

Extrajudicial Killing Claims the Lives of 177 Civilians, Including 28 Children, 35 Women, One Medical Worker, and Nine Victims Due to Torture, in Syria in March 2021

Russian Military Escalation Is the
Largest in a Year

Thursday 1 April 2021

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. Background 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 (SNHR) 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, sisters, friends, etc.

These violations have become so widespread primarily through Syrian regime forces' and affiliated militias' systematic killing of civilians, with these forces being almost the sole perpetrators of killings from the aforementioned date up to the beginning of 2012. The regime began by using tanks and artillery, then proceeded to also use warplanes and helicopter gunships which have deployed barrel bombs, in addition to Scud missiles and chemical weapons. The entry of several other parties into the Syrian conflict has further increased the importance and complexity of documenting the victims killed in Syria.

This report records the death toll of victims whose deaths were documented by SNHR as taking place at the hands of the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria in March 2021, particularly focusing on those victims killed under torture, and victims amongst media, medical and Civil Defense personnel, paying particular attention to those massacres committed by the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces which the SNHR was able to document in this period.

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 according to the perpetrator parties in the Syrian conflict. Accurately ascribing responsibility sometimes requires more time and investigation than usual, especially in the case of joint attacks.

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 parties to the conflict who this report documents as committing extrajudicial killings are:

A. The main parties:

- Syrian Regime forces (army, security, local militias, and Shiite foreign militias)¹
- Russian forces
- ISIS
- The Armed Opposition/ Syrian National Army
- Syrian Democratic Forces (the Democratic Union Party)

B. Other parties

¹ We generally use the term 'the Syrian regime' rather than 'the Syrian government', because the nature of the ruling power in Syria is a totalitarian dictatorship based on ruling the nation in an authoritarian fashion through a very limited group of individuals, primarily the President of the Republic and his selected leaders of the security services, while the ministers, including the Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior, play a restricted, largely ceremonial role, which is limited to implementing precisely what the ruling regime orders, without any decision-making power or active role; this means that the government's role is wholly subordinate and limited to serving the regime, with all the main powers being concentrated in the hands of the President of the Republic and the security services. Governance in Syria is wholly decided by the autocratic authority of the ruling family and there is no independent decision-making structure. Rather, the government is an empty façade there for show; the Minister of Interior receives orders from the security branches over which he nominally presides which are in turn under the command of the President, while the Minister of Justice cannot summon a civilian-level security agent other than the head of a security branch; the security branches, along with the president, are the true power and the governing regime in Syria. Although we acknowledge that the United Nations and its agencies use the term 'the Syrian government' in general, we believe that this is a completely inaccurate and misleading term in the Syrian context.

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 this report, we record only the death toll of civilians, whose deaths we were able to document during the last month. SNHR does not document the deaths of fighters and militants killed during the conflict, while 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 [link](#)².

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. Our team follows up on incidents and related reports in a variety of ways in the effort to verify information and collect as much relevant evidence and data as possible. In some cases, researchers are able to visit the incident location immediately. However, this is a rarity in light of the incredibly high security risks, and given the frequency of daily violation incidents. SNHR's customary policy in such cases is to rely on accounts from survivors who experienced the violation firsthand, as we try to reach them promptly, and secondarily on the accounts of those who witnessed or photographed the violation in question, in addition to analyzing available materials from open sources such as the Internet and media outlets; third, by talking with medical personnel who treated the individuals injured in these incidents, examined the deceased victims' bodies, and identified the cause of death. The SNHR also provides [a special form](#) that can be completed by victims' relatives with victims' names and personal information so that the Victims Documentation Department can follow up on the information provided, verify its accuracy and then include it in the database.

The death toll of victims detailed on SNHR's database includes extrajudicial killings by the controlling forces which occurred as a violation of either international human rights law or international humanitarian law or both, but does not include cases of natural deaths or those which occurred because of disputes between members of society or other such issues.

Our investigations confirm that all of the attacks included in this report that were carried out by the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces 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.

Also, there is great difficulty in determining which party was responsible for planting landmines, due to the multiplicity of forces controlling the areas in which these explosions occurred, and therefore we do not attribute the vast majority of deaths caused by landmines to a specific party. None of the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria have revealed maps of the places where they planted landmines. We have recorded continuing deaths due to landmines despite repeated appeals by the Syrian Network for Human Rights, and urgent requests for the essential intervention of international teams to help uncover the locations where landmines are deployed and to put pressure on the controlling forces in Syria to determine their locations of deployment in order to reduce the number of casualties among civilians resulting from them.

