

"Death Road"

Ali Al-Wahsh Street

South of Damascus

**The crime in which more than 1,500 people,
including children and women, were lost.
Only 11 of them survived.**

July 2025



مجموعة العمل

من أجل فلسطينيين سورية
Action Group For Palestinians of Syria

Prepared by

the Studies and Research

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Index

Introduction	05
Preface.....	06
The siege	06
The international level	07
An identification card for "Ali al-Wahsh"	08
The security situation prior to the incident.	10
The location of the incident and the distribution of control	13
The rumor of the humanitarian corridor and the warning of the opposition factions	15
The role of ISIS.....	16
It was like the Day of Judgment	17
Bloody Sunday, January 5, 2014,	18
The Syrian media depicts.....	21
Torture and executions	21
Rape of women	22
They killed her infant and burned her husband	23
She lost her husband and the family was torn apart	24
They cut off a young man's foot in front of his mother	25
Execution by shooting and burning the bodies	25
Arrests	26
The cable establishment.....	27
Arrest of the elderly	28
Releasing the elderly through the Barada checkpoint	29
Blowing up a basement with detainees.....	30
Horrific events inside Maysaloun	30
The series of deaths.....	34

An identification card for the "Military Intelligence School - Maysaloun."	37
The drills of death in Najha	39
The consequences of the massacre	41
The search for detainees.....	44
Names involved in the massacre.....	45
Arrests	46
Statistics	47
Names of the missing Palestinians.....	50
Names of the missing from Syrian cities and towns.....	63
Names of missing persons of Arab nationalities	91
Names of those released.....	92
Names of missing persons seen in detention centers.....	94
Demands	94
Conclusion	96
Sources of the report	97



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Introduction & Preface



Introduction

Eleven years have passed since the tragedy of "Ali al-Wahsh Street," a spot stained with the blood of Palestinian refugees and residents of the besieged area south of the capital, Damascus.

Eleven years have passed since one of the most heinous crimes targeting Yarmouk Camp and the surrounding areas, where young men, women, and children disappeared in circumstances concealed by the former Syrian regime, turning their lives into a series of open questions and endless suffering for their families.

In this report, we return to those dark days, delving into the memory of a witness to a crime that was almost forgotten before the fall of the regime, in light of the media blackout imposed by the regime and the difficulty of accessing the facts.

Drawing on live testimonies, we reveal new details that tell the story of a human tragedy perpetrated by Syrian regime forces and loyalist militias, amounting to crimes against humanity.

This report is an attempt to break the silence, shed light once again on the issue of missing Palestinians in Syria, and demand that the international community shoulder its responsibilities regarding these crimes and achieve justice for the victims and their families.

The report, "Death Road - Ali al-Wahsh Street, South Damascus," reviews the events on Ali al-Wahsh Street that occurred in January 2014. The Action Group for Palestinians of Syria seeks to uncover the events and the status of the

missing persons, and to answer questions that have remained unanswered for years: How were they arrested? Who are the detainees? Where are they? The report aims to inform decision-makers and Palestinian, Arab, Islamic, and international institutions and associations of what happened to them, hold them accountable, and develop their operations to provide physical and legal protection to Palestinian refugees.



Preface

Palestinian refugees in Syria have suffered the ravages of war for thirteen years since the Syrian revolution. With the outbreak of the peaceful movement in March 2011, the first Palestinian refugee victim was killed in Daraa. This situation remained the case until the fall of the Syrian regime at the end of 2024, when the number of Palestinian refugee victims reached (4,294) refugees who died for various reasons, according to statistics from the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria, including (1,536) victims from the Yarmouk Camp, south of Damascus.

During the second half of 2012, most of the neighborhoods and cities of Damascus Governorate and its countryside, such as Al-Tadamon, Al-Qadam, Al-Asali, Al-Joura, Hajira, Yalda, Babila, Beit Sahm, Aqraba, Al-Dhiabiya, Al-Husayniya, Al-Buwaydah, Ghazal, Sabinah, Yarmouk Camp, and Al-Hajar Al-Aswad, were under the control of the armed opposition and outside the influence of the Syrian regime.

Then, about a year later, regime forces and allied groups, especially "Shiite groups," began retaking several areas there, such as: Al-Dhiabiyah, Al-Buwaydah, Ghazal, Hujaira, and the Al-Husayniyah and Sabinah camps in the Damascus countryside. They closed roads and tightened their control over towns and cities south of Damascus, including the Yarmouk camp.

The Siege:

In July 2013, the Syrian regime and allied Palestinian groups imposed a stifling siege on the Yarmouk camp, preventing the entry of food and medical supplies and cutting off water and electricity to more than 20,000 Palestinian refugees and thousands of Syrian citizens and displaced persons south of Damascus. The resulting famine left more than 200 Palestinian refugees dead, with some even resorting to eating cat and dog meat.

Despite numerous initiatives launched by activists and pursued by civil society organizations and institutions, the regime has consistently thwarted these initiatives, labeling anyone remaining in the camp a "terrorist," treated as an outsider, even if they are civilians. This reality has been demonstrated through arrests, the massive destruction it has inflicted on the areas, and the indiscriminate bombing of this area.

At the international level

The United Nations and UNRWA made increasing calls and appeals during this period for the necessity of establishing a safe humanitarian corridor, isolated from the parties to the conflict in Syria, to allow the entry of vital supplies into the camp and to allow those who wished to leave safely. They emphasized at the time that aid trucks were heading daily to the gates of Yarmouk Camp, and as soon as they crossed the first and second Syrian regime checkpoints at the camp entrance, they were subjected to gunfire before reaching the third



Selling aloe vera leaves due to hunger and lack of materials.





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An identification card for "Ali Al-Wahsh"

An identification card for "Ali Al-Wahsh".

The people of the area named the street where he lived "Ali Al-Wahsh," which connects the Sayyida Zeinab area to many areas south of Damascus

So who is the Palestinian refugee Ali Al-Wahsh?

"He was like a walking legend, due to his courageous and complex operations against the Israeli occupation in Palestine and the Golan Heights. The people of the Golan Heights and the Galilee tell his stories and heroism, just as they tell the stories of Antar and Al-Zir Salem. The Israeli Chief of Staff used to boast to his guests that Ali Al-Wahsh's pistol was one of his personal possessions."¹



A photo of Ali al-Wahsh

Ali Al-Wahsh was born in 1930 in the Jabal Yusuf area of the Palestinian city of Safad. He was martyred on June 15, 1972, in the occupied Golan Heights while resisting the occupation. He participated in more than 500 combat and reconnaissance missions.²

During the Syrian revolution, three of his sons were killed.

The first, Jihad Ali Hussein Al-Numairi, was killed by the Syrian regime's National Defense Forces without any charges.

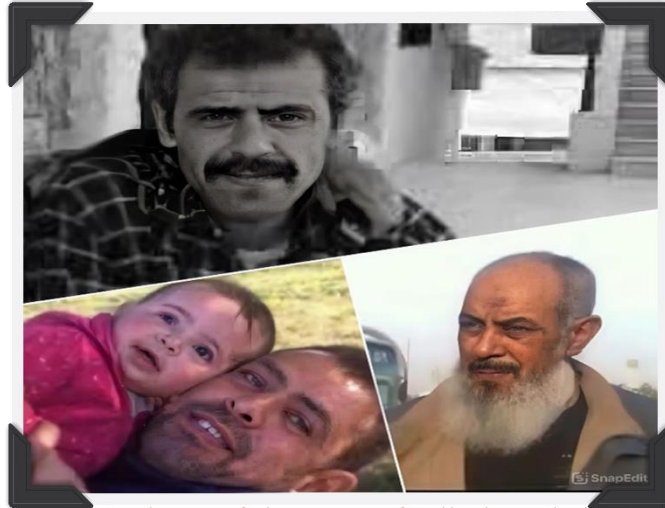
The second, Amir Ali Hussein Al-Numairi, went to ask about his brother Jihad, so he was taken to a National Defense checkpoint and they were killed together

¹ "Tayseer Khalaf" on the social media platform Facebook, which is verified, mentions the martyr Ali Al-Wahsh, his son director Samir Hussein, and his three martyr children, on December 26, 2024. Date of access: March 25, 2025: <https://2u.pw/xPiAnXMz>

on September 12, 2012. The third, Nimr Ali Hussein Al-Numairi, was also killed by the National Defense militias without any charges. They kidnapped him and killed him immediately.

The three brothers

- Nimer Ali Al-Wahsh
- Jihad Ali Al-Wahsh
- Amir Ali Al-Wahsh



A photo of the sons of Ali al-Wahsh

The security situation prior to the incident:

Syrian, Palestinian, Iraqi, and other armed groups were formed to fight alongside regime forces, most notably the "Nisreen Street" groups east of Yarmouk Camp, the "General Command" groups, "Fatah Al-Intifada," and other Palestinian factions loyal to the regime. In the areas south of Damascus, there were the "Abu Al-Fadl Al-Abbas Brigade"¹² groups, groups affiliated with the "Lebanese

Hezbollah," and many other groups. These groups targeted Yarmouk Camp and the southern region in general with hundreds of shells, rockets, heavy weapons, and surface-to-surface missiles.

¹ Abu al-Fadl al-Abbas Brigade: A military group loyal to the Syrian regime, formed in 2012 under the name of the "National Defense Forces" and composed of Syrian, Iraqi, Lebanese, Iranian, Afghan, Asian, and African nationalities. The majority of its members belong to the Shiite sect. Its most prominent tasks, according to statements by its leaders, include defending Shiite holy sites and protecting the Sayyida Zaynab shrine in the Damascus countryside. It has been active during the war in several areas in Syria and has been implicated in committing massacres and violations against civilians. Activists attribute its founding to "Ahmad Hassan Nashaan al-Atwani," known as "Ahmad Kayara," who was killed in the brigade's battles in the Damascus countryside. Its leadership, from the death of "Kayara" until the fall of the regime, has been assumed by "Hassan Ajeeb Jaza," known by the nickname "Abu Ajeeb." He is from the Shiite town of Nubl in northern Syria, and his brother was previously killed on the first day of 2013 during the brigade's battles in the Damascus countryside

In the Hajira and Ali Al-Wahsh areas, regime forces and the Abu Al-Fadl Al-Abbas Brigade burned hundreds of homes in the areas of Ali Al-Wahsh Street, Al-Mashtal, Al-Wisiya neighborhood, and Fayez Mansour Street, before the fateful incident. They also burned three mosques, in addition to widespread looting and plundering of the homes of the area's civilian residents..



The banner of the Abu al-Fadl al-Abbas Brigade

As for the armed opposition factions, in late 2013, the formation of the "Greater Damascus Operations Room" was announced, which included brigades, battalions, and groups from Damascus and its countryside. In the Yarmouk Camp and southern Damascus, there were numerous Free Syrian Army groups and military groups, in addition to the presence of ISIS, which, at the beginning of its emergence, was in agreement and alliance with the opposition groups in Yalda, especially after their joint involvement in what was called the "Islamic League." The League at the time included Jabhat al-Nusra, Liwa al-Islam (at the time), Aknaf Beit al-Maqdis, Ahrar al-Sham, Liwa al-Umma al-Wahida, and Liwa Sham al-Rasoul. Under the banner of the League, ISIS carried out its first public executions and attacked Free Syrian Army formations accused at the time of corruption and collaboration with the Syrian regime.

The most prominent of these military groups in Yarmouk Camp were Jabhat al-Nusra, Aknaf Bayt al-Maqdis, and other military groups, before ISIS took control of the camp in 2015. One of their most prominent joint actions with ISIS was to cleanse the al-Hajar al-Aswad area of the al-Hajar al-Aswad Brigade, which these factions accused of stealing people's livelihoods. They signed a joint statement published on Tuesday, Shawwal 27, 1434/September 3, 2013, and signed at the time by: Ahrar al-Sham, Liwa Ahrar al-Yarmouk, Liwa al-Islam, Aknaf Bayt al-Maqdis Brigades, Liwa al-Umma al-Wahida, Jabhat al-Nusra, the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Liwa Sham al-Rasul, Kata'ib Shabab al-Huda, the Second Division - Special Forces, the Sahaba Brigades, and the honorable men stationed at al-Hajar al-Aswad Brigade.



Location of the Incident and Distribution of Control

Ali al-Wahsh Street, which connects the towns of Yalda and Hajira, south of Damascus. Its southern part was controlled by Syrian regime forces and allied Shiite armed groups, most notably the Lebanese Hezbollah, who set up a checkpoint known as the "Bayraqdar" or "Wahsh" checkpoint.

The northern part of the street, heading towards the capital, was controlled by ISIS - Damascus Province. This point was supervised by Abu Jaafar Tayyara, brother of the organization's leader, Abdullah Tayyara, nicknamed "Abu Sayyah Farrama."¹



Abdullah Tayyara Abu Sayyah Farrama, former ISIS official in southern Damascus.

¹ Abdullah Tayyara: From the town of Yalda, south of Damascus, he was a former fighter in Iraq during the US invasion of Iraq. He was arrested by Syrian security forces and released in 2012. He then worked to form an armed group affiliated with Jabhat al-Nusra in the Damascus countryside. When the "Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant" was announced, he defected from Jabhat al-Nusra and joined ISIS. He was nicknamed "al-Farrama" (the grinder) for his involvement in the killing of dozens of civilians, soldiers, and leaders of the Syrian opposition. He was accused of stealing factories in the southern region, "especially copper," and selling them to the regime. Abu "Siyah Farrama" maintained strong relations with notables from the people of the southern region of Damascus, most notably "Sheikh Saleh al-Khatib," the godfather of the agreement between the town of Yalda and the regime that was later concluded.

The towns of Yalda, Babila, and Beit Sahem are located approximately seven kilometers south of the capital, Damascus. They are separated from the town of Sayyida Zeinab, which was controlled by "Shiite militias" loyal to the Syrian regime, by only about 1.5 kilometers.

The Yarmouk camp is in direct urban contact with the towns of Yalda and Babila, and is separated from the town of Hajira by Yalda orchards to the south.



The Rumor of the Humanitarian Corridor and the Warning of the Opposition Factions:

In early 2014, during the period of the siege imposed on the southern region, the Syrian regime and members of the "reconciliation committees south of Damascus"¹ spread a rumor about the opening of a humanitarian corridor for the exit of the besieged from south Damascus through the Ali al-Wahsh Street area and from there to Sayyida Zeinab and Damascus. What made people believe it was the exit of a number of families days before the massacre through the Ali al-Wahsh crossing, and their safe arrival to the city of Sayyida Zeinab after phone calls with their relatives in the besieged areas.

For its part; Opposition factions in southern Damascus warned residents against leaving and trusting the regime. Abu Ahmed, a former Palestinian fighter in southern Damascus, said: "Members of the Free Syrian Army, the Army of Islam, Ababil Houran, and Aknaf Beit al-Maqdis brigades, as well as Palestinian and Syrian activists, warned residents at the time against risking their lives and leaving through the Ali al-Wahsh Street crossing, given the lack of guarantees from the regime, whose members are accustomed to treachery. However, the residents did not respond to the factions' calls and warnings, under the pressure of hunger and their clinging to the hope of salvation."

¹ Reconciliation Committees South of Damascus: A number of religious figures were involved in negotiations with the regime during that period, the most prominent of whom were: Anas al-Tawil, a preacher at al-Karim Mosque in the town of Babila; Saleh al-Khatib, preacher at al-Salihin Mosque in Yalda; Muhammad Nour al-Din al-Hindi, who ran two mosques in Beit Sahm with his father and brother; Raed al-Khadrawi, preacher at al-Sabireen Mosque; Ahmed al-Buqai, Abu Rabie; Abu Issam; and Ali Khalifa Abu Sateef, who returned carrying signs of bringing in relief supplies to those besieged in South Damascus via Ali al-Wahsh Road shortly before the massacre. The Reconciliation Committees South of Damascus sponsored the delivery of aid, the release of detainees, and the transfer of patients.

The Role of ISIS:

According to Mariam al-Suwaidani¹, Shadi's mother, who spoke to the Action Group, "In the final days before the massacre, ISIS checkpoint members had bread and food, but we don't know how they obtained it. On Monday, December 30, 2013, a number of women and four men left the checkpoint on al-Wahsh Street, heading toward regime-held areas. Among those leaving was the wife of ISIS emir Abu Sayyah, the "Farramah"² Tayyara. Al-Suwaidani added, "The next day, we confirmed, through information we obtained from those close to us, that they had reached Sayyida Zeinab, had not been arrested, and were well. This step was a glimmer of hope that we believed would save us from starvation." Activists confirm that Mustafa al-Amawi, a figure close to the Syrian regime, played a key role in the reconciliation negotiations south of Damascus and was known for his close ties to Shiite militias and

ISIS. He was under the protection of ISIS Emir Abu Sayyah and stayed in the area for several days as his guest. He carried out several mediations, including allowing families close to the organization to leave through the Ali al-Wahsh checkpoint, which later resulted in the opening of the crossing to civilians and the arrest of more than 1,200 civilians by the militias.

¹Special testimony from the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria.

²The post addressed to the families of the detainees at Ali Al-Wahsh checkpoint on a personal Facebook page under the name "Diyaa Mohammad" was published on December 31, 2014. Date of access : (March 27, 2025) :<https://2u.pw/BjolUrFIE>

As if it were the Day of Judgment

media activist Adel Qataf¹ told the Action Group: On the night of Thursday, January 2, 2014, residents began arriving to Ali al-Wahsh Street, most of them women and children. Early the next morning, an argument took place over the phone between Abu Jaafar Tayyara and the regime coordinator for the residents' exit. Abu Jaafar then told the assembled residents: "The regime forces will not allow anyone to leave, and anyone who wants to leave should come on Sunday morning, January 5, 2014."

Sunday night; Large numbers of besieged residents of Yarmouk Camp, Yalda, Beit Sahem, the neighborhoods of Hajar al-Aswad, al-Tadamon, al-Buwaydah, and other displaced people from neighboring areas flocked to Ali al-Wahsh Street. They were forced to spend the night in the streets, waiting for the next morning. Locals described the large gathering of people as the Day of Judgment.



¹Special testimony from the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria.

Bloody Sunday, January 5, 2014

Palestinian refugee Mahmoud Ghazi¹, who was one of those who wanted to leave via Ali al-Wahsh Road, said: “I was afraid to leave the area for fear of the regime’s treachery. Because of my son’s illness and the need to get him out of Yarmouk Camp and the besieged towns, I took the risk of leaving. We were reassured by the safe departure of a number of families to the Sayyida Zeinab area adjacent to the town of Hajira and close to Ali al-Wahsh Street.”

