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MONTHLY REPORT **on Extrajudicial Killings in Syria**

**The Death of 174 Civilian Including
23 Children and 13 Women, and 5
Deaths due to Torture Recorded
in April 2025 in Syria**

Friday 02 May 2025

174





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.

Contents:

I. Background and Methodology	1
II. Extrajudicial Killings.....	2
A. Extrajudicial killing since the start of 2025	2
B. Extrajudicial killings in April 2025	2
C. Massacres	4
D. Deaths due to torture.....	4
E. Victims among medical personnel.....	4
III. Brief on the Most Notable Killings in April 2025.....	4
IV. Attacks on Vital Civilian Facilities.....	8
V. Recently Documented Cases of Previously Killed Victims Whose Remains Were Recently Discovered	10
VI What is SNHR Doing About the Extrajudicial Killing Issue?	10
VII Conclusions and Recommendations	13
Acknowledgment.....	17

I. BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

This report outlines the victims documented by the **Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR)** as having been killed by the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in **April 2025**. The report focuses particularly on deaths due to torture, victims among medical personnel, media workers, and Civil Defense personnel, and the massacres committed during the period covered by this report. Furthermore, the report outlines the most notable incidents. SNHR stores the full details of these incidents on its database.

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.

We have taken into consideration the major changes in Syria with the downfall of the Assad regime on December 8, 2024. However, we are still recording civilian deaths at the hands of pro-Assad forces in various forms, despite the ousting of the Assad regime. These forms include:

- Pro-Assad militias killing civilians or Syrian security personnel.
- Explosion of cluster bomblets left from past attacks carried out by Russian forces or Assad regime forces.
- Citizens injured in attacks by Assad regime forces and died later from their injuries.

This report catalogues the civilian deaths according to the parties responsible. In some cases, this may require additional time to properly investigate, especially in cases of joint attacks. To address this, our teams continue investigations until accurately identifying the perpetrators. In the event that identifying the perpetrator was found to be not possible, however, we catalogue such incidents under other parties until new evidence comes to light.

While we, at SNHR, are keen to assign culpability to the parties responsible, two types of cases are excluded: anti-personnel landmines (APLs) and remote bombings, with the latter including suicide or forced bombings. We have explained our reasoning behind this in detail in separate reports.

As for anonymous victims, that is, victims whom we have not been able to identify or obtain any information indicating their identity, we store these cases in a separate archive until we can obtain new information.

SNHR also documents deaths from drowning during irregular migration attempts, since the group views those attempts as a result of the overall conditions in Syria being worsened by the conflict and violations. Additionally, SNHR monitors munition-related incidents and unexploded ordnances (UXO) incidents, particularly those involving children. Similarly, such incidents underline the unregulated security situation and poor management of the weapon circulation issue, but are not considered violations committed by a party to the conflict.

This report draws upon the continuous monitoring of news and developments carried out by SNHR, and through an extensive network that includes dozens of resources that SNHR has fostered since 2011. In this regard, SNHR has created [a special form](#) that can be filled out with the names and information of victims, so our victim documentation team can follow up and verify these information before adding them to our database.

All of the attacks included in this report have targeted civilian areas. We recorded no military presence in the attack sites. Civilians have also not been alerted prior to the attack by the aggressor forces as required by international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

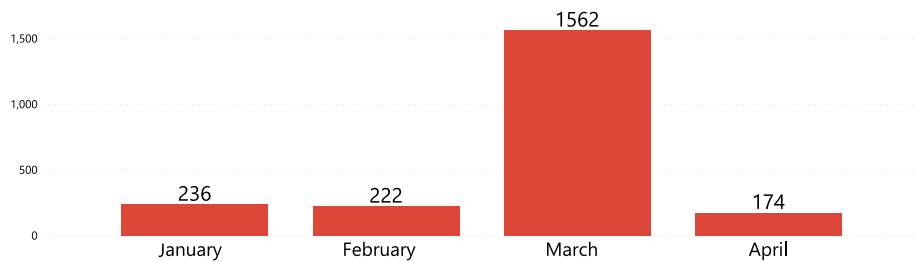
In the end, it is important to note that this report only covers the bare minimum of the volume and magnitude of the violations that occurred, which SNHR was able to document. It also does not cover the social, economic, and psychological of these violations.

II. EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS

A. Extrajudicial killing since the start of 2025

Since the start of 2025 up until the end of April 2025, SNHR has documented the killing of **2,194** individuals at the hands of the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria.

Civilian victims killed by the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria since the start of 2025 are distributed as follows

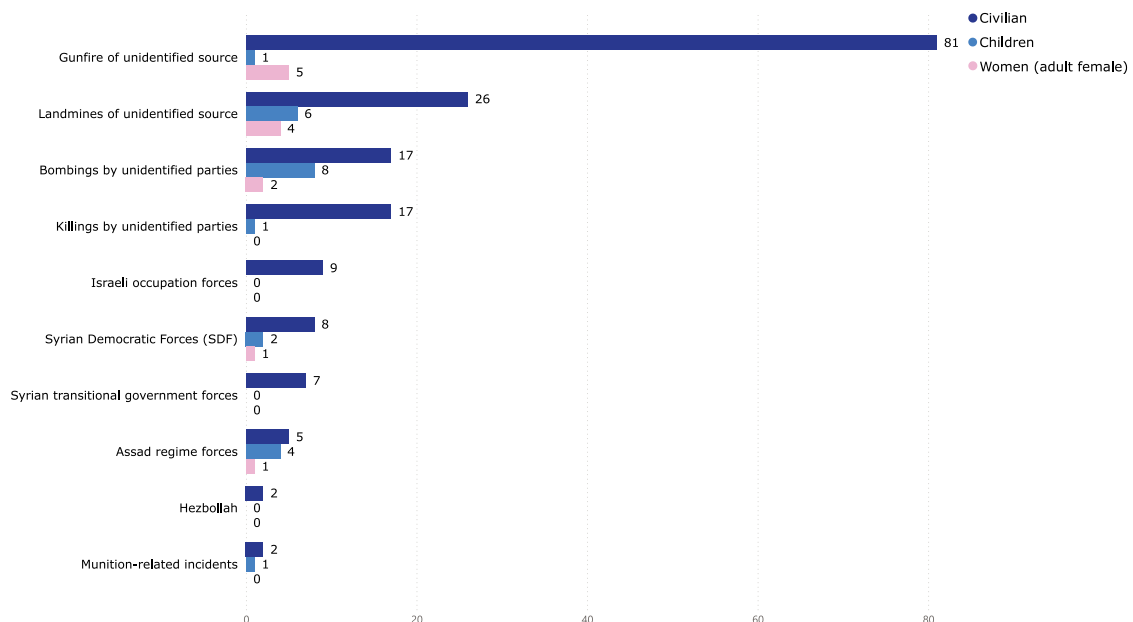


As shown on the graph, March saw the highest number of civilian victims since the start of the year, with 1,562 victims, which accounted for about 71 percent of all victims killed in 2025. These victims were killed on the backdrop of the military situation in the Syrian Coast. March was followed by January which accounted for 11 percent, and then February with 10 percent. April, on the other hand, recorded the lowest monthly death toll so far this year.

B. Extrajudicial killings in April 2025

In April 2025, SNHR documented the killing of 174 civilians, including 23 children and 13 women (adult female), at the hands of the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria. Among the victims were also one medical personnel, and five victims who died due to torture.

