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Monthly Report (Civilian Deaths)

222 Civilian Deaths, Including 17 Children and 37 Women, as well as Nine Deaths due to Torture, Recorded in February 2025 in Syria

Car Bombs Result in **Two Massacres**, Killing **25 Civilians**, Including Two Children and 21 Women

Saturday 01 March 2025

222





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 outlines the civilian deaths and attacks targeting vital civilian facilities that we documented as occurring in February 2025. The report, which draws upon the data collected by the Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR), also documents deaths due to torture, attacks on media and medical workers, and attacks on civilian objects and vital facilities, as well as the massacres documented during the period covered by this report.

The fatalities recorded in this report are limited to civilian deaths documented in the preceding month. Some of these deaths may have taken place months or years before and only have been formally confirmed or documented during the past month, in which case we list the date on which the death was officially documented, as well as the estimated date of death. As for anonymous victims who have not yet been identified or regarding whom we have so far been unable to find any identifying information, these cases are catalogued in a separate archive until any information confirming these victims' identities is received.

Changes in the transitional phase

Despite the Assad regime's downfall on December 8, 2024, various types of fatalities are still being documented at the former regime's or its remaining loyalists' hands, most notably:

- Armed attacks carried out by pro-Assad militias against civilians or security forces affiliated with the transitional government.
- Civilians have been killed by the explosion of cluster bomblets or landmines previously planted by the defunct Assad regime's forces.
- Deaths of victims from wounds sustained in earlier attacks by the defunct Assad regime's forces.

Documentation criteria and cataloguing victims

The report incorporates clear legal standards for classifying victims according to international humanitarian law and international human rights law, which include:

1. Civilian

- Any person who was not involved in combat operations at the time of being targeted, whether a man, woman, or child.
- Workers in media, healthcare, civil defense, and humanitarian aid are considered civilians under the Geneva Conventions unless they are directly involved in the conflict.
- Any person killed while in detention, whether in official or unofficial detention centers.

2. Child: Any person under 18 years of age, according to the definition in the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child.

3. Woman (adult female): Any woman over 18, whether a civilian or working in the fields of healthcare, media, or humanitarian aid.

4. Distinguishing between civilians and combatants

- Armed individuals or those engaged in combat at the time of being targeted are excluded from categorization as civilian victims.
- Former combatants who were killed after laying down their arms and leaving combat are classified as civilians.
- If the victim's status at the time of death is unclear, they are classified under 'victims of undetermined status' until their combat status is verified.

Classification of parties involved in killings

The report distributes the documented civilian deaths according to the parties responsible for these deaths, with additional investigations conducted in some cases, especially regarding joint attacks. While SNHR strives to ensure that incidents are attributed to the responsible actors, two types of cases are excluded: civilian deaths resulting from anti-personnel landmines (APLs) and remote explosions, which are addressed in separate reports. Based on human rights standards, the parties responsible for violations in the current context are classified as follows:

1. Assad regime militias (remnants of Assad regime forces and pro-Assad militias)

- Includes pro-Assad groups that have continued carrying out killings since the Assad regime's downfall.
- Covers incidents resulting from the remnants of weapons such as cluster bomblets and previously planted landmines.

2. General Security authority forces: Security and military forces affiliated with the current transitional authority.

3. Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF):

- Controls vast areas of northern and eastern Syria, with documented cases of targeting civilians via sniping or shelling, or in clashes.

4. Syrian National Army (SNA): Armed opposition factions which are still in control of some parts of Syria.

5. Other unidentified parties

- Turkish forces: Includes the Turkish army and Turkish forces deploying drones who have conducted attacks in northern Syria, causing civilian casualties.
- Israeli occupation forces: Conducted airstrikes and artillery shelling, resulting in casualties in various areas of Syria.
- Includes attacks not attributed to a specific party, such as explosions of unidentified source, landmines of unidentified source, and assassinations by unidentified parties.
- SNHR faces difficulties in determining responsibility for some ground attacks, especially those originating from locations near areas controlled by multiple factions.
- Investigations into these incidents continue, and if the responsible party cannot be identified, they are classified under 'other parties' until conclusive evidence emerges to identify the perpetrator.

Classification of General Security authority personnel in the current Syrian context

SNHR classifies General Security authority personnel as civilians based on the nature of their duties and the context of any incident in which they might be involved, in accordance with international humanitarian law and human rights standards, in the following cases:

- When performing strictly civilian police duties, such as:
 - Traffic regulation
 - Protection of civilian facilities
 - Landmine clearance not linked to military operations
 - Rescue operations (firefighting, ambulance services, etc.)
- When targeted while carrying out non-military civilian duties and not directly involved in any armed conflict.
- When they are unarmed and not engaged in combat operations at the time of being targeted.
- When killed during clashes with criminal gangs or groups not classified as parties to the conflict.

