

**Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale**

|                                    |                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Bilagsnr.:</b>                  | <b>2023</b>                                                                                              |
| Land:                              | Syrien                                                                                                   |
| Kilde:                             | SHRC                                                                                                     |
| Titel:                             | Human Rights Situation in Syria for the Year 2023 –<br>First: Victims of Human Rights Violations in 2023 |
| Udgivet:                           | 3. januar 2024                                                                                           |
| Optaget på<br>baggrundsmaterialet: | 22. august 2024                                                                                          |
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# First: Victims of Human Rights Violations in 2023

## *Human Rights Situation in Syria for the Year 2023*

The parties controlling Syrian territory continue to commit serious human rights violations for the twelfth consecutive year, following a trend similar to previous years. The Syrian Human Rights Committee (SHRC) documented the killing of (1107) civilians in the current year, compared to (1133) individuals in 2022, (1237) in 2021, and (1750) in 2020.



### ***Ranking of Provinces by Number of Victims***

For the second consecutive year, Deir ez-Zor province topped the list of provinces with the highest number of civilian fatalities, with (282) individuals compared to (216) in the previous year. Daraa province followed with (228) individuals, down from (233) in the previous year. Homs province ranked third with (140) individuals, a significant increase from only (22) individuals in the previous year. Subsequently, Idlib province had (132) victims, Aleppo province (131), Hama province (70), Al-Hasakah province (47), Raqqa province (27), Suwayda province (21), Latakia province (6), Rif Dimashq province (4), and finally, Damascus city province (3). No victims were reported in Tartus and Quneitra provinces, similar to the previous year.

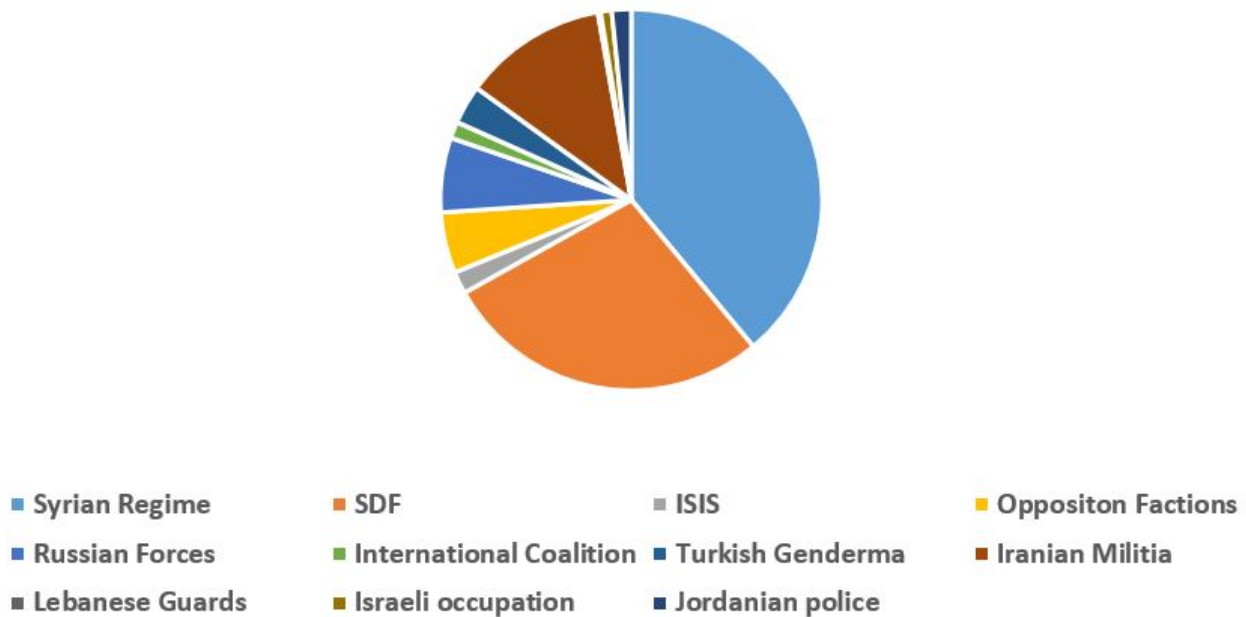
### ***Conflict Hotspots***

Combat activities primarily concentrated in two regions: northern Syria, witnessing periodic shelling by Syrian regime forces, Russian supporters, and Iranian militias, and the second region in Daraa province in the south, where clashes occurred between regime forces and opposition groups either engaging in reconciliation or maintaining their opposition.

### ***Responsibilities for Violations***

Statistics from the SHRC reveal the responsibility for violations: the regime was responsible for the deaths of (166) individuals compared to (208) in the previous year. The Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), primarily consisting of the Kurdish component close to the Kurdistan Workers' Party, were responsible for the deaths of (119) individuals, an increase from (87) in the previous year. ISIS, with diminished activity, caused (8) deaths compared to (69) in the previous year. Opposition armed factions and Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham were responsible for (22) deaths, down from (39) in the previous year. Russian forces were responsible for (27) deaths compared to (19) in the previous year. The international coalition caused (6) deaths compared to (13) in the previous year. Turkish gendarmerie, with increased violations, caused (14) deaths compared to (7) in the previous year. Iranian militias were responsible for (52) deaths, an increase from (7) in the previous year. Israeli occupation airstrikes caused (4) deaths, and the Lebanese border guards and Jordanian border guards were responsible for (1) death and (7) deaths, respectively.

