Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	**2276**
Land:	Syrien
Kilde:	Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR)
Titel:	The Semi-Annual Report on Victims of Unlawful Killing and Violence-Related Civilian Deaths in Syria
Udgivet:	1. juli 2026
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	28. september 2026

SNHR
الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان
SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

THE SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
on Victims of Unlawful Killing and Violence-Related Civilian Deaths in Syria

Documentation of the killing of 428 civilians in the first half of 2026, including 160 civilians in the second quarter of the same year

Wednesday 01 July 2026



SNHR

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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FIRST: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report documents the toll of civilian victims whom the Syrian Network for Human Rights was able to document as having been killed unlawfully, or as having died in circumstances related to violence, in Syria during the first half of 2026, with a separate analytical section devoted to the second quarter of the same year. The report presents the first-half toll as the overall statistical framework, whereas it addresses the second quarter as an analytical segment falling within this toll, and not as a statistical set independent of it.

According to the Network's database, the Syrian Network for Human Rights documented in the first half of 2026 the killing of no fewer than 428 civilians, among them 80 children and 33 women, in addition to 8 medical personnel and 2 media workers. The Network also documented the killing of one person due to torture during the same period.

As for the second quarter of 2026, the Network documented the killing of no fewer than 160 civilians, among them 37 children and 6 women, in addition to one media worker. The toll indicates that the largest share of victims in this quarter fell as a result of sources of violence whose affiliation the Network couldn't determine, including gunfire of unidentified source, landmines of unidentified source, explosions whose perpetrators are undetermined, and killings at the hands of individuals whose identities weren't established. Together, these categories made up nearly 95% of the total documented victims during the second quarter.

The data is reflective of the continuing, extended repercussions of the armed conflict that threaten the right to life and the personal security of civilians in Syria, despite the political and security transformations that followed the fall of the Bashar al-Assad regime on December 8, 2024, and the decline in the patterns of danger associated with direct military operations. Therefore, the remnants of war, landmines, the chaos of weapons, and incidents of violence of undetermined source still constitute a danger to the lives of civilians, in addition to the deaths revealed later of persons who had been registered among the cases of enforced disappearance.

The report also documents no fewer than 24 incidents of attack on vital civilian centers in the first half of 2026, among them 3 incidents that targeted educational facilities, 4 incidents that targeted medical facilities, and one incident that targeted a place of worship. As for the second quarter alone, the Network documented no fewer than 7 incidents of attack on vital civilian centers, all of which were attributed, according to what the Syrian Network for Human Rights has documented, to the Israeli occupation forces, and were concentrated in the two provinces of Daraa and Quneitra.

The report concludes that the protection of civilians in Syria requires, at this stage, a composite approach that includes investigating incidents of unlawful killing and violence-related civilian deaths, holding those responsible for them accountable in accordance with fair trial guarantees, clearing landmines and remnants of war, controlling weapons, protecting crime sites and evidence, and supporting the efforts of transitional justice and the reparation of the victims' harm.

SECOND: INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF THE REPORT

This report addresses the toll of victims of unlawful killing and violence-related civilian deaths in Syria during the first half of 2026, with a separate analytical section devoted to the second quarter of the same year (April, May, and June). The report focuses on civilian victims and persons accorded equivalent protected status, including children, women, and medical personnel and media workers, and it also sheds light on cases of killing due to torture, and incidents of attack on vital civilian centers.

The report presents the tolls according to the responsible party or the party most likely responsible, according to the Syrian provinces, and according to the time period covered.

It also distinguishes between incidents attributed to specific parties or controlling forces, and incidents whose responsible party the Network couldn't identify, such as gunfire of unidentified source, landmines of unidentified source, explosions whose perpetrators are undetermined, and killings at the hands of individuals whose identities weren't established.

The report doesn't aim to provide a comprehensive account of every incident of violence in Syria, but rather to present the minimum of cases that the Network was able to document and verify in accordance with its methodology. The tolls contained in it don't include combatants who were killed during clashes or during the execution of military tasks.

The report also presents the toll of attacks on vital centers and civilian objects, in particular medical and educational facilities and places of worship, based on what the Network was able to document during the period covered, while retaining the full details within its databases.

THIRD: METHODOLOGY AND LIMITS OF DOCUMENTATION

This report relied on the methodology adopted by the Syrian Network for Human Rights in monitoring, documentation, and analysis, based on the documentary and research work accomplished during the first half of 2026, including what was accomplished during the second quarter of the same year. The report is built on a review of the Network's own database, and the information it contains that was verified in accordance with the adopted internal standards, in addition to direct testimonies, field monitoring, reliable local sources, open sources, visual materials, and the reports received by the Network through its official channels[1].

The information the Network relies upon undergoes a multi-level verification process before its inclusion in the specialized databases. This process includes, according to the nature of each incident, comparing the information received from more than one source, verifying the date and place of the incident, reviewing the available visual materials, analyzing the local context, determining the civilian status of the victim, and assessing the responsible party or the party most likely responsible when the available information permits that.

1. Syrian Network for Human Rights, "SNHR Methodology," https://snhr.org/arabic/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2026/06/A260603A.pdf

The Network doesn't include a case in the toll except after the fulfillment of its adopted internal verification standard, which is built on the intersection of more than one available source whenever possible, or on a direct source supported by reliable indicators, while excluding the cases in which the available information doesn't permit deeming their occurrence likely or determining the civilian status of the victim to a sufficient degree.

The tolls contained in this report represent the minimum of the cases the Network was able to document and verify. These tolls don't necessarily reflect the full magnitude of all incidents of unlawful killing or violence-related civilian deaths or attacks on vital civilian centers that occurred during the period covered, particularly in light of the security and logistical constraints, the disparity in the ability to access information from one area to another, and the cessation of the support allocated to a number of the Network's programs and activities, which is something that affected the expansion of the operations of field monitoring, verification, follow-up, and response to the reports received from the various areas.

As for the cases in which the date of documentation differs from the estimated date of death, the Network distinguishes, whenever possible, between the two dates in its database and its analysis, so as to avoid any temporal confusion. The tolls may include cases of death that were verified during the period covered by the report, even if the date of the incident's or the death's occurrence precedes this period. Therefore, the tolls should be read as a toll of the cases whose documentation was achieved during the reference period, with a statement of the estimated date of death whenever it turns out that it precedes the report's period.

As for the victims of unknown identity, whose names or sufficient information pointing to their identity weren't recognized, the Network retains their data in a special archive until new information is reached. Throughout all the stages of documentation, the Network observes the protection of victims, witnesses, and sources, and it doesn't publish identifying information or details that may expose any person to danger.