Exceptions

General Security personnel lose their civilian status in the following cases:

- When they participate in or engage in combat as part of any military operations alongside an armed faction.
- If their role at any time they come under attack is uncertain, they are classified under 'victims of undetermined status' until their exact role at the time of death is confirmed.

Documenting attacks on vital facilities and massacres

In addition to documenting civilian deaths, this report monitors attacks targeting civilian vital facilities and massacres committed during February 2025. In the earlier stages of the conflict, SNHR used to release separate reports on attacks on vital facilities and massacres due to the severity and widespread nature of these crimes at the time. However, with the relative decline in the number of these incidents in recent years, despite the continued occurrence of some attacks, albeit at a lower frequency, it was decided to incorporate these into the monthly report on civilian deaths to provide a comprehensive overview of ongoing violations in the country while continuing to monitor any potential escalations.

1. Attacks on vital facilities

The documented attacks in this report include those targeting essential civilian infrastructure, such as:

- Hospitals and medical centers
- Schools and educational institutions
- Water and electricity stations

- Markets and economic facilities
- Places of worship
- All documented attacks targeting purely civilian areas carried out without any prior warning to civilians.
- In cases where SNHR had documented no military presence at the targeted sites, constituting a blatant violation of international humanitarian law.

2. Massacres

A massacre is defined as an incident of mass killing in which five or more civilians are killed simultaneously due to a single attack or deliberate targeting.

In this report and all its other materials, SNHR employs a precise and deliberate methodology in monitoring and documenting these violations through:

- Field monitoring conducted by the SNHR team.
- Analysis of evidence and accounts from victims' families, witnesses, humanitarian workers, civil defense personnel, and medical teams.
- Verification of evidence using image and video analysis techniques, as well as reviewing hospital records and forensic medical reports when available.
- Evidence supplied in direct reports provided by families and victims' relatives through SNHR's documentation forms, which are verified before being added to the official database.

Challenges and comprehensiveness of the report

Our documentation efforts face several challenges, including:

- **Difficulty accessing some areas** due to dangerous security conditions, limiting the ability to gather direct information.
- **Attempts by the involved parties to conceal evidence or manipulate facts**, along with restrictions on media coverage, complicating verification efforts.
- **Disruptions in communication and connectivity in certain areas**, causing delays in reporting incidents or even preventing their documentation at the time of occurrence, particularly in regions experiencing recurrent security disturbances.
- **Psychological pressures and fear of retaliation**, causing some witnesses and survivors to hesitate in providing testimonies or disclosing details about the incidents they experienced.

Despite these challenges, SNHR's team continue our efforts to ensure accurate and objective documentation that contributes to justice and accountability for violations against civilians. However, it is important to note that this report represents only the bare minimum of the scale and severity of documented violations due to the ongoing difficulties in documentation. The report primarily focuses on the human rights aspects of killings and severe violations, without delving into the social, economic, or psychological dimensions of these crimes, which require in-depth studies and additional efforts to assess their long-term impacts on individuals and on Syrian society as a whole.

II. BRIEF ON THE MOST NOTABLE KILLINGS IN FEBRUARY 2025

A. Killings

In February 2025, we documented 222 civilian deaths, including those of 17 children and 37 women, as well as nine deaths due to torture. Below are some observations regarding the civilian deaths documented during the month:

1. General Security forces¹

In February 2025, we documented **13 civilian deaths at the hands of the General Security forces, including seven deaths due to torture, with the remaining six victims being shot dead by General Security forces.** On Sunday, February 9, 2025, a man, identified as [Ahmad Mohammad al-Wahid](#) was shot dead, while two other people were shot and critically injured, by members of the Soqour al-Badiya ‘Badiya Hawks’ faction, which is affiliated with the General Security forces, in the Meksar al-Faras district near al-Rasafa district in southwestern rural Raqqa. The area is under the control of Syria’s current transitional authorities.

2. Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF)

In February 2025, Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) **killed five civilians**, including one child and one woman, as well as one adult individual who died due to torture, accounting for about 2.25 percent of all deaths documented this month. Two civilians were killed by the SDF in Aleppo governorate, and one each in the governorates of Deir Ez-Zour, Raqqa, and Hasaka.

A boy, identified as [16-year-old Qusay Adnan Hassan Hamid al-Fazza](#) from Theyban town in eastern rural Deir Ez-Zour governorate, was shot and killed by an SDF sniper near the river crossing in al-Tayyana town in eastern rural Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The area is under the SDF’s control.

