

**Violations by Israeli Occupation Forces in
Syrian Areas Occupied After the Fall of Bashar
al-Assad on 8 December 2024
January – March 2026**

Al-Marsad – Arab Human Rights Centre in the Golan

Prepared by:
Wesam Sharaf – Lawyer and Researcher

April 2026

Introduction:

This report follows four previous reports issued in January 2025, July 2025, October 2025, and January 2026 by Al-Marsad – the Arab Human Rights Centre in the Golan, concerning violations committed by Israeli forces in areas they occupied in southern Syria following the fall of the Assad regime on 8 December 2024.

During the period covered by this report (October–December 2025), the Israeli occupation army committed multiple violations inside and outside the buffer zone that it occupied since the fall of the Assad regime on 8 December 2024. These violations affected civilians’ lives and property and caused significant damage to the environment and infrastructure, and violated the rights and freedoms of civilians in the area.

During this period, Syrians documented daily incursions into villages in the Quneitra and Daraa governorates. These included the establishment of temporary checkpoints, the closure of roads and vital facilities, multiple arrests (either short-term detentions or detention in occupation prisons), and repeated searches of civilians’ homes, along with photographing them and collecting their personal data. Civilians were also subjected to various forms of harassment, most notably the closure of grazing areas and the prevention of shepherds from accessing them, as well as repeated restrictions, expulsions, and intimidation while carrying out their work. This constitutes a violation of their rights to life, property, and a dignified livelihood. In addition, the occupation continued to confiscate and destroy agricultural equipment, drive away livestock and sheep herds, and bulldoze agricultural lands owned by residents.

During the period covered by the report, the Iranian–Israeli/U.S. war broke out. During March 2026, Israeli occupation forces endangered the lives of civilians in the area by carrying out dozens of interception operations against Iranian drones and ballistic missiles in Syrian airspace. Several incidents were recorded involving falling interceptor and missile debris, which caused significant material damage and injuries.

This report was prepared by compiling information documented by Syrian human rights organizations such as the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, the Syrian Network for Human Rights, and Sijil Center, and cross-referencing it with reports issued by Syrian media outlets covering events in the area, as well as content from local activists’ social media pages, the interactive map of the Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) at Tel Aviv University, and news pages operating on social media. In addition to these sources, information was also collected from media reports produced by international, Arab, and Israeli outlets regarding events in the area, as well as from Israeli reports citing the Israeli occupation army.

Al-Marsad verified this information through communication with journalists and activists from the local population, as well as by contacting some victims of the violations (such as communicating with the families of detainees in Israel and providing them with guidance). It should be noted that Al-Marsad faced significant difficulties in reaching victims of these violations and obtaining their testimonies, as many residents of the buffer zone refused to engage with human rights organizations or the media out of fear of the consequences of such contact.

Engaging with the Israeli authorities:

During the period covered by the report, Al-Marsad addressed the Israeli authorities, calling on them to halt operations that constitute violations of the principles of international conventions and human rights in the occupied area following the fall of the Assad regime. During this period, Al-Marsad sent the following letters/requests:

1. Pesticide spraying – calling on the Israeli army to cease spraying chemical pesticides by aircraft along the ceasefire line.
2. Follow-up on a Freedom of Information petition – following up on a Freedom of Information petition submitted in October 2025 seeking information regarding the activities of the Israeli occupation authorities in the area occupied after the fall of the Assad regime, as well as information concerning Syrian detainees. The Israeli army failed to respond to the Freedom of Information requests within the legal deadline and delayed its response for several months. Consequently, Al-Marsad filed a petition before the Administrative Affairs Court in Tel Aviv, demanding a substantive response to the Freedom of Information requests. Following the filing of the petition, [the Freedom of Information Commissioner of the Israeli army responded](#) to the requests on 08.01.2026:
 - a) The Israeli army rejected the characterization of the situation as a “military occupation,” stating that it was “deployed in southern Syria in temporary camps established in remote outskirts without disturbing the local population, with the aim of creating a safe zone for the settlements of the Golan.”
 - b) The Israeli army claimed that no population census existed for the area it occupied.
 - c) The Israeli army claimed that no work permits had been issued to Syrians and that no Syrians had entered to work in the Occupied Golan settlements or in Israel.
 - d) The Israeli army refused to answer the question regarding the number of Syrians transferred for treatment in Israeli hospitals and requested an extension of time to respond. It later provided a response stating that between 2013 and 2018, 5,000 Syrian citizens had been transferred for medical treatment in Israel.