As for the incidents that were classified as attacks on civilian areas or objects, the Network didn't record, according to the information available to it at the time of the report's preparation, clear indicators of the presence of an apparent military objective at the site of the injury at the time of the incident's occurrence. The degree of certainty differs from one incident to another according to the amount of available information, the nature of the cross-checked sources, and the possibility of access to the site of the incident or the witnesses or the relevant visual materials.

Operational Definitions Adopted in the Report

For the purposes of this report, the "civilian victim" means every person whose direct participation in hostilities at the time of the incident's occurrence hasn't been established. The "woman" means the adult female. The "medical personnel" include the persons working in the provision of medical, first-aid, or health services, when their killing is connected to their work or to their presence in a documented civilian context. The "media workers" include the persons working in collecting, conveying, or documenting information, or in media coverage, when sufficient indicators of their media capacity at the time of the incident are available.

The Network uses the term "massacre" to refer to an incident of the collective killing of a number of civilians in a single event or within a connected spatial and temporal context, in accordance with its internal documentary standard. As for the "victims of gunfire of unidentified source," it refers to cases of killing by gunfire in which the Network couldn't, up to the date of the report's preparation, sufficiently identify the party that opened fire.

The term "unlawful killing" is used in this report as a general human-rights description for cases of deprivation of life that are likely to have occurred contrary to the law or in circumstances that call for investigation. As for the term "extrajudicial killing," it is used, where appropriate, for the cases in which sufficient indicators of an act of direct arbitrary deprivation of life at the hands of a specific actor or controlling party are available.

FOURTH: THE GENERAL CONTEXT AND THE CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

The report took into consideration the fundamental transformations in the structure of authority and the areas of control in Syria since the fall of the Bashar al-Assad regime on December 8, 2024, and what followed of operations to merge forces, factions, and entities that arose after the outbreak of the Syrian revolution into the institutions of the Syrian government. Among the most prominent of these developments is the agreement concluded at the end of January 2026, which stipulated the gradual merging of the Syrian Democratic Forces, with their civilian formations and their security and military apparatuses, into the institutions of the Syrian state and government, in return for the entry of the state's civilian, security, and military institutions into the central areas that had been subject to their control.

These transformations resulted in a change in the actors, the security conditions, the patterns of violations, and the forms of responsibility. Therefore, the report observed these variables when classifying the responsible parties, while distinguishing between incidents attributed to controlling forces or specific parties, and incidents whose responsible party the Network couldn't identify.

For the purposes of statistical presentation and documentary analysis, the report uses the phrase "remnants of the Assad regime" to refer to facts that are connected, according to the documented information, to the former regime or to the effects of its previous operations. This category includes cases verified during the reference period of the death of persons who had previously been registered among those forcibly disappeared by the former regime; later deaths resulting from previous injuries; deaths due to the remnants of munitions or weapons used in previous attacks attributed to the forces of the former regime or to the Russian forces; in addition to incidents attributed to armed elements or groups whose continued loyalty or affiliation to the former regime has been established.

This category shouldn't be read as a unified basis for legal responsibility in all cases, but rather as a general documentary classification that needs internal disaggregation according to the direct cause of death, the date of the event, the nature of the attribution, and the potentially responsible party in each case.

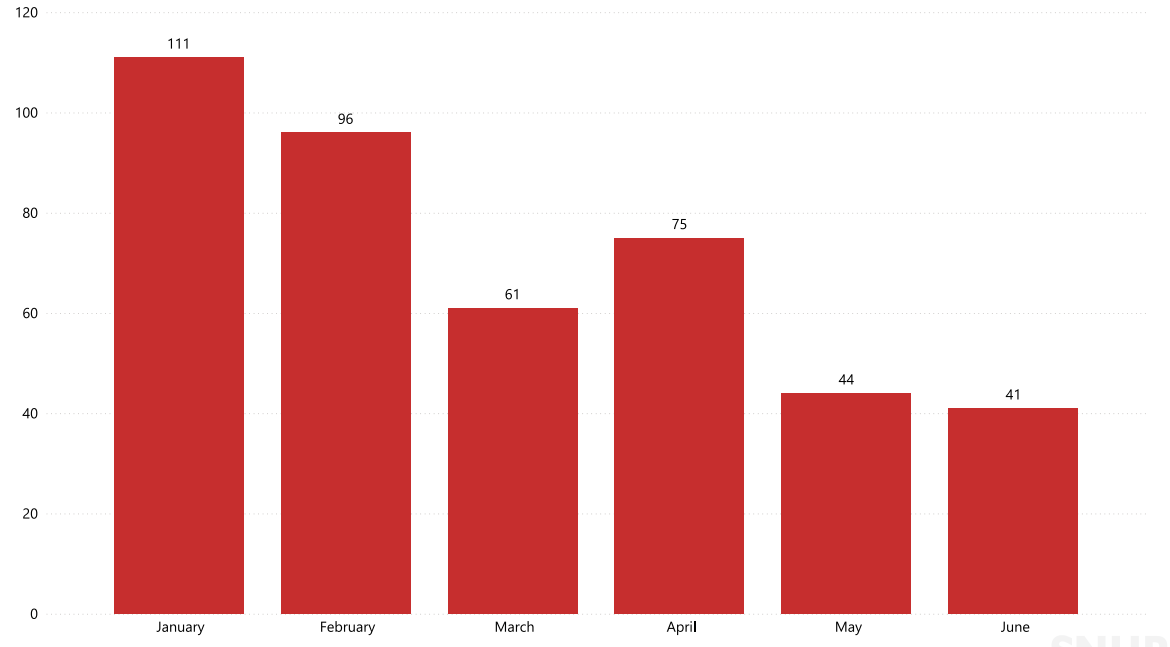
The report also distinguishes between the "unidentified parties," as a category that includes the cases whose responsible party the Network couldn't sufficiently identify, and the identified parties to which the Network attributes responsibility based on the documented information and internal verification. That includes gunfire of unidentified source, landmines of unidentified source, explosions whose perpetrators are undetermined, and killings at the hands of individuals whose identities weren't established.

FIFTH: THE TOLL OF VICTIMS OF UNLAWFUL KILLING AND VIOLENCE-RELATED CIVILIAN DEATHS IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2026

The Syrian Network for Human Rights documented in the first half of 2026 the killing of no fewer than **428 civilians,** among them 80 children and 33 women, in addition to 8 medical personnel and 2 media workers, at the hands of the parties to the conflict, the controlling forces, and parties the Network couldn't identify in Syria. The Network also documented the killing of one person due to torture during the same period.