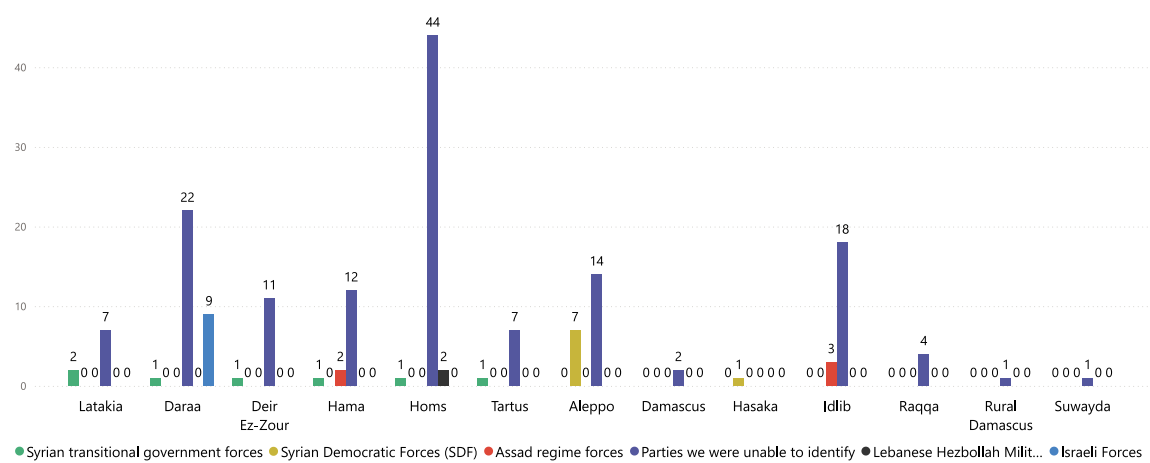
Deaths documented in April 2025 are distributed according to the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria as follows:



A. Main parties:

- **Syrian transitional government forces:**
We documented the killing of seven civilians by Syrian transitional government forces.
- **Assad regime forces**
We documented the killing of five civilians by Assad regime forces – four children and one woman.
- **Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF):**
We documented the killing of eight civilians by the SDF, including two children and one woman.
- **Landmines of unidentified sources:** 26 civilians, including six children and four women.
- **Gunfire of unidentified source:** 81 civilians, including one child and five women.
- **Bombings by unidentified parties:** 17 civilians, including eight children and two women.
- **7. Killings by unidentified parties:** 17 civilians, including one child.
- **8. Munitions-related incidents:** Two civilians, including one child.
- **9. Israeli forces:** Nine civilians.
- **10. Hezbollah forces:** Two civilians.

Deaths at the hands of the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria that were documented in April 2025 are distributed across Syrian governorates as follows:



As the chart shows, Homs governorate saw the highest number of civilian deaths documented in April, accounting for 27 percent of the total, followed by Daraa governorate with about 18 percent. Most of those victims were killed by unidentified parties.

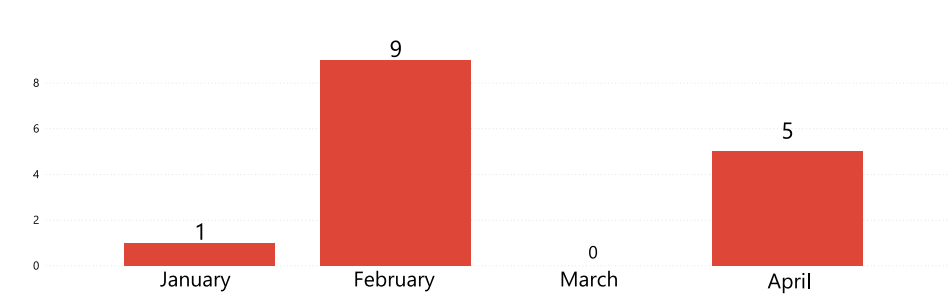
C. Massacres

In April 2025, SNHR documented one massacre caused by gunfire of unidentified source.

