians and civilian objects as such, including attacks against medical facilities and personnel, and any indiscriminate use of weapons, including through shelling and aerial bombardment.”*
- The Syrian issue should be referred to the International Criminal Court and all those involved in perpetrating crimes against humanity and war crimes should be held accountable.
- Members of the Security Council must stop using their veto to protect the Syrian regime, which has committed hundreds of thousands of violations over the past ten years, many of which constitute crimes against humanity and war crimes.
- Establish security and peace in Syria and implement the ‘Responsibility to Protect’ norm (R2P) in order to preserve Syrians’ lives, heritage, and cultural artifacts from being destroyed, looted, and ruined.
- Request that all relevant United Nations agencies make greater efforts to provide humanitarian and food aid and medical assistance in areas where the fighting has ceased, and in internally displaced persons’ camps, and follow up with those states that have pledged the necessary contributions.
- Seriously work to achieve a political transition under the Geneva Communiqué and Security Council Resolution No. 2254, to ensure the stability and territorial integrity of Syria, and enable the dignified and safe return of refugees and IDPs.
- Allocate a significant amount of money for clearing mines left over by the Syrian conflict from the United Nations Mine Action Service, particularly in areas prepared to carry out this task with transparency and integrity.

International Community

- In light of the split within the UN Security Council and its utter incapability, action should be taken at the national and regional levels to form alliances to support the Syrian people and increase support for relief efforts. Additionally, the principle of universal jurisdiction should be applied in local courts regarding these crimes in order to conduct fair trials for all those who were involved.
- SNHR has repeatedly called for the implementation of the ‘Responsibility to Protect’ doctrine (R2P) in dozens of studies and reports and as a member of the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICR2P) after all political channels through the Arab League’s plan and then Mr. Kofi Annan’s plan were exhausted, with the Cessation of Hostilities statements and Astana talks that followed proved equally fruitless. Therefore, steps should be taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and the norm of the “Responsibility to Protect” doctrine, which was established by the United Nations General Assembly, should be implemented. The UN Security Council is still hindering the protection of civilians in Syria.

- Refer the situation in Syria to the International Criminal Court, or quickly establish a tribunal dedicated to trying crimes against humanity and war crimes to end the cycle of impunity that has now spanned 12 years in Syria.
- Work on fulfilling justice and achieving accountability in Syria through the United Nations General Assembly and the Human Rights Council and to activate the principle of universal jurisdiction.
- Work to launch projects to create maps revealing the locations of landmines and cluster munitions in all Syrian governorates. This would facilitate the process of clearing them and educating the population about their locations.
- Support the political transition process and impose pressure to compel the parties to implement the political transition within a period of no more than six months so that most of the violations end and millions of displaced people can safely return to their homes without fear.
- Stop any forcible return of Syrian refugees, since the situation in Syria continues to be extremely unsafe, and put pressure on the Syrian regime to achieve a political transition that would ensure the automatic return of millions of refugees.

UN Human Rights Office (OHCHR)

- The OHCHR should submit a report to the Human Rights Council and other organs of the United Nations on the violations mentioned in this report and previous reports and should shed greater light on the issue of the continuing killing in Syria.

Independent International Commission of Inquiry (COI)

- Launch extensive investigations into the cases included in this report and previous reports. SNHR is willing to cooperate and provide further evidence and data.
- Focus on the issue of landmines and cluster munitions within the next report.
- Work on identifying the responsibility of individuals within the Syrian regime who are involved in crimes against humanity and war crimes, publish their names to expose them to international public condemnation, and end all dealings with them at every political and economic level.

International, Impartial, and Independent Mechanism (IIIM)

- Collect further evidence about the crimes documented in this report, and provide an exchange of experiences with Syrian organizations working in the field of documentation, data collection and analysis.

The United Nations Special Envoy for Syria

- Condemn the perpetrators of these crimes and of the massacres, and those who were primarily responsible for dooming the de-escalation agreements.
- Re-sequence the peace process so that it can resume its natural course despite Russia's attempts to divert and distort it, empowering the Constitutional Committee prior to the transitional governing body.
- Call for rapid implementation of democratic political change that restores victims' rights and embodies the principles of transitional justice.
- There is no sense in pursuing any political process in light of the continued bombing of hospitals and UN aid, and the pursuit of a zero-security military solution by the Syrian regime and its allies, and the UN Envoy must acknowledge this.
- Clearly assign responsibility to the party responsible for the death of the political process, and disclose to the Syrian people the timing of the end of the political transition process.

Syrian regime

- Stop indiscriminate shelling and targeting of residential areas, hospitals, schools and markets.
- End the acts of torture that have caused the deaths of thousands of Syrian citizens in detention centers.
- Ensure compliance with UN Security Council resolutions and customary humanitarian law.
- Provide detailed maps of the locations where the regime planted landmines, especially in civilian areas or near residential communities.

Russian regime

- Completely cease the bombing of hospitals, protected objects, and civilian areas, and respect customary international law.
- As a guarantor party in the Astana talks, the Russian regime must stop thwarting de-escalation agreements, and apply pressure on the Syrian regime in order to end all indiscriminate attacks and allow the unconditional passage of humanitarian aid to besieged areas.
- Provide detailed maps of sites where Russian forces have launched cluster munition attacks, issue these to the United Nations and inform the Syrian public about them, thus facilitating the disposal of unexploded ordnance.

The Coalition (US-led coalition and SDF)

- The states supporting the SDF should cease all forms of support until the SDF commits itself to complying with the rules of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. This is primarily the responsibility of the supporting states.
- The SDF should form a special committee to investigate incidents of violations committed by SDF forces, disclose the details of their findings and apologize for them, hold those responsible accountable, and compensate the victims and affected.
- Provide detailed maps of the locations where the SDF has planted landmines, especially in civilian sites or near residential communities.

All Armed Opposition factions/SNA

- Ensure the protection of civilians in all areas under their control. These forces should also take care to distinguish between civilians and military targets and cease any indiscriminate attacks.
- Launch investigations into the human rights violations that have taken place, hold those responsible accountable and make the findings of these investigations public for the Syrian people.
- Provide detailed maps of the locations where the Armed Opposition factions/Syrian National Army planted landmines, especially civilian sites or near residential communities.

Humanitarian organizations

- Develop urgent operational plans to secure decent shelter for internally displaced persons, primarily widows and orphans.
- Exert efforts in landmine clearance operations in parallel with relief operations whenever the opportunity arises.

Acknowledgment

We extend our most heartfelt gratitude to the victims' families and friends, and to eyewitnesses and local activists, for their significant and valued contributions to this report.



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