

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	2108
Land:	Syrien
Kilde:	Syrian Network for Human Rights
Titel:	71 Civilian Deaths, Documented in Syria in November 2024, Including of 20 Children and Six Women, With Three Dying due to Torture
Udgivet:	1. december 2024
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	20. juni 2025

71 Civilian Deaths, Documented in Syria in November 2024, Including of 20 Children and Six Women, With Three Dying due to Torture

Israeli Airstrikes on Syria Kill
Nine Civilians – Six Children
and Three Women

Sunday 01 December 2024

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. Brief on the Most Notable Killings and Attacks on Vital Facilities in November 2024	2
III. Civilian Death Toll	6
IV. Deaths due to Torture	8
V. Deaths Among Medical Personnel.....	9
VI. Massacres	10
VII. The Syrian Regime Has Failed to Register the Deaths of Hundreds of Thousands of the Citizens It Killed Since March 2011 in the Civil Registry's Records.....	12
VIII. What is SNHR Doing About the Extrajudicial Killing Issue?	13
IX. Conclusions and Recommendations	14
Acknowledgment.....	18

I. Background and Methodology

This report documents the civilian deaths documented by the **Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR)** as having been perpetrated by the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria during the month of **November 2024**, in addition to listing the attacks on vital civilian facilities in the same period. The report sheds light particularly on deaths due to torture, victims among medical personnel, and massacres by the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria. The report also includes a summary of the most notable incidents that took place during this month. Full details of every incident are archived on the SNHR database.

The fatalities recorded in this report are limited to civilian deaths that have been documented in the last month. Some of these deaths may have taken place months or years ago, in which case we list the date on which the death was officially documented, as well as the estimated date of death. For more information, please read [SNHR's methodology](#) on documenting victims.

This report chronicles civilian deaths according to the parties actively engaged in the Syrian conflict. In this context, accurately ascribing responsibility sometimes requires more time and investigation than usual, especially in the case of joint attacks. We also face additional challenges in assigning responsibility for ground-based attacks, especially those in which the bombardment originates from an area adjacent to the one targeted, which is controlled by a different party to the perpetrator. In such cases, SNHR tries to thoroughly investigate each incident, in order to conclusively identify the party responsible for the bombardment. In the event this proved to be impossible, these incidents are categorized as having been perpetrated by other parties until such time as we have gathered sufficient evidence to conclusively assign responsibility.

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

As for 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' identity is received.

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

All the attacks included in this report targeted civilian areas where we documented no military presence or armories before or during the attacks. Also, the perpetrators of these attacks failed to issue any warnings to civilians prior to any of the attacks as required by **international humanitarian law**.

The information included in this report only represents the bare minimum of the actual severity and magnitude of the violations documented. Also, it doesn't include any analysis of the profound social, economic, and psychological ramifications of these events on those affected.

II. BRIEF ON THE MOST NOTABLE KILLINGS AND ATTACKS ON VITAL FACILITIES IN NOVEMBER 2024

A. Killings in Syria and abroad

1. in Syria

In November 2024, we documented the killing of 71 civilians, including 20 children and six women, in Syria. Based on these numbers, children and women accounted for 37 percent of the total death toll. Below are a number of observations regarding the events that marked this month:

i. Syrian regime forces

- In November 2024, regime forces killed 11 civilians, including five children and one woman, accounting for about 15 percent of all the month's civilian deaths. These victims were killed by regime forces in various Syrian governorates: five were killed in Idlib governorate, two each in the governorates of Daraa and Homs, and one each in the governorates of Aleppo and Rural Damascus.

Starting on November 27, Syrian regime forces escalated their attacks on northwestern Syria, carrying out intensified air and ground attacks, which resulted in one massacre and a large number of civilian deaths.

SNHR is closely monitoring this most recent escalation and the resultant violations against civilians, including the targeting of vital civilian facilities and the use of internationally prohibited cluster munitions and incendiary ammunitions.

All civilian deaths occurring as a result of this escalation will be added, and detailed in our next monthly civilian death toll for December 2024. In the meantime, SNHR must underline that these violations pose a serious threat to the lives of civilians in the area, with devastating consequences for both civilians themselves and civilian infrastructure.