Ghazi adds: “I walked early like thousands of civilians on a road no more than three meters wide. We didn’t see any barriers in front of us due to the large numbers. The walking was slow, to the point where you could walk a few steps every two hours.

We reached an area where we felt terrified because of the presence of masked men affiliated with the regime forces. They were standing on higher ground than the civilians. Then the regime forces began distributing biscuits to the children and some food to the people, such as bread and hummus. Then we heard the sound of shelling. Despite that, people continued trying to reach the second barrier because those sounds no longer meant anything to them. Their only concern was to escape the hell of the siege. But I was one of the people who preferred to return to the besieged area far from the barrier. I met people whose faces were filled with terror as they returned from the second barrier. They confirmed that they had been beaten, killed, and their ID cards had been broken. They added that the regime forces had then arrested young men and men and left the women and young children. Then they began to deploy weapons.” Snipers in the area.

Activist and journalist Adel Qataf, who lived near Ali al-Wahsh Street and witnessed the events, recounted in his testimony to the Action Group: “People gathered in long lines near the Abu Jaafar Tayyara checkpoint until they reached the kiosk square in the center of Yalda town, preparing to leave. At 7:30, the first group of besieged people, estimated at about 30 families, including his wife, son, and daughter, left. At first, the treatment was good, and the checkpoint personnel began feeding the families and their children a little food and bread, which made

¹ Special testimony from the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria.

the families who were hesitant to leave quickly flock to the checkpoint. The regime arrested the first group of civilians. Between 9:00 and 9:30, regime forces and their loyalist groups fired mortar shells at the crowded crowds wanting to leave, leaving one victim and several others injured. Groups of people began fleeing towards the besieged towns, while others insisted on staying and advanced towards the regime checkpoint. Hundreds of civilians remained

trapped between the regime checkpoints and the ISIS checkpoint." Abu al-Fadl al-Abbas militias and regime forces fired bullets over the heads of civilians to terrorize them and prevent them from moving and returning. The militias then separated the women and children from the men, and the regime and loyalist groups arrested large numbers of civilians.

One witness reported that at noon, the checkpoint personnel were replaced by personnel wearing military uniforms bearing the logos of the Lebanese Hezbollah militia and the regime's military police. After that, the humiliation and torture of the children, women, and elderly began.

Qataf added in his testimony: "The civilians remained until the evening of that day, and between 5 and 6 p.m., they released the women and young children and continued arresting the young men and men." Several women confirmed that regime forces and loyalist groups robbed the women of their money, gold, and mobile phones, burned their personal and identification documents, and returned them to towns south of Damascus.

Qatf confirms that the loyalist groups that arrested the civilians were wearing yellow signs affiliated with the Lebanese Hezbollah, while others wore signs affiliated with the Abu al-Fadl al-Abbas Brigade. Their uniforms bore the words "Ya Ali" and "Ya Hussein," in addition to members of the Syrian regime forces.

One of the survivors of the massacre, Mariam al-Suwaidani, Umm Shadi, a resident of southern Damascus who lost her husband, Ramadan al-Suwaidani, and her two children, Shadi and Ammar, in the Ali al-Wahsh incident, told the Action Group: "We were searching for food day and night to secure something for our children to eat. We could no longer walk; our bodies had become weak and we were unable to stand or walk. We and our children were slowly dying." Umm Shadi continued: "We would go to the farmland on the outskirts of Yalda, even though the pro-regime militias had deployed sniper weapons there, to gather some grass, hoping it would stave off the hunger of the children who were later killed by regime forces."

Regarding the Ali al-Wahsh incident, Umm Shadi says: “I was living in the town of Yalda, near Ali al-Wahsh Street, which leads to the Hajira area. People began gathering in front of the ISIS checkpoint—which is about 100 meters from my house—on Wednesday evening, January 1, 2014, hoping that the checkpoint personnel would allow them to leave the area. The next morning (Thursday), the numbers grew to hundreds. After waiting for hours and several women trying to cross the barrier, which was met with refusal from the checkpoint personnel, the brother of the ISIS emir, nicknamed “Abu Jaafar,” came forward and said to everyone: “We contacted the officials at the checkpoint opposite, who are from the regime, and they told us that you will be allowed to leave next Sunday, and whoever wants to leave should come on Sunday morning, January 5, 2014.” This caused many residents to sleep in the streets on Saturday evening, waiting for the next morning to leave.”

People began arriving at the checkpoint on Friday morning, and the voices never stopped. My house overlooks the checkpoint, and I saw hundreds, even thousands of women, children, and men heading towards it. This continued until Sunday morning. My husband was one of the people who went first to stand near the checkpoint in order to leave at five o'clock in the morning of that fateful Sunday.

Umm Shadi adds: "I left with my two daughters and three boys and went to the checkpoint. My sister and her sick daughter, who was unable to walk, were also with me, so we put her in a wheelchair, along with her 13-year-old son who was several months old."

We reached where my husband's is; we were the first to leave the area with a number of families. When we arrived near the regime checkpoint, the checkpoint personnel started throwing bread and jars of jam at us. The sight of people crowding around a piece of bread was tearful and painful. After that, families started coming towards us until the number became very large. At that point, the regime checkpoint personnel - some of them from the regime, others with a Lebanese accent - shouted and ordered us to stand in two parallel lines: women and children on one side and men, old and young, on the other side.

Sy Media Filming

Eyewitness accounts confirm that Syrian regime television correspondents were initially covering the event, as they were keen to polish the regime's image and show that its forces had opened the way for the besieged civilians. At that time, some women were allowed to leave the checkpoint. After the television personnel and cameras left, the situation changed.

Torture and Executions

Umm Shadi adds; Then, a car arrived carrying non-Syrian fighters wearing military uniforms bearing the "Lebanese Hezbollah" logo. A large man stepped forward and said in a Lebanese dialect, "You are feeding them, and they killed 11 of our fighters in Qalamoun (Damascus countryside)." Here, the situation changed completely. These fighters, along with regime forces, began sorting out a number of young men and leading them behind a room. Soon, we heard screaming and torture, followed by gunfire. We learned that a number of them had been executed.

According to eyewitness accounts, the detainees were beaten with plastic electrical cables and machine gun butts after being taken to the Sayyida Fatima Mosque—near the checkpoint, which had been a haven for regime forces—and to several shops seized by the regime, behind the earthen barrier. The women confirmed that they were beaten, especially when asked about their husbands and children, whom the regime had separated from them.

The checkpoint personnel confiscated all the women's and girls' personal belongings, such as their ID cards, mobile phones, and gold jewelry. And money and other things. Umm Shadi says: They ordered them to return to their homes, and the women burst into tears for their husbands and children, knowing they had been arrested. She adds: "I cannot describe the feelings of fear and panic that gripped everyone."

■ This Palestinian woman, who had given birth a few days before the Ali al-Wahsh incident, was hit on the head with a cable after trying to leave the checkpoint, shattering her skull and causing her to lose her sight.



Raping women

Umm Shadi adds in her testimony: “They forced us to return after ordering a number of girls to stay and led them away from us. We returned without seeing the road ahead of us. That same night, after 10:00 PM, we began to hear the screams of women from the agricultural lands near our house near the Ali al-Wahsh checkpoint. I said to myself that they were the voices of those girls who had been detained. I did not know what to say; a feeling of fear overcame me and I began to burst into tears over the pain those girls were suffering at the hands of those criminals...” Umm Shadi adds: “After a period of time; “Those towns concluded a truce agreement with the regime, so I took my son and daughters and we left the area and began searching for my family members who had been arrested by the regime.”

They killed her baby and burned her husband

The sister of the survivor of the massacre (N. Sh.), a woman from southern ¹ Damascus, said: “We heard that the crossing in the al-Wahsh crossing room had been opened. My sister’s husband refused to leave the hell called (Hajar al-Aswad), but my sister forced him to leave because her baby was on the verge of death, and her 13-year-old son was about to die of hunger. They packed a few belongings that might protect them from the winter cold and help them live in one of the parks. When they arrived at the ominous crossing, the sectarian militias were waiting for them. The crossing was not open, but rather a trap to kill the largest possible number of residents of southern Damascus.”

(N.’s) sister spoke to us while standing next to her sister in one of the field hospitals in Hajar al-Aswad, unable to the movement, where doctors say she suffered severe injuries to her genitals, in addition to psychological shock that made her lose the ability to speak, accompanied by hallucinations and continuous screaming. (N)’s sister continues her story: “They killed her infant and then her 13-year-old son. After that, they took her husband (Y) and made him kneel at their feet, while beating him, and directed a torrent of insults and curses at him. Then they stripped him and forced him to have sex with his wife (N) in front of them. Then they raped his manhood and humiliated his dignity in front of his wife. Then they raped his wife in front of his eyes and exchanged her with each other in a scene of extreme vileness and filth that even wild beasts would refrain from doing. After they finished their ugly deed, they burned the husband in front of his wife, then threw the woman on the road to the Barada factory in Al-Hajar Al-Aswad in a deplorable state. Later, a relative of ours (Kh) found her and rushed her to this field hospital.

(N) spent three days in the field hospital unconscious. During this period, she narrated some of what happened to her on the death crossing. After she woke up, she was unable to comprehend what had happened, as some of those present in the hospital thought that she was possessed. “She was screaming continuously,

¹In the southern Damascus... Assad's mercenaries commit heinous acts by burning a Syrian man after assaulting him and his wife, reported by the electronic site **Zaman Al-Wasl** on January 14, 2014. Date of access:(February 21, 2025) : <https://www.zamanalwsl.net/news/article/45450>

trying to harm herself, with several suicide attempts, or losing consciousness, every time she tried to narrate what had happened to her on that crossing. (N-Sh) wiped away a tear that fell from her sister's eye, who had seen and heard crimes and oppression that no human heart could imagine.

She lost her husband and the family was separated

Palestinian refugee "Najah Sh¹." recounts: "The siege separated a mother who lives next to us in the camp from her children.

The mother left the camp to bring bread, but the road was closed. The children and their father remained trapped inside. Her crying and wailing at the General Command checkpoint at the camp gate did nothing to get her into the camp. The checkpoint personnel would turn her away every time she tried to beg them to let her in."

When the family heard the news of the road being opened from Ali al-Wahsh Street, the mother headed to the area from the direction of the regime forces, waiting for her children and husband. The father and his four children, three girls and a boy, headed towards Ali al-Wahsh Street. Upon arriving at the checkpoint, the regime forces arrested him and asked the children to return to the camp. Their little girl was taken by a woman from the town of Yalda. When the mother despaired of meeting her, she received news of her husband and children, about whom she knew nothing. She began a search for them. After a long separation, the woman became hysterical and insane. She did not meet them, and no one knows anything about them.

¹ Special testimony from the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria.

They cut off a young man's leg in front of his mother

In a video recording, one of the women, after escaping the grip of the regime forces, talks about the regime forces and members of the Shiite armed groups cutting off the leg of a young civilian (17) years old in front of his mother. She also talks about beating pregnant women and accusing them of being pregnant with the children of the “Free Army” members. The regime also arrested a number of them.



Executions by Bullet and Burning of Bodies

Several activists, journalists, and local coordination committees confirmed, citing eyewitnesses, that regime forces and allied militias executed approximately 250 people. The bodies were collected, dumped in a landfill, and then burned to remove any trace of incriminating evidence. They also found dozens of corpses of children, women, and young men dumped in agricultural

land between Al-Hajar Al-Aswad and Sabinah in the Damascus countryside. The bodies were killed by the regime at various times while they were trying to escape the siege¹. Among those executed by the regime were Ghassan Al-Munawar, Najdat Al-Muhammad, and Qais Taher Al-Saeed, all from the city of Quneitra. They were executed after being allowed to leave the area².

This information is confirmed by Palestinian refugee Ahmed Abdel Aal, a survivor of the massacre. He said in his testimony: "I saw regime forces and allied militias burn more than 20 people alive, while other detainees stood in front of the victims as they were burned."

Arrests

Documented testimonies obtained by the Action Group indicate that regime forces, Abu al-Fadl al-Abbas groups, and others arrested more than 1,500 young men, children, and the elderly, and gathered them at the Cables Institution in the Sabinah area. They then sorted them into sections. Some were taken to the Qadam station and then to the Military Intelligence School in Maysaloun in the Damascus countryside, while others were taken to State Security in the Najha area in the southern Damascus countryside.

Maryam al-Suwaitani, Shadi's mother, says in her testimony: "My children, Shadi and Ammar, went and lined up with their father, as did my nephew. Suddenly, they were asked to get into a van with a number of young men and elderly people. There were three cars. I called out to my children to get out, but to no avail. The cars left, and we don't know where they went."

In the testimony of the young Palestinian, Mahmoud Abdullah³, who was one of the witnesses to the incident and the arrest, he says: "Members of the Abu al-Fadl al-Abbas militia arrested us from Ali al-Wahsh Street, took us to empty shops, and ordered us to face the wall. This was accompanied by beatings and

¹ **Assad's militias, backed by Iraqi and Lebanese militias...** This information was posted on a personal Facebook page named "Southern Damascus Media Office" on January 7, 2014. Date of access: (February 22, 2025): <https://2u.pw/61z9NyHV>

² Detailed events on the Syrian street for January 19, 2014, as reported by the Syrian Revolution Movement, **Arab Center for the East**, published on January 25, 2014. Date of access: (March 22, 2025): <https://2u.pw/RoCureYS>

³ Special testimony from the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria.

humiliation. Then, they transferred us to the cable checkpoint in the Sabinah area.

The Cables Corporation

Testimonies from several people confirmed that the regime forces “brought Kia 4000 cars and began gathering the detainees. They then transported approximately 40 people into a car and drove them towards the Cables Corporation in the Sabinah area. They then put plastic handcuffs on their hands and covered their eyes with a black blindfold so that no one could identify the other or his whereabouts.”

The testimonies added that 40 of the detainees were between the ages of approximately 12 and 16, and the rest were young men and old men, some of whom were in their seventies. Then, a regime officer came and said to them in his colloquial dialect: “You and whoever confesses that he is armed and confesses ten names, no one will talk to him about anything, and he will be released within 72 hours. Whoever does not want to confess will be unfortunate, and in the end, we know how to make him confess.”

This forced the detainees to confess to a crime they did not commit and to give false testimonies about each other. They transferred the detainees to warehouses while they beat them, insulted them, and cursed God. They piled them up on top of each other. Then they divided the detainees into groups and put each group at one end of the warehouse. After that, they began to interrogate them. At first, they deliberately took some young men who seemed afraid to confess. When they returned from interrogation, they said to the other detainees: “We did as the officer told us, and we confessed to what they wanted. They treated us well, sat us down, and gave us cigarettes. A piece of advice to you, young men, confess. It would be better for you. We told them: “We are not armed.” They said: “Confess that you are armed, it is better than them flaying your skin and then forcing you to confess.” This was an additional psychological warfare that the regime’s officers wanted to extract false confessions from the rational ones.

The detainees confessed that they were armed, and others informed on the young men who were with them that they were armed. When he tried to deny it,

the investigator assured him: “So-and-so” - and he called him by name - confessed against you. So, confess and don’t be afraid. Save yourself the beating, because His Excellency the President (meaning Bashar al-Assad) wants to get you out of prison through a settlement or a pardon.”

Mahmoud Abdullah said in his testimony: “There were masked men pointing with their hands at people who might have participated in the demonstrations calling for the downfall of the regime. I saw one of the people shouting at the checkpoint personnel, so they shot him in the feet. Some people tried to escape, so they killed them in cold blood.”

At the cable checkpoint, they divided the detainees into two groups. One section included the elderly, and another included young people and children aged 12 and above. They divided the young detainees into two sections. They transferred one section to the Qadam station and the other section to the Maysaloun Military Intelligence School. I was in the other section, and the remaining section was taken to Najha (according to what I learned later). As for us, the military security and counter-terrorism personnel received us, and they were wearing black clothes. They transferred us by buses to the Qadam station and we stayed there for a day and a half. We numbered in the hundreds, exceeding 750 people, including young men, men and children. We were subjected to violent beatings there, and there were no sanitary facilities such as bathrooms and others. We did not know that we would be taken to the school of crime and death, “Maysaloun.”

Arresting the Elderly

Regarding the crimes committed by the regime forces and their loyal militias against the elderly, Hajj Abu Ahmed¹, an eyewitness from the town of Yalda, said: “When the regime forces and Shiite militias began closing shops and warehouses on young men, a woman shouted, ‘Go back, they are arresting the young men,’ in order to alert the rest of the young men who could escape. One of the soldiers arrested her and her daughter. Then, in the afternoon of that day, two soldiers arrested me and another man from the Ghandour family and put us with the rest of the young men. Then, they brought a number of cars, ordered

¹ On the third anniversary of the Ali Al-Wahsh massacre ... Details revealed for the first time, reported by **the Syrian Revolution Coordinators Union website** on January 5, 2017. Date of access: March 18, 2025: <https://www.syrcu.org/?ID=13195>

everyone to get into them and leave their bags where they were, and transferred us from the Ali al-Wahsh checkpoint to the Kablat checkpoint in the town of al-Sabina.”

Abu Ahmed adds: "The regime forces and allied militias separated the young men from the elderly. The number of elderly people reached about 170 people. They put us in a large warehouse and transferred the young men to an unknown location." Abu Ahmed confirmed that he and those with him were subjected to torture, humiliation, psychological intimidation, and verbal abuse.

Releasing the Elderly through the Barada Checkpoint

Hajj Abu Ahmed adds: "After about three hours, a number of regime forces and Shiite militia members distributed small pieces of bread to a number of elderly people. When one of the elderly who did not receive bread asked for a piece, one of the members told him, 'Go to the Free Army and the terrorists so they can feed you.' He threw the bread on the ground and stepped on it. Then, one of the members came and severely beat an elderly man from the town of Al-Buwaydah."

Abu Ahmed adds: "After long hours of waiting, one of the members came and told us, 'You are elderly, and we do not need you. We will return to your towns and prepare lists of your names for you to return.' Then they transferred us to the Barada checkpoint located between "They took us to the Al-Hajar Al-Aswad area and the town of Sabinah. They put us down there, and then they told us: 'Lie your faces against the wall.' Everyone recited the Shahada, thinking that they would shoot us, saying: 'I bear witness that there is no god but God.' But they didn't fire bullets; they just wanted to scare us." At one o'clock after midnight, an officer asked one of his men: 'Is the number complete?' The man replied: 'Yes, it is.' Then the officer told us: 'Go back and return to the terrorists so that they can feed you.'"