3. Other parties

In February 2025, we documented the killing of **203 civilians**, including 16 children and 35 women, at the hands of other parties. The victims killed by other parties accounted for about 91.98 percent of this month’s total. Most of the 204 victims were killed in the two governorates of Aleppo and Hama which accounted for 37 percent of the total. These deaths are distributed as follows:

• Landmines

A total of 48 civilians, including four children and one woman, were killed by the explosion of landmines of unidentified source. These deaths can be broken down into two subcategories:

1. Victims who were killed while disarming landmines: Six victims.

2. Victims who were killed in landmine explosions: 42 civilians, including four children.

1. General Security forces is the body charged with maintaining security and public order by the transitional government. The General Security forces’ mandate include combating crimes capturing those who were involved in war crimes, protecting citizens, and ensure safety and stability in the country.

On Monday, February 10, 2025, a man, identified as 45-year-old [Ahmad Mohammad Shubak](#) was killed by the explosion of a landmine of unidentified source while he was disarming landmines on the outskirts of Kafrnaya town in northern rural Aleppo governorate. The area is under the control of Syria's current transitional authorities.

On Friday, February 14, 2025, a man and a boy, respectively identified as [30-year-old Mahmoud Abdul Mez'el](#) and [17-year-old Yazan Abdul Ilah](#), were killed by the explosion of a landmine of unidentified source in the vicinity of Qawwas village to the south of Manbij city in eastern rural Aleppo governorate. The area is under the control of the SDF.

On Friday, February 21, 2025, two men, identified as [Hamad al-Hamran](#) and [Mohammad al-Dwihi](#) were killed by the explosion of a landmine of unidentified source while looking for desert truffles in the badiya or 'desert area' of Jabal al-Beshri in western rural Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The area is under the control of Syria's current transitional authorities.

• Gunfire of unidentified source

In February 2025, a total of **62 civilians**, including one woman, were killed by gunfire of unidentified source. These deaths, which accounted for about 31 percent of all victims killed by other parties, can be broken down into two subcategories:

- **Victims who were killed by gunfire shot by unidentified parties:** 58 civilians.
- **Victims who were killed by stray bullets/bullets shot in celebration:** Four civilians, including one woman.

On February 11, 2025, the bodies of a man and his wife, identified respectively as engineer [Shawkat Ahmad Ahmad](#) and [Najah Ahmad Suleiman](#), were found bearing gunshot wounds by local residents in Basira al-Jard village (administratively a part of Safita district) in rural Tartus governorate. The area is under the control of Syria's current transitional authorities.

• Killings by unidentified parties

In February 2025, a total of **42 civilians**, including 10 women, were killed by unidentified parties. Five civilians were also killed, including one girl and three women, in a massacre.

• Explosions of unidentified source

In February 2025, a total of **42 civilians**, including seven children and 23 women, were killed by the explosion of war remnants and bombings by unidentified parties. On Wednesday, February 12, 2025, [three civilians were killed](#) and three others, including two children, were injured by a war remnant of unidentified source. The remnant exploded while it was being disarmed in a house in Sarmada city in northern rural Idlib governorate after it had been found on agricultural land. The area is under the control of the current transitional authorities in Syria.

• Turkish forces

In February 2025, attacks by Turkish forces and Turkish drones killed four civilians, including three children. Of these three children, two were killed in drone attacks in the governorates of Aleppo and Raqqqa. It should be noted in this context that the SDF have been stationing their forces in civilian areas, a practice which threatens civilians' lives. This, however, in no way exonerates the attacking Turkish forces of blame for their failure to fulfil their responsibility to take the strongest possible precautionary measures to avoid civilian casualties, or to respect the principle of proportionality between the anticipated military advantage and civilian losses.

On Sunday, February 9, 2025, a drone believed to be operated by Turkish forces bombed a house in Sakirou village, administratively a part of Ein Eisa subdistrict in northern rural Raqqqa governorate, killing a local boy, identified as 15-year-old [Salah Khalaf al-Salama](#). The area targeted is under the control of the SDF.

• Israeli attacks

In February 2025, Israeli attacks killed one civilian. On Saturday, February 8, 2025, an Israeli aerial attack, which we believe was carried out by Israeli fixed-wing warplanes, targeted a warehouse in Deir Ali town in southern Rural Damascus governorate, which the Military Operations Command had used to store weapons following the downfall of the Assad regime. The attack killed one man, identified as [Mohannad Mamdouh al-Ne'mat](#) from Qara village in al-Kiswa district in southern Rural Damascus governorate, and injured three other people. The attack was also preceded by overflights by a drone which hovered over the area. Additionally, an H1 van was burned in the attack, while a number of civilian homes located around the entrance to the town were damaged. The area is under the control of Syria's current transitional authorities.

B. Attacks on vital civilian facilities

In February 2025, SNHR documented at least 10 attacks on vital civilian facilities. Three of these attacks were by Israeli occupation forces, and another three were by SDF.