- On Saturday, November 23, 2024, a girl, identified as nine-year-old [Inas Ali al-Abboud al-Khair](#) from al-Has district in southern rural Aleppo governorate, was killed, and two of her brothers injured, in an artillery attack by Syrian regime forces who fired a shell that struck a house in eastern Binnish city in eastern rural Idlib governorate, with the house also being destroyed in the attack. The area targeted was under the control of armed opposition factions and Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) at the time of the attack.
- We also documented three deaths due to torture at the hands of Syrian regime forces. The Syrian regime has been responsible for about 63 percent of all deaths due to torture documented in 2024 to date.

ii. Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF)

In November 2024, we documented the killing of 11 civilians, including two children, by SDF, with these deaths accounting for about 15 percent of all civilian deaths recorded this month. These victims were killed by the SDF in various Syrian governorates: Six civilians were killed in Hasaka governorate, two each in the governorates of Raqqqa and Aleppo, and one in Deir Ez-Zour governorate.

- On Sunday, November 24, 2024, an SDF detachment, stationed in Fafin village in northern Aleppo governorate, [used a rocket launcher to fire multiple rockets targeting southern neighborhoods of al-Bab city in eastern rural Aleppo](#). The attack killed two local men, identified as Assad Zinou and Abdul Qader al-Zaleq, and wounded another 15 civilians, including five children and three women. In addition, other rockets struck al-Kheirat Mosque, partially destroying the mosque building and heavily damaging its interior furnishing, while others hit al-Turk Mosque and Sheikh al-Mujahdin School, which both sustained slight damage in the attacks, as well as partially destroying the Gas Factory's facilities, and causing damage to a number of cars and gas cylinders. The area targeted was under the control of the Syrian National Army (SNA) at the time of the incident.

iii. Other parties

In November 2024, we documented the killing of 47 civilians, including 13 children and five women, at the hands of other parties, who were responsible for about 66 percent of all the month's documented civilian deaths. The governorate of Daraa saw the largest number of deaths at the hands of other parties this month, accounting for 47 percent of the total, followed by Hasaka governorate with 25 percent. These deaths were divided as follows:

■ Landmines of unidentified source:

In November 2024, four civilians, including two children, were killed by landmines of unidentified source. Adding November's death toll to the rest of the year's total to date, a total of 89 civilians, including 24 children and 16 women, have been killed by landmines since the beginning of 2024.

On Monday November 18, 2024, a boy, identified as 17-year-old [Aref Ayesh al-Kashti](#) from Ayyash village in western rural Deir Ez-Zour governorate, was killed by the explosion of a landmine of unidentified source while herding sheep in the badiya or 'desert' area in southern Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The area was under the control of Syrian regime forces at the time of the incident.

■ Gunfire of unidentified source

In November 2024, gunfire of unidentified source killed 13 civilians, accounting for about 28 percent of all the victims killed by other parties this month. Ten of the 13 victims were killed in Daraa governorate, while two were killed in Suwayda governorate, and one in Deir Ez-Zour governorate.

On Sunday, November 10, 2024, a man, identified as [Thleijan Salem al-Siheiman](#) from al-Qasr village in northeastern rural Suawyda governorate, was shot dead by unidentified gunmen from a passing motorbike on the outskirts of Ghasm village in eastern rural Daraa governorate. The area was under the control of Syrian regime forces at the time of the incident.

■ Bombings by unidentified parties:

In November 2024, seven civilians, including two children, were killed by the explosion of war remnants of unidentified source and bombings by unidentified parties.

On Friday, November 1, 2024, a man, identified as 18-year-old [Ayoub Bassam Barakat](#) from al-Bitar village in the rural areas of al-Qerdaha city in rural Latakia governorate, was killed, and four other civilians injured, by the explosion of a war remnant of unidentified source. The explosion happened while the group were trying to put out a fire that broke out at the Qefala Farm in eastern al-Bitar village. The area was under the control of Syrian regime forces at the time of the incident.

■ Israeli attacks:

In November 2024, Israeli attacks killed nine civilians in Syria -six children and three women. An Israeli attack on al-Mazza in Damascus resulted in a massacre, in which three children and two women were killed.

On Sunday, November 10, 2024, [four civilians \(three children and one woman\) were killed and 23 others injured in an attack by fixed-wing Israeli warplanes](#) on a residential building in al-Sayyidah Zaynab in Rural Damascus. The area was under the control of Syrian regime forces at the time of the incident.