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.

² "Syrian Network for Human Rights Methodology", Syrian Network for Human Rights, <http://sn4hr.org/public_html/wp-content/pdf/english/SNHR_Methodology_en.pdf>

II. Summary of the Most Notable Killings in March:

March saw continuing civilian deaths as a result of landmine explosions in different governorates and regions of Syria, with SNHR documenting the deaths of 51 victims, including six children and 20 women, bringing the civilian death toll caused by landmines since the beginning of 2021 to 85, including 28 children; SNHR has recorded many landmine explosions that resulted in civilian casualties in several areas under the various different forces currently in control. Landmine explosions also resulted in two massacres in March, in which 23 civilians were killed, including 16 women. This indicates that none of the controlling forces have made any significant efforts towards clearing landmines, or trying to determine their locations and fence them off, or to warn the local population about them.

On Tuesday, March 2, 2021, a landmine planted by an unknown party near a cemetery complex in Deir Ez-Zour city, exploded, resulting in the death of a 13-year-old [child, Attallah Muhammad al Barrak](#), from Deir Ez-Zour city, which is controlled by Syrian regime forces.

On Friday, March 12, 2021, [a landmine planted](#) by an unknown party in al Emayya village in the eastern suburbs of Hama governorate, which is controlled by Syrian regime forces, exploded under a civilian car, resulting in the deaths of three children, two of whom were brothers, while their father was injured.

Camp conditions continue to worsen in winter, due to the rain and flooding of the tents, in addition to the fires caused by the unsafe heating methods used in camps. On Monday, March 8, 2021, [a fire broke](#) out in a tent for IDPs from al Latamena city, in Sa'ed IDP camp near Kelli town in the northern suburbs of Idlib governorate; as a result, the tent was burned down, and a baby girl was severely burned, subsequently dying as a result. The area is under the joint control of the Armed Opposition factions and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham.

Al Hawl Camp³, in the eastern suburbs of Hasaka, which is under the control of Syrian Democratic Forces, saw the continuation of killings by unknown gunmen. In March, we documented the deaths of 26 civilians, including eight children and eight women, at the hands of unknown gunmen who are believed to be affiliated with ISIS cells. Since the beginning of 2021, we have documented the deaths of 43 civilians, including 10 children and 11 women, in al Hawl Camp at the hands of unknown gunmen. The following are the cases of killing by unknown gunmen, which we documented in March:

The body of Ali Ahmad Ali al Jasem, an 18-year-old Iraqi refugee, was discovered in his tent in Section One of al Hawl Camp on Wednesday, March 3, 2021, bearing signs of gunshot wounds.

The body of [Saif Emad Muhammad](#), a 22-year-old Iraqi refugee, a refugee from Iraq, was discovered in his tent in Section One of al Hawl Camp on Wednesday, March 3, 2021, bearing signs of gunshot wounds.

The body of Ms. [Mariam Ahmad al Makhoul](#), a 25-year-old Iraqi refugee, was discovered in Section One of al Hawl Camp on Friday, March 5, 2021, bearing signs of gunshot wounds.

The body of Nemer Rabah Yasin, a 16-year-old child refugee from Iraq, was discovered in his tent in Section One of al Hawl Camp on Sunday, March 7, 2021, bearing signs of gunshot wounds.

³ A camp located east of Hasaka city, near the Iraqi-Syrian border, which houses nearly 60,000 people