- e) The Israeli army claimed that only temporary roads had been opened in the area for military purposes.
 - f) The Israeli army claimed that 10 temporary camps had been established in the demilitarized buffer zone since 8 December 2024.
 - g) The Israeli army claimed that no privately owned civilian property belonging to Syrian residents had been confiscated.
 - h) The Israeli army claimed that no laws or military regulations had been enacted or applied to the demilitarized buffer zone.
3. With regard to the Freedom of Information request concerning Syrian detainees held by Israel, the Israeli army stated that there were eight Syrian detainees in detention facilities operated by the Israeli army, while the remaining detainees were being held in prisons administered by the Israeli Prison Service.
4. After obtaining powers of attorney from 4 Syrian families to follow up on the whereabouts of their relatives and their legal status as detainees in Israeli prisons, Al-Marsad submitted the relevant requests to the Israeli Prison Service and to the Coordinator of Government Activities in the Occupied Territories. Immediately after the requests seeking information on the detainees' locations were submitted, responses were provided identifying the places of detention of those held by the Israeli Prison Service, and the information was passed on to the families.

Legal analysis:

1. Violation of the Principles of International Humanitarian Law Applicable to Armed Conflicts and Military Occupation:

The Israeli army has occupied large areas of the governorates of Quneitra, Daraa, and the Damascus countryside in Syria since the fall of the Assad regime on 8.12.2024. Under international law, military control over the territory of another state, its public facilities, means of living, and the establishment of military camps therein constitute effective control amounting to an unlawful military occupation in violation of the principles of international law.

As an occupying power, Israeli occupation forces are bound to comply with the rules of international humanitarian law and international human rights standards, particularly those guaranteeing the protection of civilians in occupied territories.

The acts carried out by occupation forces — including the arrest of civilians and denial of fair trial guarantees, the closure of roads and restrictions on freedom of movement, destruction of agricultural crops, targeting of civilians, and the bulldozing of forests and environmental resources — constitute serious violations of international humanitarian law, in particular the

four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977, as well as the Hague Conventions of 1907:

1. Article 42 of the Fourth Geneva Convention prohibits the detention of protected civilians except where absolutely necessary for imperative security reasons. In addition, Article 43 of the Convention guarantees the right to appear before a court and to challenge the legality of detention. It should be noted that all detainees from the Syrian territories occupied after the fall of the Assad regime are being held arbitrarily, as they have not received any fair trial guarantees and have no effective ability to challenge their detention.
2. Article 53 of the Fourth Geneva Convention prohibits the destruction of private property except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations. In addition, Article 49 of the Convention prohibits the forcible transfer or deportation of protected persons and considers such acts a war crime. It should be noted that the destruction of residents' homes and the coercion of civilians into displacement fall within the scope of the crime of forcible transfer referred to above.
3. Article 54 of the Additional Protocol I of 1977 prohibits attacks against objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, including agricultural crops and water sources.
4. The targeting of the natural environment and the destruction of vegetation constitute a violation of Article 55 of Additional Protocol I of 1977, which obliges parties to a conflict to protect the natural environment against widespread and long-term damage.

2. Israeli Violations of International Human Rights Law:

In addition to violating the rules of international humanitarian law, the practices documented in this report constitute clear and systematic breaches of international human rights law, which continues to apply alongside the law of armed conflict, particularly in situations of military occupation. Israel, as an occupying power exercising effective control over the population, is obligated to respect and ensure the human rights of civilians in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966). The documented incidents indicate direct violations of a number of fundamental rights:

1. **The right to life and personal security** – During the period covered by the report, incidents were documented involving the opening of fire on civilians and shepherds, as well as exposing them to the dangers of bombardment and falling debris resulting from military operations linked to the Iranian–Israeli/U.S. war (Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights).

