

286 Civilians, including Four Medical and Civil Defense Personnel, Documented Killed in Syria in January 2020

SNHR Documented 11 Massacres and Seven Persons Who Died due to Torture



SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

Saturday, February 1, 2020

The Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR), founded in June 2011, is a non-governmental, independent group that is considered a primary source for the OHCHR on all death toll-related analyses in Syria.

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I. Introduction and Methodology

The documentation process to register victims killed in Syria is one of the most important roles performed by the Syrian Network for Human Rights since March 2011. This is all the more crucial since murder is the most prevalent of all the violations perpetrated, and the one which most profoundly affects the Syrian people, with countless families suffering incalculable and irreparable trauma through the loss of fathers, mothers, brothers, friends, etc. These violations have become so widespread primarily through Syrian regime forces' and affiliated militias' systematic killing of civilians using every kind of weapon. The regime began by using tanks and artillery, then progressed to also deploying warplanes and helicopter gunships which have dropped or fired barrel bombs, in addition to Scud missiles and chemical weapons.

The entry of several parties into the Syrian conflict has increased the importance and complexity of documenting the victims killed in Syria.

Since 2011, the Syrian Network for Human Rights has created complex electronic programs to archive and categorize the victims' data, which the team collects and verifies, enabling us to catalogue the victims according to their gender and the location where each was killed, the governorate from which each victim originally came, and the party responsible for the killing, and to make comparisons between these parties, and identify the governorates which lost the largest proportion of residents.



Since 2011, we have also deemed it appropriate to highlight the death toll among women and children due to the vulnerability of these groups, their central role in the community, and because they give a strong indication of the targeting of civilians. We later added other groups which have played a key role in the popular movement and later in the armed conflict, such as media, medical, relief and civil defense personnel.

Given the importance and sensitivity surrounding the murder of Syrian citizens, the Syrian Network for Human Rights has never stopped issuing daily death toll of victims for nearly eight years, or publishing monthly reports documenting the death toll of victims Syria lost each month, in addition to issuing an annual report, as well as dozens of other reports documenting massacres committed on Syrian soil. Also, SNHR periodically sends a special form to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial killings.

It should be noted that the United Nations has relied on the Syrian Network for Human Rights for all the statistics it has used in its analysis of victims in the conflict, given SNHR's prominent role as one of the most credible sources. SNHR is also used as a trustworthy source by a large number of Arab and international news agencies and many international human rights organizations.

Methodology

This report records the death toll of victims killed by the main perpetrator parties to the conflict in Syria in January 2020, particularly focusing on those victims killed under torture, and victims amongst media and medical personnel, paying particular attention to those massacres which the SNHR was able to document that were committed by the main perpetrator parties to the conflict over the past month.

We should note that in this context we use the term "massacre" to refer to any attack that resulted in the deaths of five or more peaceful individuals in the same incident.

The report also includes an outline of the most notable incidents during this period. Finally, we maintain the full details of every incident on the SNHR database.

The report catalogues the death toll of victims perpetrated by each of the main perpetrator parties in the Syrian conflict. Accurately ascribing responsibility sometimes requires more time and investigation than usual, especially in the case of joint attacks. On some occasions, when we are unable to definitively assign responsibility for particular attacks to one specific party, as in the case of air strikes by Syrian or Russian warplanes, Syrian-Iranian attacks, or attacks by Syrian Democratic Forces and US-led coalition, we indicate that responsibility for these attacks is held jointly by the parties in question until we are able to likely establish which one of the parties was responsible, or it's proved that the attack was a joint initiative carried out in coordination between the two parties.



In addition, in cases where we are unable to definitively assign responsibility for a particular killing to one of two possible parties because of the area's proximity to the lines of engagement, the use of similar weapons, or other reasons, the incident is categorized among 'other parties' until we have sufficient evidence to conclusively assign responsibility for the violation to one of the two parties.

The main perpetrator parties to the conflict in Syria are:

- Syrian Regime forces (army, security, local militias, and Shiite foreign militias)
- Russian forces
- ISIS
- Extremist Islamist groups
- Factions of the Armed Opposition
- Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic forces (the Democratic Union Party)
- US-led coalition
- Other parties

Through use of SNHR's extensive database, we can catalogue the victims according to the governorate where they were killed, and also by the governorate from which they originally came. This report catalogues the death toll of victims according to the governorate in which they were killed, rather than by the governorate they originally came from.

In relation to victims amongst armed forces, these are divided into two categories:

- Victims from the armed opposition: We face additional difficulties in assessing these casualties as many of these victims are killed on battlefronts rather than in cities or other urban settlements. We are also often unable to obtain information on the victims such as names, photographs and other important personal details due to the reluctance of armed opposition forces to reveal such sensitive information for security concerns among other reasons.

Therefore, the actual number of victims is far higher than the number documented.

- Victims from Syrian Regime force, extremist Islamist groups, and Kurdish Democratic Union Party forces: It is almost impossible to access information about this category of victims and the margin of error is considerably higher than usual due to the lack of any applicable methodology in this type of documentation, since these parties don't publish, reveal, or document information about their casualties. From our perspective and given these facts, it is rational to conclude that the statistics published by some groups concerning casualties amongst this category of victims are fabricated rather than being based on any actual data.