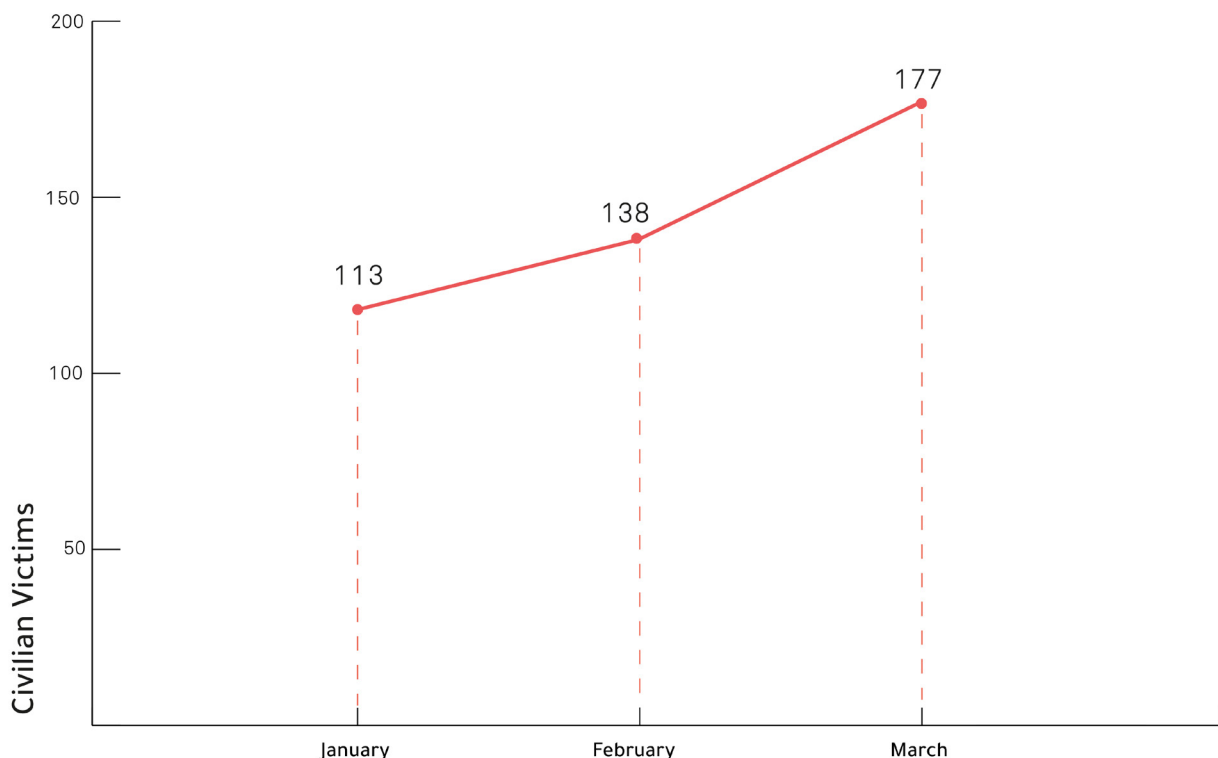
March also saw the largest Russian military escalation in nearly a year. On Sunday, March 21, 2021, the Syrian-Russian alliance forces, in a sudden military escalation, launched air and ground attacks targeting civilian areas outside the control of the Syrian regime in northwest Syria; these areas contain vital installations and facilities, and according to our database, most of the targeted facilities were bombed for the first time, with the attacks causing civilian casualties. We issued a [special report](#) on the attacks that took place in the Idlib region in northwest Syria on that day, in which we documented the Syrian-Russian-Iranian alliance targeting several sites with bombardment, and we provided detailed coverage of the targeting of the al Atareb Surgical Hospital “Al Maghara Hospital”, and an area near Bab al Hawa border crossing, which includes industrial and relief facilities, the first time that these two sites have been targeted. We at the Syrian Network for Human Rights believe that Syrian regime and Russian forces bear responsibility for this attack, as some witnesses who were at the site of the attack confirmed that Russian reconnaissance aircraft had flown over the site before and during the bombing, and Russian media outlets subsequently published video footage of the moment the hospital was targeted.

During this month, we also documented four massacres, one at the hands of Syrian regime forces, and the other three at the hands of other parties, with the four massacres resulting in the deaths of 41 civilians, including seven children and 21 women (adult female).