D. Deaths due to torture

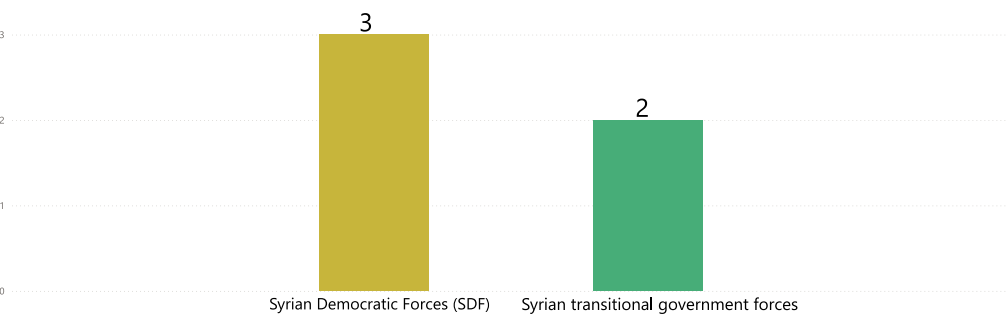
In April 2025, SNHR documented five deaths due to torture at the hands of the controlling forces, bringing the total of deaths due to torture recorded since the start of 2025 up until the end of April 2025 to 15 deaths due to torture.

Deaths due to torture recorded at the hands of the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria since the start of the year is distributed as follows:



The Syrian transitional government forces have been responsible for about 60 percent of all deaths due to torture recorded so far in 2025. February recorded the highest number of deaths due to torture in one month, accounting for 60 percent of the total.

Deaths due to torture recorded in April at the hands of the parties to the conflict and controlling forces are distributed as follows:



- Syrian transitional government forces: Two deaths due to torture.
- Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF): Three deaths due to torture.

E. Victims among medical personnel

In April 2025, one medical worker was killed by gunfire of unidentified source

III. BRIEF ON THE MOST NOTABLE KILLINGS IN APRIL 2025

The killings documented in April 2025 underlines the security and human rights challenges confronting Syria in the course of its transitional phase. To that end, these killings expose the fragile security structure in some areas, particularly with the emergence of non-state armed groups, as well as the effects of the prolonged conflict on civilians. The extrajudicial killings recorded in April marked a number of patterns as follows:

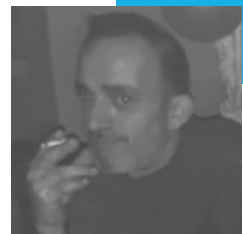
One: On April 29, 2025, the Jaramana and Ashrafiyah Sahnaya areas in Damascus Suburbs witnessed serious security tensions that escalated into violent clashes, resulting in dozens of deaths and injuries. SNHR is documenting and monitoring the field events in the two areas and will publish a detailed special report addressing the circumstances of the escalation, in addition to recording the death toll in its periodic report for May 2025.

Two: Most Notable Killings:

A. Killings by forces affiliated with the Syrian transitional government

Some personnel from the transitional authorities' Internal Security continued to commit violations, including shooting directly at civilians without a legal justification. Added to that is cases of death due to torture. On Tuesday, April 1, 2025, a man, identified as Basim Mu'in Dalla from Barmaya village in rural Tartus, was shot and killed by personnel manning the al-Rabiya checkpoint near Barmaya village. The area is under the control of the current transitional authorities in Syria.

SNHR also documented two deaths due to torture at the hands of personnel affiliated with the Syrian transitional government in April 2025.



↑  Basim Mu'in Dalla

B. Assad regime forces

Even though several months have passed since the downfall of Bashar Assad's regime in December 2024, SNHR is still documenting civilian deaths for which Assad regime forces are responsible. Data from the ground suggests that such cases are not the result of direct acts of violence of military confrontations, but rather the cumulative effects of the violations committed by the Assad regime during the conflict. Indeed, the violations committed by Assad regime forces have created perpetuated threats to civilian lives, such as cluster bomblets and the collapse of damaged buildings, where the breakdown of infrastructure, which was the result of the repeated targeting of residential neighborhoods by the former Assad regime, led to the collapse of a number of buildings that have not been restored or assessed for safety. These incidents led to civilian deaths and injuries among civilians

returning to their areas. For instance, a woman, identified as 57-year-old Sanaa al-Darwish, died due to the collapse of a structurally damaged building that was hit in a bombing by Assad regime forces and Russian forces in Abu al-Dohour town in western rural Idlib governorate. Sanaa died when she returned to her house and started cleaning it. The area is under the control of the current transitional authorities in Syria.