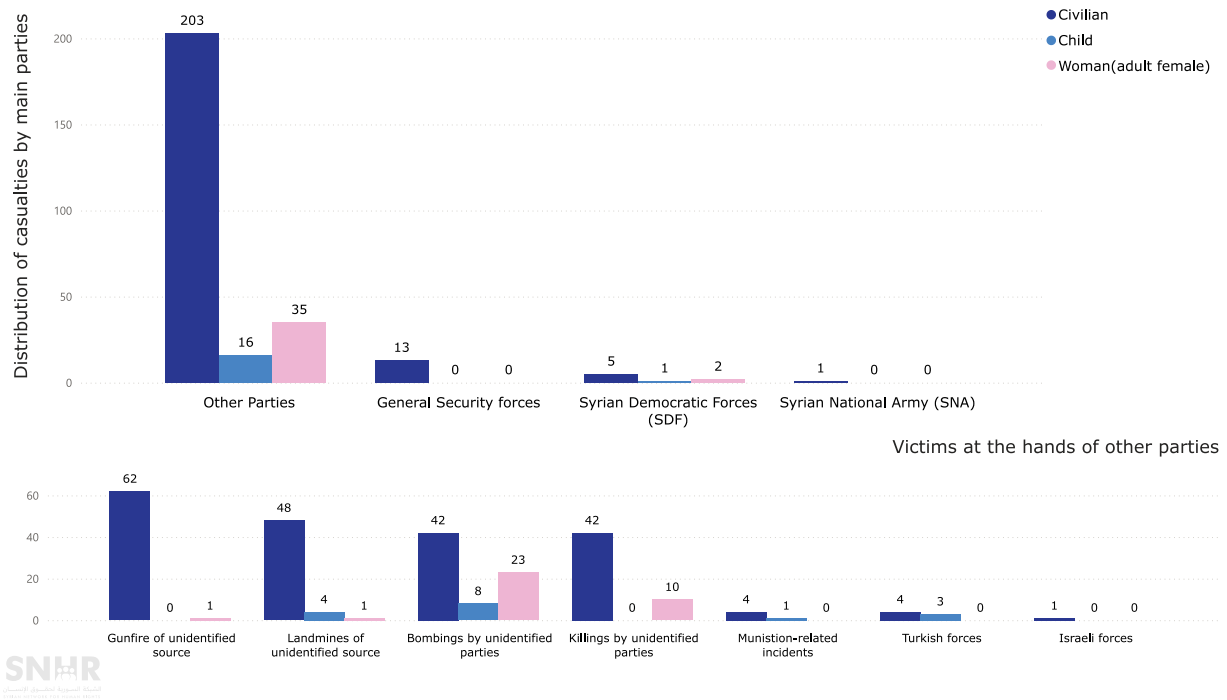
Of these attacks, we documented three attacks on places of worship.

On Thursday, February 20, 2025, unidentified gunmen opened fire indiscriminately at Saint Elijah the Living in al-Qsair city in western rural Homs governorate. [The glass windows and church's facilities were slightly damaged](#) in the attack. The city is under the control of the current transitional authorities in Syria.

III. CIVILIAN DEATH TOLL

In February 2025, SNHR documented the killing of 222 civilians, including 17 children and 37 women (adult female), at the hands of the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria.

Civilian deaths documented in February 2025 are distributed according to the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria as follows:



