

# EROSION OF JASMINE

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SYRIAN WOMEN ANGUISH OVER LOSS OF LIFE  
IN LIGHT OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY



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### GOVERNMENT FORCES

 Women murdered  
**18,457**

 which includes  
**683**  
deaths by snipers

 and  
**32**  
deaths from torture

 Women detained  
**6500**

including  
**2500**  
who are currently in custody  
as well as  
**450**  
enforced disappearances

 and  
**225** who are under  
the age of **18**

 Women sexually  
assaulted  
**7500**

including  
**850**  
detainees

 and  
**400** who are under  
the age of **18**

### KURDISH FORCES

 Women  
murdered  
**31**

 Women detained  
**43**

 including  
**24** who are under  
the age of **18**

### EXTREMIST GROUPS

#### ISIS

 Women  
murdered  
**159**

including  
**4** who were  
stoned to death

 Women detained  
**520**

#### An-Nusra front

 Women  
murdered  
**60**

### ARMED OPPOSITION FACTIONS

 Women  
murdered  
**427**

 Women detained  
**875**

 including  
**235** who are under  
the age of **18**



8th March 2015

Syrian Network For Human Rights

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

## Contents

First: Introduction .....	1
Second: The Syrian government's violations .....	2
Third: Kurdish forces' violations .....	8
Fourth: Extremist groups' violations .....	10
Fifth: Armed opposition factions' violations .....	12
Sixth: Recommendations .....	13
Acknowledgment .....	13

## First: Introduction

The Syrian woman has been actively involved in the various aspects of the Syrian revolution since March 2011 across Syria. The Syrian woman was notably involved in coordinating peaceful demonstrations and sit-ins. Many Syrian women were active as paramedics, doctors, and media activists. Consequently, many violations have been perpetrated against the Syrian woman by government forces (Army forces, security forces, local militias, and foreign militias) first and later by other parties.

We highlighted the violations against Syrian women in no less than 20 reports the most recent of which was entitled: “The Syrian Woman in the midst of the Syrian Conflict” which was published on the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, 25 November, 2014. Today is the International Women’s Day and on this occasion we are updating our documentation of these violations as we note that these violations haven’t stopped. We added new incidents that we documented over the past few months. Perhaps the most notable violations against Syrian women are the kidnappings that are being carried out by YPG to conscript these women.

The Syrian crisis is, above all, a humanitarian crisis that involves human rights violations even though it is being presented as a geo-political crisis. This is an attempt to escape the reality of the Syrian crisis.

The international community can reduce the severity of the crisis by implementing the Security Council resolution which came very late. No one is talking anymore about resolution 2139 and putting an end to the indiscriminate attacks that have been carried out since 22 February. 1720 women were killed by barrel bombs alone; those women are documented by name, picture, and video footage. Additionally, four of those women were killed by poison gases because the Security Council has failed to implement resolution 2118.

*Fadel Abdulghani, head of SNHR, says:*

*“The Syrian woman has made sacrifices that no other woman in the contemporary age has made. Nonetheless, her suffering and sacrifices have not been highlighted enough.”*

The methodology of this report is based on SNHR archive that has been compiled through the ongoing daily monitoring and documenting since 2011 in addition to the direct meetings and survivors’ testimonies that were collected via phone and Skype. This report contains six testimonies in which women tell their story as activists and then victims while other women continued working even after they were victimized. It should be noted that what we were able to document is the bare minimum of the violations against the Syrian woman in light of the huge risks, the ban, and pursuit. Additionally, the local communities have lost interest and faith in the documentation process because of the international community’s complete inability to protect them over the past four years.

## Second: The Syrian government's violations

### A.

#### Extrajudicial killing

18457 women at least have been killed by government forces since March 2011. Those women are documented by name, picture, and video, place and date of killing. Those women were killed by indiscriminate rocket bombing, artillery, cluster munition, poison gases, barrel bombs, and even knives in many massacres that had a sectarian-cleansing nature most recently in January and February 2015 in Damascus and Aleppo suburbs.

Among the 18457 women who were killed, no less than 683 women were killed by snipers who were fully aware that they are targeting women when they shot as it was noted in the report "Hunting Humans" which was published by SNHR. Furthermore, no less than 32 women were tortured to death.