2. **Prohibition of arbitrary detention** – During the period covered by the report, many cases of arrest without fair trial guarantees or judicial warrants were documented. Individuals, including children, were detained without legal safeguards or any effective possibility to challenge their detention (Article 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights).
3. **The right to freedom of movement** – During the period covered by the report, many incidents were documented involving the establishment of temporary military checkpoints, the closure of roads, and the prevention of residents from accessing their lands and grazing areas (Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights).
4. **The right to privacy and the inviolability of the home** – During the period covered by the report, several cases were documented involving raids and incursions into homes, searches of private residences, and the photographing of residents and collection of their personal data without any legal justification (Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights).
5. **The right to work and livelihood** – During the period covered by the report, several incidents were documented in which Israeli forces prevented shepherds and farmers from accessing their sources of livelihood. Cases were also recorded involving the confiscation of livestock and the destruction of agricultural equipment (Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 6 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights).
6. **The right to an adequate standard of living, including food and water** – During the period covered by the report, several incidents were documented in which Israeli forces bulldozed agricultural lands and sprayed chemical substances that damaged hundreds of dunams of crops, constituting an attack on sources of food production (Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights).
7. **The right to health** – particularly in light of the spraying of chemical substances in agricultural areas and the potentially serious health and environmental consequences for the population (Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights).
8. **Protection of children from violations** – During the period covered by the report, many incidents were documented involving the detention of children and exposing them to danger while carrying out shepherding activities (Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 24 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights).

The following section presents the daily Israeli violations documented between 1 January 2026 and 31 March 2026:

Thursday 01.01.2026

- Occupation forces opened fire on a flock of sheep near the village of al-Rafid in the southern Quneitra countryside, resulting in the death of some of the animals. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Friday 02.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the road connecting the villages of Umm Azzam and al-Mushayrifa in the central Quneitra countryside and established a temporary checkpoint in the area. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided a Syrian military barracks north of the village of Jamla in the western Daraa countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Saturday 03.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the Ain al-Qadi farm in the southern Quneitra countryside and searched one of the houses. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the Abu Qubais farm in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of Bariqa in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Monday 05.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Maariya in the western Daraa countryside and seized and confiscated a flock of sheep estimated at 250 head. (Source: [Sijil Center](#); [witness testimonies documented through Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces opened fire on a flock of sheep west of the village of al-Rafid in the southern Quneitra countryside, killing five of them. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Tuesday 06.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Sayda al-Hanout in the southern Quneitra countryside and searched homes in the village. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces opened fire on civilian homes in the village of al-Hamidiyah in the northern Quneitra countryside and issued warnings through loudspeakers against approaching their military positions north of the village. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces demolished the historic Golan Hospital in the city of Quneitra. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

- Occupation forces raided the village of al-Rafid in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Wednesday 07.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the road connecting the villages of al-Asha and al-Asbah in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the road connecting the villages of Sayda al-Hanout and al-Razaniyah in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Thursday 08.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the road connecting the villages of Jabaata al-Khashab and Ain al-Bayda in the northern Quneitra countryside, established a temporary checkpoint, arrested four civilians at the checkpoint, and later released them. (Source: [Syrian Network for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces raided the villages of Bariqa, Bir Ajam, and Kudna in the southern Quneitra countryside, as well as the road connecting the villages of Jamla and Saysoûn in the western Daraa countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Friday 09.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Sayda al-Hanout in the southern Quneitra countryside, established a temporary checkpoint in the village, and searched residents. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of Jabaata al-Khashab in the northern Quneitra countryside, established a temporary checkpoint in the village, and searched residents. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Saturday 10.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Ain Abed in the southern Quneitra countryside and searched civilians' homes. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Sunday 11.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Ruhaiyyinia in the central Quneitra countryside and established a temporary checkpoint in the village. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Monday 12.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Kudna in southern Quneitra countryside and Bulldozed some agricultural land and established dirt barriers, and a

temporary checkpoint south of the village. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

- Occupation forces raided the village of Almushirfa in central Quneitra countryside and established a temporary checkpoint in the village and detained one citizen. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of Ruhaiyynia in the central Quneitra countryside and searched civilians' homes. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Tuesday 13.01.2026

- Occupation forces shelled the surroundings of the villages of Kuwayya and Abidin in the western Daraa countryside with artillery fire. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Wednesday 14.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the surroundings of the villages of Bir Ajam, Bariqa, and the Abu Qubais farm in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of Ruwayhina in the central Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of al-Samdaniyah al-Sharqiyah in the central Quneitra countryside, established a temporary checkpoint in the area, and searched residents. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces opened fire on a young man while he was herding sheep in Wadi al-Raqad in the western Daraa countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Thursday 15.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Sayda al-Hanout in the southern Quneitra countryside, searched a house in the village, and arrested three individuals before later releasing them. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the road connecting the villages of Ofaniya and Jabaata al-Khashab in the northern Quneitra countryside and established a temporary checkpoint in the area. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))
- The Israeli army opened an investigation into the theft by its soldiers of 250 sheep from southern Quneitra governorate. (Source: [Israeli Channel 12](#))