In this report, we record only the toll of civilian casualties - with the exception of the death toll among victims who died due to torture, which includes armed combatants as well as civilians - whose deaths we were able to document during the last month. Some of the victims documented may have been killed months or even years ago, as in some cases of death due to torture; in these cases, where the deaths have only recently been confirmed, we include two dates, the date when we were able to document the victim's death, and the date on which we think the death occurred.

The methodology adopted by the Syrian Network for Human Rights in documenting the victims can be seen at this link¹.

This report draws upon the ongoing daily monitoring of news and developments by SNHR's team, and on information from our extensive network of various sources that has been built up over the course of our work since 2011. When we receive information or learn some news about violations via the internet or media outlets, our team works to follow up these reports and attempts to verify information and collect evidence and data. In some cases, researchers are able to visit the incident location promptly. However, this is a rarity in light of the incredibly high security risks, and given the frequency of daily incidents and the scarcity of human and material resources. Therefore, the opportunities available to access evidence vary between one case and another, and consequently the level of certainty in classification of each incident varies. SNHR's customary policy in such cases is to rely on accounts from survivors who experienced the violation firsthand, in addition to analyzing available materials from open sources such as the Internet and media outlets. We also talk with medical personnel who treated the injured in these incidents, examined the deceased victims' bodies, and identified the cause of death. The Syrian Network for Human Rights also provides [a special form](#) that can be filled in with victims' names and personal information so that the Victims Documentation Department can follow up on this information and verify its accuracy and then include it in the database.

SNHR has analyzed videos and photographs that our team documented, which were posted online, or submitted by local activists via e-mail, Skype, or social media platforms. These videos and photos show, amongst other things, the sites of attacks, and bodies of the victims and the injured, whilst other photos may show the bodies of victims killed under torture, and of victims amongst medical and media personnel who died in attacks carried out by parties to the conflict. We also retain copies of all the videos and photographs included in these reports, which are also reviewed in this report, in a confidential electronic database and in hard disk backup copies, and we ensure always that all these data are stored with their original source.

¹"Syrian Network for Human Rights Methodology", Syrian Network for Human Rights, <http://sn4hr.org/public_html/wp-content/pdf/english/SNHR_Methodology_en.pdf>



We do not claim, however, that we have documented all cases, given the severe prohibitions, restrictions and persecution by the Syrian Regime forces and some other armed groups.

Our investigations confirm that all of the attacks included in this report that were carried out by the main perpetrator parties to the conflict in Syria targeted civilian areas where we documented no military presence or armories before or during the attacks, and in which the perpetrators failed to issue any warnings to civilians prior to any of the attacks as required by international humanitarian law.

The type and level of evidence available varies from one case to another. In light of the aforementioned challenges, the legal definition of many of the incidents documented may be subject to change based on any new evidence or information which emerge after this report is released. We shall update our data archive with any such items of evidence and information as soon as they become available. Meanwhile, although many incidents don't technically constitute a violation of international humanitarian law under the terms of such legislation, they involved collateral damage, so we have recorded and archived these incidents to document what happened historically and to preserve these as part of the national record, although we don't qualify these specific incidents as crimes.

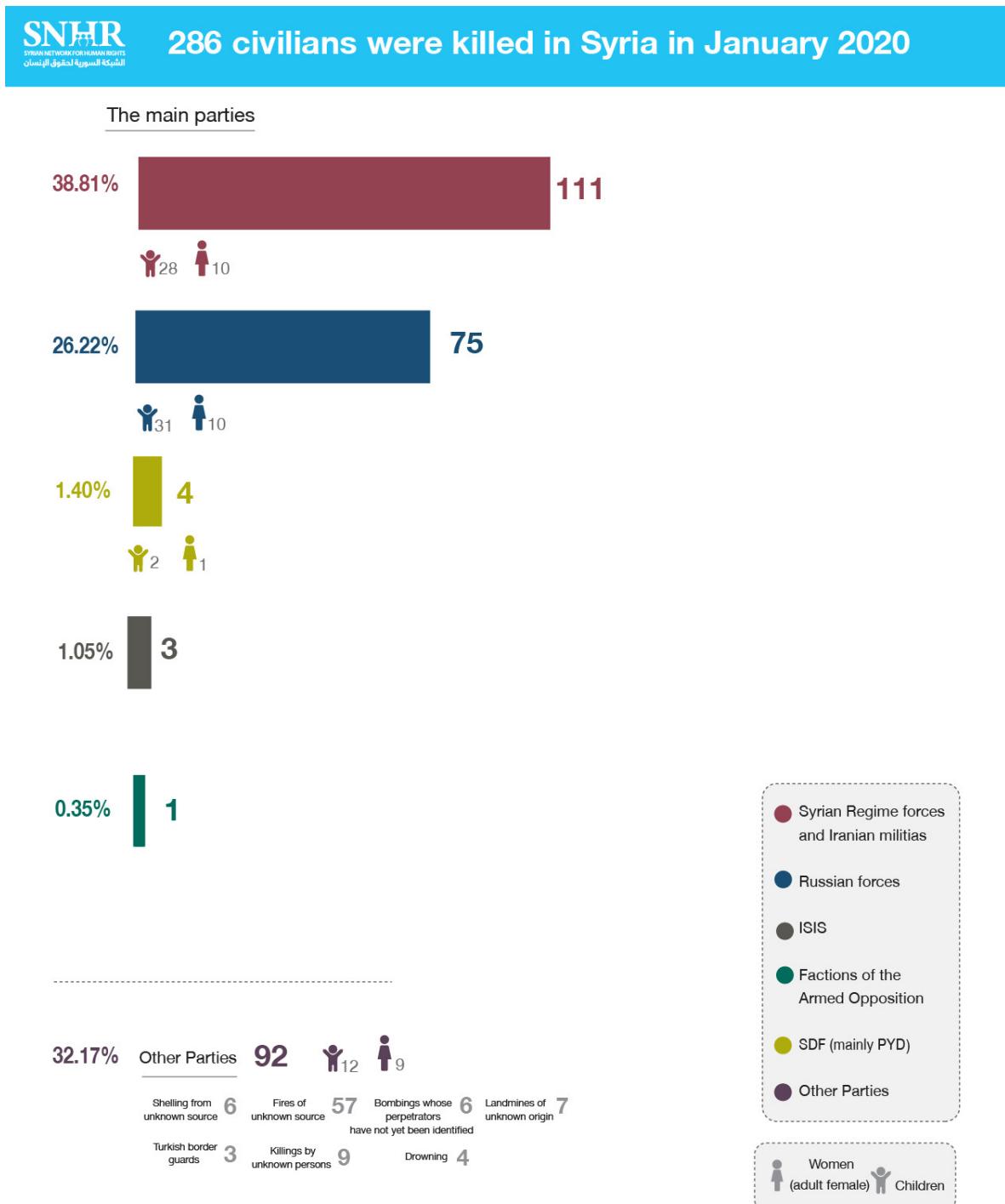
This report only represents the bare minimum of the actual severity and magnitude of the violations that occurred. Also, it doesn't include any analysis of the profound social, economic, and psychological ramifications.