In most cases, more than 6 percent of the victims are women. This is an alarmingly high percentage that shows that government forces are targeting civilians deliberately. On Saturday 21 February, 2015, government forces and its Shiite militias perpetrated a massacre in Aleppo – Hardantien village after they kidnapped more than 320 people from Ratyan village and used them as human shields while they were withdrawing. SNHR documented the killing of 48 civilians including 10 children and five women from Ratyan and Hardantien villages. The other hostages were released and most of the dead bodies were found by the armed opposition in a school after they managed to take over the two villages.

Fatima al-Ahmad, -57year-old, from Aleppo northern suburbs – Ratyan village, which is now under the control of the armed opposition. Fatima was injured in the raiding of the village by government forces on 17 February, 2015. SNHR member Noor Al-khaib met Fatima at a field-hospital in Aleppo suburbs – Andan city and she told him:

*"I was asleep at home when armed men in a military uniform raided our home. They were carrying knives and some of them had Hezbollah flag on their hands. They searched the house and threatened to kill us if we made any noise. They asked us about the location of the rebels, after minutes we heard heavy gunfire sounds from outside. They shot us and rushed out. I was shot three times in my leg and abdomen. Also, my family members were injured but no one was killed. When I was taken to the hospital, I saw nine dead men and three women who were all slaughtered in addition to tens of wounded women, children, and men."*

- Between Thursday 5 February, 2015 and Monday 9 February, 2015, government forces killed 28 women in Damascus suburbs – Eastern Ghouta by indiscriminate shelling. More than 32 percent of the victims were women and children and more than 36 of those who were wounded in the indiscriminate bombing were women and children.

- On Wednesday 28 January, 2015, government forces warplanes targeted Damascus suburbs – Douma city and killed two women; Marwa Ali Al-Wawi and Ibtesam Ali Al-Wawi.

- On Monday 26 January, 2015, government forces killed Nada As-Saeed, from Homs – Tier Ma'la, along with her husband Abdurrazzaq Mansour and their son Mousa Abdurrazzaq Mansour, seven-year-old, by a mortar shell that hit their car while they were passing near Talbiesa city.



**Pictures of the two women victims**

The widespread killing policy practiced by government forces included all the Syrian governorates in a daily and systematic manner which is a crime against humanity while the indiscriminate bombing is a daily war crime that is still happening.

## B.

### Arbitrary arrest, enforced-disappearance, and torture

More than %99 of the arrests made by government forces are carried out without a warrant. Also, the authorities don't tell the detainee and his/her family of their charges or where are they will be detained. Furthermore, the families are prohibited to hire a lawyer or visit the detainee. Most of the detainees are subjected to a brutal torture and in many cases the arbitrary arrest becomes enforced-disappearance.

SNHR documented no less than 6580 women who have been subjected to arbitrary arrest since the beginning of the peaceful protests including 225 cases that involved women under -18year-old.

SNHR estimates the number of women who are still being detained at 2500 women at least including 450 enforced-disappearance cases. The Syrian authorities deny that it is detaining those women despite the families' testimonies that all confirm that it was government forces that raided and made the arrests.

During interrogation, women detainees get insulted, beaten, and systematic torture. Often, the torture and beating is not only to force the women to confess but also to spread fear and panic among the other detainees and also to make the society fear the consequences of arresting women especially that the Syrian society is considered a conservative society.

In addition to the physical torture, women detainees suffer psychologically a lot because of the Syrian society's stigmatization of the women detainees who usually get sexually abused in the prison which threatens their future. We recorded many cases where former women detainees got divorced after they were released. Also, many former women detainees got hurt by their families after they were released. These women got between the hammer and the anvil as they aren't able to escape the shame which led to many suicides.