Friday 16.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Kudna in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Saturday 17.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the area of al-Maqraz Dam in the village of Sayda al-Golan in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the road connecting the villages of Maariya and Abidin in the western Daraa countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces raided the road connecting the villages of al-Asha and al-Asbah in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Monday 19.01.2026

- Occupation forces arrested two children from the village of Kudna in the southern Quneitra countryside while they were collecting mushrooms in agricultural lands adjacent to the village. The occupation forces released the two children after detaining them for more than five hours. (Source: [Syrian Network for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces released three residents from the village of Khan Arnabeh in the northern Quneitra countryside after detaining them for more than two months. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Tuesday 20.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the surroundings of the village of Rasm al-Halabi in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces destroyed the historic Al-Andalus Cinema in the abandoned city of Quneitra. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Wednesday 21.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the surroundings of the village of al-Rafid in the southern Quneitra countryside and carried out bulldozing operations in the area. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Thursday 22.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Ruwayhina in the central Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces opened fire on shepherds while they were in their grazing lands west of the town of Bir Ajam in the central Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces fired two mortar shells at agricultural lands south of the village of Jabaata al-Khashab in the northern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Friday 23.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Bir Ajam, established a temporary checkpoint, and searched residents. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Saturday 24.01.2026

- Occupation forces arrested two individuals, Mohammad Awad al-Rubai and Muadh Mu'taz al-Rubai, while they were herding sheep in the vicinity of the village of Sayda al-Hanout in the southern Quneitra countryside. They were later released after approximately 10 hours of detention. (Source: [Syrian Network for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces raided the villages of al-Rafid and al-Radif in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Sunday 25.01.2026

- Occupation forces sprayed chemical substances using an agricultural aircraft along the ceasefire line, resulting in the destruction of crops on more than 80 dunams of land, according to the Directorate of Agriculture in Quneitra Governorate. (Sources: [Al-Araby Al-Jadeed](#), [Sijil Center](#))

Monday 26.01.2026

- For the second consecutive day, occupation forces sprayed chemical substances using an agricultural aircraft along the ceasefire line, causing the destruction of crops on more than 80 dunams of land, according to the Directorate of Agriculture in Quneitra Governorate. (Source: [Al-Araby Al-Jadeed](#))

Tuesday 27.01.2026

- For the third consecutive day, occupation forces sprayed chemical substances using an agricultural aircraft along the ceasefire line. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of al-Samdaniyah al-Gharbiyah in the central Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Wednesday 28.01.2026

- Occupation forces arrested an individual named Majed Mohammad al-Abli from the village of Ain al-Qadi in the southern Quneitra countryside and released him hours later. (Source: [Syrian Network for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces arrested a shepherd from the Abu Rajm farm near the village of Sayda al-Golan in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces demolished homes in the abandoned city of Quneitra. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Thursday 29.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of al-Samdaniyah al-Gharbiyah in the central Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces fired artillery shells at agricultural lands south of the village of Jabaata al-Khashab in the northern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces shelled the surroundings of the villages of Maariya and Abidin in the western Daraa countryside with artillery fire. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces arrested 15 Israeli settlers who attempted to cross the ceasefire line and establish a settlement outpost in Syrian territory occupied after the fall of the Assad regime. (Source: [Israeli Channel 7](#))

Friday 30.01.2026

- Occupation forces once again sprayed chemical substances using an agricultural aircraft along the ceasefire line. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of al-Samdaniyah al-Sharqiyah in the central Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Saturday 31.01.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Sayda al-Hanout in the southern Quneitra countryside and fired shots into the air without clear reason. No injuries were reported. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Documentation emerged of the iron gate installed by occupation forces to block the entrance to the village of al-Samdaniyah al-Gharbiyah. (Source: [Al-Modon](#))

Sunday 01.02.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of al-Samdaniyah al-Sharqiyah in the central Quneitra countryside, established a temporary checkpoint in the area, and searched several homes in the village. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Monday 02.02.2026