1. The Monthly Distribution of Civilian Victims

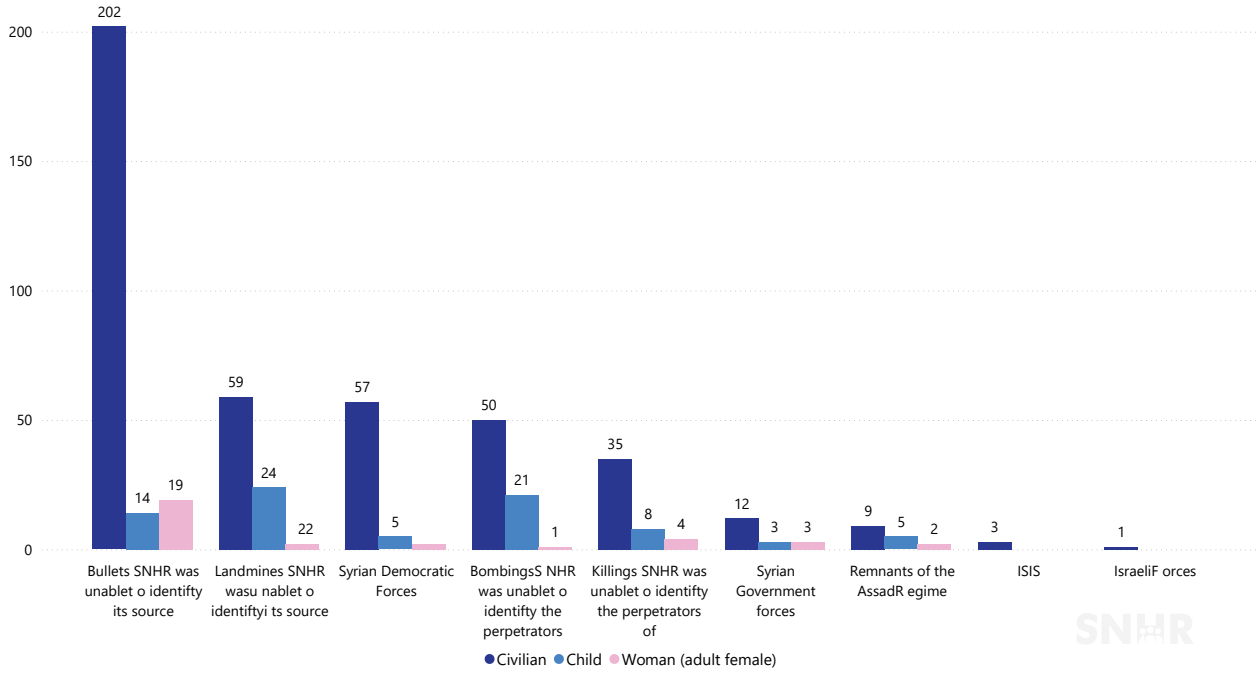
The toll of the documented civilian victims in the first half of 2026 was distributed across the months as follows:



This toll shows that the month of January recorded the highest number of civilian victims during the first half of 2026, followed by February, then April. The relative decline in the later months points to a change in the level of documented violence, without that meaning the end of the dangers that threaten civilians.

2. The Distribution According to the Responsible Party or the Pattern of the Incident

The toll of victims documented by the Network in the first half of 2026 was distributed according to the responsible parties or the patterns of the incidents as follows:



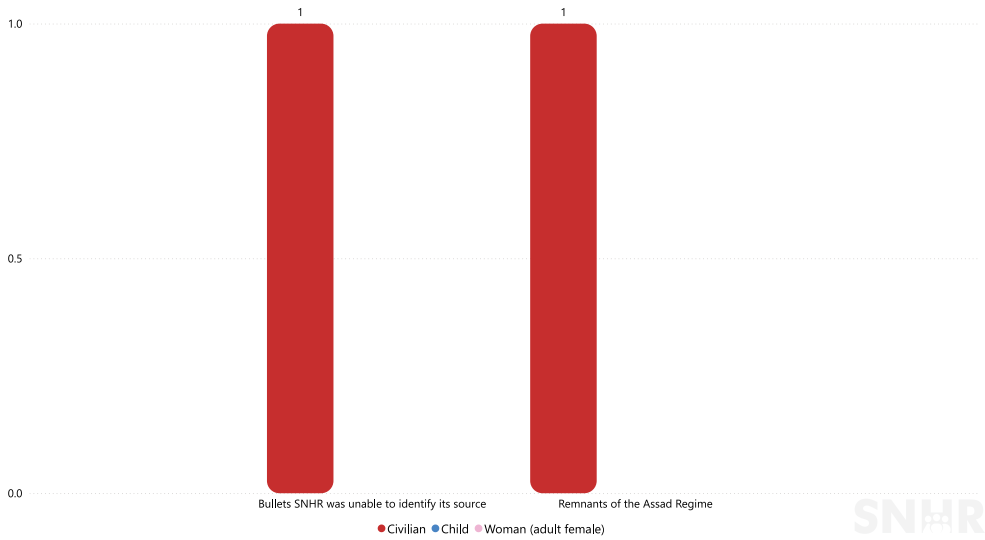
- **Victims of gunfire whose source the Network couldn't identify:** the killing of 202 civilians, among them 14 children and 19 women, including 5 medical personnel and 1 media worker.
- **Syrian Democratic Forces:** the killing of 57 civilians, among them 5 children and 2 women, and 1 due to torture, including 3 medical personnel, and 1 massacre.
- **Victims of landmines (of unidentified source):** the killing of 59 civilians, among them 24 children and 2 women.
- **Victims of explosions whose perpetrators are undetermined:** the killing of 50 civilians, among them 21 children, 1 woman, and 1 massacre.
- **Victims of killing at the hands of individuals unidentified by SNHR:** the killing of 35 civilians, among them 8 children and 4 women.
- **Remnants of the Assad regime:** the killing of 9 civilians, among them 5 children, 2 women, and 1 media worker.
- **Syrian Government forces:** the killing of 12 civilians, among them 3 children and 3 women, and 2 massacres.
- **ISIS:** the killing of 3 civilians.
- **Israeli occupation forces:** the killing of 1 civilian.

This data clarifies that the largest share of civilian victims in the first half of 2026 fell in incidents whose responsible party the Network couldn›t sufficiently identify. These categories include gunfire of unidentified source, landmines of unidentified source, explosions whose perpetrators are undetermined, and killings at the hands of individuals whose identities weren›t established.