- SNHR met the survivor Mrs. Rana Al-Fayyad, -31year-old, she is a teacher from Damascus city, and she wasn't involved in the revolution. She was arrested by government forces when she was visiting her brother at Adra Central Prison in Damascus. She was arrested at a government forces checkpoint when they knew that she is visiting her brother regularly at Adra Central Prison. She was taken to the Air Force Intelligence branch in Damascus. She was ill-treated and beaten and witnessed what other women were being subjected including torture, insult, and daily violations. Rana told us:

*“On Thursday 22 December, 2014, when I was at a checkpoint near Adra Central Prison, they stopped me, searched my purse, and asked me why did I came here. When I showed him the paper that allows me to visit my brother, he accused me of being a terrorist and started insulting me. I told him that my brother is not a terrorist and that they arrested thousands of Syrians for no reason, he had me arrested. They took me to the Air Force Intelligence branch in Damascus after they blindfolded me.”*

*“When I reached the Air Force Intelligence, they put me in solitary confinement, on the way they kept insulting me. The cell has an area of no more than 1\*1. It was really dirty, humid, and dark all the time. I stayed there for six hours before they took me for interrogation. When I got there, the interrogator started beating me for no reason. He used a stick to hit me on my back, hands, and feet. They told me to admit that I helped the armed men. I was really scared and told them that I will confess to anything. The interrogator had me back to my cell after some officers entered the interrogation room.”*

*“Two days later, I was taken again for interrogation, they told me to sign a paper while I am blindfolded. He asked me why I was visiting Adra Centra; Prison. They couldn't charge me with anything so he asked the jailor to put me with the other women.”*

*“The joint was a 6\*4 room and there was about 13 women prisoners of different ages. Some of them spent 10 months in the Air Force Intelligence without being charged with anything. Some of them suffer from chronic diseases but they were neglected. Most of the women were subjected to brutal torture that involved the Ad-Doulab and the Ghost torture methods in addition to being beaten regularly.”*

*“A relative of Rana's knew an officer in the Air Force Intelligence branch. After 12 days of torture and arrest, Rana was released without being charged with anything.”*

- Salma Jamal Abdurrazzaq, -25year-old, from Damascus – Al-Yarmouk camp, she studies architecture at Damascus University, she was also a poet. Salma participated in many movements and organized sit-ins at Damascus University under the slogan: “Let's build a country for all Syrians” she was arrested on Monday 30 December, 2013 at Al-Bashir Mosque checkpoint by the entrance of Al-Yarmouk camp after she was accused of helping the displaced. Although her family filed a request to the ministry of national reconciliation and the Palace of Justice in 2013, her location and fate is still unknown.



**Fatima Assad Othman**, -55year-old, from Idlib – Al-Bara village, she was arrested at a checkpoint near Homs detour on her way back from Lebanon on Saturday 1 June, 2013. She was last seen at Palestine branch in Damascus.

Women detainees get subjected to most of the torture methods that men get subjected to. In an extensive report, SNHR recorded 46 methods of torture that are being used at the security branches in Syria. 32 women at least were tortured to death; most of those women were killed inside the security branches while only three women prisoners died inside civil prisons.

**Samira Ahmad As-Sahli**, -53year-old, female nurse, from Damascus city – Al-Yarmouk camp, married and had four kids, she was arrested by government forces on Wednesday 11 June, 2014 because of her medical and relief activism. Her family told us that they were informed that he was tortured to death in a detention center on Saturday 8 November, 2014.



**Samira Ahmad As-Sahli**

**Fatima Satouf Al-Kamel**, -55year-old, from northern Hama suburbs – Latmien village, she was displaced to Damascus suburbs – Ash-Shifouniya town. She was arrested at a checkpoint in Damascus suburbs late in 2013. Her family was informed on Friday 28 November, 2014 that she was tortured to death in a security branch.

**Majeda Mimou**, -50year-old, she was displaced to Idlib suburbs – Atma camp, from Idlib – Jesr Ash-Shoghour city. She was arrested on Monday 15 July, 2013 while she was going to visit her grandchildren in Jesr Ash-Shoghour city. Her family received her dead body on 19 July, 2013.

## C.

### Sexual violence

Government force used sexual violence as a weapon systematically in various governorates and areas to spread fear and terrorize the Syrian community and stop people from joining the popular movement from the beginning of 2012 until the middle of 2013. This policy had a terrible impact on the Syrian community in general and on the victims of these acts specifically and led to many social and psychological breakdowns especially in the event of pregnancy.