II. Death Toll of Civilian Victims Documented in January

SNHR documented in January 2020 the deaths of 286 civilians, including 73 children and 30 women (adult female).



The death toll we documented in January was distributed by the main perpetrator parties as follows:



A. The main parties:

- Syrian Regime forces (army, security, local militias, and Shiite foreign militias):

We documented the deaths of 111 civilians at the hands of Syrian Regime forces, including 28 children and 10 women (adult female).

- Russian forces:

We documented the deaths of 75 civilians, including 31 children and 10 women, as a result of bombardment by forces which we believe were Russian.

- ISIS:

We documented the deaths of three civilians at the hands of ISIS.

- Factions of the Armed Opposition:

SNHR documented the death of one civilian at the hands of the Armed Opposition.

- Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Forces (the Democratic Union Party):

SNHR documented the deaths of four civilians, including two children and one woman.

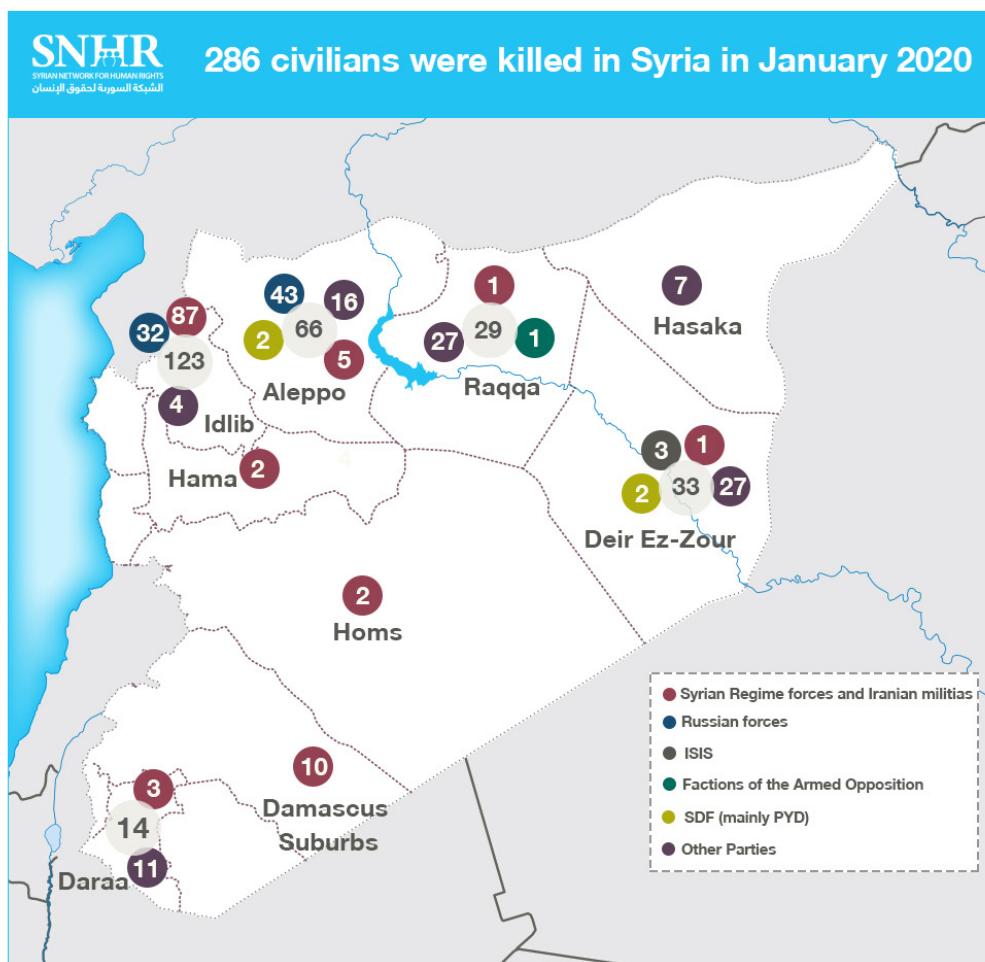
B. Other parties:

We documented the deaths of 92 civilians, including 12 children and nine women, by other parties, distributed as follows:

- Shelling from unknown source: Six civilians, including three children and one woman.
- Landmines of unknown origin: Seven civilians, including three children.
- Fires of unknown source: 57 civilians, including three children and four women.
- Turkish border guards: Three civilians, including one woman.
- Bombings whose perpetrators have not yet been identified: Six civilians, including two children.
- Killings by unknown persons: Nine civilians, including three women.
- Drowning: Four civilians, including one child.



The death toll of civilian victims killed at the hands of the main perpetrator parties documented in January 2020 was distributed across Syrian governorates as follows:



The map above shows that the highest death toll documented in January was in Idlib governorate, followed by Aleppo governorate. We note that highest percentage of fatalities in both governorates were documented killed by Syrian-Russian alliance forces.

III. Death Toll of Victims Who Died Due to Torture, and Victims Amongst Media, Medical and Civil Defense Personnel Documented in January

A. Death toll of victims who died due to torture

SNHR documented the deaths of seven individuals due to torture in January 2020, all of whom killed by Syrian Regime forces.



The most notable cases are:

Omar Mohammad Ghannoum, born in 1992, whose mother is Nawal Abdul Karim Ghannoum, was a university student at the Faculty of Human Medicine at Tishreen University in Latakia city, from al Hamidiya village, which is administratively a part of al Qsair city, west of Homs governorate. Omar was arrested by Syrian Regime forces on Wednesday, May 1, 2013, at Tishreen University in Homs. On Friday, January 17, 2020, his family learned that he was registered at the Civil Registry Department as having died on Monday, November 24, 2014. It is most probable that he died due to torture in one of the regime's detention centers.

الجمهورية العربية السورية
وزارة الداخلية - الشؤون المدنية

بيان وفاة

بيان صادر عن المواية الإلكترونية للشؤون المدنية بتاريخ:

مسلسل	الاسم	رقم القيد	محل القيد	المأهولة	تاريخ الوفاة	الجنسية	الجنس	محل الوفاة	محل الولادة	نارب ولادة	اسم الـ	اسم وـ	اسم والـ	اسم العـ	الـ	الـ	الـ	الـ
٧٣		٤	كفرموسى	الحسين	٢٠١٤/١١/٢٤	سوري	ذكر	دمشق	دمشق	١٩٩٢/١٣٠	اليوم العشرين	نوار	٤١٩٠٠٣٣٦٣	٤١٩٠٠٥٣٢٤٧	محمد	عمر غروم	٤١٩٠٠٥٣١٤٨	
بيان صادر عن المواية الإلكترونية للشؤون المدنية بتاريخ: ١٠/١٢/٢٠١٨ - ٣٠٢٨																		
ملاحظات: محكمة العدالة الثانية																		
رقم الواقعة: ٤٥٩ تاريخ الواقعة: ٢٠١٩/٧/١٤																		
اسم المستخرج: ليان جوهرة مركز الاستخراج: مركز خدمة المرجة																		

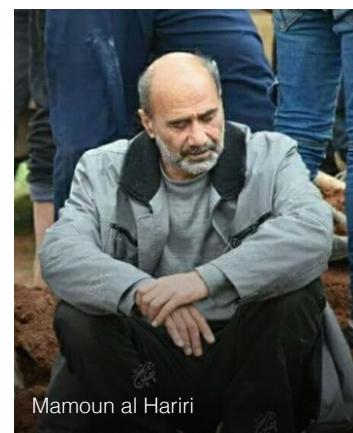
A death statement issued by the Civil Registry Secretariat in al Qsair city documenting the death of Omar Mohammad Ghannoum on November 24, 2014.

B. Death toll of medical personnel

SNHR documented in January the death of a doctor at the hands of other parties (bombings whose perpetrators have not yet been identified).

The most notable cases are:

Mamoun Qasem al Hariri, a general practitioner and radiologist, from Busr al Harir town in the western suburbs of Daraa governorate, born in 1966, formerly both the director of Busr al Harir field hospital and deputy head of the 'Free' Daraa Health Directorate, was killed on Sunday, January 19, 2020, as a result of the explosion of an unknown-source IED in front of his clinic in Busr al Harir. We still try to reach witnesses and survivors of the incident to obtain more details.