SNHR stresses that these incidents are a direct consequence of the Assad regime's practices and policies that included indiscriminate bombing and the extensive use of internationally prohibited weapons, which rendered many areas unsafe for civilians, even after the fighting ended.

C. Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF)

Even though the SDF signed agreements to protect civilians and adhere to international humanitarian law, we recorded the killing of a number of civilians, including children, at the hands of the group. Those were killed either by shooting, shelling, or due to torture.

On Monday, April 7, 2025, a woman, identified as Haja Ahmad al-Abayed, was killed when SDF used a rocket launcher to fire multiple rockets at Rasm al-Harmal 'al-Imam' village in the southern rural areas of Manbij in eastern rural Aleppo. The attack also partially destroyed a number of civilian houses in the area. The area is under the control of the current transitional authorities in Syria.

SNHR also documented three deaths due to torture in SDF-operated detention centers. One of the victims was a man identified as Hussein al-Abdullah al-Hamed from al-Qashla village in eastern rural Aleppo. Hussein was arrested on Tuesday, April 1, after returning to his village. Two days later, the SDF returned his dead body to his family via the Euphrates River bearing gunshot wounds, indicating a strong probability that he was executed by shooting inside an SDF detention center.



↑ ⓘ Hussein al-Abdullah al-Hamed

D. Landmine explosions

Landmines, which have been planted over the years during the conflict, are still claiming civilian lives to this day across Syria. As of the beginning of May 2025, a total of **186 civilians**, including 24 children and nine women, have been killed by the explosion of landmines since the start of 2025. Deaths resulting from landmines explosions that took place in April can be broken down into two subcategories:

- 1. Victims who were killed while disarming landmines:** One victim.
- 2. Victims who were killed in landmine explosions:** 25 civilians, including six children and four women.

On Thursday, April 3, 2025, three members of al-Latif family were killed by the explosion of a landmine in the badiya 'desert area' of al-Shula in southern Deir Ez-Zour. The area is under the control of the current transitional authorities in Syria.

E. Bombings by unidentified source

April saw a number of bombings in populated areas. Some of these bombings were caused by the explosion of explosive remnants of war or unexploded rocket. On Thursday, April 10, 2025, a woman, identified as 23-year-old Fatima Hmoud Hamza, was killed by the explosion of an unidentified object, suspected to be a war remnant, near the Qatari Project of Bashaer al-Khair villages in Kafrijalis village in northern Idlib city.

F. Gunfire of unidentified source and stray bullets

SNHR has documented dozens of civilian deaths caused by gunfire of unidentified source. These cases include direct targeting and those killed by stray bullets fired in celebration or domestic conflicts. This phenomenon exposes the poor security oversight, particularly in the areas that saw recent changes in control.

On Tuesday, April 1, 2025, a man, identified as Eisa Gazi al-Salama from al-Mal town in northern rural Daraa, was shot and killed, and another was shot and injured by unidentified gunmen on the road connecting al-Haja town in rural Quneitra and al-Hara city in northern rural Daraa. The area is under the control of the current transitional authorities in Syria.

Furthermore, we documented the killing of one medical worker by gunfire of unidentified source.

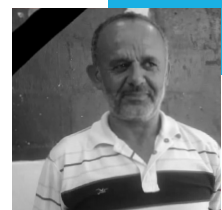
On Monday, April 21, 2025, psychiatrist Hosam al-Darir, from Nebbel town in northern rural Aleppo, was fatally shot by unidentified gunmen who raided his clinic in Saif al-Dawla neighborhood in Aleppo city late in the night. The area is under the control of the current transitional authorities in Syria.



↑ ⓘ Hosam al-Darir

G. Killings by unidentified parties

A number of people were murdered mysteriously. For instance, on Friday, 18 April, 2025, the dead body of a man, identified as 65-year-old Nezar Hamad Nasr from Najran town in western rural Suwayda, was found inside his farm in the vicinity of Najran town. The area is under the control of the current transitional authorities in Syria. These cases usually reflect a state of security chaos and absence of justice, which commands bolstering judicial and security capabilities in post-conflict areas.