A. Main parties:

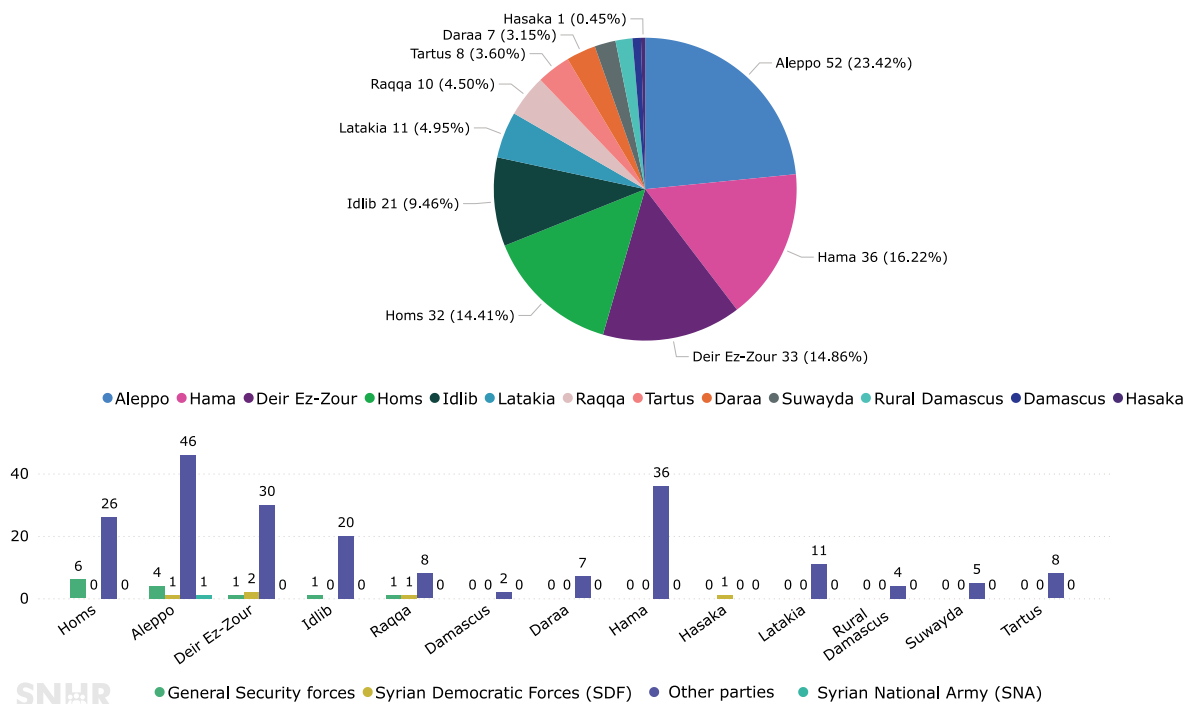
- **General Security forces:**
We documented the killing of 13 civilians, by General Security forces.
- **Syrian National Army (SNA):**²
We documented the killing of one civilian by the SNA.
- **Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF):**
We documented the killing of five civilians, including one child and two women, by the SDF.

2. Syrian National Army (SNA) comprises a number of armed opposition factions. The SNA was founded under Turkish support with the goal of combating groups such as ISIS and the Kurdish People's Protection Units (YPG). It is seen as part of Türkiye's efforts to consolidate its influence in northern Syria.

B. Other parties:

We documented the killing of **203 civilians**, including 16 children and 36 women, by other parties, distributed as follows:

- Landmines of unidentified sources: 48 civilians, including four children and one woman.
- Gunfire of unidentified source: 62 civilians, including one woman.
- Bombings by unidentified parties: 42 civilians, including eight children and 23 women.
- Killings by unidentified parties: 42 civilians, including 10 women.
- Munitions-related incidents: Four civilians, including one child.
- Turkish forces: Four civilians, including three children.
- Israeli forces: One civilian.



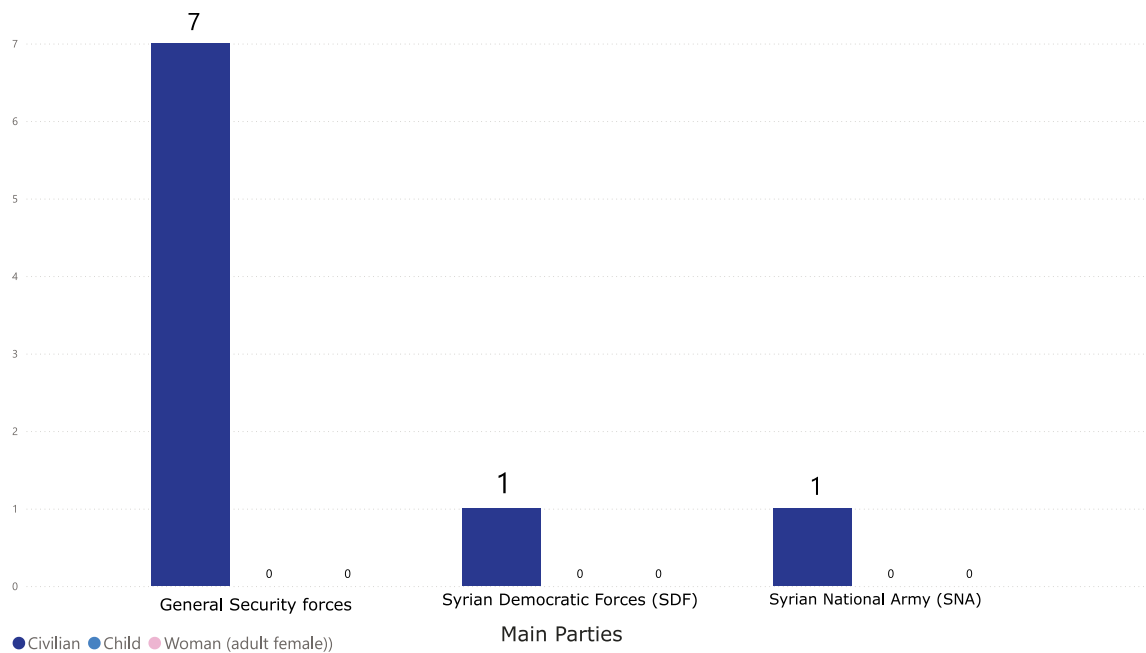
As the chart shows, Aleppo governorate saw the highest number of civilian deaths documented in February, accounting for about 23 percent of the total, followed by Hama governorate with about 16 percent, with all the victims killed in Hama being killed by other parties, then Deir ez-Zour governorate with about 15 percent.