Hajj Abu Ahmed pointed out that the area they had returned from was exposed to sniper fire, and extreme terror prevailed among everyone there until we arrived in the Al-Hajar Al-Aswad neighborhood. "At that moment, we felt as if life had been written for us again."

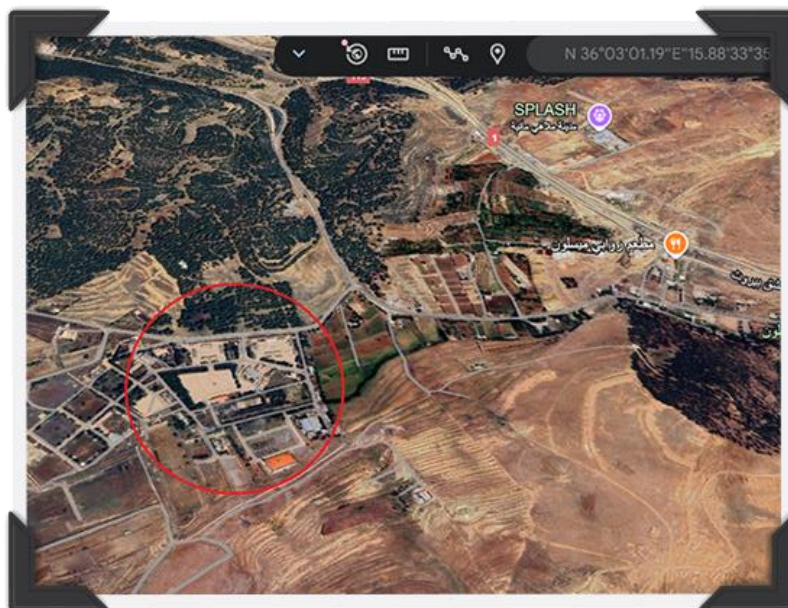
Detainees' Basement Blown up

Palestinian refugee Mohammed M¹. testified to the Action Group that the regime transferred dozens of "Ali al-Wahsh" detainees to a building basement on the outskirts of the town of Sabineh, after they were interrogated by loyalist committees and a Syrian security officer. The committees then blew it up with the detainees inside, according to activists.

Horrific Events inside Maysaloun School

The Military Intelligence School, "Maysaloun Branch," is located near the Damascus-Beirut Road in the Maysaloun area, and contains the tomb of "Yusuf al-Azma." It is close to the Syrian-Lebanese border, where the Lebanese village of Deir al-Ashaer is located, about five kilometers to the southwest in the Rashaya sector. It is a secret,

prohibited military zone, surrounded by a concrete wall and barbed wire, and has heavy security and numerous watchtowers.



¹ Special testimony from the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria.

Muhammad M., a Palestinian refugee from Yarmouk refugee camp south of Damascus, was arrested by pro-regime "Nisreen Street" groups in 2013. He was tortured for an entire day and then handed over to the Military Security Branch, where he was subjected to the most severe forms of torture in his cells. In mid-2014, he was sent to the Military Intelligence School, "Maysaloun Branch," with nearly 300 detainees transferred from several security branches. He remained in Maysaloun for about six months, then transferred to the regional branch, then to Sednaya prison, and then to Adra. He was released in 2020, after spending seven years in detention.

In his testimony to the Action Group, Muhammad M. recounts horrific details in the Maysaloun branch and what happened to hundreds of Palestinian and Syrian refugees arrested by the regime from Ali al-Wahsh Street and other areas. He also reveals the names of detainees who participated in the killing of other detainees. We, in turn, refer to them with letters because some of them later died in the Syrian regime's prisons: "We were about 300 detainees from several security branches. We were transported in five buses and we did not know the destination. We arrived at Maysaloun School. When we got off the buses in the school yard, the school personnel began hitting us on the heads with thick iron bars. I saw a number of detainees breathe their last breaths without a sound. Dozens of us remained in the outer yard without moving. Then they forced us to sign papers that they told us were our "death certificates." The branches would send their detainees to Maysaloun to expand their investigation, and there we had two options: "Either confess to something new or die.

" Muhammad M. adds: "They put us naked in a newly built warehouse with a concrete roof and unpainted walls. The place consisted of four warehouses, three of them for the detainees on Ali al-Wahsh Street and the other they allocated to us. A "shawish" was assigned to the dormitory, and he was one of the detainees, and they called him The jailer, in colloquial Arabic, is called "Arsa," along with a number of people to help.

"For the first two days, there was no food or water. After a few days, the killing of the detainees began. The jailer would extend his hand through a tiny slit window, "a window," in the door of the "dormitory," and demand five bodies of detainees. The sergeant had to carry out the order, otherwise he would be the corpse himself. The sergeant would choose the sick, the elderly, or those detainees whose appearance he disliked, and kill them in the dormitory, either by beating or strangulation. In the morning, the jailer would come to collect the

lifeless bodies of the detainees, and we, in turn, would take the bodies out of the dormitory."

"We took turns doing what they called in prison "corpse labor." Forced labor is the selection of a number of detainees to do work inside the prisons, such as cleaning and service. The "corpse labor" referred to in Maysaloun is: transporting the bodies of the detainees. We would transport the bodies of the victims of the detainees from the dormitories and put them in closed "vans" that did not have seats equipped to accommodate the largest number of detainees' bodies. We later learned that they transported the bodies to the Military Security branch in Mezzeh, to be collected after that with the bodies of the Military Security branch and transported to an unknown location in large refrigerators originally designated for transporting meat."

Mohammed M. recounts to us images of the tragedy: "The killing of detainees in the dormitories took place every few days. Each time, we would bring out about 35 bodies of "Ali al-Wahsh" detainees, including children and youths no older than 16 years old.

The "Ali al-Wahsh" detainees were in their underwear. The killings were most prevalent at the hands of the "sergeant," but some detainees died from diseases such as scabies, gangrene, or medical neglect. Some were killed under torture, as we saw torture rooms with hooks and iron chains hanging from the ceilings. Others lost their minds and were killed if they did not die on their own. They used to call the victim who died inside the prison "fasl." (it means turned off)

Mohammed M. adds: "Once, during the forced labor of the dead, while I was transporting the bodies of the detainees to the van, a gold piece fell from the clothes of one of the "Ali al-Wahsh" detainees. When one of the guards saw it, he became "like a dog." "Masour", and began searching the victim and took out other gold pieces from a belt that was around his stomach. After this incident, they began searching each victim and their hatred for the detainees increased, and their appetite to kill them increased in the hope of obtaining gold or money if one of them had it. After that, the number of victims increased."

"Muhammad. M." recounts one of the incidents in the detention center: "There was a detainee from the "Shehabi" family who had a tattoo on his neck in the shape of a scorpion. After he escaped the hell of Maysaloun, he was transferred to the regional branch and we were together. He began talking, without knowing, about their suffering and the systematic killing of detainees in Maysaloun

School. It seems that the news reached the jailers, so they took him directly out of the cell and killed him.

"Muhammad M." confirms that: "Some jailers tried to contact the families of detainees and blackmail them financially, promising to release their detainee. This happened after the detainee contacted his family via the jailers' phones. However, we learned that most of the families who paid the jailer money had their detainees killed. Among them was a detainee whose family paid more than 1.5 million Syrian pounds at the time (equivalent to \$10,000) after receiving a promise to release him. However, after receiving the money, they killed him, and only a few of them were released."

"Muhammad M." recounts some of the stories of the detainees in Maysalun: "A number of detainees tried to escape from the cell where we were being held. They tried to remove the desperator used to ventilate the cell. They succeeded, but security forces discovered their attempt and shot them dead."

Witness Mohammed M. estimates the number of Ali al-Wahsh detainees in Maysalun prison to be around 900, none of whom survived after estimating the number of victims who were transferred from their dormitories. He says, "We were passing by the three warehouses designated for Ali al-Wahsh detainees... They were completely empty." He adds, "We later learned that a small number of them escaped Maysalun under special circumstances after paying exorbitant sums of money or through mediation that intervened to get them out."

"Mohammed M." concludes his testimony by saying that the Maysaloun branch - the Military Intelligence School - is more difficult and criminal for detainees than the Sednaya Military Prison and what happens there.

Another testimony by former detainee Mahmoud Abdullah, obtained by the Action Group, intersects with the details of Mohammed M.'s previous testimony, where he says: "They put us in a large hall for two days, then they separated us into three warehouses or large rooms. The warehouse was built of concrete only and was approximately 60 square meters in area. It had one bathroom. There was also a camera monitoring the detainees. They forced us to take off all our clothes except for our underwear (boxers)." Mahmoud adds: "The food consisted of moldy bread, small fingers of rice and bulgur with a few vegetables. Sometimes they would put chard. They would deliberately put camphor in the food, and they deprived us of sugar and salt." Regarding the health situation, Mahmoud says: "There was no medical care or medication, and the detainees were afflicted with

scabies and infectious diseases, and digestive and organ systems. The detainees' genitals were constantly infected, and we sometimes sterilized our bodies with our urine. Mahmoud describes the interrogation conditions as: "It was nighttime, and next to the detainees' cells were the interrogation and torture rooms, which were the death rooms."

The Death Series

Mahmoud adds in his testimony: "In Maysaloun, we were just numbers; they would shout at us by number, not by name. We numbered more than 750 detainees, including 150 to 200 under the age of 17. The youngest prisoner with us was Zakaria al-Natour, a 9-year-old from the al-Qadam area south of Damascus. He points out that all the detainees were forced to fingerprint blank papers so that the jailers could fill them out according to the orders and charges they would pin on the detainees."

Mahmoud confirms that starting on the fifth day of their detention in Maysaloun, death began to claim the detainees. The first cause of their deaths was starvation; the detainees' bones began to protrude due to the severe lack of food. Then came scabies, as a result of medical neglect, followed by the sergeant's liquidation of the detainees. Among the types of death that the detainees met at the hands of the "shawish" and his aides, Mahmoud describes in his testimony: "They would stretch the detainee on his back, and two of the 'shawish's' aides would hold him by the feet and two others by the hands and step on their necks from the throat, breaking his throat and causing him to suffocate."

He describes to us another type of torture: "They would put sticks in the detainee's mouth or anus until he died, especially the boys." All this crime was rewarded by the "shawish" receiving a few cigarettes from the jailer...

Mahmoud confirms that the "shawish" in the cells raped a number of young detainees.

Mahmoud adds: "Among the detainees from the 'shawish' who committed

crimes against the other detainees was the one called “Ahmed. F.”, who was later killed, and the one called “Samer. Sh.” There were many detainees from the “Hawadja” clan (a tribe of displaced people...) (Golan) killed other detainees, including the so-called "Abu Arab."

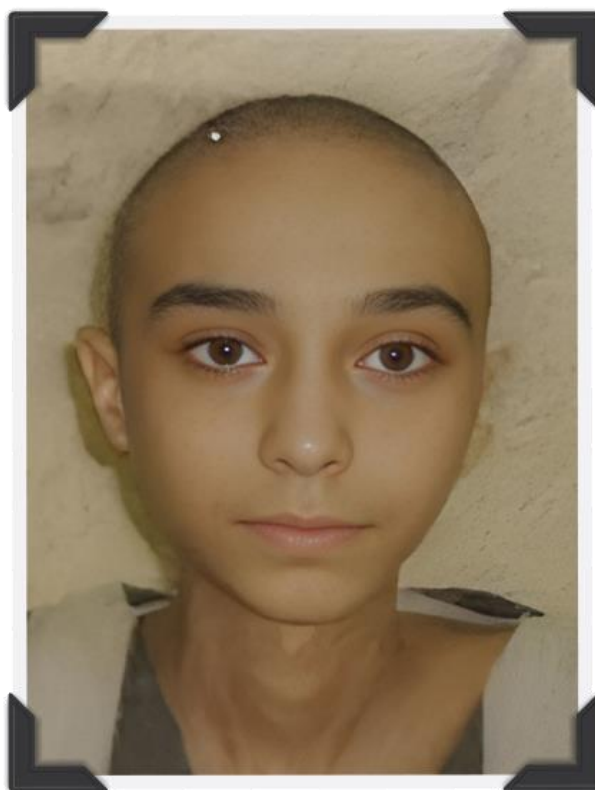
The crime did not stop there, but the prison guards would kill the detainees for fun and entertainment, as if they were killing an insect, especially when they were drinking alcohol. The witness, Mahmoud, continues: “The detainee was exposed to being killed at any moment, whether during the investigation or otherwise. There were a number of detainees who lost their minds and they were called “Fasel”. The bodies of the detainees would remain in the cell for two or three days and their smell would become foul and cause the spread of dangerous diseases. After that, they would be taken out by other detainees who were called “Sukhra”. They would put the bodies in a closed Hyundai car and we did not know where they were sent.

Every day, 4-6 detainees would die. After our number decreased, they gathered us in one cell. Here, a number of the cell sergeants gathered and killed another sergeant for his crimes against the detainees.”

The witness, Mahmoud, recounts some of the stories of the detainees, and mentions the story of The young Palestinian man, Ahmed Abu Issa, and his detained brother, Jalal Abu Issa, who are residents of the Deir Yassin neighborhood in Yarmouk camp, say: “Ahmed was physically strong, and one day a prison guard called Kinan challenged him to see who was stronger. Kinan was so strong that he could not move. That same night, Ahmed was taken out of the dormitory and Kinan and the other prison guards killed him in revenge for Kinan’s defeat, as he thought he was the strongest. Meanwhile, the previous witness, Mohammed M., disagrees with the witness, Mahmoud, and says that Ahmed Abu Issa was killed because he refused to be the prison sergeant.

” The witness, Mahmoud, says that he left Maysalun in July 2014. He believes that "the number of survivors from Maysalun prison does not exceed 15 detainees.

Afterwards, he was transferred to the "region branch" after they threatened to rape and arrest his mother and sister if he spoke about the horrors he saw in Maysalun."Mahmoud adds: "After 6 days filled with fear and anxiety, they transferred me to the "Sednaya Military Prison" in the Damascus countryside, where I stayed for about a month. Then they transferred me to "Qaboun Prison" where I stayed for a month and a half, then to "Adra Prison" where I stayed for about 3 months. After that, they transferred me to the court, and when the judge saw me, he ordered my release on bail.



A day later, they stamped my hand and transferred me to the "Criminal Security Branch" in Bab Musalla, then to the "Criminal Branch" in Harasta, where my name was similar to the name of another wanted person. After verifying that I was not the wanted person, they released me. The entire period of my detention, since the first month of 2014, was about a year and two months." *Mahmoud left the detention center weighing only 40 kilograms. Refugee Ahmed Abdel Aal confirms that only 11 detainees survived Maysaloun Prison.



مجموعة العمل
من أجل فلسطينيي سورية
Action Group For Palestinians of Syria



An Identification Card for the Military Intelligence School - Maysaloun



An Identification Card for the Military Intelligence School - Maysaloun

known as Unit 259, Military Intelligence School - Maysaloun, in the western Damascus countryside, is affiliated with the Military Security Division in Syria¹. The school trains and graduates members of "counter-terrorism" and "special missions." Many officers assumed responsibility for the school. During the period that witnessed the arrest, killing, and torture of the "Ali al-Wahsh" detainees, it was headed by Major General Asef al-Dakr, who hails from Jableh in the Latakia countryside.

The Military Intelligence School in the Maysaloun area established a special prison in one of the school's buildings. Until 2023, the prison housed Palestinian and Syrian prisoners of various Arab nationalities. At that time, the prison was directly affiliated with the National Security Bureau, under the supervision of Colonel Louay Muhammad Aqel, an officer in the National Security Bureau, directly reporting to the bureau's director, Major General Ali Mamlouk. The building was a detention center for the Intelligence Division. Military Security, supervised by Lieutenant Colonel Abbas Shehadeh, an officer in the Intelligence Division. In mid-2020, based on orders issued by Major General Mamlouk, the prison became affiliated with the National Security Bureau. It was equipped and 262 detainees of various Arab nationalities, in addition to Syrian citizens, detained by the Syrian regime's security services, especially the National Security Bureau, were transferred to this prison.

According to information, the prison's basement included two underground floors: the lower floor, which contained eight cells, each 4 meters long and 3 meters wide, and 12 single rooms. The upper floor contained special interrogation rooms and four torture rooms containing specialist torture equipment².

¹ Military Intelligence Division - Office Two, as discussed on **the Syrian Contemporary History website**, published on June 13, 2020. Date of access: (February 15, 2025) :<https://2u.pw/WTunj5uG>

² **"Military Intelligence School Prison in the Maysalun Area - Information Report**, Jusoor Center for Studies, March 2023, (Access Date: February 19, 2025)"<https://2u.pw/yNvybOzi>



Maysaloun School

The Death Drills in Najha

Palestinian refugee "Mohammed M." confirms in his testimony that he met a detainee named "Ziad Hassan" in one of the regime's security branches, one of the "Ali al-Wahsh" detainees who were transferred to the Najha area in the Damascus countryside. He told him: "They took us with dozens of detainees to the Anti-Terrorism Branch 295 of State Security in the Najha area in the Damascus countryside.

There were committees allied to Syrian Regime in charge of the "Ali al-Wahsh" detainees, and they put us in warehouses belonging to the Syrian regime's army. Behind the Najha cemetery, there was a luxurious building owned by the Al-Safouri family, and the regime forces, security forces, and committees had turned it into another prison for detainees."

"In Najha detention centers, we were subjected to unimaginable torture," Ziad Hassan adds. "The most notorious criminal torture methods that ravaged detainees were drill torture (a machine used to make holes and dig holes in wood,

iron, etc.). The jailer would use this machine to pierce the detainee's body, gradually digging into all parts of his body. Some survived, but most lost their lives under this torture. I miraculously survived." The first witness, Mohammed, confirms that he saw part of the young man's body and how the drill had caused many disfigurements. Mohammed estimates the number of detainees in Najha to be in the hundreds, with no one surviving except a few, no more than the fingers of one hand.



A prison in the Air Force Intelligence School in Najha, near the Sayyida Zeinab area in the Damascus countryside, which was later closed by the regime and converted into a training center for Iranian groups¹.

It is likely that the "Ali al-Wahsh" detainees were transferred to this prison, which is affiliated with the State Security School.