- Occupation forces raided the road between the village of Khan Arnabeh and the village of Ofaniya in the northern Quneitra countryside and established a temporary checkpoint in the area. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces arrested two young men from the village of Sayda al-Hanout in the southern Quneitra countryside, Emran Yousef Attieh and Jassem Mohammad al-Mohammad, while they were herding sheep. Jassem was

released after approximately five hours of detention, while Emran remained in detention by occupation forces. (Source: [Syrian Network for Human Rights](#))

- Occupation forces requested that United Nations forces in the area move away from the ceasefire line in order to continue aerial spraying operations using agricultural aircraft. (Source: [Israeli i24 News channel](#))

Tuesday 03.02.2026

- Occupation forces raided Tal al-Kurum in the central Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces shelled agricultural lands south of the village of Jabaata al-Khashab in the northern Quneitra countryside, as well as lands between the villages of Kuwayya and Abidin in the southern Quneitra countryside, using artillery shells. (Sources: [Sijil Center](#), [Sijil Center](#))

Wednesday 04.02.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Sayda al-Hanout in the southern Quneitra countryside and established a temporary checkpoint in the area. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of al-Samdaniyah al-Sharqiyah, established a temporary checkpoint, and searched residents. Gunfire in the air and damage to the road in the area were also documented. (Sources: [Sijil Center](#), [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces arrested a young man from the village of al-Asbah in the southern Quneitra countryside while he was working as a shepherd; he was later released. (Sources: [Sijil Center](#), [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of Ruwayhina in the central Quneitra countryside and carried out raids and searches of residents' homes. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces arrested a child from the village of Ruwayhina in the central Quneitra countryside and released him the following day. (Sources: [Sijil Center](#), [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Thursday 05.02.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of al-Ajraf in the central Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces arrested a young man from the village of Sayda al-Hanout in the southern Quneitra countryside and later released him. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of Ain Zivan in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Friday 06.02.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Kudna in the central Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Saturday 07.02.2026

- Occupation forces raided the Yarmouk Basin area in the western Daraa countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces shelled the surroundings of the village of al-Samdaniyah al-Sharqiyah in the central Quneitra countryside with artillery fire. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Sunday 08.02.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Maariya in the western Daraa countryside and searched residents' homes. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Monday 09.02.2026

- Occupation forces raided the road connecting the villages of Kudna and Bariqa in the central Quneitra countryside, closed the road, and prevented traffic movement. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces arrested a child in the village of Kudna in the central Quneitra countryside and three young men in the village of Jabaata al-Khashab, later releasing all of them. (Sources: [Sijil Center](#), [Sijil Center](#))

Tuesday 10.02.2026

- Occupation forces raided the road connecting the villages of al-Mu'allaha and Ghadir al-Bustan in the southern Quneitra countryside, established a temporary checkpoint, searched residents, and blocked traffic on the road. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of Maariya in the western Daraa countryside and searched residents' homes. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of al-Samdaniyah al-Sharqiyah in the central Quneitra countryside and shelled the surroundings of the village with artillery fire. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Wednesday 11.02.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Ofaniya in the northern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Thursday 12.02.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Ofaniya and established a temporary checkpoint in the area. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces opened fire toward journalists covering the incursions in Quneitra. No injuries were reported. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Friday 13.02.2026

- Occupation forces arrested a man from the village of Ain Zivan in the southern Quneitra countryside after raiding the village and searching homes there. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces opened fire toward shepherds west of the village of al-Rafid in the southern Quneitra countryside. No injuries were reported. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of al-Samdaniyah al-Sharqiyah in the central Quneitra countryside and established a temporary checkpoint in the area. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Saturday 14.02.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of al-Samdaniyah al-Gharbiyah in the central Quneitra countryside, established temporary checkpoints in the area, and searched residents. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Sunday 15.02.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Rasm al-Halabi, established a temporary checkpoint, and searched residents. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces arrested three individuals from the village of Bariqa in the central Quneitra countryside while they were herding sheep. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of Jabaata al-Khashab in the northern Quneitra countryside, raided and searched a house in the village, and arrested a young man from the village. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Settlers affiliated with the “Pioneers of the Bashan – חלוצי הבשן” movement crossed the ceasefire line and attempted to establish settlements in areas newly occupied after the fall of the Assad regime. (Source: [Walla News](#))