■ Drowning:

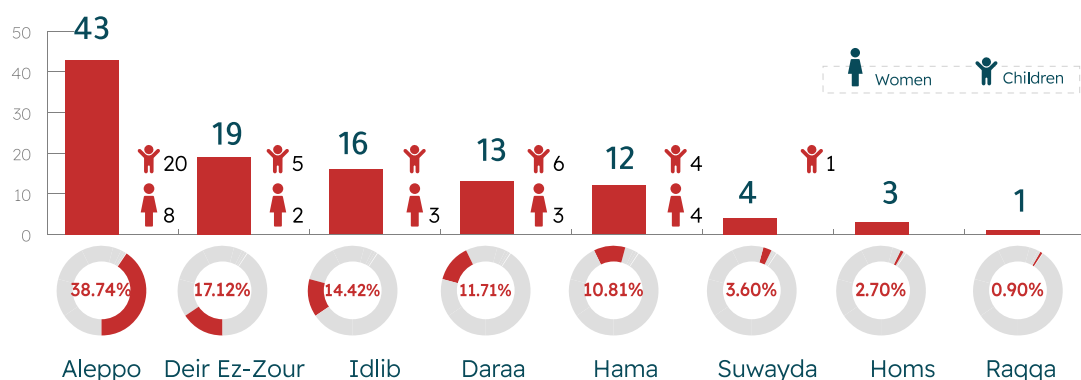
On Wednesday, November 20, 2024, we documented the deaths of seven civilians, including one woman, who drowned, when their boat capsized two hours after they set off from the Libyan coast bound for Italy. The seven victims were from al-Karak al-Sharqi town in eastern rural Daraa.



2. In Lebanon

The airstrikes carried out by fixed-wing Israeli warplanes on several civilian areas in Lebanon have already killed hundreds of civilians, including Syrian refugees. According to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), about 1.5 million Syrian refugees currently live in Lebanon, having fled the violations taking place in Syria since March 2011. As SNHR's database confirms, the overwhelming majority of these violations were carried out by Syrian regime forces and their Iranian and Russian allies.

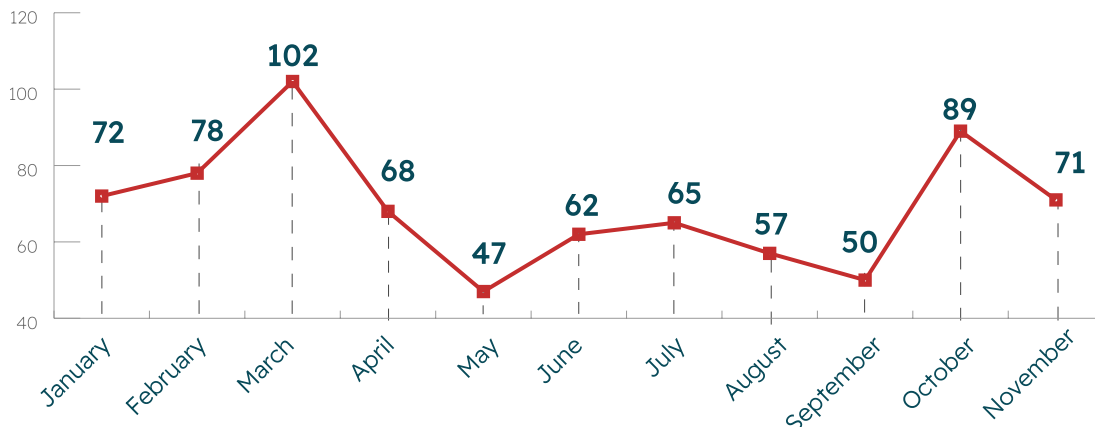
In November 2024, SNHR documented the killing of at least 10 Syrian refugees, including three children and one woman, in Israeli airstrikes that targeted several areas in Lebanon. In total, 111 Syrian refugees, including 39 children and 20 women, were killed in Israeli airstrikes across several areas of Lebanon, between September 23, 2024, and December 2024. These are distributed by governorate of origin as follows:



III. CIVILIAN DEATH TOLL

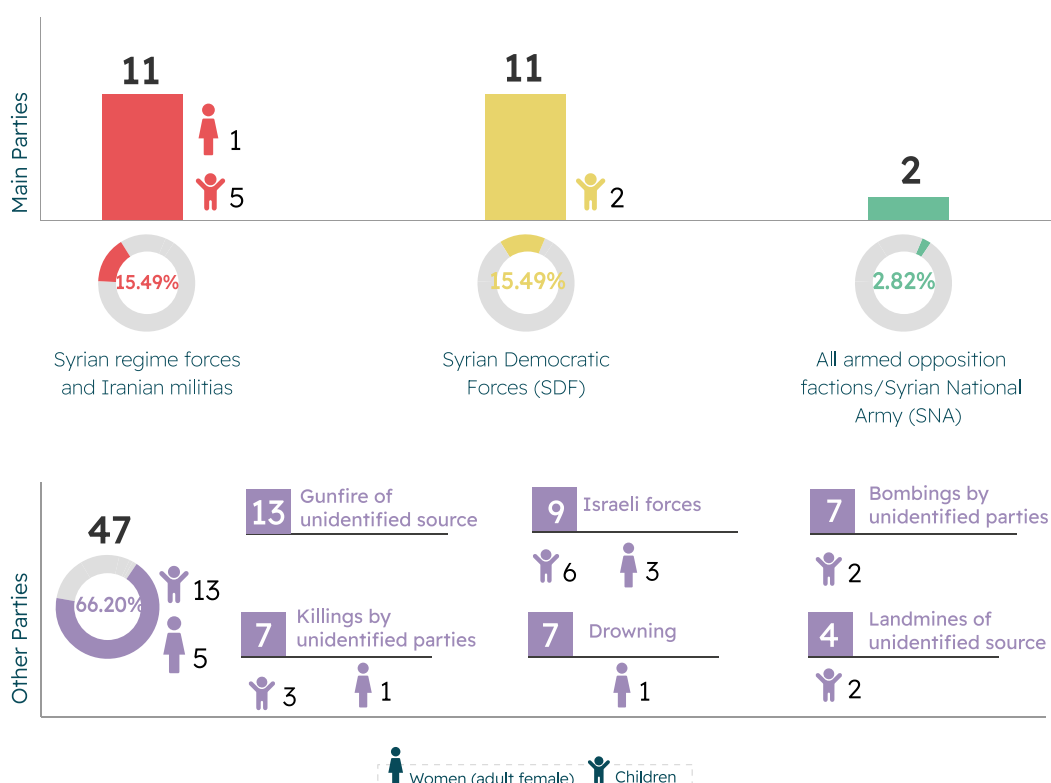
In November 2024, SNHR documented the killing of 71 civilians, including 20 children and six women (adult female) at the hands of the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria, bringing the total number of civilian deaths since the start of the year, up until the end of November, to 761.

Civilian deaths documented since the beginning of 2024 are distributed by month as follows:



As the graph shows, November accounted for about nine percent of all the civilian deaths documented this year to date. Meanwhile, March saw the highest monthly civilian death toll so far this year, accounting for about 13 percent of the year's civilian deaths to date. Conversely, May and September saw the lowest documented number of monthly civilian deaths so far this year, with each of these months accounting for about six percent of the total.

Civilian deaths documented in November 2024 are distributed according to the parties to the conflict and controlling forces as follows:



A. Main parties:

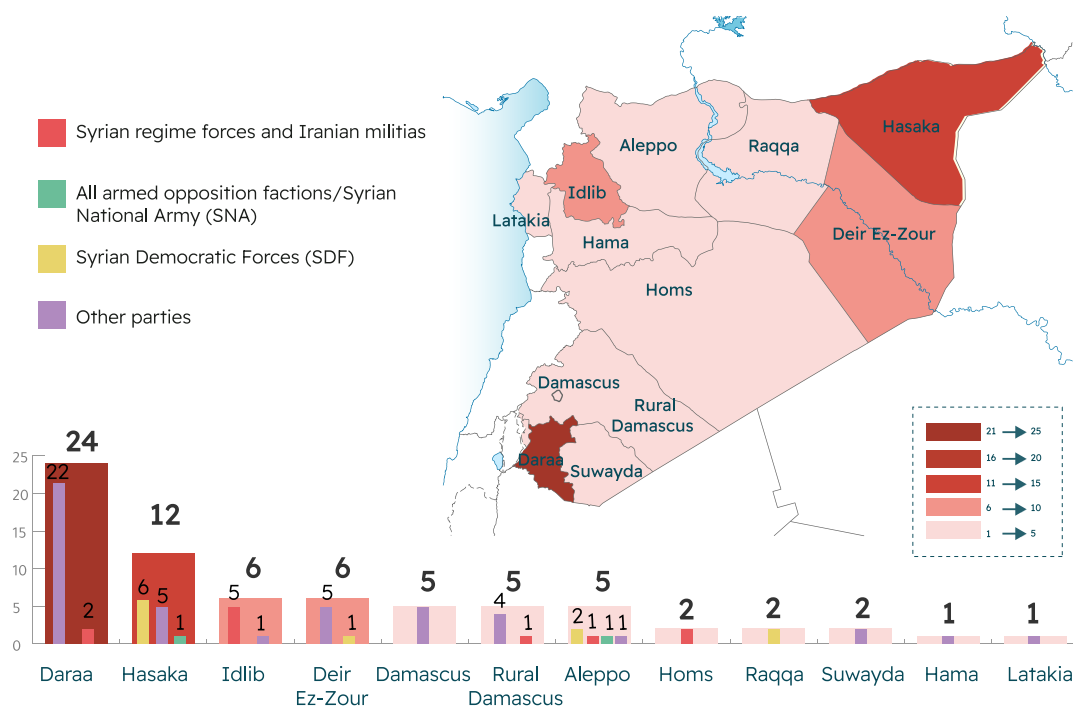
- **Syrian regime forces (army, security, local militias, Shiite foreign militias):**
We documented the killing of 11 civilians, including five children and one woman, by Syrian regime forces.
- **All armed opposition factions/Syrian National Army (SNA):**
We documented the killing of two civilians by all armed opposition factions/SNA.
- **Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF):**
We documented the killing of 11 civilians, including two children, by the SDF.