III. Death Toll of Civilian Victims:

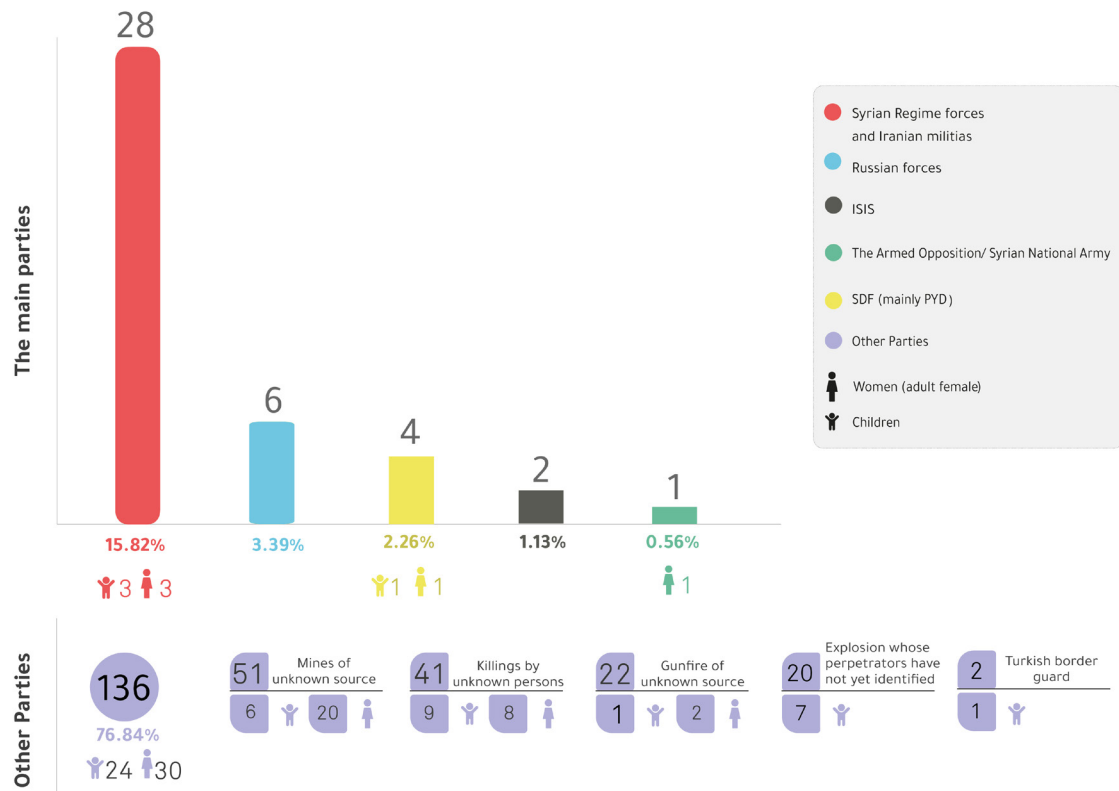
In March, 2021, SNHR documented the deaths of 177 civilians, including 28 children and 35 women (adult female), killed at the hands of the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria, bringing the documented death toll of civilian victims since the beginning of 2021 up to September 2021 to 428.

The death toll of civilian victims killed at the hands of the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria since the beginning of 2021 was distributed as follows:



March saw an increase in the number of deaths compared to the first two months of the year; March also saw deaths at the hands of Russian forces, in addition to recording a large number of victims killed as a result of land-mine explosions.

The death toll we documented in March 2021 was distributed according to the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces as follows:



A. The main parties:

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

We documented the deaths of 28 civilians at the hands of Syrian regime forces, including three children and three women.

- Russian forces:

We documented the deaths of six civilians at the hands of Russian forces.

- ISIS:

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

- The Armed Opposition/ Syrian National Army:

We documented the death of one civilian (a woman) at the hands of the Armed Opposition/ Syrian National Army.