Monday 16.02.2026

- Occupation forces arrested two young men from the village of Ghadir al-Bustan in the southern Quneitra countryside, Hamza Hassan al-Kouma and Ali Hassan al-Kouma. During the raid on the home and the arrest operation, residents were physically assaulted and dogs were unleashed against them, resulting in

injuries to the detainees' mother, who suffered wounds to her face and hands. (Sources: [Sijil Center](#); [video documentation from Sijil Center](#))

- Occupation forces raided the village of al-Mushayrifa in the central Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of al-Asbah in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Tuesday 17.02.2025

- Occupation forces arrested a young man from the village of Sayda al-Hanout in the southern Quneitra countryside after raiding the village and conducting a raid on one of the homes there. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Wednesday 18.02.2026

- Occupation forces arrested six individuals from the village of al-Masritiyah in the western Daraa countryside after establishing two temporary checkpoints, raiding and searching homes in the village, and arresting two individuals from there. Occupation forces later stopped a civilian vehicle near the village of Jamla in the western Daraa countryside and arrested four individuals inside it. One of the detainees was later released. (Source: [Syrian Network for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of Ain Zivan in the southern Quneitra countryside and established a temporary checkpoint in the area. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Thursday 19.02.2026

- Occupation forces arrested an individual from the village of Ruwayhina in the central Quneitra countryside while he was working as a shepherd and later released him. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces arrested a child from the vicinity of the village of Kudna in the central Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Sunday 22.02.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Sayda al-Hanout in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Monday 23.02.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Sayda al-Hanout in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

- Occupation forces raided the village of Jabaata al-Khashab in the northern Quneitra countryside and fired shots into the air. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Tuesday 24.02.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of al-Ajraf in the central Quneitra countryside and established a temporary checkpoint in the area. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Wednesday 25.02.2026

- Occupation forces arrested an individual in the vicinity of the village of Kudna in the southern Quneitra countryside while he was working as a shepherd. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces raided the quarry area in the village of Jabaata al-Khashab in the northern Quneitra countryside and searched the area. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of Sayda al-Hanout in the southern Quneitra countryside and raided and searched residents' homes. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Friday 27.02.2026

- Occupation forces raided the surroundings of the village of Jamla in the western Daraa countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces physically assaulted an individual while he was working as a shepherd in the vicinity of the village of Bariqa in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Sunday 01.03.2026

- Occupation forces raided lands west of the village of Ruwayhina in the central Quneitra countryside and expelled shepherds from the area. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Monday 02.03.2026

- Occupation forces arrested a child from the village of Kudna in the central Quneitra countryside while he was herding sheep. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Tuesday 03.03.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Jamla in the western Daraa countryside and established a temporary checkpoint. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

- Occupation forces raided the road between the villages of Kudna and al-Asbah in the southern Quneitra countryside, established a temporary checkpoint in the area, and arrested three individuals while they were passing through the checkpoint before later releasing them. (Sources: [Sijil Center](#), [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces arrested an individual from the village of al-Asbah in the southern Quneitra countryside while he was working as a shepherd. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Wednesday 04.03.2026

- Occupation forces arrested two individuals, including one minor, from the village of Kudna after raiding and searching homes in the village. The minor was released on the same day, while the second detainee was released the following day. (Source: [Syrian Network for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces raided lands west of the village of Ruwayhina in the central Quneitra countryside and expelled shepherds from the area. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces shelled the road between the villages of Jamla and Saysoûn in the western Daraa countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Thursday 05.03.2026

- Occupation forces arrested two children from the village of al-Asha while they were herding sheep in the southern Quneitra countryside, later releasing them. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Friday 06.03.2026

- Occupation forces intercepted and shot down several Iranian drones and missiles over Quneitra Governorate, causing material damage to residents' property in some cases. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Sunday 08.03.2026

- Occupation forces arrested four children from the villages of al-Asha and al-Asbah while they were herding livestock near the village of Kudna in the central Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of Bir Ajam in the central Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of Jamla in the western Daraa countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Monday 09.03.2026