¹ "Izz Al-Din, Sohaib, 'With Maps and Names... Orient Reveals the Secrets of Assad's Air Intelligence,' **Orient Net website**, September 26, 2023, (Access Date: January 17, 2025):https://orient-news.net/ar/news_show/205748

Consequences of the Massacre



The infant "Arif Abdullah"

(5 months old) from the besieged Yarmouk Camp, died on January 9, 2014, after being struck with an electric cable by elements of the "Ali al-Wahsh" checkpoint, affiliated with the regime, while his mother was trying to leave the area. His suffering was compounded by food shortages and dehydration due to the siege imposed by the regime on Yarmouk Camp.



On January 9, 2014, an eyewitness reported that a pregnant woman suffered a lot to get out of Yarmouk camp for a caesarean section, because her delivery was very close, and there were no proper equipment in the camp hospitals, and no food or baby milk at all. She tried to leave the first time through the Hajira checkpoint a week before that date, accompanied by her husband, two children and sister. It was a tragic and failed attempt, and she returned without her husband who disappeared there.

Two days later, she tried again and also went through Hajira. It was a tragic and very difficult attempt. She suffered severe pain there with many of



the camp residents, and she lost her two children and her sister there. She does not know where they disappeared, as dozens of camp residents have disappeared there?? She returned to her home in the camp alone in the dark of night and bitter cold. On the aforementioned date, she tried a third time to leave the camp accompanied by her neighbor and a number of camp patients through the Solidarity checkpoint. She waited for hours in the street and was forced to walk from one place to another in the bitter cold. I don't know what happened to her during this attempt. The last time I saw her, she was bleeding in the street. Her neighbor and a paramedic were with her. It was a very tiring and frustrating attempt, because all the patients returned home tired and exhausted. The picture shows some of the patients returning home after unbearable effort and energy.

■ Days after the horrific "Ali al-Wahsh" massacre, the Action Group documented six deaths from starvation in just one week immediately following the massacre. Among those who died from starvation was the young woman "Amal Hussein Sheikho," a resident of the besieged Yarmouk Camp, who died on January 13. This brought the death toll from starvation to 40 in Yarmouk Camp, most of whom were women and children.

■ Was documented in Yarmouk Camp on January 22, 2014, against the four-year-old child "Mahmoud Mohamed ElBaradei," who was suffering from dehydration. When his family tried to get him out through the "Ali al-Wahsh" checkpoint, Syrian regime security forces arrested his father, leaving him with his mother and five other children who had no breadwinner.



They were residents of the Husseiniya Camp, who had been displaced by the Syrian regime months earlier. After the child's father was arrested, the children's mother began searching for food, to no avail. She then beat him severely and burned his hands to stop him from crying...

■ On the morning of January 24, 2014, Zahra Yusef Al-Zein, a refugee in Yarmouk Camp, died of starvation after the regime arrested her husband, Mustafa Ahmed Bakkar, and their children at the Hajira "Ali Al-Wahsh" checkpoint. He was disabled and diabetic.



■ An appeal was launched in February 2014 to find the child, Zain Bakr Omar, whose mother is Dalal Ahmed Daghestani, who went missing at the Hajira "Ali Al-Wahsh" checkpoint after he left with his grandfather. The grandfather was arrested by the regime at the time, and the child has been missing ever since.

■ An appeal was launched on February 16, 2014, directed to the charitable people in Yarmouk camp to provide a helping hand to the elderly "Hassan Shahada Hussein", who is over 70 years old, who lives alone in the Lulu Car Rental office on Thirtieth Street between Palestine Hospital and Amer Lubricants. He has no relatives and needs any assistance or to get him out of the camp. He is one of those who tried to leave the Yalda area "Ali Al-Wahsh", and the regime confiscated his ID and returned him to the camp without any identification papers.

Search for the Detainees

The families of the detainees of "Ali Al-Wahsh" sought to reach them, but to no avail. In this regard, "Umm Shadi" says in her testimony: "We tried hard to communicate with more than one person outside the area near the regime and militia checkpoint to get news about my husband and children, but to no avail." Two years after their arrest, someone told me to go to the military judiciary and ask about them. "I went then and was shocked by the person sitting behind the desk that my son Shadi had been killed and that there was no information about my husband and other son," she said, bursting into tears. She added: "He took out a civil status extract for me with a picture of my son showing him emaciated from the torture he suffered before dying. He asked me to go to Tishreen Hospital to obtain a death certificate for him, but I did not do so. Years passed without me obtaining any information about the whereabouts of my husband and other son."

In a letter to the sister of a detainee from southern Damascus¹, she said: "My brother was one of the young men taken from the Ali al-Wahsh checkpoint from 2014 until the fall of the regime in late 2024. I am still searching for him, but unfortunately, like many others, we do not know anything about him." The sister added: "I suffered many tragedies in the hope of finding out information about him, and I was sexually harassed several times by officers and members of the regime's security forces." She recounts one of the incidents, where he took her number and told her: "I don't want money from you. I will bring you Information about your brother, but you need to come to me and do what I ask of you," the sister says. "I didn't dare tell anyone about this situation, and if I told my husband, he would prevent me from ever searching for my brother." The sister concludes: "No one knows what the families of those detained by this vile regime have experienced."

¹ "My brother, one of the young men who were taken from the Ali Al-Wahsh checkpoint... from a page on the social media platform Facebook named (Women Now For Development), January 30, 2025, (Access Date: February 20, 2025):" <https://2u.pw/WrGc4Yp7>

Names Involved in the Massacre

Many officers and personnel participated directly and indirectly in the “Ali al-Wahsh” massacre, headed by Major General “Asef al-Dakr.” Later, the regime’s president, Bashar al-Assad, issued a decision to promote “al-Dakr” to the rank of “Major General,” while American sanctions were imposed on him and a number of officials responsible for violations against civilians. The text of the sanctions published on July 28, 2021, stated:

“The head of the Syrian Military Intelligence Branch, “Asef al-Dakr,” was involved in one of the largest massacres that occurred during the Syrian conflict, where nearly 2,000 Syrian and Palestinian civilians were killed or disappeared in a Syrian Military Intelligence training school under his control,” referring to the Military Intelligence School in Maysalun. Among the names Involved in committing violations against detainees on Ali al-Wahsh Street, according to what activists published on Facebook:¹

Hassan Ajeeb Jaza, known by the nickname “Abu Ajeeb,” is from the town of Nubl in northern Syria. He assumed command of the so-called “Abu al-Fadl al-Abbas Brigade” after the killing of “Kayara.”



¹“Statement issued by the ‘List of Shame’ Observatory, from a page on the social media platform Facebook named (List of Shame in Southern Damascus and its Camps and Surrounding Areas), January 1, 2025, (Access Date: February 5, 2025):” <https://2u.pw/8D4tvSPC>

Among them: "Imad Hawasli", "Hussein Ajeeb", "Imad Al-Hajji" (the owner of the golden fish), "Bassam Hammam" (from the town of Zahraa), "Abu Nidal Faour" (from the Al-Fouaa area), "Hussein Faour", "Muhammad Faour", "Abu Imad Al-Lafi" (all from the Al-Dhiabiya housing), "Saqr Al-Zahrawi" (from the town of Gharbeh), "Nabil Hajjar" (from Al-Zahraa - Gharbeh), "Hussein Zahra" (Al-Fouaa), "Yasser Faour" (the first official in charge of the commander's office), Colonel "Hussam Sabou" (from the military security detachment in Sayyida Zeinab) and a number of assistants from the same branch, Assistant "Sumer", Assistant "Bazar", Assistant "Yaqzan", and Assistant "Malik" who was the supervisor of the Khirbet Al-Ward checkpoint, "Muhammad Barakat" (the former mayor of Al-Buwaydah and mayor of Sayyida Zeinab).

Arrests

- In January 2025, the "Military Operations Room for Deterring Aggression" arrested Diaa Haj Ali from the village of Al-Fu'ah, from his home in Sayyida Zeinab. He is one of the members of "Imad Hawasli", along with a third person named "Rambo", and they participated in the "Ali Al-Wahsh" Street massacre.
- In January 2025, the General Security of the New Syrian Administration in the town of Sayyida Zeinab, on Al-Madaris Street, arrested a member of the "Abu Al-Fadl Al-Abbas" militia who participated in the "Ali Al-Wahsh" Street massacre, known as "Maher Al-Kanki" Abu Assad.



مجموعة العمل
من أجل فلسطينيي سورية
Action Group For Palestinians of Syria



Statistics and Names of the Missing

Statistics and Names of the Missing

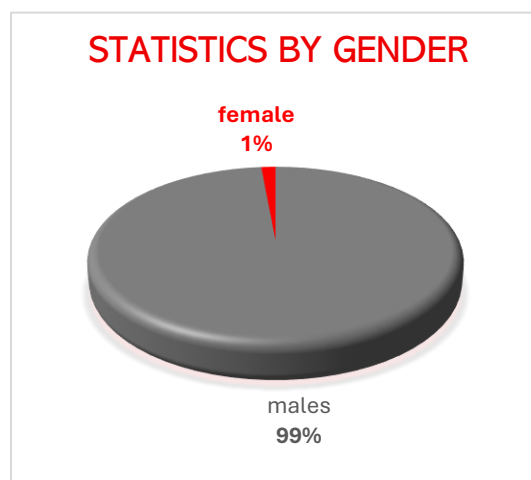
Testimonies indicate that the number of detainees on Ali al-Wahsh Street, south of Damascus, ranges between (1,500) and (2,000) detainees. The Action Group was able to document (1,033) persons arrested in the incident. In its documentation, the Action Group relied on the lists of detainees at the Civil Registry in South Damascus and the lists of detainees at the Palestinian Embassy in Damascus, in addition to monitoring and following up with the Group's correspondents in Damascus and its countryside, publications from the families of the detainees, and the Action Group's email, which received many names of detainees.

The lists of the missing persons show the following:

The total number of missing persons on Ali al-Wahsh Street, whom the Action Group was able to document, amounted to (1,033) persons, including (442) Palestinians, the majority of whom are residents of Yarmouk Camp, and the rest of the detainees are residents of towns neighboring Yarmouk Camp or Syrian cities.

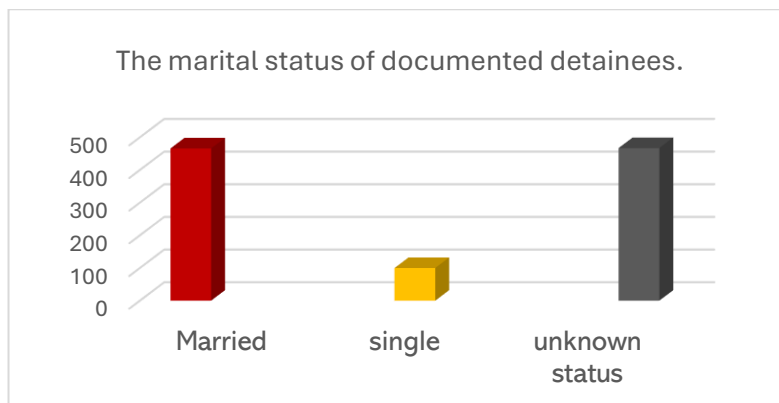
Statistics by gender

(1,018) males and (15) females. 15 females, including 7 children, 7 married women, and one of unknown age.



Marital status of documented detainees

(466) married men and women, (100) single, and (467) unknown status.



Ages of detainees

- **Under 18:** 45 children, 38 males and 7 females, the youngest of whom is one year old.
- **Over 60:** 18 elderly.

Distribution of documented detainees by region

(442) Palestinians, (270) from Yalda town, (100) from Al-Buwaydah town, (75) from Damascus city, (25) from Hajira town, (20) from Beit Sahem town, (23) from Golan and Quneitra, (6) from Al-Hajar Al-Aswad, (9) from Damascus countryside, (10) from Daraa, (11) from Idlib, (6) from Aqraba town, (5) from Babila town, (5) from Aleppo city, (2) from Deir Ezzor, (1) from Qamishli

Names of Missing Palestinians

Number	Name	Birth	Additional Detail
1	Ahmed Saad ELDin Salam	1989 (25)	Single
2	Ahmed Fakhry Abdel Rahim	1981 (33)	Married
3	Ahmed Mohamed Bahtiti	1995 (19)	Married
4	Ahmed Mahmoud AL-Hajj Hassan	1986 (28)	Single
5	Amal Abdel Aziz Halawa	1975 (39)	Married female
6	Ismail Ali Ajaj	1998 (16)	Single Child
7	Ibrahim Ahmad Aqla	1967 (47)	Married
8	Maher Ibrahim Aqla	1998 (16)	Child Mather: Thanaa
9	Mahmoud Yahya Aqla	1991(23)	Mother: Bushra
10	Said Mahmoud Aqla	1961 (53)	Married
11	Abdullah Ibrahim Aqla	1994 (20)	Mother: Mayada
12	Abel Rahim Mohmed Aqla	1966 (48)	Mother: Wadha
13	Khaled Lotfi Alloush	1976 (38)	Married
14	Hazem Zuhair AL-Wazir	1994 (20)	Single
15	Husam Rajab Shaheen	1962 (52)	Married
16	Yahya Muhyi AL-Din Muhammad	1973 (41)	Married
17	Hassan Ahmad Hussein	1973 (41)	Single
18	Hassan Muhammad Hanini	1963 (51)	Married
19	Hussein Hassan AL-Hajj	1965 (49)	Married Mother: Aziza
20	Ibrahim Hassan AL-Hajj	1972 (42)	Mother: Aziza
21	Muhammad Arfi Ghibatawi	1983 (31)	Single
22	Rami Marwan Othman	1984 (30)	Married Mother: Naifa
23	Shahada Ahmed Habash	1951 (63)	Married
24	Raed Hossam Shah0een	1998 (16)	Single Child
25	Abdel Rahman Mohmmmed Ghazi Asaad	1984 (30)	Married
26	Zuhair Mohmmmed Ibrahim	1971 (43)	Married
27	Samer Fawzi Ayoub	1969 (45)	Married Mother:Fatima
28	Siraj Ahmed Abu Riya	1985 (29)	Married

29	Saeed Ahmed Saeed	1967 (47)	Married
30	Ali Mohmmmed Ali	1994 (20)	Single
31	Maher Khaled Mahmoud	1994 (20)	Married Mother:Karme
32	Omar Mahmoud Abu Hassan	1963 (51)	Married
33	Abdel Rahman Mohmmmed Musa	1998(16)	Single
34	Abdullah Shahada Ali	1993 (21)	Single Mother: sobhiye
35	Musa Abdullah Ali	1943 (71)	Married
36	Abdullah Musa Ali		
37	Mohmmmed Ibrahim Yaqoub AL-Fati		Mother:Sabriye Khalil
38	Ahmed Ibrahim Yaqoub AL- Fati		Mother: Sabriye Khalil
39	Mahmoud Ibrahim Yaqoub AL-Fati		Mother:Sabriye Khalil
40	Abdullah Ibrahim Yaqoub AL- Fati		Mother:Sabriye Khalil
41	Khaled Ibrahim Yaqoub AL- Fati		Mother:Sabriye Khalil
42	Yasser Ibrahim Yaqoub AL- Fati		Mother:Sabriye Khalil
43	Hamza Ibrahim Yaqoub AL- Fati		Mother:Sabriye Khalil
44	Yahya Ibrahim Yaqoub AL- Fati		Mother:Sabriye Khalil
45	Faisal Mahmoud Diyab	1969 (45)	Married
46	Fathi Mohammed Al-Sahli	1995 (19)	Single
47	Ghaith Radwan Al-Masri	1999 (15)	Child, single
48	Mohsen Ali Ajaj	1990 (24)	Single
49	Mohammed Ahmed Al-Sadi	1997 (17)	Single child
50	Mohammed Husein Kheder	1981 (33)	Married
51	Mohammed Kheir Abdurrahman Mansour	1975 (39)	Married
52	Mohammed zakariya Al- Sahayde	1990(24)	Married
53	Mohammed Sobhi Baya'a	1998 (16)	Single Child Mother: Asmahan
54	Mohammed Mohammed Aloulou	1965(49)	Married
55	Mohammed Ali Ajaj	1980 (34)	Single

56	Mohammed Maher Yusuf Al-Khayyal	1959 (55)	Married Mother:Salma
57	Zakariya Mohammed Maher Al-Khayyal	1996 (18)	Single Mother: Fatima
58	Mohammed Mohammed Maher Al-Khayyal	1990 (24)	Single Mother:Fatima
59	Yahya Mohammed Maher Al-Khayyal	1995(19)	Single Mother:Fatima
60	Nour Aldeen Mohammed Maher Al-Khayyal	1998 (16)	Single Child Mother:Fatima
61	Karam Mazen Al-Khayyal	1991 (23)	Mother:Jomana
62	Maher Yusuf Al-Khayyal		
63	Bashar Maher Al-Khayyal		
64	Ammar Maher Al-Khayyal		
65	Ahmed Husein Darbas		
66	Mohammed Mahmoud Ayed	1985 (29)	Married Mother:Fatima
67	Mohammed Yusuf Kojeel	1939 (75)	Born in Hayfa Palestine
68	Mohammed Yusuf Al-Bagdadi	1970 (44)	Married
69	Mohammed Ibrahim Baltaji	1997 (17)	Single child
70	Mahmoud Gassan Al-Haj Hasan	1996 (18)	Single
71	Riyadh Mohammed Almadani	1973 (41)	Married
72	Marzook Mohammed Mousa	1991 (23)	Single
73	Maher Abdulfattah Jabr	1982 32)	Married
74	Maymouna Al-Sham Maher Jabr	2013 (1)	Female child Mother:Marwa
75	Maryam Maher Jabr	2011 (3)	Female child Mother:Fatima
76	Fatima AlZahra Jabr	2007 (7)	Female child Mother : Marwa
77	Mohammed Jabr	2005 (9)	Male child Mother:Marwa
78	Mohannad zuhair Methkal	1976 (38)	Married
79	Firas Mohammed khalifa	1986 (28)	Single
80	Ahmed Bashir Dawah	1988 (26)	Mother: Siham
81	Nidal Mohammed Al-Sadani	1989 (25)	Married Mother: Wafa'
82	Mohammed Sabri Abdullah		
83	Wisam Samir Salih	1994 (18)	Single Mother: Mona Zhahir
84	Yasser Khalid Al-Salih	1988 (26)	Married
85	Ammar Sabri Abdullah		
86	Yahya Mohammed Din Shaban	1976(38)	Married