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

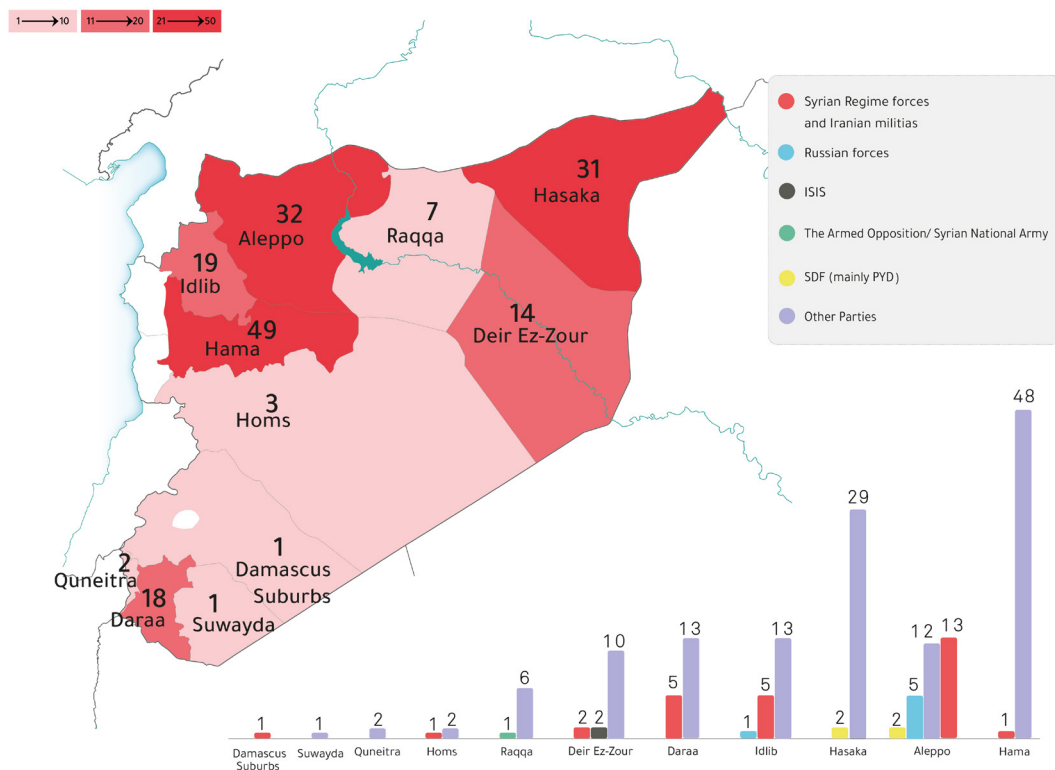
We documented the deaths of four civilians, including one child and one woman, at the hands of the Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Forces.

B. Other parties:

We documented the deaths of 136 civilians, including 24 children and 30 women, at the hands of other parties, distributed as follows:

- Landmines of unknown source: 51 civilians, including six children and 20 women.
- Gunfire of unknown source: 22 civilians, including one child and two women.
- Bombings whose perpetrators have not yet been identified: 20 civilians, including seven children.
- Killings by unknown persons: 41 civilians, including nine children and eight women.
- Turkish border guards: Two civilians, including one child.

The death toll of civilian victims killed at the hands of the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces documented in March 2021 was distributed across Syrian governorates as follows:



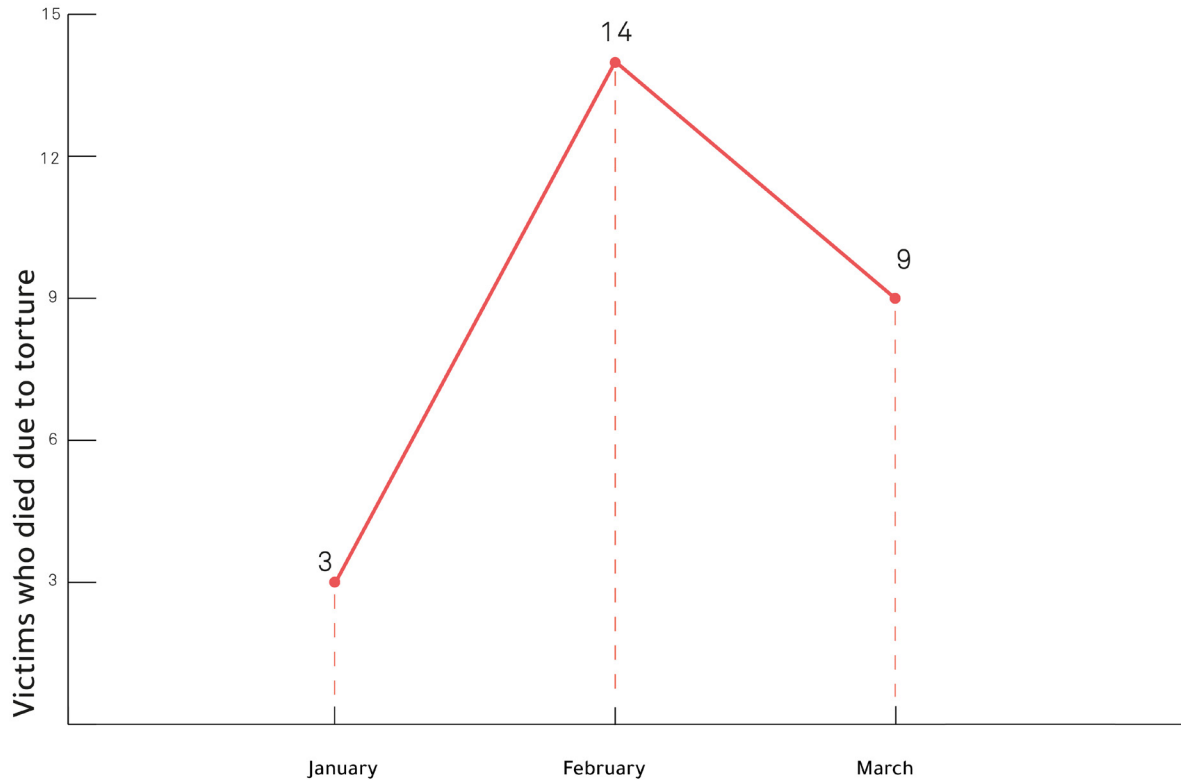
Hama governorate saw a noticeable increase in the death toll for this month, followed by the governorates of Aleppo and Hasaka, with most of these fatalities documented as being killed at the hands of other parties, with the victims killed in these governorates accounting for nearly 63% of the total death toll we documented for this period.