SNHR met at least 50 women who were victims of sexual violence in the Jordanian capital Amman, the border town in Turkey, and in Syria. We included their stories in previous reports. Nevertheless, all of what have been documented is only a small portion considering the estimations, indications, and testimonies that suggest that the number of sexual violence cases is much higher given that many victims refuse to talk about their experience because of the psychological and social context.

SNHR estimates that government forces perpetrated no less than 7500 sexual crimes including about 850 incidents that took place in detention centers. Furthermore, out of those 7500 cases, no less than 400 cases involved women under -18year-old.

### **Sexual crimes are usually perpetrated during three contexts**

#### **1. During raids**

In the first year of the Syrian revolution, sexual abuse crimes were perpetrated during the raiding of towns and cities, massacres, and lootings such as what happened in Idlib – Jesr Ash-Shoghour city, Homs - Ar-Refa'ie neighborhoods, Homs – Karm Az-Zaitoun, Homs – Baba Amrou, Latakia, and later the other governorates. Some of these crimes were perpetrated in front of the victims' families. In many cases, women were forcibly undressed in public in order to break the society's will.

In Hama – Ash-Shaikh Anbar neighborhood, on 12 March, 2014, government forces, stationed at the nursing home checkpoint, stopped a woman in the street and one of the armed men harassed her sexually under the pretext of searching her. The woman screamed so he hit and insulted her then let her go after detaining her for half hour. SNHR documented this incident by interviewing the woman.

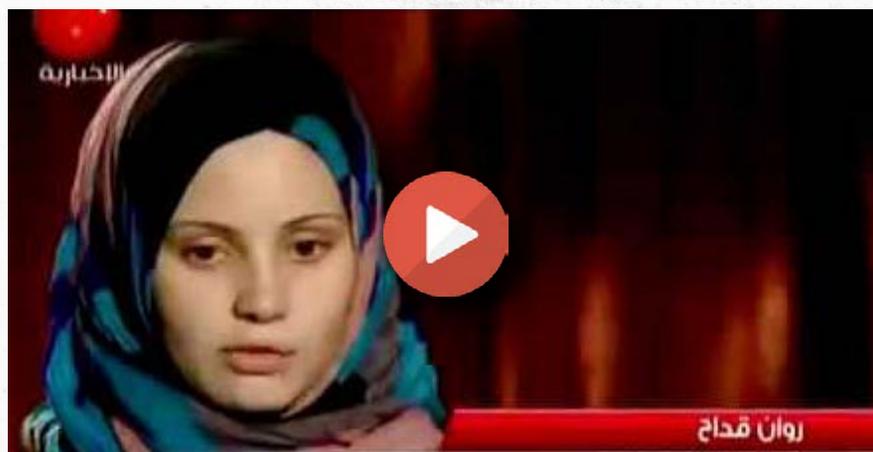
#### **2. Inside detention centers**

Many women prisoners were sexually victimized in detention centers especially those who are related to rebels. Also, sexual crimes have been perpetrated against women after kidnapping them.

SNHR documented many sexual crimes that happened in detention centers and published a number of testimonies. Many former women prisoners, whom SNHR interviewed, were victims of sexual violence that involved sexual molestation, sexual blackmail, and accusing them of having sex with rebels which is called by government forces Jihad An-Nekah (Sexual Jihad). SNHR documented that 11 underage women were forced to say via the official media that they had sex with rebels per their families' request.

Child Rawan Qaddah, from Daraa suburbs – Nawa town, she was arrested on 10 November, 2012 by military security at a checkpoint as a hostage to force her father to give himself up. On Saturday 22 September, 2013 the Syrian authorities broadcasted on the official Syrian TV channel her confession which were obtained by force. Rawan said that she had sex with many rebels. Rawan was forced to talk about embarrassing and painful details that hurt her honor and dignity.