87	Yahya Mohammed Ali	1979 (35)	Married
88	Mohammed Ibrahim Rashid		
89	Nizham Al-Deen Husein Abu khamis	1960 (54)	Printing Press manager in Speneh
90	Abdussalam Husni Amer	1968 (46)	
91	Khaled Jamal Al-Taamari	1988 (26)	
92	Mohammed Jamal Al-Taamari	1991 (23)	
93	Ahmed Jamal Al-Taamari	1995 (19)	
94	Yahya Abu Dahesh with his son		
95	Tariq Ziad Al-Sufany,	1997 (17)	Child
96	Osama Walid Tubas		
97	Motaz Marwan Mohsen	1985 (29)	Mother: Fatima
98	Mohammed Hafez Abu kharj	1995 (19)	
99	Father, Fayez Esam Farhoud		Mother: Inaam
100	Son: Esam Fayez Farhoud	1987 (27)	Mother: Iman
101	Ahmed Ibrahim Rayyes	1967 (47)	Mother: Fariha
102	Wesam Abdussalam Elayan	1991 (23)	Mother : Anissa
103	Kayed Samir Mansour	1961 (53)	Mother: kafa
104	Mohammed Mazen Azmi Enbatawi	1983 (31)	University student discharged from military service due to phsychological illness
105	Ammar Said Abu Hamad	1983 (31)	Mother: Adiba
106	Ahmad Mohammed Abu Issa	1989 (25)	Mother: Rajaa
107	Jalal Mohammed Abu Issa	1990 (24)	Mother: Rajaa
108	Musa Abed Abu Issa	1994 (20)	
109	Ali Musa Abu Issa	1963 (51)	Married Mother: Masade
110	Father: Maroun Mohammed Yusuf	1966 (48)	Mother: zahra Abu shula
111	Son: Mohammed Maroun Yusuf	1991 (23)	Mother : Mona Bahtiti
112	Mohammed kabasi Kabasi		
113	Ahmed Ersan Nahar		
114	Thayer Musa Kassem	1998 (16)	Child Mother: Basima
115	Samir Ibrahim Edwan	1961 (53)	Maths teacher Mother: Alya
116	Ahmed Mohammed Abu Zulayha	1989 (25)	Mother: Tamam
117	Ahmed Al-ghab		
118	Ahmed Hasan Ali	1986 (28)	Mother: Maryam

119	Ahmed Khaled Abdussalam		
120	Ahmed Khaled Abdulaal		Mother:Latifa
121	Ahmed Khalil Khamis	1990 (24)	Mother: Khadija
122	Ahmed Khalil Hamdan	1973 (41)	Mother: Rayife
123	Ahmed Salih Abbas	1970 (44)	Mother: Fatima
124	Ahmed Ersan Nassar	1990 (24)	Mother: Fiddiye
125	Mustafa Ersan Nassar	1991 (23)	Mother: Fatima
126	Ahmed Omer Derbas	1994 (20)	Mother:Zahriye
127	Ahmed Omer kousa		
128	Salim Imad Yakoub		
129	Imad Salim Yakoub	1964 (50)	Mother:Ayshe
130	Zayd Salim Yakoub		Mother:Ayshe
131	Tariq Mahmoud Yakoub		Mother:Hamida
132	Shadi Samih Sammour	1973 (41)	
133	Sadiq Ahmed Al-kheder		
134	Mohammed Ahmed Al-Kheder		
135	Alas Kaled Al-Kheder		Mother: Ayshe
136	Walid Khaled Al- Kheder		Mother:Ayshe
137	Ahmed Mohammed Al- Far	1982 (32)	Mother:Majida
138	Ahmed Mohammed Al-Naji	1989 (25)	Mother Gazaleh
139	Ahmed Mohammed Dagestani	1959 (55)	
140	Ahmed Mohammed Eleyan	1990 (24)	Mother: Nadya
141	Ahmed Mohmmmed Fa'our	1998 (16)	Child Mother: Heila
142	Mahmoud Mohmmed Fa'our	1998 (16)	Child Mother.: Heila
143	Ahmed Muslem Jd'ea	1997 (17)	Child Mother: Khadija
144	Adham Rifai		
145	Osama Abdel Rahim Mahmoud	1982 (34)	Mother: Khadija
146	Assad Khanjar		
147	Ismail Ibrahim Qasim	1980 (34)	Mother:Shawa
148	Akram Jihad AL-Nabulsi	1993 (21)	Mother: safaa
149	Amjad Mohammed Mousa Jom'aa	1998 (16)	Child Mother:Nisreen
150	Anas Saleh Mohammed		Single
151	Iyad Hasan Abou Naser		Mother: Salha From Speineh
152	Naser Hasan Abou Naser		Mother: Salha From Speineh
153	Iyad Mohammed Al-Adra	1976 (38)	Mother:Zahriye
154	Nidal Mohammed Al-Adra	1973 (41)	Mother: Zahriye
155	Iyhab Ahmed Bader	1995 (19)	Mother: Firyal
156	Mohammed Ahmed Bader	1992 (22)	Mother:Firyal
157	Basel Hamid Asaad	1973 (41)	Mother: Fathiye

158	Bassam Hasan Abou Afleh	1962 (52)	Mother:Hameda
159	Bashar Jamil Al-kuraby	1982	Mother:Hadiye
160	Bashar Khaled Bahlawan		Mentally retarded
161	Bashar Walid Qasim	1991(23)	Mother : Amira
162	Bilal Sand Shada	1986 (28)	Mother : Sohila
163	Thaer Ibrahim Abdullah	1975 (39)	Mother : Najah
164	Thaer Khaled Hamid	1996 (18)	Mother : Sahar
165	Mohammed Khaled Hamid	1998 (16)	Child Mother : Sahar
166	Thaer Safi Hamid		
167	Jalal Daoud Marei		
168	Jihad Daoud Alnabulsi	1956 (58)	Mother : Suaad
169	Hosam Suleiman Ahmed	1995 (19)	Lebanese Palestinian Mother: Roba
170	Hosam Abdurrahman Sabag	1985 (29)	Mother: Nahida
171	Hosam Ali Sarsawi	1984 30)	Mother : Hoda
172	Hosam Mahmoud Kadoura	1960 (54)	Mother:Fathiye
173	Hasan Abdurrahim Mahmoud	1984 (30)	Mother: Khadija
174	Hasan Abdullah Khattab	1966 (48)	Mother : Rudaina
175	Husain Abdussalam Kharma	1970(44)	Mother:Nasra
176	Khaled Ibrahim Sawan	1965 (49)	Mother : Khadidja
177	Khaled Ibrahim kasem	1964 (50)	Mother: Shawa
178	Khaled Abou kasem	1956 (58)	Mother :Sari
179	Khaled Ismail Abd Rabo		Mother: Bahiye
180	Kaled Anwar Abou Alhaijaa	1964 (50)	Mother:Houriya
181	Khaled Jamal Elayan	1989 (25)	Mother: Kafa
182	Khaled Joma'a Ibrahim	1986 (28)	Mother : Azizaj It was reported that he was in Tishrin Military Hospital neurology department
183	Khaled Safi Hamid	1973 (41)	Mother: Hakmiya
184	Khaled Issa Shahin	1961 (53)	Mother: Diyaa
185	Kaled Mifleh Mifleh		Mother:Torkiya
186	Khalil Nabil Amer		
187	Dima Bassam Mohammed Hittini	1987 (27)	Mother:Hosniyeh
188	Lamis Okle	Chlld	Mother : Dima Hittini
189	Arin Okleh	Child	Mother: Dima Hittini
190	Mahmoud Okleh	Child	Mother:Dima ç
191	Ragged Fawzi Khalil		Mother: Rajha
192	Rami Ahmed Zamel	1993 (21)	Mother: Ayshe

193	Rami Abdussalam Abdulaal	1987(27)	Mother: Maryam
194	Ziad Omer Ali Abu Al-Khair		Iraqi Palestinian
195	Rami Marwan Mohammed	1988 (26)	Mother: Nima
196	Rami Hashim Ibrahim	1991 (23)	Single Mother: Amina
197	Rami Yasser Abu Rashd	1983 (31)	Mother Fawziya
198	Rashid Ahmed Suliman	1985(29)	Mother: Sawsan
199	Tariq Ahmed Suliman	1987(27)	Mother: Sawsan
200	Reda Ahmed Aboudi	1954 (60)	Mother: Zainab
201	Ridwan Hasan Zamel	1974((40)	Mother: Ayshe
202	Ramzi Mohammed Abu Al-Haija	1979(35)	Mother: Fatima
203	Rima Waseem Abu AL-Qasim	2006 (8)	A female child Mother: Wesal
204	Mohammed Waseem Abu AL-Qasim	2010 (4)	A Male child Mother: Wesal
205	Waseem Hisham Abu AL-Qasim	1978 (36)	Mother: Sobhiye
206	Zahir Ahmed Awda	1993 (21)	Mother: Qamar
207	Abdullah Zahir Awda	1998 (16)	Mother: Mona
208	Zakariya Al-Shehada	1984 (30)	From Hussiniyeh
209	Zuhair Zidan Bahloul	1975 (39)	Mother: Hayat
210	Zuhair Zidan Lahlouh		
211	Ziad Taha Hussein	1975 (39)	Mother : Khadijeh
212	Ziad Taha Khalil	1974 (40)	Mother;Khadija
213	Ziyad Omer		
214	Abdurraouf Abou Al-Haija		
215	Samer Hasan Hasoun	1974 (40)	Mother : Bashira
216	Mohammed Hasan Hasoun	1968 (46)	Mother : Bashira
217	Yazen Mohammed Hasoun	1997 (17)	Child Mother : Sanaa
218	Samer Hussein Salman	1973 (41)	Mother :Nour AL-Houda
219	Samer Saeed Sarsawi	1974 (44)	Mother : raia
220	Saeed Abu Issa		
221	Saeed Mohammed Sarsawi	1998 (16)	Child Mother : wisam
222	Mohammed Ahmed Abu Diya	1967 (47)	Mother : Mariam
223	Salam Mohammed Abu Diya	1994 (20)	Mother : Kifah
224	Ahmed Mohammed Abu Diya	1987 (27)	Mother : kifah
225	Abdul Rahim Mohammed Abu Diya	1988 (26)	Mother : Kifah
226	Samir Mohammed Abdul Qader Al-Shalan	1983 (31)	Mother: Rasmiya
227	Siraj Ahmed Badria	1985 (29)	Mother : Dalal
228	Abdul Salam Amir		

229	Abdul Ghffar Abu Suwairj	1986 (28)	Mother :Souad
230	Adnan Abu Suwairj	1963 (51)	Mother : Souad
231	Abdul Ghani Dawood Yasin	1969 (45)	Mother : Afaf
232	Abdul Karim Anwar Al-Khadra	1981 (33)	Mother :Susan
233	Muhammed Mahmoud Saloum	1971(43)	Mother: Fardous
234	Saleh Nour El-Din El-Arf	1989 (25)	Mother : Nahar
235	Ahmed Nasr El-Din Diab	Child	Yarmouk Camp
236	Mahmoud Ahmed Ismail		
237	Zahir Muhammed Zahir	1941(73)	Mother :Jarwa
238	Amer Ahmed Abu Jamous	1989 (25)	Mother :Nawal
239	Aisha Rifat Al-Bahri		Female
240	Abdullah Hasan Ali	1967(47)	Mother :Sobhiya
241	Abdullah Arif Yasin	1999 (15)	Child Mother :Sabah
242	Abdul Hakim Ahmed Yousuf	1967 (47)	Mother : Sabha
243	Abdul Rahman Hourri		Mother:
244	Abdul Rahman Muhammed Al-Masry		Mother:
245	Samar Rifai		Mother :
246	Abdullah Hasan Al-Saadi	1990 (24)	Mother:Lutfia
247	Abdul Razaq Muhammed Muhammed	1986 (18)	Mother :Hedla
248	Abdul Raouf Mustafa Ahmed	1950 (64)	Mother :Fatihya
249	Iyad Osama Sheikh Khalil	1996 (18)	Single Mother Dalal
250	Maher Osama Sheikh khalil		Mother: Dalal
251	Osama Sheikh Khalil		
252	Ghazi Al-Baghdadi		
253	Khaled Khalil Hawari		
254	Abdul Qadir Ali Ragis		
255	Muhammed Suhail Nour Al-Din		
256	Omar Muhammed Eid		
257	Muhyi Al-Din Muhammed Eid		
258	Mustafa Muhammed Eid		
259	Imran Muhammed Eid		
260	Yamen Mustafa Hamda		
261	Abd Dib Ali		
262	Abdullah Zaher Qurbatli	1940 (74)	
263	Ez El-Din Mahmoud Halawa	1985 (29)	Mother : Fatima
264	Essam Ahmed Sharqi	1961 (53)	Mother : Mariam
265	Wissam Esam Sharqi	1990 (24)	Mother: Aisha
266	Maher Esam Sharqi	1984 (30)	Mother : Aisha
267	Ali Muhammed Ayed	1996 (18)	Mother :Amina
268	Muhammed Jamil Al- Tanji	1976 (38)	

269	Imad Abdul Salam Abdul Aal	1991 (22)	Mother : Mariam
270	Amar Juma Ibrahim		Mother : Aziza
271	Omar Tayseer Al-Hanafi	1969 (45)	Mother : Ruqaya
272	Fadi Ahmed Sweid	1981 (33)	Mother : Qamar
273	Fadi Kamel Reda	1978 (36)	Mother : fatima
274	Fadi Kamel Muhammed		
275	Fadi Mahmoud Hussein		Mother : Mahasen
276	Fadi Dawood Marai		
277	Faris Ghazi Farhat		
278	Muhammed Muwafaq Al-Saeed	1997 (17)	Child Mother Ghada
279	Fathi Ahmed Hosni	1972 (42)	Mother :Sobhiya
280	Fawzi Hussein Hadid		Mother : Nadya
281	Qasim Muhammed Al-Masry	1968 (46)	Mother : Ghalia
282	Qasim Muhammed Shibli	1964 (50)	Mother :Malika
283	Qasim Muhammed Yasin	1965 (49)	Mother : Halima
284	Muhammed Mahmoud Hamid		
285	Lotfi Mustafa Mahmoud Nazal	1949 (65)	Mother : Aysha
286	Majed Khiyara		Mother : Fatima
287	Maher Ahmed Abu Jamous	1988 (26)	Mother :Nawal
288	Amer Qudsiya		Iraqi Palestinian
289	Muhammed Fahd Ali Aboud		Mother : Abeer
290	Muhammed Ibrahim Rushdi	1967 (47)	Mother :Kamila
291	Muhammed Ibrahim Yafawi	1992 (22)	Mother : Bariya
292	Samir Saeed Abu Jamous	1975 (39)	Mother :Fatima
293	Muhammed Ayman Daham Musa	1979 (35)	Mother :Zainab
294	Muhammed Ahmed Al-Szzdani	1997 (17)	Child Mother : Maryam
295	Muhammed Taysir Ayoub	1993 (21)	Mother : Suaad
296	Muhammed Hussein Kharmah	1998 (16)	Child Mother: Fauziya
297	Zakaria Shahadat		
298	Muhammed Khair Saeed Abu Jamous	1956 (85)	Mother : Fatima
299	Muhammed Ridwan Zamel	1997 (17)	Child Mother: Jamila
300	Muhammed Salem Ali	1952 (62)	Mother : Fatima
301	Muhammed Saeed Asaad	1983 (31)	Mother : Sobhia
302	Muhammed Saeed Al-Bash	1983 (31)	Mother : Samira
303	Muhammed Saeed Samer Sarsawi	1994 (20)	Mother : Wisam
304	• 2'li kız çocuk alt üst T-shirt pantolon takım	• 2'li kız çocuk alt üst T-shirt pantolon takım	Mother : Nadiya
305	Muhammed Abd Shahrur		

306	Muhammed Ali Muhammed	1995 (19)	Mother: Azab
307	Muhammed Omar Kousa brother of Ahmed	1979 (35)	
308	Muhammed Fawzi Khalil		Mother : Rajha
309	Muhammed Mahmoud Awad	1982 (32)	Mother : Hamda
310	Muhammed Mustafa Khalifa	1969 (45)	Mother : Hajja
311	Muhammed Musa Juma	1986 (26)	Mother : Qatsha
312	Musa Musa Juma	1985 (29)	Mother : Qatsha
313	Muhammed Nayef Shahada	1968 (46)	Mother : Latifa
314	Muhammed Nabil Kaid	1986 (28)	Mother : Amina
315	Muhammed Hani Wahba		
316	Muhammed Hisham Asqoul		Mother : Wafaa
317	Muhammed Yahya Ali	1990 (24)	Mother: Dalal
318	Mahmoud Ibrahim Al-Batji	1997 (17)	Child Mother: Aisha
319	Mahmoud Ahmed Abu Daheed	1962 (52)	Mother : Maryam
320	Mahmoud Ahmed Ismail	1976 (38)	Mother : Aysha
321	Mahmoud Khalil Rajab Mansour		Mother : Amina
322	Mahmoud Refaat Al-Shami	1990 (24)	Mother : Wedad
323	Mahmoud Saeed Abu Jamous	1969 (45)	Mother : Fatima
324	Mahmoud Saeed Asaad	1998 (16)	Child Mother : Sobhia
325	Mahmoud Sobhi Al-Shahabi	1982(32)	Mother : Ibtisam
326	Mahmoud Tariq Farhoud	1967(47)	Mother : Mardiya
327	Mahmoud Abdullah		
328	Mahmoud Qasim Al-Aswad	1990 (24)	Mother : Laila
329	Mahmoud Muhammed Al- Masry	1997 (17)	Child Mother : Shireen
330	Marwan Mahmoud Mohsen	1950 (64)	Mother : Haniya
331	Marwan Mustafa Katila	1989 (25)	Mother : Fatima
332	Misbah Diab Abu Mahmoud	1967 (47)	Mother : Fatima
333	Mustafa Fawzi Khalil		Mother : Rajiha
334	Muhand Abdullah Muhammed	1986 (28)	Mother : Nahida
335	Muhanad Eid Juma	1989 (25)	Mother : Nadra
336	Musa Abd Abu Eid	1994 (20)	Mother : Sobhi
337	Mu'ayad Saleh Akawi	1993 (21)	Mother : Nadia
338	Maysar Ahmed Abdel Wahab Abu Saad	1990 (24)	Mother : Nusra
339	Nader Ali Aboud		
340	Naser Ayman Arna'out		Mother: Sahar
341	Nabil Mahmoud Kayed	1962 (52)	Mother: Nima
342	Nizar Sa'id Abou Jamous	1970 (44)	Mother: Fatima
343	Nidal Sa'id Abou Jamous	1972 (42)	Mother: Fatima