IV. Death Toll of Victims Who Died Due to Torture, and Victims Amongst Media, Medical and Civil Defense Personnel:

A. Death toll of victims who died due to torture

SNHR documented in March 2021 the deaths of nine victims due to torture at the hands of Syrian regime forces, bringing the death toll of victims who died due to torture at the hands of the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria since the beginning of 2021 up to April 2021 to 26.

The death toll of victims whom SNHR documented their death due to torture at the hands of the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria since the beginning of 2021 was distributed as follows:



Syrian regime forces continue to kill victims by torture; in March, we documented the deaths of nine individuals due to torture, all of whom at the hands of the Syrian regime. Despite the issuance of Amnesty Decree No. 6 of 2020, issued by the Syrian regime's President on March 22 of last year, killings by torture are still continuing inside the Syrian regime's detention centers.

The most notable cases are:

Rami Rakan Hejazi, from Kanaker village in the southwest of Damascus Suburbs governorate, was aged 21 at the time of his arrest by personnel from the Sa'sa' Branch affiliated with Syrian regime forces in 2017, while he was passing through one of the regime's checkpoint on road between Kanaker village and Sa'sa' town in the southwest of the governorate, despite being amongst those who previously settled their security status. Almost since that time, he has been classified as forcibly disappeared, with the Syrian regime denying his detention and preventing anyone, even a lawyer, from visiting him. On Thursday, March 4, 2021, his family was informed by a former detainee released from a regime detention center that Rami had died due to torture in a regime detention center in Damascus city. SNHR also notes that Syrian regime forces failed to hand over his body to his family.



B. Death toll of medical personnel

In March 2021, SNHR documented the death of one medical worker by gunfire from an unknown source.

Atiyah Ali al Fajri, a 39-year-old pharmacist from Abu Hardoub village in the eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, was shot dead on Sunday, March 27, 2021, by unidentified gunmen at his pharmacy in Suwaidan Jazira village in the eastern suburbs of the governorate, which is controlled by Syrian Democratic Forces.

C. Death toll of media workers

SNHR didn't document any deaths among media workers in March 2021.

D. Death toll of Civil Defense personnel

In March 2021, SNHR documented the death of one Civil Defense worker at the hands of Russian forces.

On Friday, March 5, 2021, at around 20:00, four long-range Tochka missiles loaded with cluster munitions, which were believed to have been fired from the Russian Hmeimim military airbase, targeted the fuel refining burners in Tarhin village near al Bab city, also in the eastern suburbs of Aleppo governorate, causing massive fires in the burners; during the firefighting operation by the Syrian Civil Defense, one of the fuel tanks exploded, resulting in the death of Ahmad al Waki, a Civil Defense member, stationed at the Tarhin Center, who originally came from al Bab city in the eastern suburbs of the Aleppo governorate, with the blaze also burning heavy 'packer-excavator' type machinery, and gutting a fire engine, putting it out of service. The area was under the control of Syrian National Army at the time of the incident.



V. Record of Most Notable Massacres Documented in March:

SNHR documented at least seven massacres since the beginning of 2021, including four massacre in March, distributed as follows:

- A. Syrian Regime forces: One.
- B. Other parties: Three;
- Landmines of unknown source: Two.
- Killings by unknown persons: One.

