



In Tandem with the Brussels V Conference, the Largest Russian Military Escalation in Nearly a Year, with al Atareb Hospital and Bab al Hawa Border Crossing Bombed

Bombing the Hospital and Aid Trucks Is a Planned and Deliberate Act, Constituting a War Crime by the Russian Forces That Requires Accountability

Monday 29 March 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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SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
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I. In Conjunction with the Brussels V Conference, Vital Civilian Facilities Are Bombed for the First Time:

The Syrian Network for Human Rights' (SNHR) database, in which we record violations on a daily basis, shows a significant decrease in the indiscriminate and deliberate aerial bombardments by the Syrian regime and its allies on the Idlib region and its environs in northwest Syria since March 6, 2020, following [the ceasefire agreement](#) - which was reached in a meeting between Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and Russian President Vladimir Putin in Moscow on March 5, 2020-, and that aerial bombardment operations are the main cause of the majority of civilian deaths, the destruction of their homes and their displacement; however, we have also recorded many artillery and missile attacks from ground platforms, constituting a violation of the ceasefire agreement, and caused the death of many civilians.

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 and significant material damage to the targeted facilities.

We recorded that the Syrian-Russian-Iranian alliance has targeted several sites with bombardment, such as:

1. The Sarmada area was subjected to attacks in different locations [with Arash-4 missiles](#) launched from locations where Iranian militias are based in Kafr Halab village.
2. Ariha city in Idlib was subjected to artillery shelling by Syrian regime forces, with one of the shells landing in the yard of the [Jeel al Ghad School \(formerly al Imam Malik School\)](#), causing moderate material damage.
3. Areas close to the front lines in the southern suburbs of Idlib, the western suburbs of Hama, and the eastern suburbs of Aleppo were subjected to missile and artillery shelling by Syrian regime forces and pro-regime militias.

This report documents the details of the attack on two areas:

The first: Al Atareb Surgical Hospital "Al Maghara Hospital" was targeted by the pro-Syrian regime Lebanese Hezbollah militias.

The second: An area near Bab al Hawa border crossing, which includes industrial and relief facilities, was subject to Russian attacks; Bab al Hawa is now the only crossing through which UN aid is able to enter northwest Syria after Russia used its veto at the Security Council against the renewal of Resolution No. 2165, according to which Bab al Salam border crossing was closed.

This is due to the extreme danger of bombing a hospital, with no sane person able to imagine the barbarism of some military forces' mindset in deciding to bomb a hospital, as well as the enormity of the bombing of trucks used to transport humanitarian aid to hundreds of thousands of forcibly displaced persons. The impact of these attacks extends to the population's rights to health, food and water, meaning that Russia and its ally, the Syrian regime, have not only obstructed the provision of aid and plundered humanitarian aid, but also bombed it.

Through field researchers working for us, we have obtained direct testimonies from survivors, relatives of victims, aid workers and media activists, none of which were cited from any open sources, with this report providing three of these testimonies. We explained the purpose of these interviews beforehand to the eyewitnesses, who gave us permission to use the information they provided in this report without us offering or providing them with any incentives. Also, SNHR endeavors always to spare the eyewitnesses the agony of remembering the violations as much as possible, as well as providing assurances that we will conceal the identity of any witness who prefers to use an alias. All of this is in accordance with our internal protocols, which we have worked under for years, and we always strive to develop these to keep pace with the best levels of psychological care for victims.

SNHR also analyzed videos and photographs that were posted online, or submitted by local activists via e-mail, Skype, or social media platforms. Videos posted by activists show, amongst other things, sites of attacks, bodies of the victims and the injured, and the extent of the significant destruction as a result of these attacks.

Furthermore, we retain copies of all the videos and photographs included in this report in a confidential electronic database, as well as keeping hard disk backup copies. We do not claim, however, that we have documented all cases, given the severe prohibitions, restrictions and persecution by Syrian regime forces and some other armed groups. Readers are welcome to find out more about SNHR's [methodology](#).

The investigations detailed in this report have proved conclusively that the targeted locations were civilian areas where no military bases or armories for factions of the Armed Opposition or Hay'at Tahrir al Sham were situated during or even before the attack. Also, Syrian regime forces failed to issue any warnings to civilians prior to any of the attacks, despite such warnings being required under international humanitarian law.