344	Mohammed Ahmed Khashan	1997 (17)	Child Mother: A'amal
345	Nawras Ahmed Khashan	1984 (30)	Mother: A'amal
346	Nibal Ahmed Khashan	1988 (26)	Mother: A'amal
347	Abbas Ahmed Khashan	1986 (28)	Mother: A'amal
348	Nayazi Al-Abbas		Mother:
349	Hani Mustafa Zahidi	1967 (47)	Mother: Najiye
350	Hisham Abdulhadi Mousa	1999 (15)	Child Mother: Fadila
351	Hosam Abdulhadi Mousa	1992 (22)	Mother: Fadila
352	Wa'il Salih Abou Sitta	1978 (36)	Mother: Sa'da
353	Wa'il Mohammed Hamid	1978 (36)	Mother: Harbiye
354	Mohammed Marwan , his brother and his sister's husband		
355	Osama Tobasi		
356	Ahmed Raggib Naji	In seventies	Palestinian from Iraq His son was arrested with him and then handed over to Iraqi Police after he lost his mind
357	Walid Abdulmejid Jom'aa	1962 (52)	Mother: Kamla
358	Yasser Mohammed Ibrahim	1964 (50)	Mother: Ga'iba
359	Yasser Yusuf Idris	1980 (34)	Mother: Izdihar
360	Yahya Ismail Abdullah	1991 (23)	Mother: Maryam
361	Yahya Hamed Al-Ghazi		Mother : Ikram
362	Yousry Ahmed Abdel-Wahab Abu Saad	1981 (33)	Mother : Nasra
363	Yusuf Hasan Abdullah	1981 (33)	Mother : Jamiyh
364	Abu Ziad Othman	In his sixties	A certificate was received from a relesed person who saw him in headquarters (227) in the seventh month of the year 2015.
365	Abdul Qader Muhammed Abu Madi		
366	Odi Ali Deeb	1998 (16)	Mother :Maha Tafouri
367	Muhammad Hani wahba	1989 (25)	Mother :Maha Tafouri

368	Jalal Mustafa Bakar	(27)	
369	Mustafa Ahmed Bakar	(65)	
370	Hisham Fouad Awda		
371	Muhammed Fouad Awda		
372	Samir Rifai		
373	Mazen Azmi Anbatawi		
374	Maher Farhoud		
375	Firas Ibrahim Hajjo		
376	İsmail Abu Olfa		
377	Bassam Hussein Abu Olfa		
378	Muhammed ElBaradei		Husseiniye camp
379	Ahmed Sobhi Qasim	1969 (45)	Mother: Hayat
380	Mohammed Gazi Al-Lobani		Mother :Maryam
381	Bassel Gazi Al-Lobani		Mother :Maryam
382	Yusuf Gazi Al-Lobani		Mother :Maryam
383	Yusuf Ahmed Al-Khatib		
384	Tariq Nasser Al-Sa'di		
385	Abdurrahim Al-Khatib		
386	Ahmed Abdullah Abdurrahman		
387	Hasan Abdullah Salem Hattab	1966 (48)	
388	Ali Ahmed Mohammed Sharif		
389	Isam Ahmed A'amer	1995 (19)	Mother :Ayşe
390	Abdussalam Abdula'al		Mother :
391	Bilal Abdulaziz Alzara'a	1995(19)	Mother : Ibtisam
392	Kamal Mohammed Abbas	(65)	Mother :
393	Muhyi Al-deen Mustafa Joudeh	1986(28)	Married
394	Marwan Mustafa Joudeh	1986 (28)	
395	Ali Sami Abou Al-einein	1994(20)	Mother : Majeda
396	Hasan Sami Abou Al-einein	1994 (20)	Mother : Majeda
397	Ra'fat Abdussalam Abdula'al	1995 (19)	Mother : Maryam
398	Nawras Abdussalam Abdula'al		Mother :Maryam
399	Hussein Mohammed Hussein Awad'	(60)	
400	Ahmed Khaled Abdul-a'al _Abou Nawras		
401	Nawras Ahmed Khaled Abdul- a'al		
402	Jalal Sa'id Al-Gouti		
403	Ali Ahmed Mohammed Al- Sharif Al-oda		
404	Hossam Abdurrahman Al- Sabbag		
405	Abdulra'ouf Yasin	1979	Mother:Itaf
406	Ahmed Amin Ali		
407	Tariq Amin Ali		

408	Osama Amin Ali		
409	Mohammed Amin Ali		
410	Hosam Amin Ali		
411	Rami Amin Ali		
412	Nizar Mahmoud Al-Nasr		
413	Nabil Mowafaq Ali		
414	Muwafaq Yakub Ali		
415	Mousa Hussein Salman		
416	Mousa İsmail Abdrabuh		
417	Mohammed Yusuf Al-Sa'ad		
418	Mohammed Qabasi Qabasi		
419	Mohammed Hussein Aql		
420	Mohammed Ahmed Bitari		
421	Kamal Abdurrahman Al-Masri		
422	Fahd Issa Badawi		
423	Fadi Hassen Ayub		
424	Ammar Hussein Salman		
425	Atalla Mohammed Ibrahim		
426	Talal Rashad Seif Al-deen Rifayi		
427	Rasad Seif Aldeen Omar Rifayi		
428	Taleb Mohammed Muqbel		
429	Salih Mahmoud Salloum		
430	Samir Yusuf Al-Baghdadi		
431	Samer Rislani Al-Madani		
432	Ziyad Jom'aa Ibrahim		
433	Hussein Abdullah Al Rayyan		
434	Hasan Mahmoud Al-Shafi'i		
435	Ayman Ahmed Hussein		
436	Tha'ir Salim Dawah		
437	Bilal Muwafaq Ali		
438	Badr Al-deen Issa Badawi		
439	Ahmed Kamal Al-Masry		
440	Ahmed Ali Mousa		
441	Ahmed Salih Al-Shihabi		
442	Imad Salih Salih		

Names of missing persons from Syrian cities and towns

Number	Name	Births	Social Status	Registration
1	Ibrahim Dawoud hamed	1964	Married	Yalda
2	Ibrahim Ali Saad	1956	Married	Yalda
3	Ibrahim Mustafa Kalo	1987	Single	Yalda
4	Ahmed Ahmed Najib	1968	Married	Yalda
5	Ahmed Bashir Al-Ashiq	1983	Married	Yalda
6	Ahmed Tawfiq Al-Aliwi	1978	Married	Yalda
7	Ahmed Hasan Al-Baqaei	1987	Married	Yalda
8	Ahmed Hussein Najib	1957	Married	Yalda
9	Ahmed Khalil Al-Masry	1978	Married	Yalda
10	Ahmed Samer Al-Hamawi	1997	Single	Yalda
11	Ahmed Suleiman Al-Aswad	1975	Married	Yalda
12	Ahmed Omar Al-Baqaei	1986	Married	Yalda
13	Ahmed Omar Diab Agha	1985	Married	Yalda
14	Ahmed Fayad Najib	1969	Married	Yalda
15	Ahmed Muhammed Deeb Al-Hawrani		Married	Yalda
16	Ahmed Muhammed Sabinati	1985	Married	Yalda
17	Ahmed Nazir Al-Baqaei	1976	Married	Yalda
18	Adeeb Muhammed Saad	1959	Married	Yalda
19	Adeeb Yasin Kano	1949	Married	Old Yalda
20	Asad Ali Saad	1986	Married	Yalda

21	Asaad Mahmoud Kul Al-Nas	1926	Married	Yalda
22	Ismail Deeb Al-Baq'a'i		Married	Yalda
23	İsmail Speinati	1999	Single	Child Yalda
24	Amin Mohammed Al-ashiq	1960	Married	Yalda
25	Anwar Abduljalil Al-Baq'a'i		Married	Yalda
26	Anwar Mohammed Al-Baka'e'i		Married	Yalda
27	Iyad Yasin khalifeh	1979	Married	Yalda
28	Ayman Badawi Al-Hamwi	1995	Single	Yalda
29	Ayman Adnan Najib	1995	Married	Yalda
30	Ayman Mamdouh Arab	1978	Married	Yalda
31	Ayman Mamdouh Arab Al-Ashiq	1997	Single	Child Yalda
32	Ayman Yasin Najib	1982	Married	Yalda
33	Ayham Badawi Alhamwi	1996	Single	Yalda
34	Anwar Mohammed Al-Baka'e'i	1980	Married	Yalda
35	Basel Taysir Omer	1989	Single	Yalda
36	Basel Mohammed Kinno	1987	Married	Yalda
37	Badawi Hosni Al-Hamwi		Married	Yalda
38	Badawi Mohammed Speinati	1965	Married	Yalda
39	Bassam Hasan Najib		Married	Yalda
40	Bassam Kheiro Al-Kafarsousani	1968	Married	Yalda
41	Bassam Mohyi Al-din Al-zeibaq	1970	Married	Yalda
42	Bashar Yasin Khalifa	1976	Married	Yalda

43	Bashar Abdo Akleh	1967	Married	Yalda
44	Bashir Adnan Al-masri	1973	Married	Yalda
45	Bashir Fayez Al-aswad	1980	Married	Yalda
46	Bilal Hamdi Abou Salim	1988	Single	Yalda
47	Bilal Othman Al-masri	1958	Married	Yalda
48	Bahjat Ahmed Al-gandour	1955	Married	Old man Yalda
49	Tamim Yasin Mousa	1960	Married	Yalda
50	Taysir Yasin Mousa	1972	Married	Yalda
51	Jabr Mohammed Dib Sa'id		Married	Yalda
52	Hosam Al-din Naji	1972	Married	Yalda
53	Hosam Hasan Hamid	1980	Married	Yalda
54	Hasan Mohammed Adib Najib	1970	Married	Yalda
55	Khaled Ismail Tayyara	1978	Married	Yalda
56	Khalid Salih Alshalhan	1965	Married	Yalda
57	Kaled Fawaz Al-masri	1982	Married	Yalda
58	Kaled Mohammed Al-haj Ibrahim	1962	Married	Yalda
59	Kaled Mohammed Abou Hamid	1970	Married	Yalda
60	Kaled Mohammed Sa'ad	1970	Married	Yalda
61	Khaled Mostafa Speinati	1962	Married	Yalda
62	Khalil Mohammed Gnaim	1971	Married	Yalda
63	Khalil Mamdouh Hamid	1973	Married	Yalda
64	Khail Mohammed Al- Speinati	1985	Married	Yalda
65	Dawood Ibrahim Hamid	1997	Single	Yalda
66	Dawood Ahmed Al-Baqa'e		Single	Yalda

67	Ratib Abdulwahab Al - baqa'ei	1978	Married	Yalda
68	Ratib Yahya Shalhan	1997	Single	Yalds
69	Raid Imad Al-din Al- Baq'a'ei	1987	Married	Yalda
70	Raslan Hatim Al-shalhan	1981	Married	Yalda
71	Ramdan Salem Yunus	1966	Married	Yalda
72	Zaher mamdouh rouh	1982	Married	Yalda
73	Ziad Adnan Hamed	1970	Married	Yalda
74	Ziad Omar Najib	1954	Married	Old man. Yalda
75	Samer Ahmed Naji	1982	Married	Yalda
76	Samer taysir Al-Masri	1968	Married	Yalda
77	Samer Salim Speinati	1963	Married	Yalda
78	Samer Sleiman Speinati	1963	Married	Yalda
79	Salim Mostafa Yunus	1981	Married	Yalda
80	Salim Nader Al-baka'ei Al-akhras	1976	Married	Yalda
81	Suleiman Dawood Al- Ghandour	1867	Married	Yalda
82	Suleiman Mustafa Saad	1965	Married	Yalda
83	Samir Muhammed Al- Ashiq	1961	Married	Yalda
84	Saif Al-Din Abdul Salem Hamid	1972	Married	Yalda
85	Saeb Hosam Naji		Married	Yalda
86	Subhi Muhammed Ali Ghabra	1977	Married	Yalda
87	Sayah Mamdouh Al-Ashiq	1972	Married	Yalda
88	Diaa Muhammed Eid Abu Draa	1987	Single	Yalda
89	Diaa Nazir Tayara	1984	Single	Yalda

90	Tareq Fayez Al-Shalhan	1989	Married	Yalda
91	Talib Mustafa Al-Sabinaty	1962	Married	Yalda
92	Taher Suleiman Al-Masry	1990	Married	Yalda
93	Amer Fahed Al-Masry	1976	Married	Yalda
94	Abdul Rahman Abdo Musa	1978	Married	Yalda
95	Abdul Rahman Ali Al- Ashiq	1987	Married	Yalda
96	Abdul Salam Abdul Majeed Saad	1986	Married	Yalda
97	Abdo Walid Omar	1982	Married	Yalda
98	Abdo Saleh Al-shalhan		Married	Yalda
99	Abdo Muhammed Riyad Al-Zain	1988	Married	Yalda
100	Adnan Ahmed Adwan	1978	Married	Yalda
101	Adnan Ahmed Najib	1970	Married	Yalda
102	Adnan Ali Naji	1973	Married	Yalda
103	Adnan Muwafaq Abu Hamid	1989	Married	Yalda
104	Iz Al-Din Adnan Hamid	1969	Married	Yalda
105	Alaa Al-Hajj Muhammed Ibrahim		Married	Yalda
106	Alas Al-Din Al-Shalhan	1995	Single	Yalda
107	Alaa Al-Din Ghaleb Najib	1986	Married	Yalda
108	Alaa Al-Din Mahmoud Al-Sbinati	1991	Married	Yalda
109	Alaa Fadi El-Azm	1987	Married	Yalda
110	Alaa Muhammed Ali Al- Haj Ibrahim	1988	Married	Yalda
111	Ali Ismail Al-Sabinati	1982	Married	Yalda
112	Ali Abdul-Ghani Al-Ashiq	1959	Married	Yalda

113	Ali Muhammed Ghanim	1966	Married	Yalda
114	Imad Al-Din Nazir Tayara	1988	Single	Yalda
115	Imad Nader Al-Baqaei		Married	Yalda
116	Imad Yasin Khalifa	1967	Married	Yalda
117	Amar Nazir Tayara	1991	Single	Yalda
118	Omar ziad Najib		Married	Yalda
119	Omar Salem Yunus	1967	Married	Yalda
120	Omar Adnan Al-Baqaei	1991	Single	Child- Yalda
121	Omar Fawaz Al-Masry	1979	Married	Yalda
122	Omar Muhammed Al-khadhrawi	1998	Single	Child- Yalda
123	Omar Mustafa Al-Baqaei	1982	Single	Yalda
124	Eid Jamal kol Al-Nas	1997	Single	Child- Yalda
125	Eid Salem Naji	1966	Married	Yalda
126	Ghsan Khaled Saad	1980	Married	Yalda
127	Ghsan Muhammed Dib Al-Masry	1967	Married	Yalda
128	Ghiath Muhammed Sabinati	1988	Married	Yalda
129	Ghiath Muhammed Naji	1974	Married	Yalda
130	Fadi Samer Al-Masry	1999	Single	Child- Yalda
131	Farouk Tawfiq Al-Aliwi	1976	Married	Yalda
132	Fayez Abdul Razaq Al-Shaabi	1964	Married	Yalda
133	Fayez Muhammed Al-Ghandour	1963	Married	Yalda
134	Firas Adeeb Kano	1977	Married	Yalda
135	Firas Samer Al-Masry	1996	Married	Yalda
136	Fahd Bashir Al-Asheq	1974	Married	Yalda
137	Fahd Mahmoud Al-Baqaei	1971	Married	Yalda

138	Fawaz Adnan Al-Ghandour	1962	Married	Yalda
139	Fawzi Ahmed Ghanem	1979	Married	Yalda
140	Fayad Omar Najib	1988	Married	Yalda
141	Qasim Mahmoud Hamed	1965	Married	Yalda
142	Qasim Muhammed Deeb Hamed	1979	Married	Yalda
143	Qasim Muhammed Naji	1968	Married	Yalda
144	Kamal Ibrahim Hamed	1984	Married	Yalda
145	Kamal Tarif Al-Shalhan		Married	Yalda
146	Kamal Fahed Al-Ghandour	1982	Married	Yalda
147	Kamal Muhammed Al-Shalhan	1997	Single	Yalda
148	Kamal Muhammed Tarif Al-Shalhan	1987	Married	Yalda
149	Kamal Muhanad Al-Ghandour	1982	Married	Yalda
150	Luay Hikmat Saad	1986	Married	Yalda
151	Luay Muhammed Sabinati	1986	Married	Yalda
152	Majed Mahmoud Al-Baqaei	1997	Single	Child- Yalda
153	Mazen Adel Al-Asabinati	1977	Married	Yalda
154	Mazen Muhammed Khalifa	1998	Single	Child- Yalda
155	Mazen Mustafa Al-Kaseeh	1978	Married	Yalda
156	Mazen Mustafa kol Al-Nas	1995	Single	Yalda
157	Mamoun Muhammed Ghanem	1957	Married	Yalda
158	Maher Ahmed Al-Baqaei	1985	Married	Yalda

159	Maher Muhammed Naji	1982	Single	Yalda
160	Maher Muhammed Nader Aliwi	1987	Married	Yalda
161	Muhammed Ahmed Haj Ibrahim	1996	Single	Yalda
162	Muhammed Ahmed Al-Baqaei	1980	Married	Yalda
163	Muhammed Ahmad Sabinati	1960	Married	Yalda
164	Muhammed Ahmed Tayara	1960	Married	Yalda
165	Muhammed Ahmed Naji	1988	Married	Yalda
166	Muhammed Ahmed Najib	1972	Married	Yalda
167	Muhammed Asaad Kol Al-Nas	1996	Single	Yalda
168	Muhammed Amin kokash	1988	Single	Yalda
169	Muhammed Amin Muhammed Al-Ashiq	1961	Married	Yalda
170	Muhammed Ismail Tayara		Married	Yalda
171	Muhammed Basam Al-Baqaei	1987	Married	Yalda
172	Muhammed Basam Deeb Al-Masry	1965	Married	Yalda
173	Muhammed Tayseer Al-Masry	1977	Married	Yalda
174	Muhammed Tayseer Muhammed Al-Haj Ibrahim	1960	Married	Yalda
175	Muhammed Jaro	2006	Single	Child- Yalda
176	Muhammed Hasan Hatem Al-Shalhan	1980	Married	Yalda
177	Muhammed Khaled Saad	1989	Married	Yalda