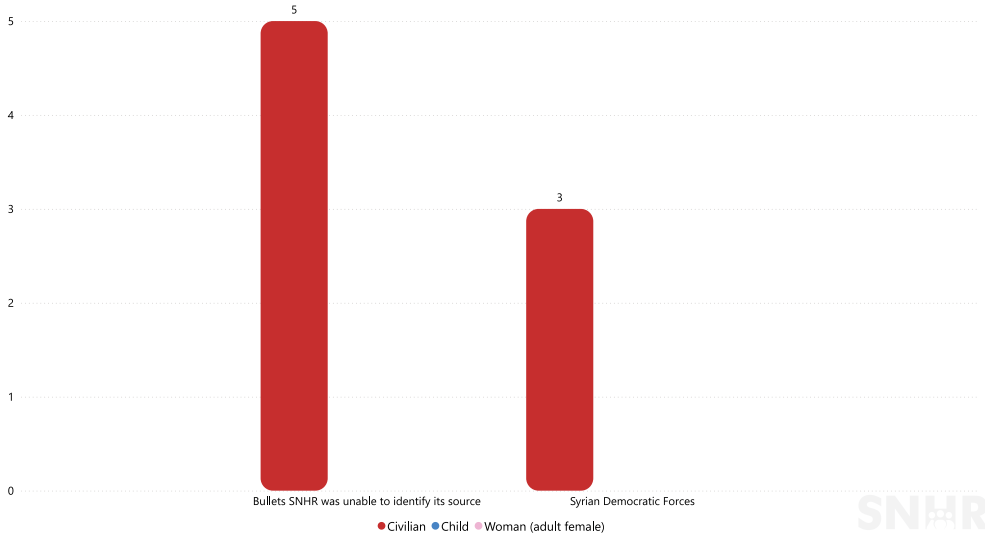
The toll also shows the continued falling of civilian victims at the hands of controlling forces or specific parties, in particular the Syrian Democratic Forces and the Syrian Government forces, in addition to the remnants of the Assad regime, ISIS, and the Israeli occupation forces. These incidents call for the conducting of independent and effective investigations to determine responsibility, and to ensure that the perpetrators of the violations don›t escape accountability.

The toll indicates that children and women together made up nearly 26% of the total documented civilian victims in the first half of 2026, as their number reached 113 victims out of 428. This is reflective of the continuing direct impact of violence on the most vulnerable civilian groups.

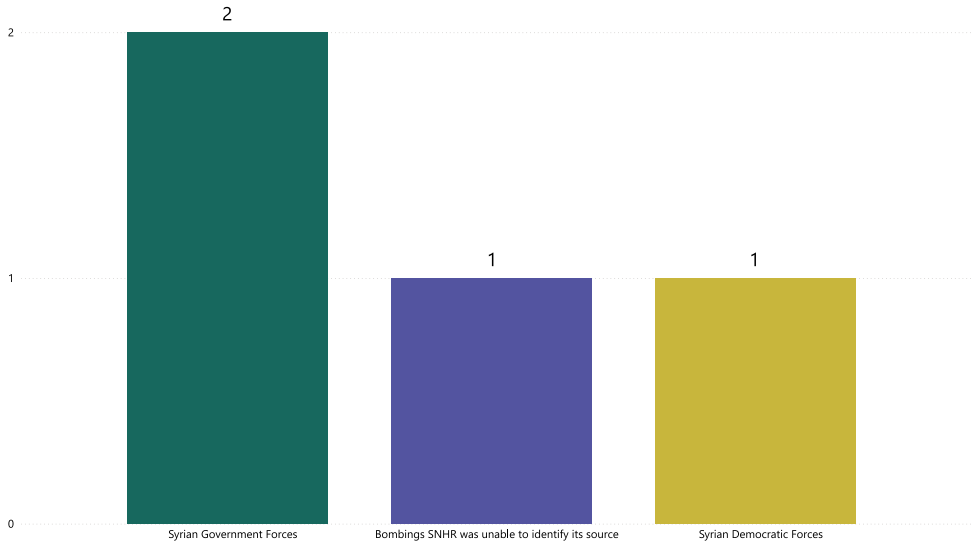
The killing of 2 media personnel at the hands of the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria in the first half of 2026.



The killing of 8 medical personnel at the hands of the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria in the first half of 2026.

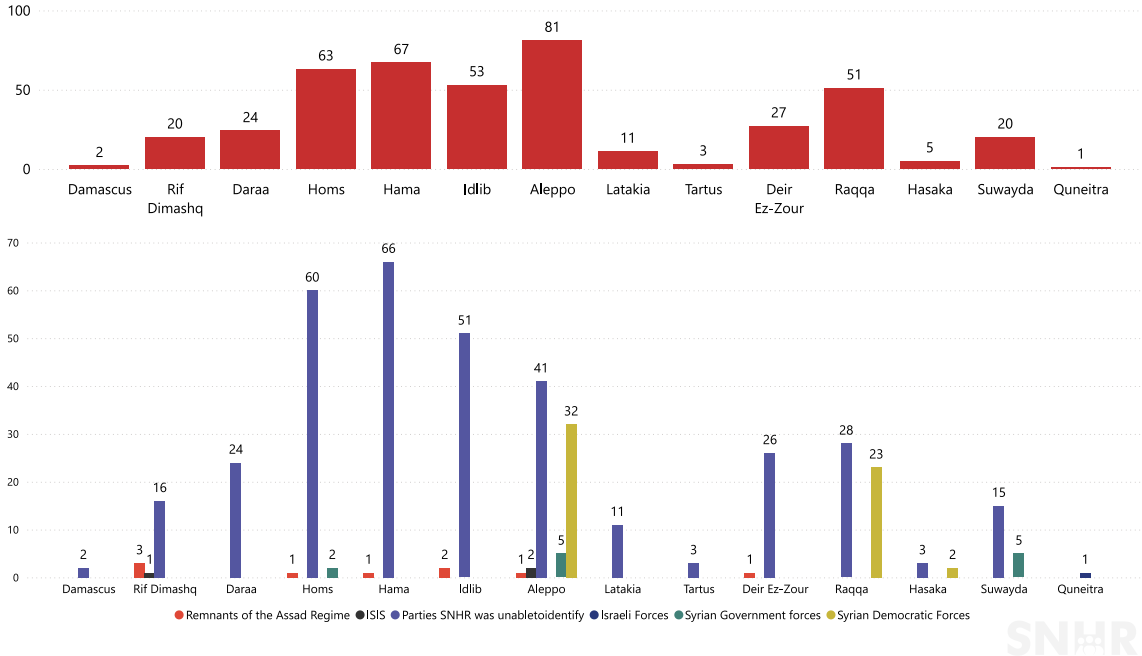


No fewer than 4 massacres committed by the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria in the first half of 2026.