- Occupation forces raided the quarry area in the village of Jabaata al-Khashab, stopped workers from carrying out their work, and closed the site. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of al-Samdaniyah al-Sharqiyah in the central Quneitra countryside, established a checkpoint in the area, and searched residents. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the road between the villages of Jabaata al-Khashab and al-Hurriya in the northern Quneitra countryside and established a temporary checkpoint in the area. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Tuesday 10.03.2026

- Occupation forces arrested two children from the village of Ruwayhina in the central Quneitra countryside while they were herding sheep, and later released them. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Wednesday 11.03.2026

- Occupation forces shelled Wadi al-Raqad in the western Daraa countryside with artillery fire. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Thursday 12.03.2026

- Occupation forces arrested four individuals while they were herding sheep in the village of Bariqa in the central Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Friday 13.03.2026

- Occupation forces shelled the surroundings of Tall Ahmar al-Sharqi in the southern Quneitra countryside with artillery fire while shepherds were present in the area. No injuries were reported. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the surroundings of the village of Sayda al-Hanout in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Saturday 14.03.2026

- Occupation forces raided several areas in the western Daraa countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of Jabaata al-Khashab and established a temporary checkpoint in the area. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Sunday 15.03.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Jabaata al-Khashab, the village of Taranja in the northern Quneitra countryside, and the village of Sayda al-Golan in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Monday 16.03.2026

- Occupation forces raided the surroundings of the village of Sayda al-Golan in the southern Quneitra countryside and expelled shepherds from the area. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Tuesday 17.03.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of Maariya in the western Daraa countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Friday 20.03.2026

- Occupation forces shelled Tall Ahmar al-Sharqi near the village of Kudna in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- During the Iranian–Israeli war, more than 50 cases were documented of occupation forces intercepting missiles and drones in Syrian airspace, with debris falling in various areas of Syria, causing injuries and material damage. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Saturday 21.03.2026

- Occupation forces raided al-Mantara Dam in the central Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))
- Occupation forces raided the surroundings of Wadi al-Raqad in the western Daraa countryside. (Source: [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#))

Monday 23.03.2026

- Occupation forces detained individuals after raiding Ruwayhina Dam near the village of Ruwayhina and the surroundings of al-Mantara Dam in the central Quneitra countryside, before releasing them at the site. (Sources: [Sijil Center](#); [detention documentation by Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of al-Samdaniyah al-Sharqiyah and carried out raids and searches of residents' homes. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Tuesday 24.03.2026

- Occupation forces raided the al-Kassarath junction in the village of Jabaata al-Khashab in the northern Quneitra countryside and established a temporary checkpoint in the area. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

- Occupation forces arrested two young men from the village of al-Rafid in the southern Quneitra countryside while they were herding sheep, and later released them after several hours of detention. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided al-Mushayrifa Bridge in the central Quneitra countryside, established a checkpoint at the site, stopped residents' vehicles, and assaulted civilians, leading to confrontations that ended with the withdrawal of occupation forces from the bridge. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Wednesday 25.03.2026

- Occupation forces arrested two individuals from the village of Sayda al-Golan in the southern Quneitra countryside while they were herding sheep, and released them after several hours. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces arrested two individuals from the village of Ruwayhina in the central Quneitra countryside while they were herding sheep, and released them after several hours. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Thursday 26.03.2026

- Occupation forces raided Madinat al-Salam in Quneitra. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Friday 27.03.2026

- Occupation forces raided Ruwayhina Dam in the central Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces arrested two individuals in the southern Quneitra countryside while they were herding sheep, and later released them after several hours of detention. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Saturday 28.03.2026

- Occupation forces raided Ruwayhina Dam and the village of Rasm al-Halabi in the central Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of Jamla in the western Daraa countryside, established a temporary checkpoint in the area, and raided a house near the village. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces opened fire on shepherds west of the villages of Umm Azzam and al-Bariqa in the central Quneitra countryside. No injuries were reported. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces arrested five individuals from the village of al-Rafid in the southern Quneitra countryside while they were herding sheep. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the village of Bir Ajam in the central Quneitra countryside and carried out raids and searches of several homes in the village. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Sunday 29.03.2026

- Occupation forces raided the village of al-Asbah in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces raided the road between the villages of Jabaata al-Khashab and Ofania in the northern Quneitra countryside and established a temporary checkpoint in the area. They later raided the village of Ofania and searched homes there. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces arrested the two children Mohammad Khaled al-Ali and Mishaal Mizer al-Ali from the village of al-Asha in the southern Quneitra countryside while they were herding livestock, and released them after several hours of detention. (Sources: [Syrian Network for Human Rights](#); [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces arrested a farmer west of the village of Sayda al-Golan in the southern Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Monday 30.03.2026