A video of the female child Rawan Al-Qaddah's confessions on the Syrian official TV channel



S.M, known as Um Riyad, is a victim who committed suicide after she was raped. S.M was a -25year-old third-year university student who was studying Arabic literature at Aleppo University, she was unmarried. She was arrested at the beginning of 2014 by government forces while she was taking pictures of security men near the campus in Aleppo city. Her arrest lasted for eight months in the Military Security branch in Aleppo. Six security men took turns raping her every day for months. In addition to being raped, she was tortured daily. When she was released, she was five-month pregnant. After a month of her release, on Saturday 13 September, 2014, around 2:00 AM UM Ryad threw herself off a building in Aleppo city. Apparently, she committed suicide after the doctors refused to abort the fetus. We were able to obtain this information from her friend (Faten) who lives in the same neighborhood.

### **3.Sexual violence after kidnapping**

We recorded many rape cases that were perpetrated mainly by militias affiliated to government forces. These crimes usually happen in unofficial detention centers and result in killing the victim either by the militias or the family.

Sanaa Tannani, -38year-old, from Latakia city, she was kidnapped while she was traveling along her family to Damascus on Thursday November, 2014 by an unknown group in an area that is under the control of government forces. The kidnappers demanded a ransom to release her. After nine days, her dead body was found on Latakia – Damascus highway. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent in Latakia transferred her dead body to the national hospital. The forensic doctor told her family that she was raped before getting shot in the head.

## Third: Kurdish Forces' violations

At the beginning of 2012, government forces started withdrawing from areas of a Kurdish majority in northern and northeastern Syria. However, they stayed at some vital point.

PYD, affiliated to PKK in Turkey, took over Ifreen, Ain Al-Arab (Koubani), Al-Jazeera, Al-Asayesh forces are the ones who maintain order (the police) while YPG are the army.

### A.

#### Extrajudicial killing

SNHR documented the killing of 31 women at the hands of PYD forces since March 2011. Most of them were killed by indiscriminate bombing.

On Saturday 13 September, 2013 YPG forces executed two women in Al-Hassaka suburbs – Hajiya village after raiding the village and committing a massacre.

The two women were:

Wadha Al-Yassin, Ahmad Al-Yassin's wife, -44year-old, she was killed along with her six children in this massacre, and [Tarfa Khalil Al-Hasoud](#), -58year-old, she was killed along with her husband Hamza Al-Allawi in their home where he was found killed while she was killed in the barn. Apparently, she was trying to hide.



Picture of Wadha Al-Yassin with her kids

We recorded the killing of Mrs Lamyia Al-Hamoud, from Al-Hassaka – Al-Masaken neighborhood, who was shot during clashes between government forces and YPG on Thursday 22 January, 2015.

YPG's indiscriminate bombing can be classified as war crimes. All of these crimes violate explicitly the international humanitarian law. YPG, as an authority, should respect the standards of the international humanitarian law.

## B.

### Arrest and kidnapping

With the beginning of 2014, YPG forces started carrying out raiding and arresting young men in Al-Hassaka, Al-Qameshli, and Ifreen in Aleppo suburbs for conscription purposes. The arrest rates increased after the self-protection law or “the conscription” law was issued. The arrests included widely women and girls. The women in the Kurdish areas are in danger of being pursuit, arrested, and forcibly taken to the training camps which are held by YPG.

SNHR documented that 43 women and 24 girls, under -18year-old, were arrested by YPG for conscription purposes in 2014 alone.

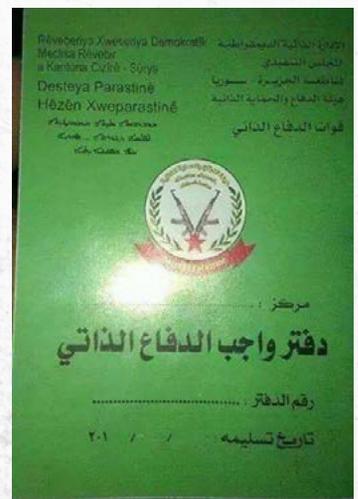
Female child [Jamin Siddeaq Ahmad](#), -14year-old, from Al-Hassaka – Al-Qahtaniya town, she was kidnapped by YPG on Tuesday 4 November, 2014 from Khawla bent Al-Azzwar school under the threat of weapon. Some students who work for the Youth Revolutionary Movement lured her into the school campus and then she was kidnapped by YPG.