3. The Distribution According to Provinces

The toll of civilian victims in the first half of 2026 was distributed according to provinces as follows:



The province of Aleppo topped the toll of documented civilian victims during the first half of 2026, with nearly 19% of the total victims. Most of the victims in it were recorded within incidents attributed to the Syrian Democratic Forces or to sources of violence whose affiliation the Network couldn't determine.

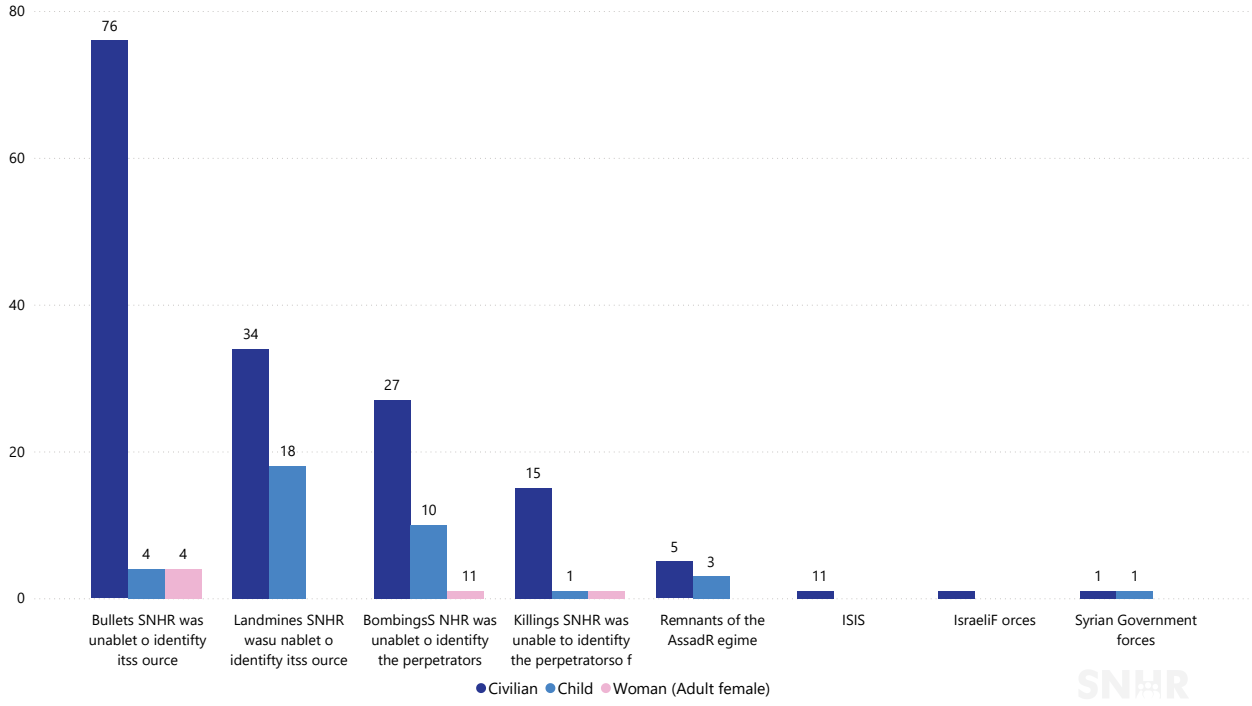
The province of Hama came in second place, with around 15% of the total victims, and the overwhelming majority of the victims in it were attributed to sources of violence the Network couldn't identify, including landmines, explosions, and killing or gunfire of unidentified source. The provinces of Homs, Idlib, and Raqqa also recorded high tolls, which is reflective of the continued exposure of civilians in multiple areas of Syria to divergent dangers connected to the conflict and its repercussions.

SIXTH: THE TOLL OF THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2026

The Syrian Network for Human Rights documented in the second quarter of 2026 the killing of no fewer than **160 civilians,** among them 37 children and 6 women, in addition to one media worker, at the hands of the parties to the conflict, the controlling forces, and parties the Network couldn't identify in Syria.

1. The Distribution According to the Responsible Party or the Pattern of the Incident

The toll of victims documented by the Network in the second quarter of 2026 was distributed according to the responsible parties or the patterns of the incidents as follows:



- Victims of gunfire whose source the Network couldn't identify: the killing of 76 civilians, among them 4 children and 4 women.
- Victims of landmines (of unidentified source): the killing of 34 civilians, among them 18 children.
- Victims of explosions whose perpetrators are undetermined: the killing of 27 civilians, among them 10 children and 1 woman.
- Victims of killing at the hands of individuals unidentified by SNHR: the killing of 15 civilians, among them 1 child and 1 woman.
- Remnants of the Assad regime: the killing of 5 civilians, among them 3 children and 1 media worker.
- Syrian Government forces: the killing of 1 child.
- ISIS: the killing of 1 civilian.
- Israeli occupation forces: the killing of 1 civilian.

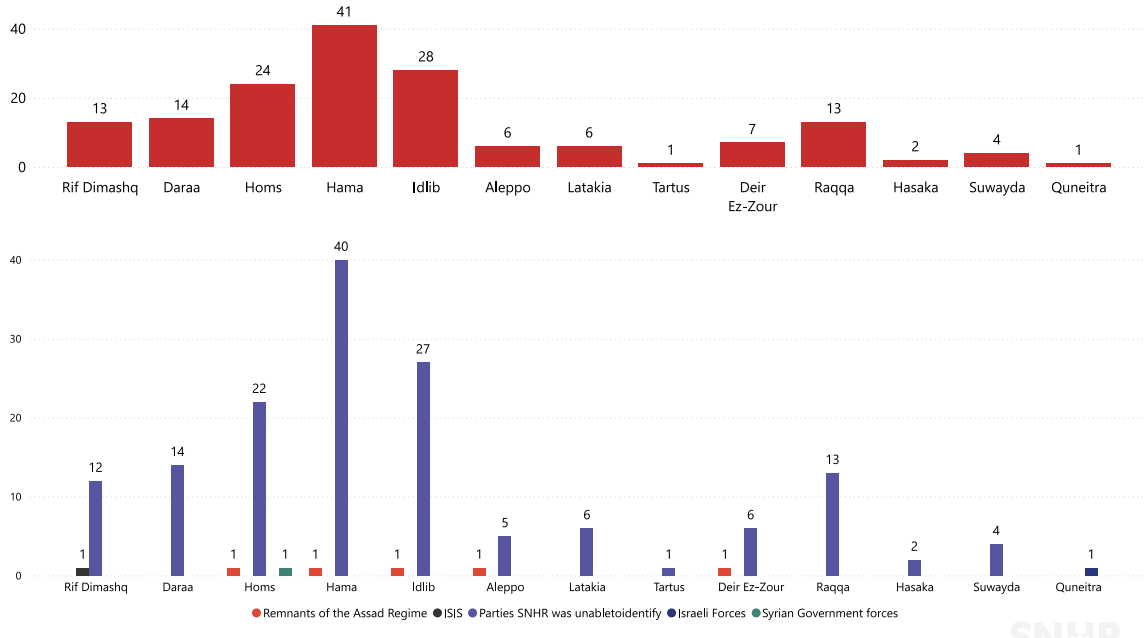
The toll clarifies that the overwhelming majority of civilian victims in the second quarter of 2026 fell as a result of undetermined sources of violence, or due to landmines and explosions of unidentified source, as these categories together made up nearly 95% of the total documented victims during this quarter.