According to the SNHR's Victim Documentation team, the massacres documented in March 2021 resulted in the deaths of 41 civilians, including seven children and 21 women (adult female).

- A. Syrian Regime forces: Eight, including one child and one woman.
- B. Other parties: 33, including six children and 20 women;
- Landmines of unknown source: 23, including 16 women.
- Killings by unknown persons: 10, including six children and four women.

The most notable massacres are:

On Sunday, March 7, 2021, a landmine planted by unknown party exploded near a vehicle carrying a group of civilians who were out collecting truffles in the Wadi al Atheeb area in the eastern suburbs of Hama governorate, on the outskirts of al Shahatiya village, resulting in the deaths of [18 civilians](#), including [11 women](#). SNHR is still trying to contact witnesses to obtain more details of the incident. Al Shahatiya village was under the control of Syrian regime forces at the time of the incident.

On Sunday, March 21, at around 08:20 local time, artillery forces we believe were stationed at a site controlled by the Lebanese Hezbollah militias near Majbal al Zeft in Urm al Sughra village in the western suburbs of Aleppo fired three Krasnopol shells (laser-guided mortar shells fired by a drone that draws a laser circle on the target to direct the shell towards the circle drawn) at al Atareb Surgical Hospital (Al Maghara Hospital) - supported by the Syrian American Medical Society (SAMS) - located in al Atareb city in the western suburbs of Aleppo governorate, which was established within a cave in a mountainous area on the Abzemou Road to the north of the city; one of the shells fell at the hospital's entrance directly, causing significant material damage to the external hospital structure, as well as damaging the orthopedic clinics in the ambulance department, the patient waiting area inside the hospital building, a tent used for isolating COVID-19 patients, a generator, and a maintenance caravan outside the building. Up to the time of issuing this report, the Syrian Network for Human Rights' Victim Department team documented [the deaths](#) of [eight civilians](#) in this attack, including [one child](#) and [one woman](#), and [the injury](#) of about 17 others, including five of the hospital's medical staff. We issued a special report documenting the incident on March 29.

VI. The Syrian Regime Bears Primary Responsibility for the Deaths of Syrian Citizens Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic:

This report does not include all deaths, including those caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, as we mainly document extrajudicial killings, but there is no doubt that the negligence shown by the Syrian regime and its disastrous mismanagement of the Syrian state in recent years are the primary factors behind the massive numbers of deaths from the COVID-19 pandemic and other disease outbreaks and illnesses, as seen in the regime's neglect of public healthcare and indifference towards citizens' wellbeing, with the state's only genuine protection reserved for the ruling family, its entourage and the regime elite. It should always be remembered that the Syrian regime and its Russian ally have repeatedly been documented as having targeted, bombed and destroyed most medical facilities in Syria, and killed hundreds of medical personnel, according to the SNHR's database, with dozens of these lifesaving medics still classified as having been forcibly disappeared at the regime's hands. The Syrian regime's Ministry of Health [has announced](#) the deaths of 1,254 cases in Syria due to the COVID-19 as of March 31, 2021; while this is an alarmingly high number, we believe that this statistic is inaccurate and that the number of deaths is actually far higher due to the regime's weak medical capabilities, as there is no medical examination to confirm or deny the patient's infection with COVID-19, confirming the occurrence of a large number of deaths due to COVID-19 without the cause being disclosed. Concern over a probable regime cover-up of the real COVID-19 death toll is exacerbated by the absence of any transparency in the various government ministries, and in view of the security services' control over any data issued by these ministries, as is usually the case with totalitarian regimes.

The regime's failure to release arbitrarily detained individuals, particularly the elderly and individuals detained with no charges, most notably [around 3,329 medical personnel](#), whose cases we discussed in a special detailed report, provides further clear evidence of the Syrian regime's primary responsibility for the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in Syria. The regime, which controls and manages state institutions, has completely failed to provide even the most rudimentary protection to Syrian civilians, but has instead exploited the state institutions to protect and

benefit the ruling family in order to ensure their continued rule, even if 13 million Syrian citizens are displaced from their homes to achieve this, with most of those displaced unable to return home since their homes have been ransacked and subjected to widespread looting and destruction by regime forces and affiliated militias.