Russia denied carrying out these attacks, with Russia and the Syrian and Iranian regimes have always denied the bombing of hospitals, residential neighborhoods, or humanitarian aid; many Russian leaders emphasized their commitment to international law and not committing war crimes, despite many UN, international and local reports confirming the participation of Russian aviation and Russian forces in hundreds of attacks on the side of the Syrian regime.

The information contained in this report only represents the bare minimum of incidents which we have been able to document, and of the severity and magnitude of the violations that occurred. Also, it doesn't include any analysis of the profound social, economic, and psychological ramifications.



The bombing of hospitals and humanitarian aid consignments and the killing of civilians are explicit blackmail messages from Russia and the Syrian regime to the Brussels Conference and to the states that refuse to rehabilitate the Syrian regime and provide reconstruction funds. The civilians and detainees held by the Syrian regime are used as hostages and tools for negotiation and extortion, and the response from those in charge of the Brussels Conference must be clear in condemning the bombing of hospitals and war crimes, and in ending any coordination with organizations established by the security services, and stressing the linkage of the issue of reconstruction with the political transition from dictatorship and corruption towards transparency and democracy.



Fadel Abdul Ghany

**Chairman of the Syrian
Network for Human Rights**

II. Documentation of Russia's and the Syrian Regime's Bombing of al Atareb Surgical Hospital Constitutes Additional Evidence of the Lack of Serious Accountability for Ten Years:

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 by a drone that draws a laser circle on the target to direct the shell towards the circle drawn)¹ [at al Atareb Surgical Hospital](#) (Al Maghara Hospital)² - 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 in 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](#) hall [inside](#) the [hospital building](#), a [tent for isolating](#) COVID-19 patients, a generator, and a maintenance caravan outside the building, putting the hospital out of service. 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.

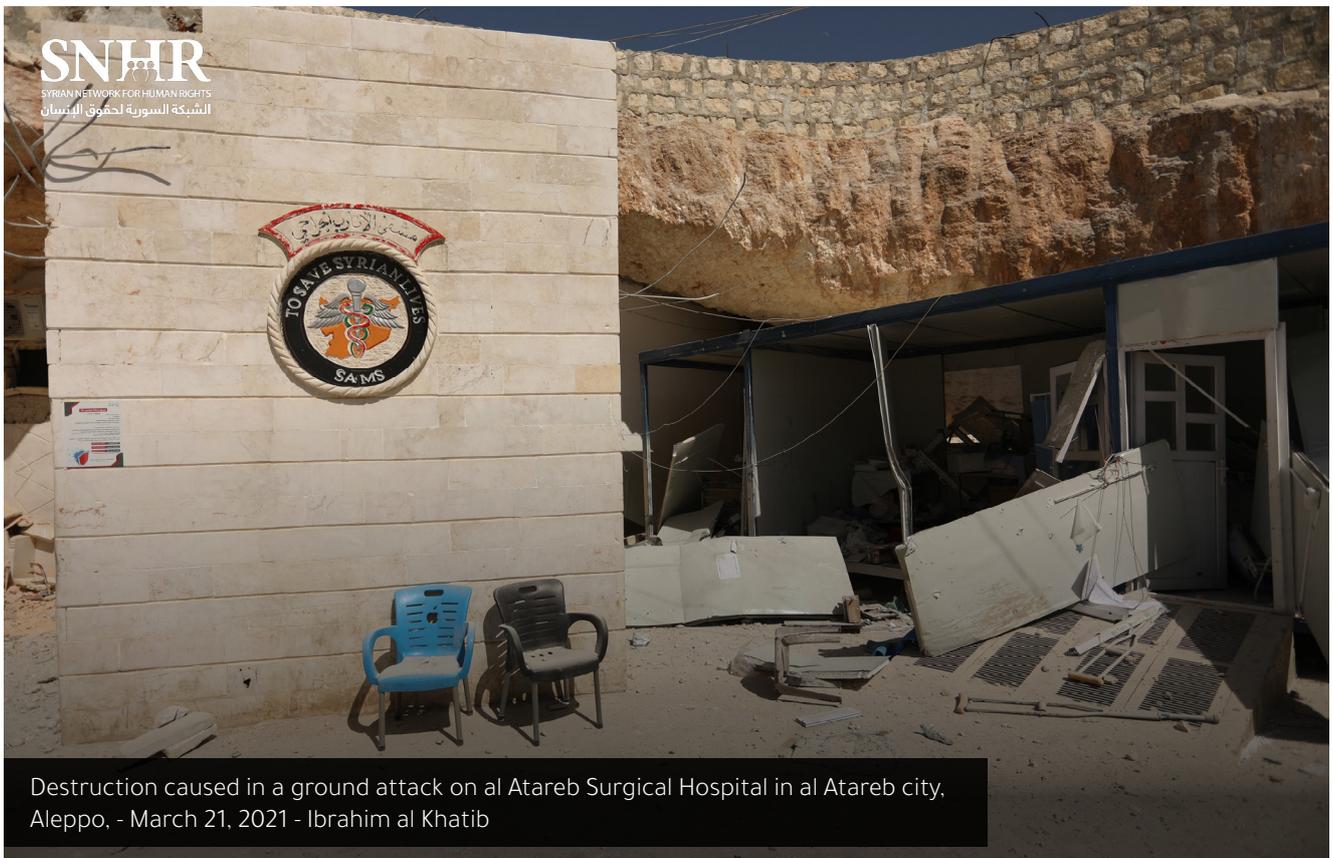
We at the Syrian Network for Human Rights believe that the Syrian regime and Russian forces bear responsibility for this attack, as some witnesses who were at the site of the attack confirmed that Russian reconnaissance aircraft had flown over the site before and during the bombing, and later Russian media outlets published a video of the moment the hospital was targeted.