This data is reflective of the continuing, extended repercussions of the armed conflict, in particular the spread of landmines, remnants of war, and unexploded munitions, in addition to the continuation of the manifestations of the security breakdown and the spread of undisciplined weapons in a number of areas. The toll also shows the continued impact of these dangers on children in particular, as they made up nearly 23% of the civilian victims recorded during the second quarter of the year.

These indicators confirm that the protection of civilians in Syria isn't limited to preventing direct military operations, but also requires clearing landmines and remnants of war, strengthening the rule of law, controlling weapons, and investigating incidents of unlawful killing and violence-related civilian deaths, including the incidents whose responsible party is still undetermined.

2. The Distribution According to Provinces

The toll of civilian victims in the second quarter of 2026 was distributed according to provinces as follows:



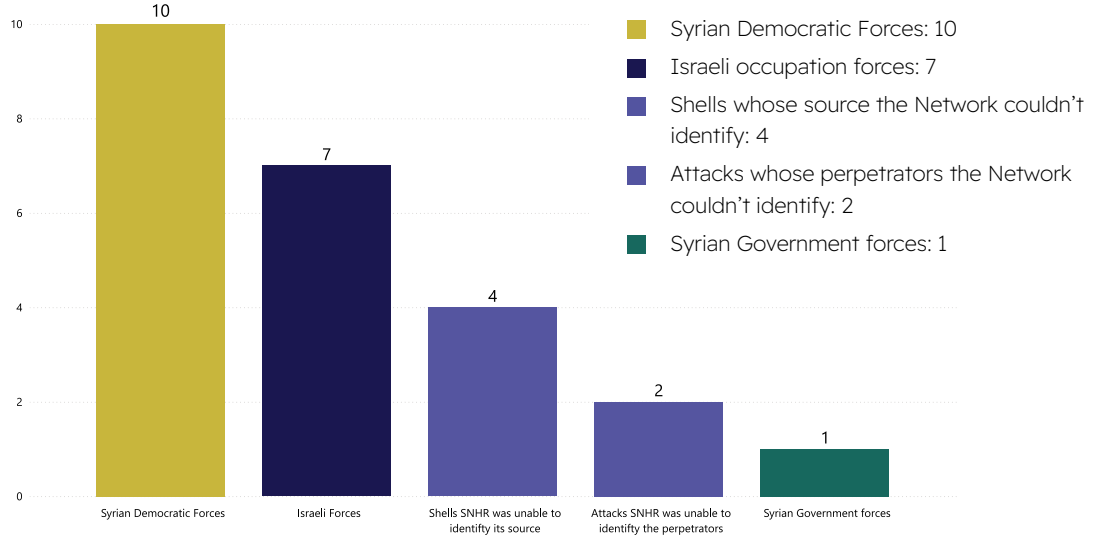
Despite the relative security improvement in a number of the main areas, the data shows the continued falling of civilian victims, and at varying levels between the provinces, during the second quarter of 2026. This disparity is reflective of the continued exposure of civilians to different levels of dangers connected to the conflict and its repercussions, including the remnants of war, incidents of violence of undetermined source, and other threats that still affect the right to life and the personal security of civilians.

SEVENTH: THE TOLL OF ATTACKS ON VITAL CIVILIAN CENTERS

1. The First Half of 2026:

The Syrian Network for Human Rights recorded in the first half of 2026 no fewer than **24 incidents** of attack on vital civilian centers. Among these incidents, the Network documented 3 incidents of attack on educational facilities, 4 incidents on medical facilities, and one incident on a place of worship.

These incidents were distributed according to the responsible parties or the parties most likely responsible as follows:



The toll clarifies the continued exposure of vital civilian centers in Syria to attacks during the first half of 2026, including educational, medical, and religious facilities. The data also shows that the Syrian Democratic Forces came in first place in terms of the number of documented incidents, followed by the Israeli occupation forces, whereas in 6 incidents it was not possible to sufficiently identify the responsible party.

According to the Network's database, the province of Aleppo recorded the highest number of incidents of attack on vital civilian centers during the first half of 2026, with no fewer than 9 incidents, followed by the province of Daraa with no fewer than 6 incidents.

The data also shows that the month of January recorded the highest monthly toll during the first six months of 2026, as it represented nearly 62.5% of the total documented incidents. This rise coincides with the escalation of the military actions and clashes that the Network documented during that period, and what accompanied them of direct repercussions on the civilian infrastructure and the basic services provided to the population.

2. The Second Quarter of 2026

The Syrian Network for Human Rights recorded in the second quarter of 2026 no fewer than 7 incidents of attack on vital civilian centers. According to what the Network was able to document, all of these incidents were attributed to the Israeli occupation forces, and were concentrated in the two provinces of Daraa and Quneitra.

The Network confirms that the protection of civilian facilities, in particular educational, medical, and religious facilities, remains a fundamental obligation under international humanitarian law, and that any attack that inflicts harm on these objects requires an independent investigation to determine the legitimacy of the objective, the precautionary measures taken, the magnitude of the civilian harm, and the responsible party.