B. Other parties:

We documented the killing of 47 civilians, including 13 children and five women, by other parties, distributed as follows:

- **Landmines of unidentified sources:** Four civilians, including two children.
- **Gunfire of unidentified source:** 13 civilians.
- **Bombings by unidentified parties:** Seven civilians, including two children.
- **Killings by unidentified parties:** Seven civilians, including three children and one woman.
- **Israeli forces:** Nine civilians: Six children and three women.
- **Drowning:** Seven civilians, including one woman.

Civilian deaths documented in November 2024 at the hands of the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria are distributed across Syrian governorates as follows:

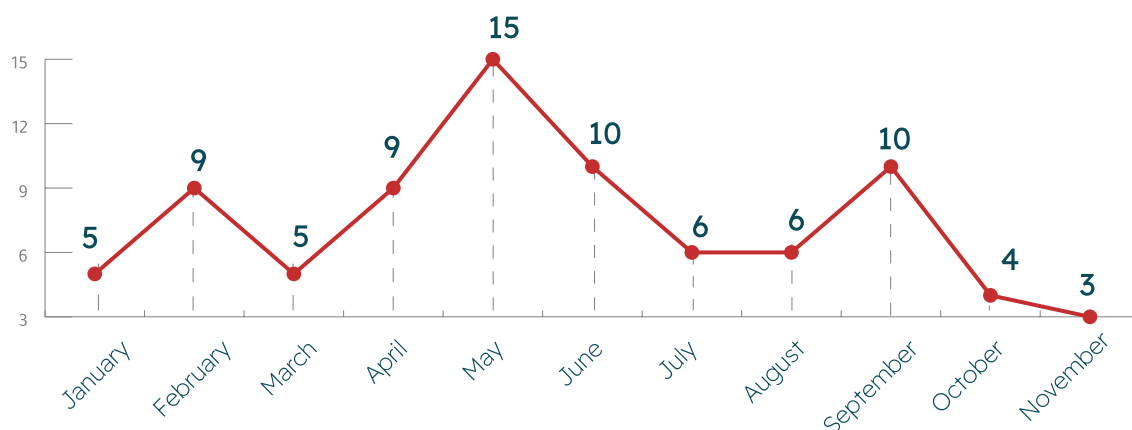


As the graph shows, Daraa governorate saw the highest number of victims, with 34 percent of all civilian deaths in November, with other parties killing 22 victims in the governorate. Daraa was followed by Hasaka governorate with 17 percent of the total.

IV. DEATHS DUE TO TORTURE

In November 2024, SNHR documented three deaths due to torture at the hands of the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria. This brings the total number of victims documented as dying due to torture since the beginning of 2024, up until the end of November, to 82.

Deaths due to torture by the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria that were documented in 2024 so far are distributed by month as follows:



Syrian regime forces have been responsible for about 63 percent of all deaths due to torture recorded to date in 2024. In other words, more than half of all victims who died due to torture in 2024 have died at the hands of regime forces. The month of May saw the highest documented monthly number of deaths due to torture to date in 2024, accounting for about 18 percent of the total so far this year.

Deaths due to torture by the parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria that we documented in November 2024 are distributed as follows:

A. Main parties:

- Syrian regime forces: Three deaths due to torture

Below are the most notable cases:

[Abdou al-Sheikh Qwyeder](#), from Irbeen city in Eastern Ghouta in eastern Rural Damascus governorate, was arrested in August 2024 by Syrian regime forces in a raid on his house in Irbeen. He has been forcibly disappeared ever since, with the Syrian regime denying having him while refusing to allow anyone to visit him, even a lawyer. On Wednesday, November 20, 2024, Syrian regime forces informed his family that he had died in a detention center, returning his body to the family at Tishreen Military Hospital in Damascus city. We can confirm that Abdou was in good health at the time of his arrest, indicating a strong probability that he died due torture and medical negligence.



↑  [Abdou al-Sheikh Qwyeder](#)

V. DEATHS AMONG MEDICAL PERSONNEL

In November 2024, we documented the killing of one medical worker at the hands of other parties.