C. Death toll of media workers

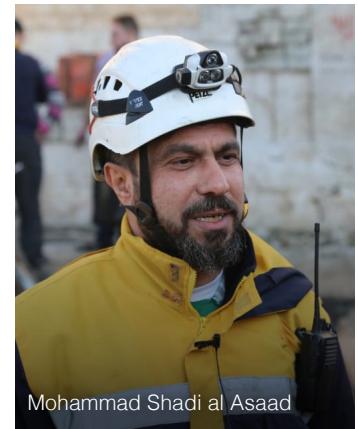
SNHR didn't document any death incident among media workers in January 2020.

D. Death toll of Civil Defense personnel

SNHR documented in January the deaths of three Civil Defense personnel, all of whom killed by Syrian Regime forces.

The most notable cases are:

Mohammad Shadi al Asaad, [a member](#) of [the Syrian Civil Defense's](#) 'Idlib Center 3', from Idlib city, [was killed](#) on Wednesday, January 15, 2020, in bombardment by fixed-wing Syrian regime (MiG-23) warplanes using one missile on the middle of the industrial zone, east of Idlib city, resulting in a massacre. [The Syrian Civil Defense](#) published an obituary and tribute to Mohammad on their official account on Twitter.



Mohammad Shadi al Asaad

Othman al Othman, a member of the Civil Defense- Bazabour village's Center, from Nahla village in the southern suburbs of Idlib governorate, [was killed](#) in bombardment by fixed- wing Syrian regime warplanes which fired missiles at Sarja village in the southern suburbs of Idlib governorate, while he was with the Civil Defense's team heading to the site of previous bombing of the village by fixed- wing warplanes which we believe were Russian.

[The Syrian Civil Defense](#) published an obituary and tribute to Othman on their official account on Twitter.



Othman al Othman

IV. Record of Most Notable Massacres Documented by SNHR in January

SNHR documented at least 11 massacres in January 2020, distributed according to the main perpetrator parties as follows:

1. The main parties:

- **Syrian Regime forces:** Six.
- **Russian forces:** Three.



2. Other parties:

- **Bombings whose perpetrators have not yet been identified:** One.
- **Execution by unknown persons:** One.

The massacres perpetrated by Syrian Regime forces in January were distributed according to areas of control as follows:

Areas under the joint control of factions of the Armed Opposition and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham: Four.

Areas under control of Hay'at Tahrir al Sham: Two.

According to the SNHR's Victim Documentation team, the massacres documented this month resulted in the deaths of 100 civilians, including 34 children (21 males and 13 females) and 10 women (adult female). This means that 44 percent of all the victims were women and children, a very high proportion, and a clear indication that civilian residents were specifically targeted in most of these massacres.

The death toll of these massacres was distributed by the main perpetrator parties as follows:

1. The main parties:

- **Syrian Regime forces:** 66 civilians, including 21 children (12 males and nine females) and six women.
- **Russian forces:** 22 civilians, including 11 children (seven males and four females) and four women.

2. Other parties:

12 civilians, including two children, were killed by other parties, distributed as follows:

- **Bombings whose perpetrators have not yet been identified:** Five civilians.
- **Violations by unknown persons:** Seven civilians, including two children.

The most notable cases are:

On Saturday, January 11, 2020, fixed-wing Syrian regime (MiG-23) warplanes fired four missiles targeting several locations in Binnesh city in the northern suburbs of Idlib governorate, some of which landed in a residential area, resulting in the deaths of six civilians from one family, namely five children and one woman. The remaining missiles also resulted in the deaths of three other civilians, one of whom was a child. Binnesh city was under the joint control of factions of the Armed Opposition and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.



On Tuesday, January 14, 2020, families found the dead bodies of seven civilians, who were relatives from Ayyash village in the western suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, including two children, all of whom had been executed by shooting by unknown gunmen in the Badiya [desert area] of al Terfawi located to the south of Deir Ez-Zour city. We still try to reach witnesses to the incident to obtain more details. The area was under the control of Syrian Regime forces at the time of the incident.

On Wednesday, January 15, 2020, at around 14:05, the SNHR team documented bombardment of the east of Idlib city by fixed-wing Syrian regime (MiG-23) warplanes using two missiles. The first missile landed in al Hal Market outside the perimeter wall of the National Museum building, while the second landed in the middle of the industrial zone, approximately 290 meters - line of sight - south of the site of the first missile; according to our victims' department, [the attack resulted in the deaths](#) of [22 civilians](#), including [two children](#), and [injured](#) around 68 others; among the fatalities was [Mohammad Shadi al Asaad](#), a member of the Syrian Civil Defense's 'Idlib Center 3'. This massacre, which is considered the largest massacre committed by the Syrian regime in northwest Syria in terms of the death toll for a single incident since April 26, 2019, came just three days after the declaration of a supposed ceasefire. We issued [a report](#) on the incident.