VII. The Most Notable Work Carried Out by SNHR on the Extrajudicial Killing Issue:

Since 2011, the SNHR 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, age, the date and place of death, method of killing used, type of weapon used, and perpetrator party, and to make comparisons between these parties. We can also distribute the death toll according to the governorate in which the incident of death occurred, and according to the governorate from which the victim originated, in order to show the extent of the loss suffered by the people of that governorate, and enables us to accurately ascertain the highest rates of violence documented in the case of each violation. SNHR's Victim Documentation Department team constantly updates its comprehensive database, with all the data added to the SNHR's database being retained securely, and several backup copies being stored in different locations.

Since 2011, we have also been exceptionally concerned about incidents involving the killing of children and women; there is hardly a statistic recorded on our database that does not include either, due to the vulnerability of these groups in the community, and because they give an indication of the rate of targeting of civilians. We later added other civilian groups which have played a key role in the popular uprising and later in the armed conflict, such as media, medical, relief and Civil Defense personnel.

For nearly ten years, we have issued [daily death tolls of victims](#), as well as [daily news reports](#) on killing incidents. We also issue a [monthly report](#) detailing the death toll of victims, whose deaths were documented in Syria during the previous month, amongst civilians, as well as of those who died [due to torture](#), in addition to issuing a biannual report and annual report, as well as dozens of other special reports [documenting the total death toll](#) or the death toll at the hands of one of the parties to the conflict in particular, in addition to a [monthly report](#) and special and periodic reports documenting the [massacres](#) committed on Syrian soil.

SNHR also periodically sends a special form to the United Nations [Special Rapporteur](#) on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, submitting cases of killings on which we were able to document all of the available data, having obtained the consent of each victim's family members before submitting them.

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 has also partnered with numerous United Nations bodies, in addition to governments of states, to provide them with statistics from our databases, in order to serve the path of justice, and ultimately to ensure the accountability and prosecution of criminals. SNHR is also used as a trustworthy source by a large number of Arab and international news agencies and many international human rights organizations.

VIII. 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, torture 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.
- A large proportion of Syrians were killed as a result of landmines, and none of the perpetrator forces in the Syrian conflict have revealed maps of the locations where landmines were planted.
- 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.
- ISIS has violated international humanitarian law, causing the deaths of many civilians.
- The indiscriminate and disproportionate bombardment carried out by Syrian Democratic Forces is considered a clear violation of international humanitarian law, with the crimes of indiscriminate killing amounting to war crimes.
- The Armed Opposition/ Syrian National Army has 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).

Recommendations:

UN 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, while Russia must stop using the veto, as it is a party to the Syrian conflict, and the UNSC states' veto power should be withheld when crimes against humanity and war crimes are committed.
- 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 clear the remnants of such dangerous weapons.
- 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.
- Work to launch projects to create maps revealing the locations of landmines and cluster munitions in all Syrian governorates. This would facilitate the process of clearing them and educating the population about their locations.

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 and previous reports since these attacks were perpetrated by the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces.
- Work on preparing a special report on the use of landmines in Syria and the risks they pose to civilians, and identify the most prominent locations where landmines were planted.

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.
- Focus on the issue of landmines and cluster munitions within the next report.

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.
- End the acts of torture that have caused the deaths of thousands of Syrian citizens in detention centers.
- Ensure compliance with UN Security Council resolutions and customary humanitarian law.
- Provide detailed maps of the locations where the regime planted landmines, especially in civilian areas or near residential communities.

The Russian regime

- 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.

- 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 84,000 people disappeared by the Syrian regime.

Syrian Democratic Forces:

- 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.
- The SDF should form a special committee to investigate incidents of violations committed by SDF forces, disclose the details of their findings and apologize for them, hold those responsible accountable, and compensate the victims and affected.
- Provide detailed maps of the locations where the SDF planted landmines, especially civilian sites or near residential communities.

The Armed Opposition/ Syrian National Army:

- 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.
- Take punitive action against those who commit violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law.
- Provide detailed maps of the locations where the Armed Opposition/ Syrian National Army planted landmines, especially civilian sites or near residential communities.

Humanitarian organizations:

- Develop urgent operational plans to secure decent shelter for internally displaced persons.
- Exert efforts in landmine clearance operations in parallel with relief operations whenever the opportunity arises.

Acknowledgment

We thank all family members, relatives and friends of the victims, along with the eyewitnesses and local activists, whose contributions have enriched this report.



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