On Wednesday, November 20, 2024, pharmacist [Alaa al-Din Fawwaz al-Asafra](#), from al-Karak al-Sharqi in eastern rural Daraa, drowned while travelling on a migration route, when the boat he was in capsized two hours after setting off from the Libyan coasts, travelling towards Italy.

VI. MASSACRES

In November 2024, SNHR documented three massacres, bringing the total number of massacres perpetrated since the start of the year to 18, as of December 1, 2024

The massacres carried out in November 2024 have been attributed to the relevant parties to the conflict and controlling forces in Syria as follows:

A. Main parties:

- Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF): One massacre.

B. Other parties: Two massacres.

- Bombings by unidentified parties: One massacre.
- Israeli forces: One massacre.

In the massacres documented in November 2024, a total of 15 civilians were killed, including four children and one woman.

Below are the most notable massacres:

On Thursday, October 31, 2024, five workers were killed, while some others were injured, by the detonation of explosives used to demolish rocks, while working on digging trenches for military purposes in Tal Baroud village, administratively a part of Jabal Abdul Aziz district, in southwestern Hasaka governorate. The area was under the SDF's control at the time of the incident.

On Thursday, November 14, 2024, five civilians - three children and two women - were killed, and others injured, in an airstrike by fixed-wing Israeli warplanes that targeted a building in al-Mazza neighborhood (known as Villat Gharbiya) in Damasus governorate. Additionally, a number of private properties and buildings, including those targeted, along with some adjacent buildings, were heavily damaged.



Massacres from the History of the Popular Uprising for Democracy in Syria

In this month: November

- ▶ On Sunday, November 6, 2016, eight mortar shells fired by Syrian regime artillery forces exploded in the vicinity of the Ajyal al-Mustaqbal Kindergarten in the Zahla neighborhood of Harasta city in Rural Damsacus governorate. One of the shells landed in the kindergarten's playground, killing nine of the children and wounding about 25 others. The area targeted was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.
- ▶ On Tuesday, November 8, 2016, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes (Sukhoi-22) fired missiles at Ba'rabou village in southern rural Idlib governorate, killing 18 civilians, mostly members of the same family, including 13 children and one woman, and wounding about six others. The area targeted was under the control of armed opposition factions and Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) at the time of the incident.
- ▶ On Saturday, November 11, 2017, between 19:45 and 20:00, Syrian regime forces and pro-regime Iranian militias, who are believed to have been stationed in Jabal Azzan district in southern rural Aleppo governorate at the time, fired a 9M79 rocket loaded with n249 cluster submunitions to target the Qah Camp for internally displaced people (IDPs) in northern rural Idlib. The attack killed 15 civilians, including 10 children and three women (adult females), and wounded at least 50 others.
- ▶ Most of the cluster bomblets scattered throughout and exploded in an area containing tents housing families, damaging at least eight of the tents, in addition to damaging the Maternity Hospital, supported by the Syrian American Medical Society (SAMS), which was located about 150 meters from the Camp.



Remnants of a Tochka 9M79 rocket loaded with n249 cluster submunitions that was fired at Qah Camp in Idlib by a rocket launcher operated by Syrian regime forces and pro-regime Iranian militias – November 20, 2019

December 2024

As documented by SNHR

VII. THE SYRIAN REGIME HAS FAILED TO REGISTER THE DEATHS OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF THE CITIZENS IT KILLED SINCE MARCH 2011 IN THE CIVIL REGISTRY'S RECORDS

Although hundreds of thousands of Syrian citizens have been killed, disappeared, or gone missing since the early days of the popular uprising in March 2011, they have not been officially registered as dead by the relevant official state authority, chief among which is the **Civil Registry Department**. The Syrian regime uses the issuance of death certificates, which are not made available to **victims' families or to the families of the missing and forcibly disappeared**, as an instrument of control whether the victims were killed at the hands of the Syrian regime or other parties. In fact, the regime only allows death certificates to be issued for those who meet the narrow criteria set by the regime itself and its security services.

In many previous reports, we have discussed the phenomenon of the regime's forcing victims' families to sign false statements written by the security authorities beforehand, which state falsely that 'armed terrorist gangs', rather than the regime, killed their loved ones, with the families compelled to sign these statements if they wish to obtain death certificates. The Syrian regime has not only failed to **launch any investigations** into the causes of death for hundreds of thousands of Syrians but has also failed to **hold to account** even one member of its security or military forces for their involvement in these killings.