### Attribution of violations by local and regional parties 2023

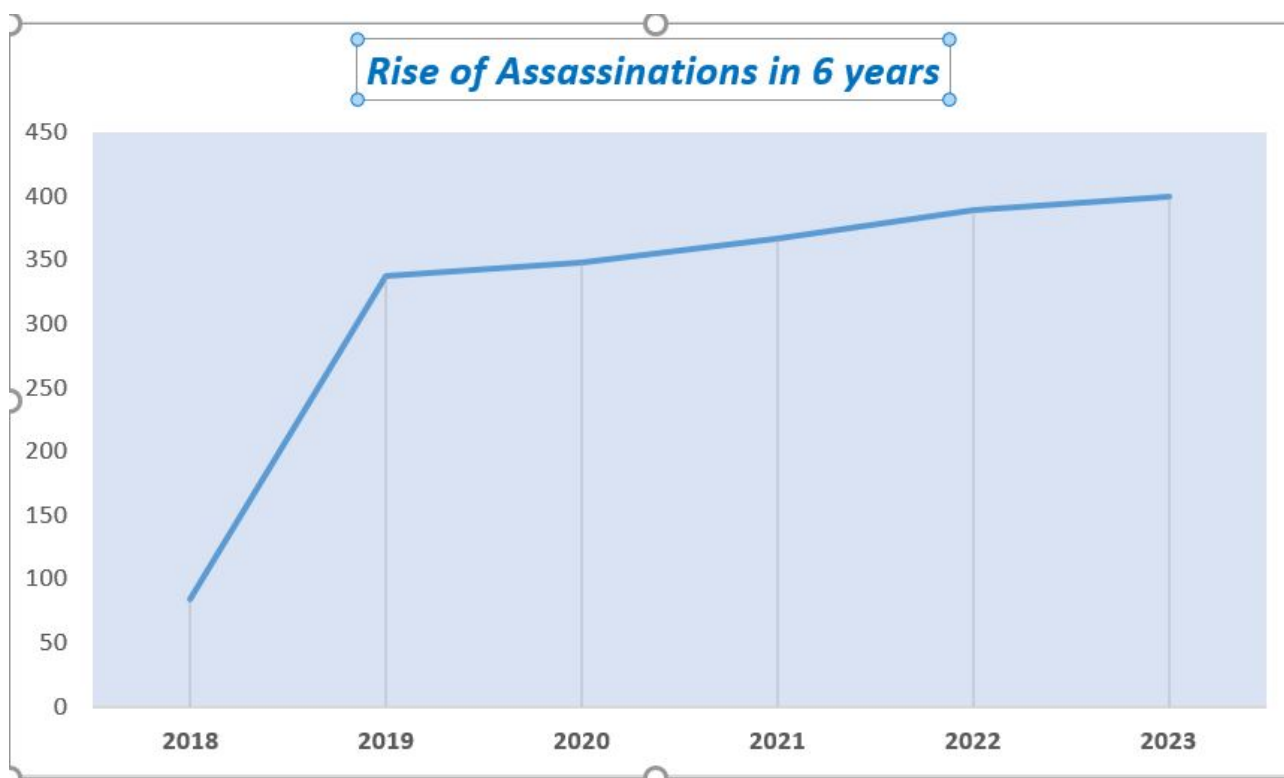


Analysis of the provided figures reveals that all known actors on the ground are responsible for (38.5%) of the fatalities. The parties behind the remaining victims, resulting from assassinations, bombings, and landmines, remain unidentified.

Unattributed explosions continue to strike Syrian territories, with a slight decrease from previous years. SHRC documented (60) explosions in 2023 compared to (77) in 2022. Most explosions occurred in the rural areas of Aleppo province, particularly in Afrin, Al-Bab, and Jarablus, in addition to Daraa province in the south.

Analysis indicates multiple actors behind the explosions in the region. The Syrian Democratic Forces, investigations reveal, are responsible for several explosive vehicles originating from their controlled areas. Following them is the Syrian regime, which works hard to destabilize the region, individual retaliatory acts, and certain armed factions, including Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham, cannot be excluded from perpetrating explosions after incidents for which they cannot deny responsibility.

SHRC documented a slight increase in the number of individuals assassinated by unknown parties this year. The total reached (400) individuals compared to (389) in 2022, (367) in 2021, (348) in 2020, and (337) in 2019, with only (84) individuals in 2018.



The continued rise in assassination victims is attributed to a decrease in the intensity of combat activities and the involvement of multiple actors. The Syrian regime still maintains security cells in areas outside its control, while the Syrian Democratic Forces are active in areas expelled by the Turkish army. Armed factions, including Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham, contribute to criminal and retaliatory actions amid deteriorating security conditions.

Landmines continue to claim civilian lives in Syria, with SHRC documenting the deaths of (126) individuals this year, compared to (119) in 2022, (169) in 2021, (135) in 2020, and (290) in 2019.

As in the previous year, Aleppo province remains the most targeted by landmines. It is noteworthy that the Syrian regime, ISIS, and the Syrian Democratic Forces are the primary users of this weapon that poses a threat to civilian lives.