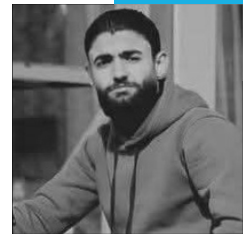
↑ ⓘ Nezar Hamad Nasr

H. Israeli forces and Hezbollah

On Thursday, April 3, 2025, Israeli forces used a bomb-carrying unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), commonly known as a drone, to target Sad al-Jabiliya forest area in western Nawa city in Daraa city. The attack killed nine civilians and injured 13 others. Meanwhile, Hezbollah militias killed civilians on Thursday, April 17, 2025, on the Syrian-Lebanese borders as those civilians were attempting to irregularly cross into Lebanon from rural Homs.

I. Munition-related incidents

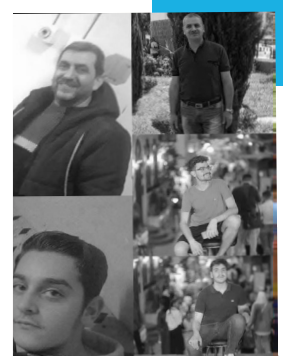
In April 2025, two deaths resulting from munition-related incidents were recorded. On Tuesday, April 15, 2025, a man, identified as 25-year-old Mohammad Suleiman al-Labbad from al-Sanamayn city in northern rural Daraa, accidentally shot himself in the head while mishandling a firearm belonging to a friend of his in al-Sanamayn city. The area is under the control of the current transitional authorities in Syria.



↑ ⓘ Mohammad Suleiman al-Labbad

J. Massacres

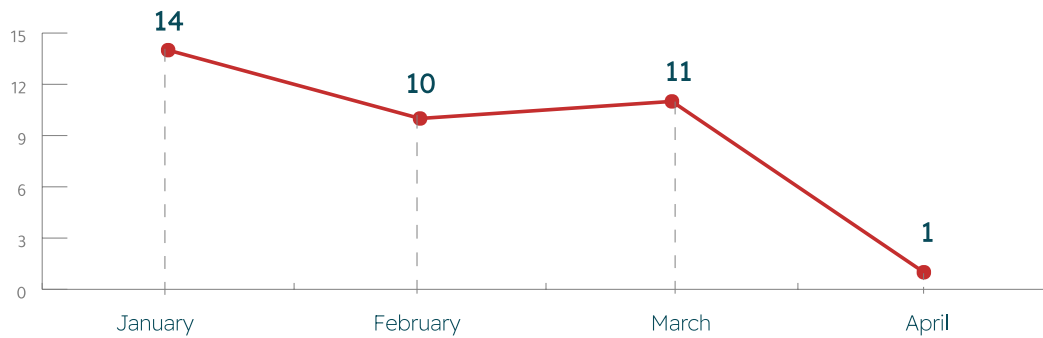
We recorded one massacre in April. On Thursday, April 3, 2025, unidentified gunmen riding two cars raided Mansour's house in al-Sabil neighborhood, located near al-Bayyada neighborhood, in Homs city, and arrested five Alawite individuals from the same family, including one child. They were then taken to an undisclosed location. The incident was reported to the General Security Directorate, which came to the house and started gathering information about the incident in order to identify the abductors. One day later, however, Friday, April 4, 2025, the family was informed by al-Wa'er Neighborhood Hospital in Homs city that the dead bodies of the five individuals are at the hospital. The family went to the hospital and identified the victims which were executed by shooting following their arrest. The area is under the control of the current transitional authorities in Syria.



IV. ATTACKS ON VITAL CIVILIAN FACILITIES

In April 2025, SNHR documented at least one attack on vital civilian facility. Unidentified individuals attacked a church in Rural Damascus.