EIGHTH: LEGAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Legal Conclusions:

1. The Right to Life and the Prohibition of Arbitrary Deprivation of It:

The incidents of unlawful killing and violence-related civilian deaths documented in this report touch upon the right to life, which is a fundamental right that enjoys the protection of international human rights law, in particular Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The existing authorities and the forces in effective control bear obligations to protect this right, to prevent the arbitrary deprivation of life, to investigate the cases of death that are likely to be unlawful, and to hold those responsible for them accountable.

The duty of protection isn't limited to refraining from the use of unlawful force, but rather includes taking reasonable and effective measures to prevent the foreseeable dangers that threaten the lives of civilians, including the dangers of landmines and remnants of war, the chaos of weapons, the attacks on vital civilian centers, and the incidents of killing in ambiguous circumstances or at the hands of unidentified parties.

2. The Protection of Civilians and Civilian Objects

Some of the incidents documented in the report raise concerns regarding respect for the rules of international humanitarian law relevant to the protection of civilians and civilian objects, in particular the principles of distinction, precaution, and proportionality, and the prohibition of indiscriminate attacks. Articles 48 and 51 of the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions are reflective of these principles in the context of international armed conflicts, and the rules of distinction, the prohibition of indiscriminate attacks, and precaution are considered among the fundamental rules in customary international humanitarian law.

Where the deliberate directing of the attack against civilians or civilian objects is established, or attacks that don't distinguish between civilians and combatants are launched, or excessive civilian harm is inflicted compared to the anticipated military advantage, some of these acts may rise to the level of serious violations of international humanitarian law or war crimes. Any criminal characterization should be based on an independent investigation that establishes the necessary legal elements, including the act, the intent, the context, and the connection to the armed conflict where appropriate.

3. Landmines and Remnants of War

The high toll of civilian victims due to landmines and remnants of war confirms that the danger to the right to life continues even after the decline of direct military operations. The duty falls upon the authorities and the controlling forces to take effective measures to reduce this danger, including identifying the contaminated areas, placing warning signs, clearing landmines and unexploded munitions, and raising the awareness of the population, in particular children, of their dangers.

The parties that planted the landmines or used weapons that left behind unexploded munitions also bear the responsibility of providing the information and maps available to them, in a way that helps protect civilians and the clearance teams. Refraining from providing this information, when it is available, is considered a factor that aggravates the long-term dangers to the civilian population.

4. Killing Due to Torture and Cases of Death Connected to Enforced Disappearance

The Network documented in the first half of 2026 the killing of one person due to torture. The cases of death due to torture or ill-treatment represent a serious violation of the right to life and the prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, and they necessitate the conducting of an independent and effective investigation, the holding of those responsible accountable, and the guaranteeing of the right of victims and their families to know the truth and to reparation of harm.

5. Attacks on Vital Civilian Centers

Attacks on vital civilian centers, in particular medical and educational facilities and places of worship, affect the ability of the civilian population to access basic services, and they may lead to long-term harm that goes beyond the direct impact of the attack. These facilities enjoy protection under the rules of international humanitarian law, unless they are used, in specific circumstances, for military purposes that make them legitimate military objectives, with the obligation of the parties remaining to take all feasible precautions to avoid or minimize the harm befalling civilians.

Based on the incidents documented in the report, the attacks on vital civilian centers require independent investigations that determine the responsible party, the nature of the objective, the extent to which precautions were taken, the magnitude of the harm, and the means of reparation of harm for those affected.

Recommendations:

To the Syrian Government:

- Establishing an independent and effective national mechanism to register all incidents of civilian death and to investigate them, while preserving the incident scenes and the evidence, and publishing periodic preliminary results in a way that doesn't harm the safety of victims, witnesses, and sources.
- Giving urgent priority to clearing landmines and remnants of war in inhabited areas, publishing the available danger maps, and carrying out awareness campaigns directed at children and local communities.
- Protecting the crime sites and the material evidence, including the mass graves, the former detention centers, and the attack sites, and preventing tampering with them until their examination by competent bodies.
- Ensuring the investigation of cases of death due to torture or ill-treatment or connected to enforced disappearance, and enabling the families of victims to know the truth and to obtain the necessary documents and information.
- Reforming the law-enforcement agencies in a way that ensures the investigation of violations of the right to life in accordance with international standards, in particular the Minnesota Protocol on the investigation of cases of death that are likely to be unlawful.
- Controlling the spread of undisciplined weapons, and pursuing incidents of killing at the hands of individuals whose identities weren't established through effective criminal investigations, in a way that prevents the entrenchment of patterns of impunity.
- Ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and considering the deposit of a declaration under Article 12 to accept the jurisdiction of the Court over the crimes committed since a specific date.
- Adopting national policies for transitional justice that include accountability, the uncovering of the truth, the reparation of the victims' harm, the protection of records and evidence, and the guarantee of non-repetition.

To the Judicial Authority and the Public Prosecution:

- Opening independent investigations into the incidents of unlawful killing and violence-related civilian deaths documented in this report, in particular the incidents that involve allegations of torture, or the targeting of civilian objects, or the use of weapons, or munitions that caused civilian victims.
- Ensuring that the investigations are built on individual responsibility, and that they observe fair trial guarantees, the rights of victims and their families, and the protection of witnesses and informants.
- Issuing clear directives to protect the crime sites and the incident scene, and to prevent the removal of evidence or tampering with it before its documentation and examination by the competent bodies.

To the Security Council and the International Community:

- Supporting the paths of accountability for war crimes and crimes against humanity in Syria, including the referral to the International Criminal Court or the establishment of an international or hybrid judicial mechanism when effective national jurisdiction isn't possible.
- Supporting the programs of clearing landmines and remnants of war as a priority for protecting the right to life and preventing the falling of new victims.
- Supporting the efforts of preserving and analyzing evidence, and enabling the specialized Syrian organizations to continue documentation in accordance with professional standards.
- Freezing the assets connected to the persons responsible for the violations in accordance with legal procedures, and working to confiscate or recover them only under judicial rulings and procedural guarantees, and directing their proceeds to the reparation of the victims' harm wherever the law permits.
- Ensuring the continued arrival of humanitarian aid to the affected areas, and that the humanitarian support programs observe the needs of the victims of violence, the families of the missing, the survivors, and the communities affected by landmines and remnants of war.
- Calling on the states hosting Syrian refugees to refrain from forced deportation or the exercise of pressures that lead to an involuntary return, and to work on creating conditions for a safe, voluntary, and dignified return in accordance with international standards.