- Occupation forces raided the villages of Ruwayhina and al-Ajraf in the central Quneitra countryside and established checkpoints in both locations. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))
- Occupation forces arrested two individuals while they were herding sheep in the central Quneitra countryside. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Tuesday 31.03.2026

- Occupation forces raided the road between the villages of Harfa and Nab' al-Fawar in the northern Quneitra countryside and established a temporary checkpoint in the area. (Source: [Sijil Center](#))

Conclusions and Recommendations:

This report, based on field documentation and legal analysis under the Geneva and Hague Conventions, demonstrates that the Israeli occupation committed grave and systematic violations in the Syrian territories it occupied following the fall of the Assad regime on 8 December 2024, during the period covered by the report. These violations include arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances, destruction of civilian property, devastation of crops and agricultural equipment causing displacement of residents, as well as targeting infrastructure and the environment. Such acts constitute clear violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights standards, and some may amount to war crimes under international law.

These violations are taking place within the context of an ongoing military occupation governed by the rules set forth in the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, which necessitates urgent action by the international community to ensure the protection of civilians and to put an end to the violations committed against them.

The following recommendations are directed to UN and international human rights bodies, the Syrian transitional government, the Israeli occupation authorities, and third states and international actors:

First: To UN and International Human Rights Bodies

1. Open an independent and urgent investigation into the violations committed in the occupied areas of southern Syria, particularly arbitrary detention and attacks on civilian property, through the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council or the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.
2. Activate urgent procedures within the UN Special Procedures system, particularly through the Special Rapporteurs concerned with the rights to life, housing, food, and water.
3. Exert political and legal pressure on Israel, as an occupying power, to ensure its full compliance with international humanitarian law and to halt violations against the civilian population.
4. Provide protection and support for medical personnel, human rights defenders, and journalists working in the area, and ensure their safe access to carry out their work.

Second: To the Syrian Transitional Government

1. Fulfill its responsibilities toward citizens in the affected areas by providing the necessary humanitarian and economic support to safeguard residents' rights and livelihoods.
2. Systematically and institutionally document all violations within a national framework and establish a reliable database for victims in order to preserve their rights in future accountability and transitional justice processes.

3. Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and work to refer violations to the relevant international judicial bodies.
4. Strengthen cooperation with international human rights organizations and enable monitoring and documentation teams to operate freely in areas affected.
5. Intensify diplomatic efforts through Syrian missions at the United Nations and international forums to expose Israeli violations and mobilize political and legal support for the issue.

Third: To the Israeli Occupation Authorities

1. Immediately and unconditionally comply with the provisions of international humanitarian law, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.
2. Cease all actions and violations against civilians, including arbitrary arrests, home raids, restrictions on freedom of movement, land bulldozing, confiscation of property, and targeting of water sources and livelihoods.
3. Conduct independent and transparent investigations into the incidents documented in this report and hold those responsible accountable.
4. Facilitate the work of international and human rights organizations, especially the International Committee of the Red Cross, and allow them access to occupied areas in order to assess the humanitarian situation.

Fourth: To Third Parties (States and International Organizations)

1. Exert political and diplomatic pressure on Israel, as an occupying power, through the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly, to halt violations committed against civilians in southern Syria and ensure compliance with its international obligations.
2. Activate the principle of universal jurisdiction by states parties to the Geneva Conventions in order to prosecute individuals responsible for war crimes and serious violations of international humanitarian law in the occupied Syrian territories.
3. Provide technical and logistical support to Syrian civil society organizations working on documentation, including digital protection tools, legal training, and internationally recognized documentation mechanisms.
4. Include the situation in southern Syria within international monitoring and reporting mechanisms, including reports of the Human Rights Council, the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Syria, and reports of UN Special Rapporteurs concerned with human rights.
5. Provide urgent humanitarian assistance to affected areas, in coordination with Syrian relief organizations, to ensure access to food, water, and essential services for civilians affected by the occupation.
6. Review military support provided to Israel in light of the continued grave violations documented in the occupied Syrian territories, in accordance with states' obligations not to contribute to violations of international humanitarian law.