In order for deceased victims' family members to obtain death certificates, the Syrian regime requires three things:

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

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

It should be noted that the vast majority of victims' families **face immense difficulties in obtaining death certificates** for their loved ones from the Syrian regime, for fear of linking their names with that of a person who was detained by the regime and killed under torture, which implies that their deceased family member had been **a dissident who had opposed the Syrian regime**, or had been registered as a 'terrorist' if he or she had been wanted by the security services. Additionally, many victims' families **live outside the areas controlled by the Syrian regime**.

On August 10, 2022, the Syrian regime government's Minister of Justice issued Circular No. 22 specifying the procedures required for the conduct of proceedings related to registering deaths at Sharia courts. The circular included new conditions stipulating that **five items of evidence** must be readily available. The circular also adds the requirement of **obtaining a security clearance** document from the relevant authorities in order to register deaths, and thereby increasing the security services' intrusion into the judicial process. We issued [a report in which we analyzed the constitutional and legal violations](#) contained in this circular's text and the consequences thereof.

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 death, the method of killing and type of weapon used, and the perpetrator party, and to make comparisons between these parties. 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 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, and because they give an indication of the rate of targeting of civilians. We later added other civilian categories which have played a key role in the popular uprising and later in the armed conflict, such as **media, medical, and humanitarian aid personnel, and Civil Defense rescue workers**.

For 13 years, we have issued **daily report on the death toll**. We also issue monthly, biannual, and annual reports. In addition, we published dozens of special reports documenting deaths by all, or certain parties to the conflict, including reports documenting **massacre** documented in Syria.

For more clarity and transparency, we have also turned the victims' database **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 Memorandum of Understanding with Humanitarian Outcomes on contributing to its Aid Worker Security Database \(AWSD\)](#) 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 achieve justice, and ultimately to ensure the accountability and prosecution of criminals. SNHR is also used as a trustworthy source by numerous regional and international news agencies and many international human rights organizations.

IX. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

1. **Attacks on civilians and civilian objects:** The evidence collected by SNHR indicates that the attacks documented in this report were deliberately directed against civilians, including the destruction of civilian facilities. **Syrian-Russian alliance forces** have committed various crimes incorporating extrajudicial killing, including fatal torture. Their attacks and indiscriminate bombardment have resulted in the destruction of facilities and buildings. These attacks bear all the elements of war crimes, including carrying out **attacks against civilians**.
2. **Landmines:** A large proportion of the Syrians killed have died as a result of landmine explosions, with none of the perpetrator forces involved in the Syrian conflict issuing maps revealing the locations where landmines have been planted. This indicates a chilling total **indifference** by all parties to the lives of civilians, particularly children.
3. **International law violations:** The Syrian regime has not only violated international humanitarian law and customary law but has also breached a number of UN Security Council resolutions, particularly resolutions **2139** and **2042** on the release of detainees, as well as resolution **2254** on a political resolution, all without any accountability.
4. **Indiscriminate bombing by SDF:** The indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks carried out by the SDF is a clear violation of international humanitarian law, with the crimes of indiscriminate killing amounting to **war crimes**.
5. **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.
6. **Extrajudicial killings by the various parties to the conflict:** We have documented cases of extrajudicial killings committed by various controlling forces against the populations under their control, which constitute serious violation of international human rights law.

7. **No warnings before attacks:** We have documented no warnings being given by Syrian regime forces, Russian forces, or US-led International Coalition forces before carrying out any of their attacks, as required by international humanitarian law, showing an utter disregard for the lives of civilians in Syria.
8. **Violations as part of a systematic policy:** It is clear from the volume of violations, their repeated nature, and the excessive level of force used, and the indiscriminate manner of the bombardment that these attacks must be a part of a **systematic policy** and the result of orders from the higher echelons of power, carried out in accordance with a state policy.
9. **Violations by armed opposition factions:** All armed opposition factions/Syrian National Army have violated Security Council resolution **2139** through attacks that resulted in civilian casualties, which constitute violations of customary international humanitarian law.

Recommendations

UN Security Council

- The UN Security Council should **take additional steps** following the adoption of Resolution **2254**, which clearly demands that all parties should, "...Immediately cease any attacks against civilians and civilian objects as such, including attacks against medical facilities and personnel, and any indiscriminate use of weapons, including through shelling and aerial bombardment."
- The Syrian issue should be referred to the **International Criminal Court (ICC)** in order to hold to account all those involved in perpetrating crimes against humanity and war crimes.
- Members of the UN Security Council must stop using their **veto powers** to protect the Syrian regime, which has committed hundreds of thousands of violations, many of which constitute **crimes against humanity and war crimes**.
- **Establish security and peace** in Syria and implement the '**Responsibility to Protect**' principle (**R2P**) in order to protect Syrians' lives and heritage.
- Request that all relevant UN agencies make greater efforts to provide **humanitarian aid**, including food and medical aid, in areas where the fighting has ceased, and in IDPs camps.
- Seriously work to **achieve a political transition** under the Geneva Communiqué and Security Council resolution 2254, to ensure the stability and territorial integrity of Syria, and enable the dignified and safe return of refugees and IDPs.
- Allocate funds from the **UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS)** for clearing mines left over by the Syrian conflict, particularly in areas prepared to carry out this task with transparency and integrity.