IV. DEATHS DUE TO TORTURE

In February 2025, SNHR documented nine deaths due to torture, distributed as follows:

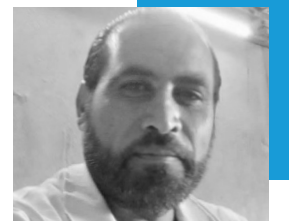
Main parties:

- **General Security forces:** Seven deaths due to torture.
- **Syrian National Army (SNA):** One death due to torture.
- **Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF):** One death due to torture.



Below are the most notable cases:

On Saturday, February 1, 2025, the family of [Badr Muhi Soqour](#), from al-Kanisa village in western rural Homs governorate, collected his body from a hospital in Homs city. Badr had been arrested and detained in his home village by General Security forces on January 22, 2025, during a crackdown by security authorities targeting individuals previously affiliated with Assad regime forces. According to information we received, although Badr was healthy when he was arrested, his body exhibited signs of torture and gunshot marks when it was returned to his family.



↑ Badr Muhi Soqour

V. DEATHS AMONG MEDICAL PERSONNEL

In February 2025, we documented the killing of **one female medical worker**, who was killed by other parties.

On Thursday, February 6, 2025, a pharmacist, identified as 30-year-old Najah al-Steif, was shot dead by unidentified gunmen in al-Deka neighbourhood in the south of al-Sfira city in eastern rural Aleppo. The area is under the control of Syria's current transitional authorities.

VI. MASSACRES

In February 2025, SNHR documented four massacres by other parties. These are distributed as follows:

A. Other parties: Four massacres.

- - **Killings by unidentified parties:** One massacre.
- - **Bombings by unidentified parties:** Three massacres.

A total of **38 civilians**, including five children and 23 women, were killed in the massacres committed in February 2025.

Below are the most notable cases:

- On Saturday, February 1, 2025, a car bomb was detonated by unidentified parties in a residential neighborhood in al-Rabita Street near al-Aqsa Mosque in western Manbij city located in eastern rural Aleppo. The blast killed five civilians, including one girl and three women, one of whom died of her wounds, and injured 11 other people, including five women and four children. The blast also partially destroyed a number of shops and residential houses. The area is under the control of the SNA.



↑  The aftermath of a car bomb detonation in Manbij city

- On Monday, February 3, 2025, at around 07:40, a car bomb was detonated by unidentified parties on the main M4 Highway on the southeastern outskirts of Manbij city in eastern rural Aleppo. [The detonation coincided with the passing of a civilian vehicle](#) carrying agricultural workers, who were mostly women, on their way to work in agricultural fields on the outskirts of Manbij city, [killing 20 civilians](#) (18 women, one girl, and one man who was the driver), and injuring 13 other people (11 women and two girls). All of the casualties were agricultural workers, with some being internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in a camp. The area is under the control of the SNA.



↑ ⓘ Damage and casualties following a car bomb blast on the outskirts of Manbij city in eastern Aleppo – February 3, 2025

VII. ATTACKS ON VITAL CIVILIAN FACILITIES

In February 2025, SNHR documented at least 10 attacks on vital civilian facilities. Three of these attacks were by Israeli occupation forces, and another three were by SDF.

Of these 10 attacks, three targeted places of worship.

These attacks are distributed according to the parties to the conflict and controlling forces as follows:

1. Main parties

- **Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF):** Three attacks.

2. Other parties

Were responsible for seven attack, distributed as follows:

- Bombings by unidentified parties: One attack.
- Projectiles of unidentified source: One attack.
- Attacks by unidentified parties: Two attacks.
- Israeli forces: Three attacks.

Below are the most notable cases:

- On Saturday, February 15, 2025, SDF used a rocket launcher to target al-Khafsa town in eastern rural Aleppo governorate. One of the rockets struck al-Wastani Mosque in the town, widely destroying its building and moderately damaging the interior furnishing. Al-Khafsa town was under the control of the SNA at the time of the attack.

It should be noted that the attack also killed one woman, and injured six others to varying degrees, with other rockets hitting houses and residential buildings.