Jamin's father told SNHR that he checked multiple times with Al-Asayesh forces leader and he admitted that they have her. He also told him to forget Jamin because she is now on her way to Jabal Qendeel to join Al-Asayesh forces there, and that she is not alone as there are thousands of women fighters there.

[Nairouz Hussein Hussein](#), -17year-old, from Aleppo – Ifreen city, she was arrested by YPG forces on 14 January, 2015 for conscription purposes.



Pictures of the statement that was distributed among young men who were included in the conscription resolution.



Picture of the statement that was issued by PYD about what it called “civil defense duty

## Fourth: Extremist groups' violations

### A. Daesh

#### A. Extrajudicial killing

Since the foundation of Daesh on 9 April, 2013, it has been expanded and growing starting with the rebel-held areas. It carried out many attacks at the beginning of 2014 against areas and cities in Ar-Raqqa, Der Ezzor, Al-Hasska, and Aleppo suburbs, and eastern Hama suburbs. The faction managed to take over wide areas and also shelled areas under the control of government forces.

The indiscriminate bombing, clashes, and field-execution caused the death of no less than 159 women including four women who were stoned to death after they were accused of committing adultery in Der Ezzor, Ar-Raqqa, and Hama eastern suburbs.

On Tuesday 11 March, 2014 Daesh killed, in a suicidal bombing, three women including a pregnant woman at Hadaya hotel in Al-Qameshli city.

Picture of [Mrs. Halbja Khalil](#), one of the women were killed in the bombing of the hotel in Al-Qameshli city

On Sunday 5 June, 2014, Daesh killed Ilham Mohammad Al-Hejazi from Damascus suburbs – Douma city as a result of a car bombing in the middle of the city.

Picture of the [women](#) who were killed in the bombing – unidentified

Unidentified woman victim, from Der Ezzor – Hajien village, she was stoned to death and the stoning punishment was carried out by Daesh against a woman in Der Ezzor eastern suburbs – Hjen city on 21 December, 2014.

Video footage of [the stoning](#) which was carried out in public

#### B. Arbitrary arrest, enforced-disappearance, and torture

The woman in the areas that are under Daesh's control is binded by the rules imposed by the faction. Daesh built special prisons for women that are supervised by other women who worked for the faction most of them are married to the faction fighters. The women branch of Daesh in Ar-Raqqa is known as "Al-Khansaa' brigade".

It pursuit women and thoroughly search them. There are many acts who considered violation including not wearing An-Neqab, wearing obscene clothes, disturbing security, or not wearing the appropriate clothes. Duration of detention varies from one violation to another and it might lead to whipping, stoning, or execution.

SNHR has documented since the beginning of 2013 no less than 520 women who were arrested by Daesh including many activist women.

#### Impeding women

The faction enforced rules that violate the woman's rights such as freedom of thought, freedom of belief, privacy, clothing, transportation, work, and education. These rules explicitly discriminate between men and women. SNHR talked to many women who fled from Ar-Raqqa. Many of those women told us about how Daesh is trying to forcibly change the nature of the Syrian society's identity by systematic practices.

Daesh prohibited the woman from leaving home without a Muhram (Muhram: her male relatives or husband - Father, husband, brother, son, nephew) and forced her to wear specific clothes when she leaves the house. It also closed beauty salons and prohibited her from visiting a male doctor if she was sick.

Also, An-Nusra Front issued a decision that forces women to wear the appropriate clothes “which is a black loose cloak that covers the whole woman’s body”

Ula. A, a -25year-old nurse who works at a clinic in Ar-Raqqa city. She told SNHR about Daesh and its treatment of women:

*“I am now unable to do my job as I should. Daesh enforce rules that are almost impossible to follow. I can’t provide medical care to male patients even when there is a huge number of wounded. I can’t also help the male doctors at the operating rooms. In case of violations, some policewomen come and detain me.”*  
*“I decided to leave Ar-Raqqa and go work someplace else. But Daesh prohibits any women who are under -40year-old from traveling even if they have Muhram because they might get kidnapped as they claim. I live in a big prison called Ar-Raqqa”*

## B. An-Nusra Front

### A. Extrajudicial killing

Since the emergence of An-Nusra Front on 24 December, 2012, SNHR has documented the killing of 60 women either through indiscriminate bombing or field-executions.