178	Muhammed Khair Ahmed Al-Baqaei	1980	Married	Yalda
179	Muhammed Khair Ahmed Diab Agha	1965	Married	Yalda
180	Muhammed Khair Ismail Al-Baqaei	1979	Married	Yalda
181	Muhammed Khair ziad Najib	2001	Single	Child- Yalda
182	Muhammed Khair Shahada Kano	1977	Married	Yalda
183	Muhammed Khair Adnan Al-Baqaei	1997	Single	Yalda
184	Muhammed Rateb Abdul- Wahab Al-Baqaei	1978	Married	Yalda
185	Muhammed Rateb Abdul- Wahab Al-Shabi	1977	Married	Yalda
186	Muhammed Raed Omer Yunus	1997	Single	Child
187	Muhammed Reslan Al- Shalhan	1974	Married	Yalda
188	Muhammed Reslan Omar	1958	Married	Yalda
189	Muhammed Rushdi Al- Halabi	1960	Married	Yalda
190	Muhammed Zaher Muhammed Shaaban	1975	Married	Yalda
191	Muhammed Zuhair Hamid	1996	Single	Yalda
192	Muhammed Saeed Mahmoud Al-Ashiq	1984	Single	Yalda
193	Muhammed Shahada Kano	1977	Married	Yalda
194	Muhammed Salih Ahmed Ali Deeb	1973	Married	Yalda
195	Muhammed Salih Eid Al- Shalhan	1973	Married	Yalda

196	Muhammed Safouh Kol Al-Nas	1975	Married	Yalda
197	Muhammed Abd Al-Salem Saad	1983	Married	Yalda
198	Muhammed Abd Al-Ghani Al-Ashiq	1983	Married	Yalda
199	Muhammed Ali Abu Hamid	1980	Married	Yalda
200	Muhammed Ali Naji	1983	Married	Yalda
201	Muhammed Eid Salih Al- Shalhan	1075	Married	Yalda
202	Muhammed Eid Fawaz Al-Masry	1971	Married	Yalda
203	Muhammed Ghaleb Al- Shalhan	1984	Married	Yalda
204	Muhammed Firas Reslan Ghanim	1983	Married	Yalda
205	Muhammed Fahed Al- Sabinaty	1990	Married	Yalda
206	Muhammed Fuad Al- Hamawi	1996	Single	Yalda
207	Muhammed Muhammed Al-Baqaei	1976	Married	Yalda
208	Muhammed Muhammed Al-Khadhrawi	1990	Single	Yalda
209	Muhammed Mustafa Al- Baqaei	1968	Married	Yalda
210	Muhammed Munir Abu Salim	1997	Single	Child- Yalda
211	Muhammed Nader Al- Baqaei Al-Akhras	1990	Married	Yalda
212	Muhammed Nazir Omer	1991	Married	Yalda
213	Muhammed Nazir Nazir Al-Shalhan	1987	Single	Yalda

214	Muhammed Nour Adnan Ghanim	1997	Single	Child- Yalda
215	Muhammed Yasin Al-Masry	1987	Married	Yalda
216	Muhammed Yasin Najib	1983	Married	Yalda
217	Mahmoud Ahmed Al-Speinati	1966	Married	Yalda
218	Mahmoud Ahmed Naji	1988	Married	Yalda
219	Mahmoud Ismail Al-Shalhan	1988	Married	Yalda
220	Mahmoud Ismail Tayyara	1982	Married	Yalda
221	Mahmoud salim karim	1988	Married	Yalda
222	Mahmoud Sleiman Najib	1988	Single	Yalda
223	Mahmoud Shahada Kanno	1988	Single	Yalda
224	Mahmoud Abdo Akle	1961	Married	Yalda
225	Mahmoud Adnan Algandour	1979	Married	Yalda
226	Mahmoud Adnan Al-Masry	1966	Married	Yalda
227	Mahmoud Fahd Al-Baqaei	1948	Single	Old man Yalda
228	Mahmoud Muhammed Al-Khadrawi	1988	Single	Yalda
229	Mahmoud Muhammed Kheir Al-Saadi	1967	Married	Yalda
230	Mahmoud Muhammed Sa'id Al-Tarabulsi	1989	Married	Yalda
231	Mahmoud Muhammed Naji	1975	Married	Yalda
232	Mahmoud Mustafa Al-Baqaei	1970	Married	Yalda
233	Mahmoud Nazir Al-Shalhan	1984	Married	Yalda

234	Muhammed Nazir Khalifa	1987	Single	Yalda
235	Muhyi Al-Din Zaker Tayyara	1967	Married	Yalda
236	Muhyi Al-Din Mahmoud Kanno	1967	Married	Yalda
237	Muslim Hosni Kafarsusani	1961	Married	Yalda
238	Muslim Mustafa Yunus		Married	Yalda
239	Mustafa Ismail Al- Sabinaty	1973	Married	Yalda
240	Mustafa Muhammed Al- Sheikh Ali	1957	Married	Yalda married
241	Mustafa Mahmoud Al-Haj Ibrahim	1979	Married	Yalda
242	Mustafa Mahmoud Kol Al-Nas	1970	Married	Yalda
243	Mustafa Yusuf Abou Sham	1960	Married	Yalda
244	Mahdi Fahd Khalifa	1976	Married	Yalda
245	Mahrar Ismail Al-Shalhan	1981	Married	Yalda
246	Muhannad Bashir Arab Al-Ashiq		Married	Yalda
247	Muwafaq Ismail Tayyara	1980	Married	Yalda
248	Motaman Yusuf Al-Masry	1998	Single	Child Yalda
249	Mo'ayyad Khaled Al- Shalhan	1996	Single	Yalda
250	Nader Qasim Naji	1994	Single	Yalda
251	Nazir Ahmed Khalifa	1947	Married	Old man Yalda
252	Nazir Raslan Omer	1955	Married	Old man Yalda
253	Nazir Abdo Akle	1962	Married	Yalda
254	Nazir Abdo Mousa	1960	Married	Yalda

255	Nizar Ahmed Naji	1982	Married	Yalda
256	Na'im Abduljalil Al-Baqaei		Married	Yalda
257	Na'im Muhammed Al-Baqaei	1974	Married	Yalda
258	Na'im Yasin Mousa	1960	Married	Yalda
259	Nour Mohammed Salim Tayyara	2000	Single	Child Yalda
260	Nawras Ahmed Hasan Omer		Married	Yalda
261	Nawras Ahmed Omer	1957	Married	Yalda
262	Wa'il Ramadan Yunus	1989	Single	Yalda
263	Wa'il Muhammed Al-Sabinaty	1985	Married	Yalda
264	Walid Salih Al-Shalhan	1970	Married	Yalda
265	Yasser Muhammed Arab Al-Ashiq	1975	Married	Yalda
266	Yasin Abdul-Ghani Al-Masry	1954	Married	Yalda
267	Yusuf Ahmed Al-Baqaei	1976	Married	Yalda
268	Yusuf Muhammed Al-Shalhan	1963	Married	Yalda
269	Ahmed Mahmoud Hamza	1990	Single	Beit Saham
270	Akram Marwan Sorour	1991	Married	Beit Saham
271	Taysir Qasim Qazmouz		Married	Beit Saham
272	Jabir Hussein Al-Boushi	1996	Single	Beit Saham
273	Hasan Bakri Abdulnabi	1987	Married	Beit Saham
274	Salih Muhammed Hamam	1962	Married	Beit Saham
275	Atif Mahmoud Hamza	1987		Beit Saham
276	Abdullah Hussein Al-Boushi	1986	Married	Beit Saham
277	Adnan Yahya Khondi	1968	Single	Beit Saham

278	Mazen Mohammed Thabit Al-hindi	1978	Married	Beit Saham
279	Mohammed Ali Fat-hiye	1993	Single	Beit Saham
280	Muhammed Mahmoud Hamza	1986	Single	Beit Saham
281	Muhammed Nizar Al-Tawileh	1980	Married	Beit Saham
282	Mahmoud Salih Hamza	1960	Married	Beit Saham
283	Mo'tasim Nadir Abdulnabi	1987	Single	Beit Saham
284	Mansour Adnan Ja'aara	1983	Married	Beit Saham
285	Haytham Abdullah Hamam	1960	Married	Beit Saham
286	Yasin Ibrahim Al-Mo'alim	1956		Beit Saham
287	Yahya Subhi Al-Afaghani	1996	Single	Beit Saham
288	Yahya Salih Hamam	1989	Married	Beit Saham
289	Ibrahim Taha Wahbe	1983	Married	Al-Buwayda
290	Ibrahim Abdulwahab Dergham	1984	Married	Al-Buwayda
291	Ahmed Riyadh Ajjan	1997	Single	Al-Buwayda
292	Ahmed kamel Qadimi	1990	Married	Al-Buwayda
293	Ahmed Muhammed Al-Asir	1963	Married	Al-Buwayda
294	Ahmed Muhammed Salmi	1986	Married	Al-Buwayda
295	Ahmed Muhammed Ghasouli	1979	Married	Al-Buwayda
296	Ahmed Walid Hamad	1994	Single	Al-Buwayda
297	Ahmed Yasin Al-Tohfa	1975	Married	Al-Buwayda
298	Ahmed Yusuf Najm	1982	Married	Al-Buwayda
299	Idris Barakat Sa'id	1972	Married	Al-Buwayda
300	Osama Jabr Sa'id	1995	Single	Al-Buwayda
301	Osama Mustafa Al-Tohfa	1969	Married	Al-Buwayda

302	Asaad Mahmoud kol Al-Nas	1964	Married	Al-Buwayda
303	İsmail Ahmed Al-Masry	1980	Married	Al-Buwayda
304	Akram Abdel Karim Abdel Rahman	1981	Married	Al-Buwayda
305	Amjad Nazir Mahmoud	1997	Single	Child- Al-Buwayda
306	Anas Taha Wahba	1995	Single	Al-Buwayda
307	Ayman kamal Al-Qadimi	1990	Single	Al-Buwayda
308	Osama Jabr Saeed	1998	Single	Child- Al-Buwayda
309	Bashar Abdullah Al- warfali	1985	Married	Al-Buwayda
310	Bilal Jamal Al-Asir	1982	Married	Al-Buwayda
311	Jabr Muhammed deeb Saeed	1973	Married	Al-Buwayda
312	Jamal Arif Shahada	1960	Married	Al-Buwayda
313	Jumaa Al-Muhmmad Suleiman	1986	Married	Al-Buwayda
314	Dawoud Ahmed Al- Baqaei	1975	Married	Al-Buwayda
315	Redwan Muhammed Al-Basha	1985	Married	Al-Buwayda
316	Redwan Muhammed Jumaa Al-Rifai	1971	Married	Al-Buwayda
317	Zakaria Saleh Al-Orfali	1981	Sigle	Al-Buwayda
318	Ziad Mahmoud Al- Suliman	1982	Married	Al-Buwayda
319	Zaid Ahmed Al-Sulaiman	1970	Married	Al-Buwayda
320	Zaid Mahmoud Al-Kuli	1977	Single	Al-Buwayda
321	Salim Yusuf Najm	1990	Married	Al-Buwayda
322	Sulaiman Muhammed Asami	1997	Single	Al-Buwayda

323	Samir Muhammed Mahdi kol Al-Nas	1973	Married	Al-Buwayda
324	Shaker Nabil Ajan	1999	Married	Child- Al-Buwayda
325	Shahada Faris Sadika	1964	Married	Al-Buwayda
326	Saleh Taysir Ghasouli	1966	Married	Al-Buwayda
327	Tariq Fayez Zamba'ra	1985	Married	Al-Buwayda
328	Taha Mahdi Wahba	1957	Married	Al-Buwayda
329	Zahir Hussein Abdul Fattah	1943	Married	Old man- Al- Buwayda
330	Asem Muhammed Ajan	1986	Married	Al-Buwayda
331	Amer Abdel Razzaq Shahada	1998	Single	Child- Al-Buwayda
332	Abdel Razzaq Osama Qatan	1996	Single	Al-Buwayda
333	Abdel Razzaq Muhammed	1968	Married	Al-Buwayda
334	Abdel Karim Hussein Abdul Rahman	1951	Married	Old man-Al- Buwayda
335	Abdul Hadi Mahmoud Al- Sabaghy	1991	Married	Al-Buwayda
336	Abd Abdul Razaq Shahada	1994	Single	Al-Buwayda
337	Othman Gathi Mahmoud	1985	Married	Al-Buwayda
338	Adla Mahmoud Al-Tohfa	1972	Married	Female- Al- Buwayda
339	Adnan Yusuf Al-Tohfa	1991	Married	Al-Buwayda
340	Esam Ahmed Al-Ayubi	1984	Married	Al-Buwayda
341	Alaa El-Din Ahmed Wahba	1967	Married	Al-Buwayda
342	Amar Muhammed Al- Halabi	1986	Married	Al-Buwayda
343	Imran Suleiman Al- Suleiman	1952	Married	Old man- Al- Buwayda

344	Imran Abdul Razaq Shahada	1988	Married	Al-Buwayda
345	Enad Abdul Razaq Shahada	1993	Single	Al-Buwayda
346	Eid Muhammed Al- Suleiman	1983	Married	Al-Buwayda
347	Issa Ahmed Hanara	1971	Married	Al-Buwayda
348	Ghosoun Mahmoud Al- Tahfa	1977	Married	Famail- Al- Buwayda
349	Faisal Muhammed Al- Khalif	1964	Married	Al-Buwayda
350	Lutfi Mustafa Al-Nazal	1949	Married	Al-Buwayda
351	Majed Abdul Razaq Shahada	1990	Single	Al-Buwayda
352	Mazen Fawzi Al-Sharaa	1981	Married	Al-Buwayda
353	Mazen Mustafa kol Al- Nas	1996	Single	Al-Buwayda
354	Maher Kamal Ajan	1976	Married	Al-Buwayda
355	Muhammed Asaad Mansour	1987	Married	Al-Buwayda
356	Muhammed Idris Saeed	1997	Single	Child- Al-Buwayda
357	Muhammed Asaad kol Al- Nas	1996	Single	Al-Buwayda
358	Muhammed Hasan Al- Sulayman	1969	Married	Al-Buwayda
359	Muhammed Khairo Othman	1998	Single	Child- Al-Buwayda
360	Muhammed Sami Saeed	1981	Married	Al-Buwayda
361	Muhammed Salih Al-Orfli	1984	Single	Al-Buwayda
362	Muhammed Safouh kol Al-Nas	1983	Married	Al-Buwayda
363	Muhammed Adel Hamdan	1989	Married	Al-Buwayda

364	Muhammed Abdul Rahman kam Al-maz	1968	Married	Al-Buwayda
365	Muhammed Abdul Razaq Al-Tohfa	1964	Married	Al-Buwayda
366	Muhammed Kamal Ajan	1966	Married	Al-Buwayda
367	Muhammed Muhammed Abu Nahl	1950	Married	Al-Buwayda
368	Muhammed Muhyi Al-Din Al-Suleiman	1939	Married	Old man Al-Buwayda
369	Muhammed Muslim Osama Qatan	1989	Married	Al-Buwayda
370	Muhammed Muslim Hamdan	1973	Married	Al-Buwayda
371	Muhammed Nazir Ez Al-Din	1960	Married	Al-Buwayda
372	Muhammed Yasin Al-Tohfa	1983	Married	Al-Buwayda
373	Mahmoud Sami Saeed	1987	Married	Al-Buwayda
374	Mahmoud Muhammed Ajan	1973	Married	Al-Buwayda
375	Mahmoud Yasin Al-jayash	1981	Married	Al-Buwayda
376	Mustafa Mahmoud Kol Al-Nas	1970	Married	Al-Buwayda
377	Maan Ahmad Al-Masry	1984	Married	Al-Buwayda
378	Maysara Ahmed Al-Masry	1983	Married	Al-Buwayda
379	Nader Muhammed Al-Wakid	1982	Married	Al-Buwayda
380	Nabil Kamal Ajan	1973	Married	Al-Buwayda
381	Nizar Ahmed Al-Suleiman	1965	Single	Al-Buwayda
382	Nidal Bashir Ajan	1971	Married	Al-Buwayda
383	Nour Al-Din Ahmed Al-Asir	1997	Single	Child -Al-Buwayda
384	Haitham Fayez Al-kuli	1972	Married	Al-Buwayda

385	Walid Ahmed Hamid	1968	Married	Al-Buwayda
386	Yaser Kamal Al-Qadimi	1986	Married	Al-Buwayda
387	Yasin Hasan Al-Suleiman	1960	Married	Al-Buwayda
388	Yahya Subhi Al-Asir	1957	Married	Al-Buwayda
389	Iyad Abdul Nabil			Hujaira
390	Anas Nabil Ajaj		Single	Hujaira
391	Iyad Akram Yusuf	1990	Single	Hujaira
392	Bilal Akram Yusuf	1985	Married	Hujaira
393	Rateb Al-Shalhan			Hujaira
394	Redwan Muhammed Yusuf	1978	Married	Hujaira
395	Samir mamoun Al-Kurdi	1978	Married	Hujaira
396	Saleh Muhammed Al-Maani	1996	Single	Hujaira
397	Tariq Muhammed Yusuf	1989	Married	Hujaira
398	Imran Muhammed Deeb Ayoub		Single	Hujaira
399	Fadi Abdul Hadi Yusuf	1995	Single	Hujaira
400	Malek Hamdi Musa	1977	Married	Hujaira
401	Muhammed Abdul Qadir Ayoub		Single	Hujaira
402	Muhammed Ali Halawa	1999	Single	Child- Hujaira
403	Muhammed Nizam Al-Akhras		Married	Hujaira
404	Muhammed Abdul Ghani Al-Dabak	1972	Married	Hujaira
405	Moaz Nizam Al-Akhras		Single	Hujaira
406	Malak Hamdi Musa	1977	Married	Female - Hujaira
407	Muwafaq Mustafa Almaani	1968	Married	Hujaira
408	Nabil Mahmoud Ajaj		Married	Hujaira

409	Nasouh Mamdouh Arabi		Single	Hujaira
410	Nizam Al-Akhras		Married	Hujaira
411	Yasin Ibrahim Al-Moalem		Married	Hujaira
412	Yusuf Muhammed Al-Maani	1997	Single	Child- Hujaira
413	Ahmed Walid Al-Watani	1988	Married	Bebila
414	Sadiq Arabi Al-Haliq	1972	Married	Bebila
415	Muhammed Arabi Al-Haliq	1997	Single	Child - Bebila
416	Mahmoud Muhammed Hanım Al-Rifai	1963	Married	Bebila
417	Yahya Abdul Ghani Al-Baytar	1959	Married	Bebila
418	Adel Saeed Andalo	1965	Married	Akraba
419	Ali Muhammed Homsı	1964	Married	Akraba
420	Muhammed Muhammed Al-Naimi	1977	Married	Akraba
421	Moamen Farouk Al-Asali	1973		Akraba
422	Nizar Muhammed Tuta	1971		Akraba
423	Hisham Muhammed Al-Habash	1977		Akraba - Qaysar
424	Ahmad Shahada Abdullah	1972	Married	Damascus countryside
425	Ahmed Muhammad Deeb Al-Hwrani	1981	Married	Damascus countryside
426	Jasim Mahmoud Al-Sarran	1949	Married	Old man Damascus countryside
427	Juma Salem Al-Zahir	1970	Married	Damascus countryside
428	Rabia' Haitham Al-Khatib	1981	Married	Damascus countryside
429	Abdul Majeed Mamdouh Al-Qadi	1988	Married	Damascus countryside