↑  Destruction following a ground attack by SDF on al-Wastani Mosque in al-Khafsa town in Aleppo – February 15, 2025

- On Saturday, February 15, 2025, Israeli occupation forces stationed in Rasm al-Share' district in rural Quneitra governorate intercepted a Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) ambulance and detained its four-member crew: three volunteers and one driver, as they were transferring a patient woman from the Golan Hospital to her house in Rasm al-Share'.

According to information obtained by SNHR from credible local sources, the ambulance's entry had been pre-coordinated between the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the Israeli occupation forces, which recently advanced into Syrian territory, to facilitate the patient's return to her home. Despite this earlier agreement, an Israeli army patrol intercepted the ambulance, forced the crew to disembark, bound their hands, blindfolded them, and took them to an unknown location before releasing them three hours later without providing any legal justification or explanation for their detention.

SNHR's sources also confirmed that Israeli patrol members seized the ambulance and drove it themselves to transport the sick woman to her home—an arbitrary and illegal action. SNHR [released a statement](#) condemning the attack on the crew.

On February 17, SARC [issued a statement](#) on its official Facebook page about the incident.

VIII. 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 our team collects and verifies, enabling us to catalogue the victims according to their gender, age, the date and place of their death, the method of killing and type of weapon used, and the perpetrator party, and to make comparisons between these cases. We can also distribute the death toll according to the governorate in which each death occurred, and the one from which the victim originated, in order to show the extent of the losses suffered among the population of each governorate, enabling us to accurately ascertain the rates of violence documented in relation to each type of 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, along with several backup copies.

We have also been exceptionally concerned with the documentation of incidents involving the killing of children and women due to the vulnerability of these groups in the community during this period, and because they give an indication of the rate of targeting of civilians. We later added other civilian categories which played a key role in the popular uprising and later in the armed conflict, such as media, medical, and humanitarian aid workers, and Civil Defense rescue workers.

For almost 14 years, SNHR has issued daily reports providing details of the death toll during the conflict. We also issue monthly, biannual, and annual reports. In addition to this, we've also published dozens of special reports documenting deaths at the hands of all, or certain parties to the conflict, including reports documenting massacre documented in Syria.

For more clarity and transparency, we have also turned the database of victims into interactive maps and charts that can be accessed on our website, which categorize the victims according to governorate, gender, age group, the party responsible for their deaths, and other criteria. We also provide charts detailing the death toll of victims killed at the hands of all parties to the conflict, with special focus on children and women.

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 in which we were able to document all of the available data, having obtained the consent of each victim's family members before submitting these.

The UN 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 on Syria. SNHR has also signed a [Memo-randum 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 UN bodies, in addition to various states' governments, to provide them with statistics from our databases, in order to help achieve justice, and ultimately to ensure the accountability and prosecution of criminals. SNHR is also used as a trustworthy source by numerous well-respected regional and international news agencies and international human rights organizations.

IX. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

1. **Attacks on civilians and civilian objects:** The evidence collected by SNHR indicates that most of the attacks documented in this report were deliberately directed against civilians, including the destruction of civilian facilities.
2. **Landmines:** A large proportion of the Syrians killed in February died as a result of landmine explosions, with none of the perpetrator forces involved in the Syrian conflict, past or present, issuing maps revealing the locations where landmines have been planted. This indicates a chilling total indifference by all parties to the lives of civilians, particularly children.
3. **Indiscriminate bombing by SDF:** The indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks carried out by the SDF are clearly violations of international humanitarian law, with the crimes of indiscriminate killing amounting to war crimes.
4. **Remote bombings:** 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 IV Convention on Civilians of 1949, Articles 27, 31, and 32.
5. Turkish forces have failed to respect the principle of proportionality, as prescribed in international law, in their attacks on SDF sites, which resulted in civilian casualties. Meanwhile, the SDF has violated international humanitarian law by stationing its personnel in civilian areas.
6. **Failure to protect civilians**

All parties to the conflict in Syria have systematically failed to take the necessary measures to protect civilians in the areas under their control.

Recommendations

New Syrian government

1. Cooperate with international mechanisms

- Issue official invitations to independent UN and international mechanisms, including:
 - » International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM)
 - » Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic
 - » International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP).
 - » International Red Cross, Human Rights Watch (HRW), and Amnesty International.
- Enable these organizations to have unrestricted access to detention centers and crime scenes.

2. Protect evidence and crime locations

- Take urgent measures to safeguard evidence, including documenting mass graves and detention facilities and preventing any tampering or trespassing.
- Register and clearly mark important sites to ensure they can serve as legal evidence in the future.

3. Address the issue of missing persons and arbitrary arrests

- Cooperate with international institutions to determine the fate of missing persons and facilitate access to detention centers.
- Release all remaining detainees still being held unlawfully, provide them with medical and psychological care, and ensure they are reunited with their families.
- Establish a national system to monitor the conditions of former detainees and support their rehabilitation.