International Community

- In light of the **deadlock within the UN Security Council**, action should be taken at the national and regional levels to form **alliances** to support the Syrian people and increase support for relief efforts.
- Steps must also be taken to invoke **the principle of universal jurisdiction** in national courts to hold perpetrators accountable in fair trials.
- The '**Responsibility to Protect**' principle (**R2P**) norm must be involved after all political channels had been exhausted. Action must be taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to protect civilians.

- Refer the situation in Syria to the ICC or swiftly **establish a special tribunal** tasked with trying crimes against humanity and war crimes.
- Work on fulfilling justice and achieving accountability in Syria through the **UN General Assembly** and the UN Human Rights Council, through the principle of universal jurisdiction.
- Work to launch projects to create **maps revealing the locations of landmines and cluster munitions** across Syria. This would facilitate the process of clearing them and educating the population about their locations.
- Support **political transition** in Syria and oblige parties to complete said political transition within a period of no more than **six months** in order to ensure the safe return of millions of displaced people.
- Prevent and end any and all **refoulment** of Syrian refugees until the situation in Syria is safe, and focus on bringing about a political transition that would automatically ensure their return.

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

- Submit a report to the **UN Human Rights Council** and other organs of the UN on the violations mentioned in this report and previous reports and shed greater light on the issue of the **continuing killing** in Syria.

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

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

International, Impartial, and Independent Mechanism (IIIM)

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

UN Special Envoy for Syria

- Condemn the **perpetrators of crimes**, and those who were primarily responsible for dooming the de-escalation agreements.
- Re-sequence the **peace process** so that it can resume its natural course despite Russia's attempts to divert and distort it.
- Call for rapid implementation of **democratic political change** that restores victims' rights and embodies the principles of **transitional justice**.
- Acknowledge that there is no sense in pursuing any political process in light of the continued bombing and military attacks, and hold those who obstruct the political process explicitly responsible.

Syrian regime

- Stop **indiscriminate bombardment** and targeting of residential areas, hospitals, schools and markets.
- End the **acts of torture** that have caused the deaths of tens of thousands of victims.
- Ensure compliance with **UN Security Council resolutions** and customary international law.
- Provide **detailed maps** of the locations where the regime planted landmines, especially in civilian areas.

Russian regime

- Completely cease the **bombing of hospitals** and civilian areas, and respect customary international law.
- Reconstruct, rehabilitate, and provide **compensation** for the facilities that have been damaged and compensate the families of victims.
- Apply pressure on the Syrian regime in order to end all **indiscriminate attacks** and allow the unconditional passage of humanitarian aid.
- Provide detailed maps of sites where Russian forces have launched cluster munition attacks to facilitate the disposal of unexploded ordnance.

US-led International Coalition and SDF

- Suspend all forms of **support** for the SDF until the group commits itself to complying with the rules of international human rights law.
- Form a special committee to investigate **violations** by the SDF, hold those responsible accountable, and compensate the victims and all others affected.
- Provide detailed maps of the locations where the SDF has **planted landmines**, especially in civilian sites or near residential communities.

All armed opposition factions/SNA

- Ensure **the protection of civilians**, and take care to distinguish between civilians and military targets and cease any indiscriminate attacks.
- Launch investigations into the **human rights violations** that have taken place, hold those responsible accountable, and make the findings of these investigations public for the local communities.
- Provide detailed maps of the locations where armed opposition factions factions/SNA **planted landmines**.

Humanitarian organizations

- Develop urgent operational plans to secure **adequate reception centers** for IDPs, particularly widows and orphans.
- Intensify efforts towards carrying out **landmine clearance operations** in parallel with relief operations.
- Clearly mark protected **vital facilities** and equipment, such as medical facilities, schools, and ambulances, with identifiable symbols that can be seen and distinguished from afar.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

SNHR wishes to thank the victims' families and friends, as well as eyewitnesses and local activists, for their significant and invaluable contributions to this report.



SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



info@snhr.org
www.snhr.org

No justice without accountability

© Syrian Network For Human Rights (SNHR).
December 2024