On Saturday 17 December, 2015, An-Nusra Front fighters executed a woman from Idlib – Hafsra village by shooting her in the head after she was accused of causing corruption and prostitution.

[Video](#) footage shows one of An-Nusra Front fighters shooting the woman in the head in a public place in front of people and An-Nusra Front fighters

Extremist groups perpetrated the crime of killing against civilians in a widespread manner which can be classified as crimes against humanity. Also, the indiscriminate bombing can be classified as a war crime and a violation of the international humanitarian law.

These practices that are perpetrated by Daesh and An-Nusra Front in their areas are violations of Common Article 3 of Geneva Conventions and also considered war crimes.

## Fifth: Armed Opposition Factions' violations

### A.

#### Extrajudicial killing

SNHR documented the killing of 427 women at the hands of different factions that are affiliated to the armed opposition. Most of those women were killed by the armed opposition's indiscriminate bombing of government forces' areas especially by the use of indiscriminate mortar shells.

On Saturday 17 January, 2015, we documented the killing of Danya Anbar, -31year-old, from Aleppo city – An-Nile neighborhood at the hands of an armed opposition sniper who was stationed at Baniyazid. Danya was killed while she was at home in An-Nile Street (Al-Itfa;iya Street) where she was taken to a hospital and died immediately.

On Thursday 1 January, 2015, [Ghazala Ibrahim Refa'ie](#), 38 year-old, from Idlib – Kafr Takharim town, was killed along with her three sons by a mortar shell that fell near Nafisa Mosque in New Aleppo – Ash-Shuhadaa' neighborhood. They were killed while they were traveling to Aleppo to see what happened of their home.

On Wednesday 31 December, 2014, an armed opposition faction targeted Aleppo – Al-Andalus Street which resulted in [Khatoun Bashara](#) being killed.

### B.

#### Kidnapping and arrest

The various armed opposition factions arrested no less than 875 women, in areas either under government forces' control or under the armed opposition's control, including 235 women who are under -18year-old.

Some of the armed opposition factions carry out mass arrests after raiding government forces' areas where they arrest whole families in order to conduct exchange deals with government forces to set women prisoners free.

SNHR documented that two women died in armed opposition prisons due to lack of medical care.

[Helana Nasr](#), -39year-old, from As-Suwya city. On Friday 13 December, 2013, the armed opposition arrested her from her residence in Damascus – Udra Al-Ammaliya city after they managed to raid and take over the city.

[Razan Samir Salim](#), -22year-old, from Latakia suburbs – Ballouta village, she was arrested from her residence by armed opposition on Sunday 4 August, 2013 after the armed opposition managed to take over the city.

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## Sixth: Recommendations

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### To the International Community and the UN

SNHR published many reports and studies repeatedly documenting the different types of violations in Syria, and we consider the woman crisis a part of the main crisis which can't be solved without solving the bigger crisis. Thus, every delay in solving the Syrian crisis will radically complicate the woman crisis, which in turn will expand for years.

UNRWA should prepare more extensive its reports about violations against women inside Syria, and the specialized experts on human rights in Syria should focus more on enforced-disappearance, torture, kidnapping, and killing of women, and the other violations mentioned in this report. We are fully willing to contribute regarding all the cases included in this report.

All the countries helping and supplying the Syrian government with money, weapons, and militias are considered completely responsible for the crimes mentioned in the report, as well as the countries that are supporting the armed factions that were involved in perpetrating war crimes.

The International Community should work on bringing about a political solution that stops the ever growing bloodbath and guarantees the accountability of criminals.

Many of the mentioned crimes in this report rise to be war crimes and crimes against humanity. SNHR calls for holding all the criminals and suspects accountable. The Syrian case should be referred to the Attorney General of the ICC. It seems that Russia and China insist on letting the criminals escape punishment so UN should take serious steps to form a special court for Syria.

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### Acknowledgements

Our thanks go out to the victims' families, relatives, and friends and to all the local and media activists who contributed majorly to this report.