Bodies of deceased victims in the Clinics hospital (al Eyadat) in Idlib city, who were killed in a Syrian air attack on the city - January 15, 2020 – Photo by Ahmad Rahhal



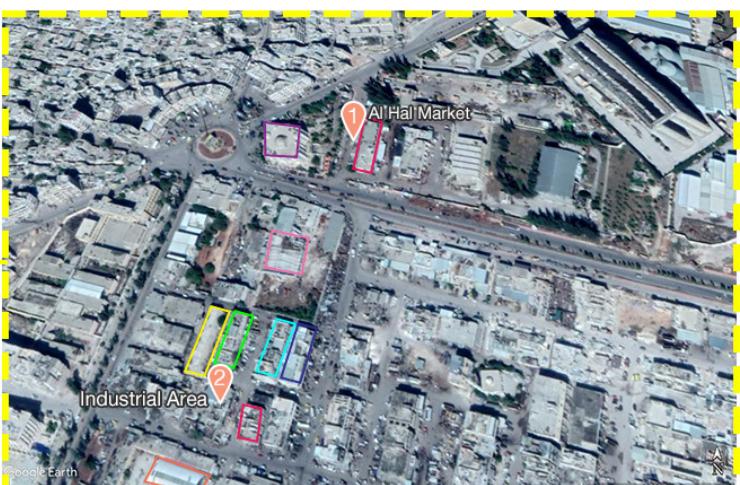
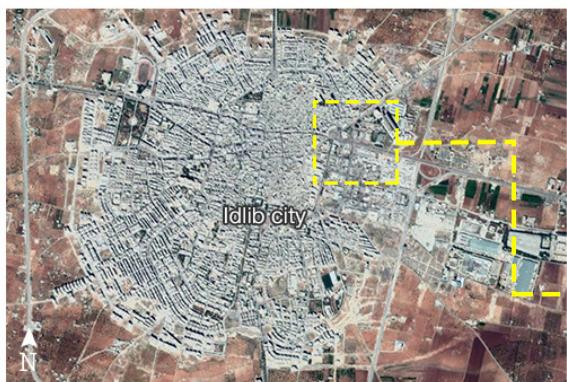
All of the people we spoke with assured us that the target zone was crowded with civilian shoppers at the time it was targeted and that it was free of any potential military targets. The SNHR spoke with media activist Ahmad Ghajar, from Idlib city, who was in al Najjarin Market (Carpenters market) in the industrial zone at the time of the attack, and learnt through notifications from observatories of the flight of fixed-wing warplanes from the airspace of Saraqeb city towards the west, which, he explained, is the course the warplanes usually take before entering the skies over Idlib city. He told us: “I tracked the warplane and watched it from the roof of our shop as it travelled from east to west, then I saw it swoop up to 1 km above the ground and fire two missiles, the second of which was about 700 meters away from me. Those were then followed with thermal balloons; the warplane then headed west, then south towards Ariha.” Ahmad told us that he then went directly to the impact site of the missile to photograph the damage, but he quickly began helping the paramedics to recover the dead and injured instead, adding: “The largest number of victims was in the industrial zone, including Mohammad Shadi al Assad, known as Shadi Ambulance, a member of the Civil Defense team.” Ahmad added that the destructive ability of the missile used was greater than those usually used by the Syrian air force, causing the total collapse of the building.



Visual guide shows the impact sites of the two missiles in al Hal Market and the industrial zone:



Site of a Syrian air-strike that caused a massacre in Idlib city in January 15, 2020



- 1 Landing site of the first missile
- 2 Landing site of the second missile



استهداف الطيران الحربي بالصواريخ سوق العال بمدينة ادلب
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On Tuesday, January 21, 2020, at around 11:45, fixed-wing warplanes, which we believe were Russian, bombed a house on the outskirts of [Kafr Ta'al](#) village in the western suburbs of Aleppo governorate, resulting in the deaths of [nine civilians](#) from [one family](#), including [six children](#) ([three males](#) and [three females](#)) and one woman. Kafr Ta'al village was under the joint control of factions of the Armed Opposition and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.

On Thursday, January 23, 2020, at around 09:45, fixed-wing warplanes, which we believe were Russian, fired missiles at a non-operating fuel station east of Saraqeb city in the eastern suburbs of Idlib governorate, in which IDPs from al Hamra village in the eastern suburbs of Hama governorate were living, resulting in the deaths of [five civilians](#) from [one family](#), including [three male](#) children and one woman. The city was under the joint control of factions of the Armed Opposition and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions:

- The evidence we collected indicates that the attacks documented were directed against civilians and civilian objects. Syrian-Russian alliance forces have committed various crimes ranging from extrajudicial killings to detention and enforced disappearance. Their attacks and indiscriminate bombardment have resulted in the destruction of facilities and buildings. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the war crime of attacking civilians has been committed in many cases.
- The Syrian government has not only violated international humanitarian law and customary law, but has also breached a number of UN Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 2139 and resolution 2042 on the release of detainees, as well as resolution 2254, all without any accountability.
- The indiscriminate and disproportionate bombardment carried out by the alliance of US-led coalition and the Syrian Democratic Forces is considered a violation of international humanitarian law, with the crimes of indiscriminate killing amounting to war crimes.
- Extremist Islamist groups have violated international humanitarian law, causing the deaths of many civilians.
- Factions of the Armed Opposition violated UN Security Council Resolution 2139 through carrying out attacks that are considered to violate customary international humanitarian law, causing civilian casualties or accidental injuries.