430	Amar Yasir Al-Muhammad	1999	Singl	Child-Damascus countryside
431	Muhammed Zakaria Al-Sahaydeh	1990	Married	Damascus countryside
432	Muhammed Shahada Al-Hamoud	1990	Single	Damascus countryside
433	Ahmad Ahmad Makarim		Married	Damascus
434	Ahmad Diab Omar Agha	1950	Married	Damascus
435	Ahmad Abdul Ghani Dakak	1963	Married	Damascus
436	Ahmad Mutab Al-Jazar	1951	Married	old man Damascus
437	Ahmad Muhammed Al-Daghestani	1960	Married	Damascus
438	Ahmad Muhammad Yuzbasha	1988	Married	Damascus
439	Osama Jabra Saeed		Married	Damascus
440	Amjad Mahmoud Badawi	1997	Single	Child – Damascus
441	İbrahim Abdul Wahab dergham	1982	Married	Damascus
442	Ibrahim Ez Al-Din Al-Fara	1976	Married	Damascus
443	Basam Eid Kojak	1965	Married	Damascus
444	Basam Mujir Al-Din Al-Zibaq	1970	Married	Damascus
445	Tayseer Muhammed Abu Rashid	1988	Married	Damascus
446	Jaber Hosni Boushi	1995	Single	Damascus
447	Hasan Salim - Halabi	1970	Married	Damascus
448	Hussein Muhammad Naasa	1962	Married	Damascus
449	Khaled Muhammed Deeb Khatab	2001	Single	Child Damascus
450	Khawla Ahmad Sadiq	1965	Married	Female Damascus

451	Maoud Rajab Othman		Mother: Mounira	Alhajar Alaswad
452	Samer Muhammed Al-Homsi	1987	Married	Damascus
453	Saleh and Yusuf Muhammed Sabah Al-Maan	1996	Single	Damascus
454	Subhi Muhammad Ali Ghabra	1977	Married	Damascus
455	Siyah Hussein Qatramez	1997	Single	Child Damascus
456	Taher Hussein Abdul Fatah		Married	Damascus
457	Talal Hussein Hawri		Married	Damascus
458	Abdul Razaq Osama Qatan	1996	Single	Damascus
459	Abdul Qader Sheikha	1990	Single	Damascus
460	Abdullah Mahmoud Tohfa		Married	Damascus
461	Abdul Majeed Mamoudouh Al-Qadi	1988	Married	Damascus
462	Alaa Fadi Al-Azm	1990	Single	Damascus
463	Ali Zuhair Kosayeh	1983	Married	Damascus
464	Imad Omar Al-Zahrawi	1983	Married	Damascus
465	Amar Muhammad Fayad	1969	Married	Damascus
466	Fadi Fayez Al-Tahan	1995	Married	Damascus
467	Fadi Musa Al- Jaber	1981	Single	Damascus
468	Faes Muhammad Eid Salem	1970	Married	Damascus
469	Fatima Al-Zahra Anwar Al-Jard	2007 (7)	Single	Child Deir Al-zor
470	Qasim Muhammad Wahid Shibli	1964	Married	Damascus
471	Maher Muhammed Nader Ghaliuni		Married	Damascus

472	Muhammed Amin Kawkab		Married	Damascus
473	Muhammed Khair Ahmad Diab Agha	1965	Married	Damascus
474	Muhammed Rushdi Al- Halabi	1953	Married	Damascus
475	Muhammed Samer Nazir Al-Homsi	1987	Married	Damascus
476	Muhammed Salim Majed Labniyeh	1985	Married	Damascus
477	Muhammed Shadi Basam Al-Zaybaq	1997	Single	Child Damascus
478	Muhammed Saleh Ahmed Ali Deeb	1975	Married	Damascus
479	Muhammed Abdul Rahman Kam Al-Maz	1968	Married	Damascus
480	Muhammed Izat Ahmad Abd Al-Raouf!	1980	Married	Damascus
481	Muhammed Ali Al- Madani	1994	Single	Damascus
482	Muhammed Firas Ghanem	1976	Married	Damascus
483	Muhammed Kamal Bahjat Safar	1981	Married	Damascus
484	Muhammed Majed Salim	1985	Married	Damascus
485	Muhammed Muhammad Daher	1988	Married	Damascus
486	Muhammed Muhammed Maher Khayal		Married	Damascus
487	Muhammed Mahmoud Idris	1976	Married	Damascus
488	Muhammed Mahmoud Badawi	1991	Single	Damascus
489	Muhammed Mahmoud Raeis	1976	Married	Damascus

490	Muhammed Muslim Osama Qatan	1989	Married	Damascus
491	Muhammed Nabil Muhammed Eid Salem	1973	Married	Damascus
492	Muhammed Nazır Ez Al- Din	1960	Married	Damascus
493	Muhammed Nour Muhammed Hisham Al- Sman	1997	Single	Child-Damascus
494	Muhammed Yusuf Maher		Married	Damascus
495	Muhammed Khair Mustafa Alif	1968	Married	Damascus
496	Mahmoud Omar Al- Zahrawi	1971	Married	Damascus
497	Mahmoud Majed Labaniyah	1990		Damascus
498	Marais Majed Labaniyah	1984	Married	Damascus
499	Mustafa Ahmed Dakak	1996	Single	Damascus
500	Muhanad Basam Al- Zaybak	1999	Single	Child-Damascus
501	Mowafaq Mustafa Al- Maani	1968	Married	Damascus
502	Nour Al-Din Muhammad Maher Khayal		Married	Damascus
503	Wael Mahmoud Al-Saadi	1996	Single	Damascus
504	Wael Mahmoud Al-Saadi	1974	Married	Damascus
505	Walid Khaled Abdul Fatah		Married	Damascus
506	Yaser Muhammed Al- Dokhul	1969	Married	Damascus
507	Yahya Muhammed Maher Khayal		Married	Damascus
508	Yusra Majed Labaniya	1984	Married	Female - Damascus
509	Ahmad Juma Nabouti	1961	Married	Al-jolan

510	Ahmad Saber Aqab	1966	Married	Al-Qonaitera
511	Ahmad Abdul Hamid Al-Naimi	1985	Married	Al-Qonaitera
512	Amjad Hussain Al-Mashtoi	1991	Married	Al-Qonaitera
513	Jalal Retad Al-jalali	1949	Married	Old man _ Al-jolan
514	Sufyan Muhammed Sarhan	1999	Single	Child – Al-jolan
515	SalehQanou Muslih	1974	Married	Al-Qonaitera
516	Alaa Musa AlAswad	1996	Single	Al-Jolan
517	Ali Muhammed Hamid	1963	Married	Al-jolan
518	Imad Khalil Al-Naif	1977	Married	Al-Qonaitera
519	Ghazala Atiya Shahada	1969	Married	Female Al-Jan
520	Fahd Naif Al-Naif	1961	Married	Al-Qonaitera
521	Muhammed Ibrahim - Musa	1949	Married	Old man - Jolan
522	Muhammed Muhammed Sarhan	2001	Single	Child – Al-Jolan
523	Mahmoud Fayad khalaf	1985	Married	Al-Qonaitera
524	Muawiya Muhammed Sarhan	2000		Child – Al-Qonaitera
525	Nader Muhammed Al-Waked	1982	Married	Al-Qonaitera
526	Nayef Fahed Al-Nayef	1989	Married	Al-Qonaitera
527	Yusuf Hasan Khader	1964	Married	Al-Qonaitera
528	Ahmad Asaad Al-Haj Ahmad	1989	Married	Idlib
529	Ahmad Abdul Latif Al-Haroun	1985	Married	Aleppo
530	Ahmad Hael Faris	1953	Married	Old man - Daraa
531	Asaad Muhammed Al-Haj Ahmed	1965	Married	Idlib

532	Amjad Hasan Al-Balkhi	1998	Single	Child Daraa
533	Ayob Hasan Al-Balkhi	1996	Single	Daraa
534	Basil Muhammed Juma Al-Ajlani	1995	Single	Aleppo
535	Samer Muhammed Al-khatib	1976	Married	Idlib
536	Daher Hussein Abdul Fatah	1943	Married	Old_man Daraa
537	Tariq Muhammed Haj Hasan	1982	Married	Aleppo
538	Abdul Rahman Samih Al-Mouhtdi	1974	Married	Homs
539	Kabul Latif Ibrahim Haj Hasan	1990	Married	Aleppo
540	Abdullah Salem Khalousi		Married	Idlib
541	Abdullah Musab Haj Abdullah	1994	Single	Qamishli
542	Alaa Al-Din Jaber Anadani	1997	Single	Child Idlib
543	Omar Abdul Razaq Al-Ahmad	1973	Married	Idlib
544	İsa Saeed Al-Samadi	1975	Married	Daraa
545	Muhammed Anwar Al-Jard	2005(9)	Single	Child-Deir Al-Zor
546	Muhammed Asaad Al-Haj	1988	Single	Idlib
547	Muhammed Ibrahim Shaman	1969	Married	Idlib
548	Muhammed Muhammed Al-Naimi	1977	Married	Daraa
649	Muhammed Yusuf Daboul	1965	Married	Idlib
550	Maan Ahmad Al-Masry	1988	Married	Idlib
551	Munaihi Muhammed Al-Aqil	1953	Married	Old man - Daraa

552	Wael Muhammed Juma Al-Ajlani	1994	Single	Aleppo
553	Yusuf Muhammed Al-Hariri	1970	Married	Daraa
554	Abdullah Daboul			
555	Nafiz Muhammad Yunys			
556	Maze Muhammad Yunus			
557	Mustafa Muhammad Makawi			
558	Diaa Muhammad Makawi			
559	Muhammad Ali Al_Khalid			Mother :Aisha
560	Anwar Wahid Al-Din Anizan			
561	İsmail Al-Khalil	Sixty years old		Alhajar Alaswad
562	Muhammad Hüsam Walid Habib	1995	Single	Hujyra
563	Ahmad Ali Al-Awad			
564	Muhammad Adel Al_Esa	1998		Alhajar Alaswad
565	Aqab Muhammad Al-Muhammad			Child Al-Sayedah Zaynab
566	Tariq Muhammad Haj Hasn	1982		Idlib
567	Muhammad Fariz Al-Saeed	1994	Mother : Ibtsam	Alhajar Alaswad
568	Ziad Adnan Ladqani	1998		Child
569	Ahmad Muhammad Samour	1995		
570	Ahmad Abdullah Abdul Rahman			
571	Bahaa Mutawa Al-Saadi			Qeta Daraa
572	Muhammad Ali Fathiah	1993		Yalda

573	Hussein Musa Hussein	1985		Mother : Aida, Qonaitera
574	Farid Wahid Al-Zaabi	1990		Daraa – Um Al- Mayadeen
575	Muhammad Hamid Al- Saeed			Al-Bahatrera Clan
576	Rashid Saeed Ajini			
577	Khaled Mohi Al-Din Al- Yusuf	1961		Mother : Thalja
578	Muwafaq Muhammad Isam Tabanja	1992		
579	Wael Muhammad Ajalani			
580	Muhammad Khair Alaf			
581	Mounzer Muhammad Alaf			
582	Khaled Ahmad Al-Radeef			
583	Imad Ahmad Al-Radeef			
584	Imad Ahmad Qabah (Abu Firas)	Sixty years old	Mother : Amira	Damascus
585	Muhammad Suhail Nour Al-Din			
586	Muhammad Tarad Al- Awid			
587	Shahada Sulaiman Anizan			
588	Majed Hatem Al-Khalil			
589	Anas Atia Al-Khalil			
590	Hasan Yaser Mahmoud			Al-Sabina – from Al-Jolan
591	Ahmad Yaser Mahmoud			Al-Sabina – from Al-Jolan

Names of Missing Persons of Arab Nationalities

Number	Name	Birth	Other Details
1	Fawzi Muhammed Isa	1949	Egypt Married
2	Ali Muhammed Abdulrahim	1984	Jordan Married

Names of those Released

Number	Name	Notes
1	Abdulqader Ali Raghis	¹ Released in 2017
2	Ahmed Omer Qousa	² Released in 22/02/2014
3	Ahmed Subhi Qasim	³ Released in 22/02/2014
4	Jalal Sa'id Al-ghouti	⁴ Released in 22/02/2014
5	Ali Ahmed Muhammed Al-Sharif Al-oudeh	Witness: Mahmoud Abdullah
6	Jalal Abou Isa	Witness: Mahmoud Abdullah
7	Ahmed Abdulaal	Appeared in a video clip
8	Mahmoud Abdullah	

¹ The regime releases Palestinian 'Abdul Qader Ali Raghis, **Action Group for Palestinians of Syria website**, June 21, 2017, (Access Date: March 16, 2025):<https://www.actionpal.org.uk/ar/post/7570>

² Call and Appeal, from a page on the social media platform Facebook named (**Pictures of Our Camp, Yarmouk Camp 2**), February 27, 2014, (Access Date: February 25, 2025):<https://2u.pw/8oMMGfwu>

³ Previous source

⁴ Previous source

Names of Missing Persons seen in Detention Centres

Number	Name	Notes
1	Mohammed Marwan, his brother and his sister's husband	Witnessed by a released ¹ person
2	Isam Ahmed Sharqi	Witnessed by a released person (Previous source)
3	Wisam Isam Sharqi	Witnessed by a released person
4	Maher Isam Sharqi	Witnessed by a released person
5	Muhammed Maher Yusuf Al-Khayyal	Witnessed by a released person
6	Zekariya Muhammed Al-Khayyal	Witnessed by a released person
7	Muhammed Muhammed Al-Khayyal	Witnessed by a released person
8	Wisam Alayan	Witnessed by a released person
9	Rashid Ahmed Süleyman	Witnessed by a released person
10	Ahmed Muhammed Al-Far	Witnessed by a released person
11	Bilal Al-Zarra'	person ² Witnessed by a released
12	Iyad Hasan Abou Nasser	Witnessed by a released person
13	Nasser Hasan Abou Nasser	Witnessed by a released person
14	Abou Ziyad Othman	Witnessed by a released person Seen in the (227)th headquarter in 7 th 3 ^{of} 2015
15	A young man from the family of Abou Isa	Witnessed by a released person Seen in the (227) th headquarter in 4 ^{8th} of 2015 Physical features (tall and weak)
16	A young man from the family of (Al-Salim)	Witnessed by a released person Seen in the (227) th headquarter in 5 ^{8th} of 2015

¹ According to a released detainee... Palestinian and Syrian detainees seen in Saydnaya Prison, **Refugee Gate website**, May 30, 2023, (Access Date: March 15, 2025):<https://refugeesps.net/post/25053>

² Previous source

³ Activist Yara Sabry, page on the social media platform Facebook

⁴ Previous source

⁵ Previous source



مجموعة العمل

من أجل فلسطينيي سورية
Action Group For Palestinians of Syria



Demands, Conclusion & Sources of the report



Demands

The international community is called upon today to take all necessary measures to hold accountable those responsible for the Ali al-Wahsh Street crime and other crimes committed by the regime, and to bring them to international justice. The families of the missing in Syria deserve justice and assistance. Therefore, we demand the following:

1. Hold those responsible accountable: We call on the international community to take all necessary measures to hold accountable those responsible for the crimes of enforced disappearance and arbitrary detention and bring them to international justice. These crimes do not expire with time, and their perpetrators must bear responsibility for their actions.
2. Support search and rescue efforts: We urge international and humanitarian organizations to provide the necessary support for search and rescue efforts and to provide humanitarian assistance to the families of the missing. These families need psychological, social, and material support, and the international community must stand by them in this ordeal.
3. Activate accountability mechanisms: Activate international accountability mechanisms and establish an independent commission of inquiry to investigate the crimes of enforced disappearance and arbitrary detention in Syria. This commission must have the necessary powers to investigate all cases of enforced disappearance and arbitrary detention and submit a comprehensive and detailed report on these crimes.
4. Providing psychological, social, economic, and legal support to the families of the missing. The international community must stand by these families and provide them with all necessary support and assistance.
5. Establish an integrated data system so that data on missing persons and sites of forensic significance, including mass graves, can be verified and used to assist Syria in establishing a central registry for all missing persons.

6. Emphasize the need to protect and preserve records, information, data, and sites of significance, such as burial sites. Even well-intentioned actions can inadvertently harm these vital resources, jeopardizing the ability of families and communities to uncover the truth about the missing.
7. Emphasize that the right to truth and memory are not only individual rights, but also collective rights, and that knowing the fate and whereabouts of Syria's missing persons is part of that truth and memory and represents a crucial first step in achieving sustainable peace.

The issue of the missing persons on Ali al-Wahsh Street and the missing in Syria is a priority for hundreds of thousands of families of detainees and those struggling for justice. We call on the international community to shoulder its responsibilities towards the victims of prisons and work diligently to uncover their fate and hold accountable those responsible for these crimes.



Conclusion

The Ali al-Wahsh Street incident was not the first crime to be perpetrated against Palestinian refugees in Syria, but the circumstances surrounding its unfolding and the fate of its victims revealed the extent of the violations against them and the extent of the failure to alleviate the suffering of Syria's Palestinians.

The Ali al-Wahsh Street crime is not just a passing incident; it is a stain on humanity and a crime against humanity that does not expire with time. The international community must shoulder its responsibilities and work diligently to uncover the fate of the missing and hold accountable the perpetrators of these heinous crimes.

The issue of missing Palestinians in Syria is not just a humanitarian issue; it is an issue of justice and rights. The world must know that these victims are not just numbers in anonymous records; they are human beings with rights and families awaiting at least a respectful burial.

Statistics of the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria indicate that more than ((4294 Palestinian victims died as a result of the war in Syria, including (643) who died under torture in Syrian prisons, while the Syrian regime and its security services concealed more than ((6000 Palestinians who were documented by the monitoring team in the Action Group, indicating that the number is greater than that.



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