Since the start of 2025 up until the end of April, 36 attacks on vital civilian facilities by the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria have been documented. These are distributed by month as follows:

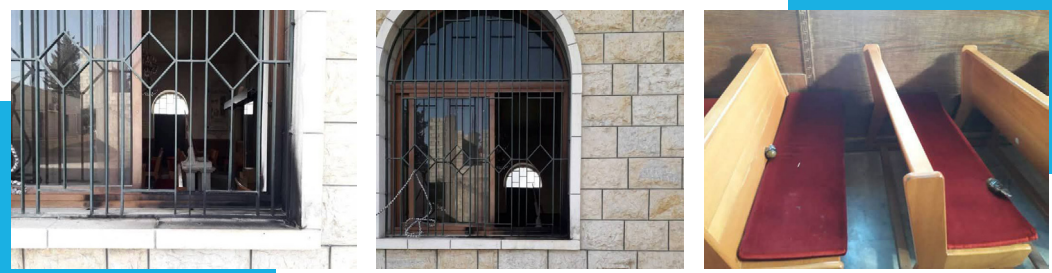


This toll indicates that attacks against vital civilian facilities and civilian objects have been occurring since the start of 2025. These attacks constitute a blatant violation of international humanitarian law, which mandates the protection of these facilities, which are essential for civilians. A total of 36 attacks on vital civilian facilities have been carried out since the start of the year, as of May 2025, with January recording the highest number of attacks in a single month, with 14 attacks, accounting for approximately 40 percent of the total.

Below are the most notable attacks:

On Sunday, April 6, 2025, St. George Church, located in the Bloudan city in western Rural Damascus governorate, was subjected to an attempted attack involving arson and a partial explosion carried out by unidentified individuals. The attack resulted in limited material damage, with no human casualties reported. The area is under the control of the current transitional authorities in Syria.

According to information obtained from reliable local sources, the attackers poured gasoline inside the church premises through one of the windows and set it on fire. They also threw two hand grenades without removing their safety pins, which led to a small fire breaking out around the exterior window area, without spreading inside the church. Residents were able to contain and extinguish the fire before it caused significant damage.



St. George church in Bloudan city in Rural Damascus governorate following an arson and bombing attempt by unidentified individuals – April 6, 2025

V. RECENTLY DOCUMENTED CASES OF PREVIOUSLY KILLED VICTIMS WHOSE REMAINS WERE RECENTLY DISCOVERED

In April 2025, SNHR documented the deaths of 17 civilians after their remains were found in locations suspected of having been used as mass graves or sites for concealing bodies, such as water wells or abandoned buildings. Preliminary information indicates that these crimes occurred in earlier periods, prior to the fall of the Assad regime on December 8, 2024, and date back to various stages of the armed conflict in Syria.

Although these crimes occurred before the period covered by the report, their inclusion in this report is based on SNHR's commitment to cumulative documentation of crimes according to the date of confirmation, highlighting the severity of these discoveries and the urgent need for independent judicial and forensic investigations to identify the victims and those responsible for their deaths.

These cases are not included in the official figures for April but are recorded separately until investigations are completed and evidence is gathered. They will then be incorporated into SNHR's databases, with victim timelines updated according to estimated dates of death.

On Tuesday, April 15, 2025, residents discovered human remains belonging to three individuals buried near the Al-Hukamaa School on the Mhardeh-Al-Ghab road in Hama city. After the remains were recovered, the families of two of the victims were able to identify them. The mentioned area was near a military checkpoint controlled by Assad regime forces under the supervision of pro-Assad Iranian militias. The victims had been missing for nearly 11 years and appear to have been arrested and executed at that location.

VI. WHAT IS SNHR DOING ABOUT THE EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLING ISSUE?

1. Establishment and documentation since 2011

Since it began operating in 2011, SNHR has dedicated its efforts to documenting all forms of extrajudicial killings in Syria, including field executions, deaths due to torture, massacres, indiscriminate bombardment, and the deliberate targeting of civilians.