To the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights:

- Integrating the findings and data contained in this report within the periodic follow-up of the human rights conditions in Syria, in a way that ensures the presentation of the patterns of violations of the right to life before the Human Rights Council and the member states.
- Providing technical support to the Syrian authorities in the field of investigating violations of the right to life, including building the capacities of the law-enforcement agencies in documentation and investigation in accordance with international standards, in particular the Minnesota Protocol.
- Supporting the programs of protecting witnesses, victims, and sources in the context of the investigations related to the incidents of unlawful killing, enforced disappearance, and torture.

To the Independent International Commission of Inquiry:

- Giving special attention, in the coming investigations, to the patterns of killing and civilian deaths connected to the transitional phase, including the security breakdown, the incidents of killing at the hands of unidentified parties, and the violations attributed to controlling forces or specific parties.
- Including in its periodic reports specific recommendations regarding the protection of civilians in the areas of military contact, the areas of the spread of landmines and remnants of war, and the areas that witness attacks on vital civilian centers.
- Analyzing the incidents attributed to the Israeli occupation forces in the Syrian south in light of the rules of international law relevant to the protection of civilians and civilian objects.

To the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism:

- Collecting and analyzing the evidence related to the incidents documented in this report, and preserving it within files usable before the competent judicial bodies, including the incidents of killing due to torture, the attacks on vital civilian centers, and the facts connected to enforced disappearance.
- Providing technical support and exchanging expertise with the Syrian organizations working in the field of documentation and the collection of evidence, in a way that enhances their ability to prepare files that fulfill the standards required for judicial prosecution.
- Supporting the development of common standards for preserving the evidence related to incidents of civilian death, in a way that ensures the integrity of the chain of documentation and the possibility of its use in future judicial proceedings.

To the Syrian Democratic Forces:

- Opening specific, independent, and transparent investigations into the incidents attributed to them in this report, publishing their results to the extent possible, holding those responsible accountable upon the establishment of the violation, and reparation of the victims' harm.
- Providing the information available to them regarding the locations of landmines, fortifications, or military tunnels that may constitute a danger to civilians.
- Ensuring respect for the rules of protecting civilians during any security or military arrangements connected to the process of merging or redeployment.
- Cooperating with the competent bodies and the humanitarian organizations in clearing the remnants of war, and facilitating the access of documentation and relief teams to the affected areas.

To the Israeli Occupation Forces:

- Halting the military operations that expose civilians or civilian objects to danger inside the Syrian territories.
- Complying with the rules of international law relevant to the protection of civilians, in particular the principles of distinction, proportionality, and precaution.
- Investigating the incidents that inflicted harm on civilians or on vital civilian centers, publishing the results of the investigations, and providing effective means of reparation for the victims upon the establishment of responsibility.
- Respecting the sovereignty of Syria and the unity of its territories in accordance with the provisions of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

To the Humanitarian Organizations and the Donor Bodies:

- Expanding the awareness programs on the dangers of landmines and remnants of war, especially in the areas that witnessed the highest tolls of child victims.
- Supporting the capacities of medical and first-aid response in the areas most exposed to incidents of killing and injury, including supporting the affected medical facilities.
- Coordinating with the local authorities and the affected communities to determine the priorities of civilian protection, without exposing victims, witnesses, or sources to danger.
- Supporting adequate shelter centers for the internally displaced, while giving priority to the most fragile groups, including the families that lost their breadwinner, children, and persons with disabilities.
- Integrating the activities of clearing landmines and remnants of war into the humanitarian response, in a way that reduces the falling of new victims and enhances the possibility of the population returning to their areas safely.

Acknowledgement and Appreciation

The Syrian Network for Human Rights extends its thanks to the families and relatives of the victims, the eyewitnesses, the local activists, the community sources, and all those who contributed to documenting these incidents or verifying them. The Network confirms that their contributions were essential in the preparation of this report, with its continued commitment to protecting their safety, their privacy, and the dignity of the victims and the survivors.

APPENDIX: THE WORK OF THE SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE FILE OF UNLAWFUL KILLING AND VIOLENCE-RELATED CIVILIAN DEATHS

Since the launch of its work in 2011, the Syrian Network for Human Rights has devoted an essential part of its efforts to documenting the patterns of unlawful killing and violence-related civilian deaths in Syria, including field executions, killing due to torture, massacres, indiscriminate shelling, and the deliberate targeting of civilians when sufficient indicators of that are available.

The Network has worked on building an electronic documentation system that allows the archiving of victims' data and its classification according to sex, age, geographic location, date of death, method of killing, type of weapon when the information is available, and the responsible party or the party most likely responsible. This system forms a basis for tracking patterns of violence, analyzing the geographic and temporal distribution of victims, and providing supporting data for the efforts of accountability at both the local and international levels.

The Network gave special attention to documenting the violations that befall children and women, given what these tolls are reflective of in terms of the severe impact of violence on the civilian groups most exposed to danger. It also later expanded its database to include the categories of victims from the media, medical, relief, and civil-defense personnel, who perform essential roles in providing humanitarian, medical, and media services to the civilian population.

The Network issues periodic and special reports that document the numbers of victims, the patterns of violations, and the parties responsible for them, in addition to maps, charts, and quantitative and qualitative analyses that help researchers, journalists, and institutions to track the development of the violations and to sort the data according to multiple criteria.

Since the early years of the conflict, the Network has also been sending detailed forms to the relevant United Nations mechanisms, in particular the Special Rapporteurs concerned with extrajudicial killing and torture, after taking the consent of the victims' relatives when the methodology requires that. United Nations, international bodies, and media outlets rely on the Network's data in multiple files, in accordance with the existing frameworks of cooperation and referral.

With the fall of the Bashar al-Assad regime in December 2024, the Network entered a broader phase in documenting unlawful killing and violence-related civilian deaths, as an important part of the effort moved to following up patterns connected to the post-conflict reality, among them:

1. The falling of civilian victims as a result of landmines, unexploded munitions, and remnants of war.
2. The occurrence of violations in areas that the Network wasn't previously able to access sufficiently, which requires building reliable communication networks in them.
3. The collapse of buildings previously destroyed by shelling.
4. Incidents of killing resulting from the chaos of weapons and the security breakdown.
5. Cases of killing in ambiguous circumstances or at the hands of unknown parties.
6. The Israeli incursions and military operations inside the Syrian territories and what is connected to them of violations or harm that befall civilians and civilian objects.

The Network also expanded its field operations in the areas that became possible to access after the political and security changes, and it began reviewing deferred files, collecting new testimonies, and documenting additional evidence wherever possible. The Network continues to develop the capacities of its local teams in the fields of documentation, the collection of testimonies, data protection, and the safe handling of sensitive information.

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No justice without accountability

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July , 2026