- The use of explosive arms to target densely populated areas reflects a criminal and wholly deliberate mentality intended to inflict the greatest possible number of deaths, which is a clear contravention of international human rights law and a flagrant violation of the four Geneva Convention (articles 27, 31, 32).
- We could find no record of any warnings being issued by the Syrian regime, or by Russian or US-led coalition forces prior to any attack in accordance with the requirements of international humanitarian law. This has been the case since the beginning of the popular uprising, providing another blatant demonstration of these forces' total disregard for the lives of civilians in Syria.
- These attacks, particularly bombings, caused massive collateral damage that involved loss of lives, injuries, or significant damage to civilian objects. There are strong indicators suggesting that this damage was excessive compared to the anticipated military benefit.
- The magnitude and frequency of the violations, the disproportionate use of military force, the indiscriminate manner of the bombing, and the coordinated approach of these attacks leads to the inescapable conclusion that these acts are wholly deliberate and based on high-level orders, and as such constitute a part of state policy.

Recommendations:

Security Council

- The Security Council must take additional steps following its adoption of Resolution 2254, which clearly states that "all parties immediately cease any attacks against civilians and civilian objects as such."
- The Syrian case should be referred to the International Criminal Court and all those who are responsible should be held accountable including the Russian regime whose involvement in war crimes has been repeatedly proven.
- The Security Council should ensure peace and security and implement the principle of responsibility to protect civilians' lives and to save the Syrian people's heritage and historical artefacts from destruction, looting and vandalism.
- The Security Council should adopt a resolution banning the use of cluster munitions in Syria, similar to the prohibition on the use of chemical weapons, and include advice on how to safely remove the remnants of such dangerous weapons.
- The four other permanent member states should put pressure on the Russian government to end its support for the Syrian regime, which uses chemical weapons, and expose its involvement in this regard.



- The Security Council should request that all relevant United Nations agencies make greater efforts to provide food, medical and humanitarian assistance in areas where fighting has ceased, and in internally displaced persons camps, and follow-up with those States that have pledged voluntary contributions.

International Community

- In light of the split within the Security Council and its utter inability to take any effective action, action should be taken at the national and regional levels to form alliances to support the Syrian people by protecting them from daily killing, and by lifting sieges, as well as through increasing support for relief efforts. Additionally, the principle of universal jurisdiction should be enacted in local courts regarding these crimes in order to conduct fair trials for all those who were involved.
- SNHR has repeatedly called for the implementation of the ‘Responsibility to Protect’ doctrine in dozens of studies and reports and as a member of the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP) after all political channels through the Arab League’s plan and then Mr. Kofi Annan’s plan proved fruitless, along with the Cessation of Hostilities statements and Astana agreements that followed. Therefore, steps should be taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, while the norm of the ‘Responsibility to Protect’, which was established by the United Nations General Assembly, should be implemented. By failing to do so, the Security Council is still hindering the protection of civilians in Syria.
- Renew pressure on the Security Council to refer the case in Syria to the International Criminal Court.
- Work on fulfilling justice and achieving accountability in Syria through the United Nations General Assembly and the Human Rights Council and to activate the principle of universal jurisdiction.

OHCHR

- The OHCHR should submit a report to the Human Rights Council and other organs of the United Nations on the incidents mentioned in this report since these attacks were perpetrated by the parties to the conflict.
- Train Syrian organizations to undertake clearance of mines and other unexploded ordnance, and raise local awareness of the dangers of such ordnance.
- Establish a platform that brings together a number of Syrian organizations active in documenting violations and providing humanitarian assistance, in order to facilitate an exchange of skills and experiences within Syrian society.



Independent International Commission of Inquiry (COI)

- Launch investigations into the cases included in this report and previous reports. SNHR is willing to cooperate and provide further evidence and data.
- International, Impartial, and Independent Mechanism (IIIM)
- Collect further evidence about the crimes documented in this report.

The United Nations special envoy to Syria

- Condemn the perpetrators of crimes and massacres, and those who were primarily responsible for dooming the de-escalation agreements.
- Revive the peace process so that it can resume its natural course despite Russia's attempts to divert and distort it, empowering the Constitutional Committee prior to the establishment of a transitional governing body.

The Syrian regime

- Stop indiscriminate shelling and targeting of residential areas, hospitals, schools and markets, and end use of prohibited weapons and barrel bombs.
- End the acts of torture that have caused the deaths of thousands of Syrian citizens in detention centers.
- Reveal the fate of some 83,000 Syrian citizens arrested by the security services whose fate has been concealed to date.
- Ensure compliance with UN Security Council resolutions and customary humanitarian law.

The Russian regime

- Launch investigations into the incidents included in this report, make the findings of these investigations public for the Syrian people, and hold the people involved accountable.
- Compensate all the damaged centers and facilities, rebuild and rehabilitate them, and compensate all the victims' families, who were killed by the current Russian regime, as well as all the wounded.
- Completely cease the bombing of hospitals, protected objects, and civilian areas, and respect customary international law.
- As a guarantor party in the Astana talks, the Russian regime must stop thwarting de-escalation agreements, and apply pressure on the Syrian regime in order to end all indiscriminate attacks and allow the unconditional passage of humanitarian aid to besieged areas.



- Stop using incendiary weapons in populated areas, compensate the victims and their families for all human and material damage caused by the use of these weapons, and provide treatment for dozens of civilian casualties.
- Provide detailed maps of sites where Russian forces have launched cluster munition attacks, issue these to the United Nations and inform the Syrian public about them, thus facilitating the disposal of unexploded ordnance.
- Begin to achieve a breakthrough in the issue of detainees by revealing the fate of 83,000 people disappeared by the Syrian regime.