SNHR developed an advanced electronic documentation system that enables the archiving of victim data and their classification by gender, age, geographic location, date of death, method of killing, type of weapon used, and responsible party. This system has served as the backbone for tracking patterns of violence, analyzing the geographic distribution of victims, and providing accurate data to support justice and accountability efforts both locally and internationally.

2. Focus on vulnerable civilian groups and expanding documentation categories

SNHR has given special attention to documenting violations against children and women, due to the symbolic significance of these groups in armed conflicts and the degree to which they reflect systematic targeting of civilians. The database later expanded to include victims among media workers, medical personnel, humanitarian workers, and civil defense volunteers, i.e., individuals who played central roles in the civil and humanitarian efforts.

3. Producing periodic reports and visual and qualitative data analysis

SNHR has consistently issued daily, monthly, semi-annual, and annual reports documenting victim tolls, along with dozens of thematic reports on specific patterns or perpetrators. In an effort to enhance transparency and public accessibility, the database has been transformed into interactive maps and charts published on SNHR's official website which are updated regularly. This enables researchers, journalists, and institutions to track the evolution of violations and filter the data using various criteria.

4. International partnerships and data submissions to the United Nations

Since the early years of the conflict, SNHR has sent detailed forms to UN Special Rapporteurs concerned with extrajudicial killings and torture, with the consent of victims' families. This coordination continues to this day.

SNHR has become one of the most trusted and recognized sources of information for UN agencies, international human rights organizations, and global media outlets. It has also signed memoranda of understanding with entities such as Humanitarian Outcomes as part of the Aid Worker Security Database (AWSDB) project, in addition to other partnerships that reinforce its status as a principal reference source in this field.

5. Post-Assad regime phase and expanding the scope of work

With the fall of the Assad regime in December 2024, SNHR entered a pivotal stage in documenting extrajudicial killings. A significant portion of its work has shifted to monitoring new patterns of violations, which are no less serious but are tied to the post-conflict reality, including:

- Civilian casualties caused by war remnants such as landmines and UXOs.
- Collapses of buildings previously damaged by shelling, as in the case of the death of Mrs. Sanaa Al-Darwish in t Abu al-Dohour town in Idlib after she returned to her damaged home.
- Killings resulting from the proliferation of weapons and the breakdown of security.
- Killings under mysterious circumstances or by unknown parties.

With these new major developments, SNHR was able to expand its operations, allowing access to previously restricted locations, reopening delayed investigations, reviewing new testimonies, and collecting additional material evidence. It also strengthened its presence by forming local documentation teams and providing extensive training in documentation, testimonial collection, and safe data handling.

6. SNHR's role in supporting transitional justice and accountability

Through this continuous and diligent work, SNHR has become a key reference in supporting mechanisms of transitional justice and contributing to the building of a national memory that preserves victims' rights and promotes accountability for those involved in violations.

The data provided by SNHR forms a cornerstone for building legal case files that can be used before national and international courts, whether through UN mechanisms or through independent domestic investigations that may emerge during Syria's transitional phase.

VII. 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. **Continued lack of security oversight even after the regime change**
Despite the downfall of the Assad regime, killings and armed attacks continue. This indicates that the transitional phase has yet to establish security and stability, underlining the imperative need for reforming and restructuring the security apparatus into a human rights-based, effective entity.
7. **Ongoing patterns of violations linked to the post-conflict reality**
April 2025 witnessed patterns of killings related to the misuse of weapons and drowning incidents resulting from migration. These reflect post-conflict challenges that require a different type of response, one that goes beyond documentation of violations to include prevention and community education.

Recommendations

These recommendations represent a practical roadmap for addressing the consequences of extrajudicial killings in Syria. They contribute to advancing the path of transitional justice, building institutions that respect human dignity and rights, and preventing the recurrence of violations.

Transitional 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. Promote justice and accountability

- Collect evidence on violations, including official records and crime sites.
- 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.

4. 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..

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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

- Work on freezing the financial assets of the former Assad regime and its affiliates and allocate them to support transitional justice efforts and humanitarian aid, as well as for the victims and their families.

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)

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)

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.

Armed opposition factions/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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