4. Promote justice and accountability

- Launch investigations into the incidents included in this report, hold those responsible accountable, and compensate victims.
- Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and grant the court retroactive jurisdiction.
- Adopt comprehensive transitional justice policies, including holding perpetrators accountable, compensating victims, and ensuring transparency and credibility.

5. Protect civilians and cultural sites

- Ensure the safety of civilians and minorities and protect their fundamental rights to live securely.
- Prioritize the removal of mines and remnants of war, allocate the necessary funding, and raise awareness of related risks.
- Protect cultural and heritage sites from looting or destruction.

6. Governance reform

- Build an inclusive governance structure representing all components of Syrian society, including women and minorities, as well as civil society organizations.
- Document and safeguard abandoned properties to ensure their rightful owners receive compensation in the future.
- Improve essential services and ensure they're accessible to all citizens, including those with disabilities.

7. Prevent further violations

- Ensure respect for fundamental rights and freedoms for all without discrimination.
- Reform the judiciary and security apparatus in accordance with international human rights standards.

8. Support affected populations and rehabilitation

- Provide psychological and social support to families of missing persons and conflict victims.
- Develop comprehensive programs for the rehabilitation of survivors and released detainees.

UN Security Council and the international community

1. Refer crimes to the ICC

- Refer the Syrian dossier to the ICC or establish a special tribunal to prosecute those involved in war crimes and crimes against humanity.
- Pressure international actors, including the Russian government, to hand over individuals responsible for crimes, including Bashar Assad and his family, to international courts.

2. Freeze and confiscate the former regime's funds

- Freeze the financial assets of the former regime and its affiliates and allocate them to support transitional justice efforts and humanitarian aid.

3. Enhance humanitarian efforts

- Urge UN agencies to intensify the delivery of humanitarian aid, including food and medicine, in affected areas and internally displaced persons (IDP) camps.
- Ensure humanitarian aid reaches northeastern Syria, in coordination with local authorities, to meet the needs of IDPs and facilities detaining individuals accused of formerly belonging to or being affiliated with ISIS.
- Guarantee that aid provided to the current or future government promotes respect for human rights and creates conditions for free and fair elections.

4. Remove mines and war remnants

- Allocate funding from the UN fund to support landmine removal efforts in affected areas to reduce long-term risks and ensure a safe environment for civilians.

5. Support the missing persons issue and national reconciliation

- Provide resources to strengthen the efforts of the ICMP, including training local staff and using advanced technologies to identify missing persons.
- Support initiatives contributing to national reconciliation and offer psychological and social support to families of missing persons.

6. Lift sanctions to ensure they don't adversely affect humanitarian operations

- Review economic sanctions imposed on Syria to ensure they do not adversely affect humanitarian operations while maintaining sanctions targeting designated terrorist groups.

7. Ensure protection of Syrian refugees

- Urge host countries to refrain from forcibly deporting refugees or pressuring them to return.
- Work to create conditions within Syria for the safe, voluntary, and dignified return of refugees in accordance with international standards, prioritizing infrastructure improvement and security stability.

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR)

1. Submit reports to the UN Human Rights Council and the UN on documented violations in this and previous reports, highlighting that killing is still going on in Syria.

Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic (COI)

1. Open comprehensive investigations into the violations mentioned in this and previous reports. SNHR is willing to collaborate in such endeavors and share more evidence.
2. Work to identify individuals responsible for war crimes and publish their names to expose them internationally and halt political and economic dealings with them.

International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism (IIIM)

1. Collect further evidence of the crimes documented in this report and share expertise with Syrian organizations working on documentation and data collection.

Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF)

1. Establish an internal committee to investigate violations committed by the SDF, hold those responsible accountable, and compensate the victims.
2. Refrain from positioning military forces in civilian areas, which poses a threat to their lives.
3. Provide maps indicating the locations of landmines planted by SDF personnel in civilian areas.

Syrian National Army (SNA)

1. Protect civilians in all areas under their control.
2. Launch investigations into human rights violations, hold perpetrators accountable, and disclose the investigation results to the local community.
3. Provide maps indicating the locations of landmines planted by the factions in civilian areas.

Turkish forces

Launch investigations into the incidents documented in this report, compensate the victims, and respect the principles of international law, particularly the principles of distinction and proportionality.

Humanitarian organizations

1. Develop urgent plans to provide decent shelter for IDPs, particularly widows and orphans.
2. Intensify efforts to remove landmines alongside relief operations.
3. Equip vital facilities, such as medical facilities and schools, with ambulances marked with clear, recognizable signs visible from long distances.

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No justice without accountability

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