The Coalition (Us-led coalition and Syrian Democratic Forces)

- The states of the coalition must unequivocally and sincerely acknowledge that some of their bombing operations have resulted in the deaths of innocent civilians. Rather than attempting denial, these states should take speedy steps to launch serious investigations, and immediately compensate and apologize to the victims and all those affected.
- The states supporting the SDF should apply pressure on these forces in order to compel them to cease all of their violations in all the areas and towns under their control.
- The states supporting the SDF should cease all forms of support until the SDF commits itself to complying with the rules of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. This is primarily the responsibility of the supporting states. Providing the SDF with weapons and support while knowing that the SDF violates the rules of international humanitarian law can be seen as a contribution to these violations.
- The SDF should form a special committee to investigate incidents of violations committed by SDF members, disclose the details of their findings and apologize for them, hold those responsible accountable, and compensate the victims and affected.

Armed Opposition factions

- Armed Opposition factions must ensure the protection of civilians in all areas under their control. These forces should also take care to distinguish between civilians and military targets and cease any indiscriminate attacks.
- Pledge to cease any arbitrary arrests and investigate incidents that have resulted in violations of international humanitarian law.
- Take punitive action against those who commit violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law.



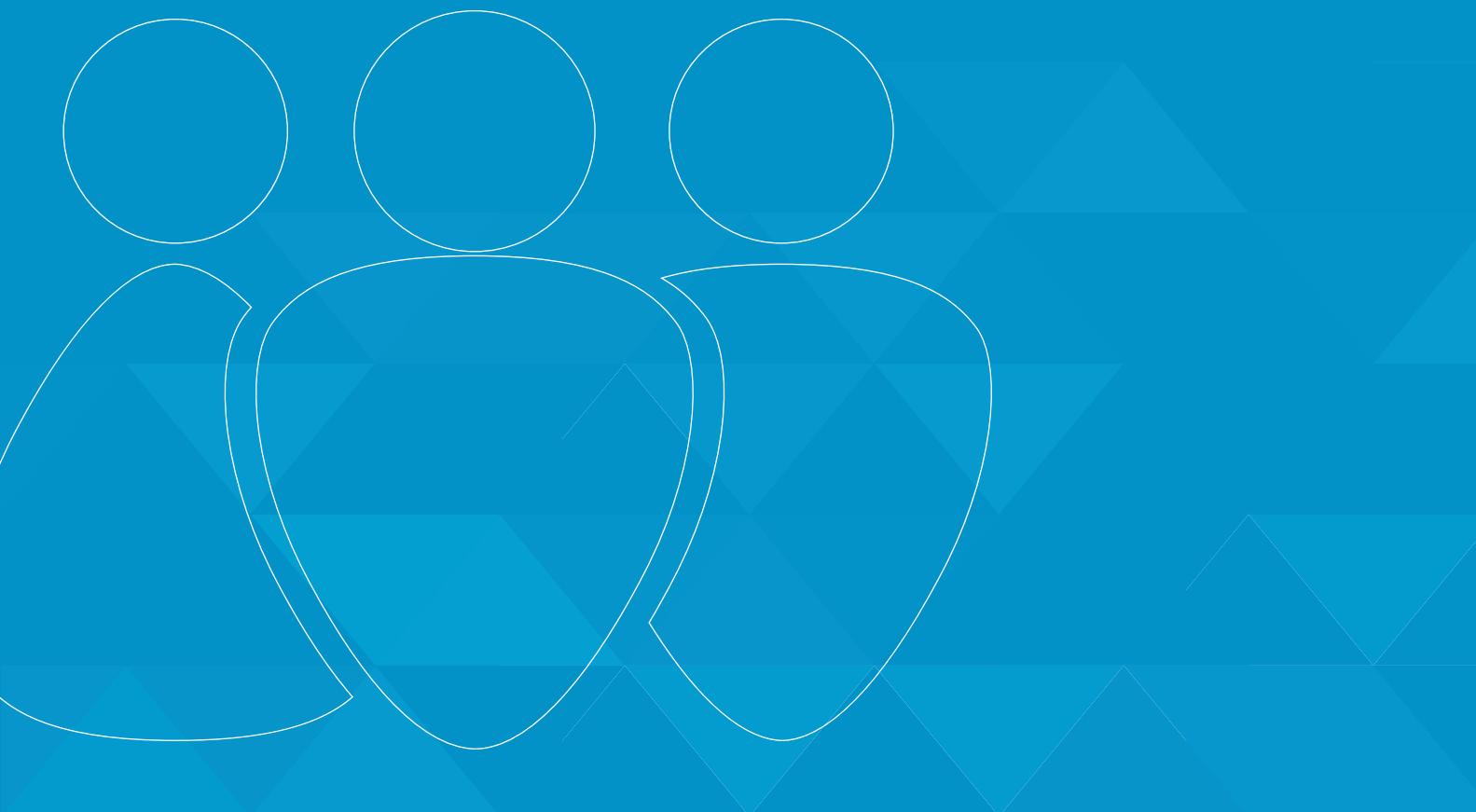
Humanitarian organizations:

Develop urgent operational plans to secure decent shelter for internally displaced persons.

Acknowledgments

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