¹ It is owned by Syrian regime forces and pro-regime militias. Russian media sources reported for the first time that it was used by Syrian regime forces in February 2020. https://www.undefense.info/threads/%D9%82%D8%B0%D9%8A%D9%81%D8%A9-%D9%83%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%B3%D9%86%D9%88%D8%A8%D9%88%D9%84-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%B2%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%A9.8494/7fbclid=IwAR14RlVnBlwYA5CPWj7vmlkBY-ORle4NzVF6iK5OzqXRh3SgiaUK_zfZ6M
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4904sQEMcY>

² The hospital consists of two blocks, one of them inside a cave, which is the block that was attacked

According to the SNHR's records, this was the first targeting of this block of the facility, as well as being the first time that hospitals in the Idlib region have been attacked by the Syrian-Russian alliance forces since the ceasefire agreement entered into force on March 6, 2020, with nobody holding Russia or the Syrian regime accountable for bombing any hospital over the past ten years.

We note that the hospital, established since 2018 in an area far from residential areas and in an area devoid of any military presence, consists of departments of general surgery, orthopedics, obstetrics and midwifery, otolaryngology, and ambulance services, and provides medical services to nearly 100,000 citizens, receiving an average of approximately 4,500 patients per month. The Syrian American Medical Society issued [a statement](#) about the incident on its official website, in which it indicated that the hospital was put out of service as a result of the targeting.



Destruction caused in a ground attack on al Atareb Surgical Hospital in al Atareb city, Aleppo, - March 21, 2021 - Ibrahim al Khatib



The laser guidance circuit for the Krasnopol shells used in bombing al Maghara Hospital - March 21, 2021

Victims' names:

1. Hekmat Hussein al Khalaf, from Mardaghana village, Idlib
2. Muhammad Abdul Hamid Hajji Ahmad, from al Atareb city, Aleppo
3. Ahmad Rajab, a child, sixth-grade student, from al Atareb city, Aleppo
4. Mustafa Ahmad Rajab, a science teacher at Ma'aret al Atareb School, from al Atareb city, Aleppo
5. Ahmad Khattab, a philosophy teacher at Kafr Noran Secondary School for Boys, from Kafr Noran village, Aleppo
6. Sami Ali Qaddour, from Ebeen village, Aleppo
7. Unidentified woman
8. Ahmad Abdul Qader Hallaq, from al Atareb city, Aleppo

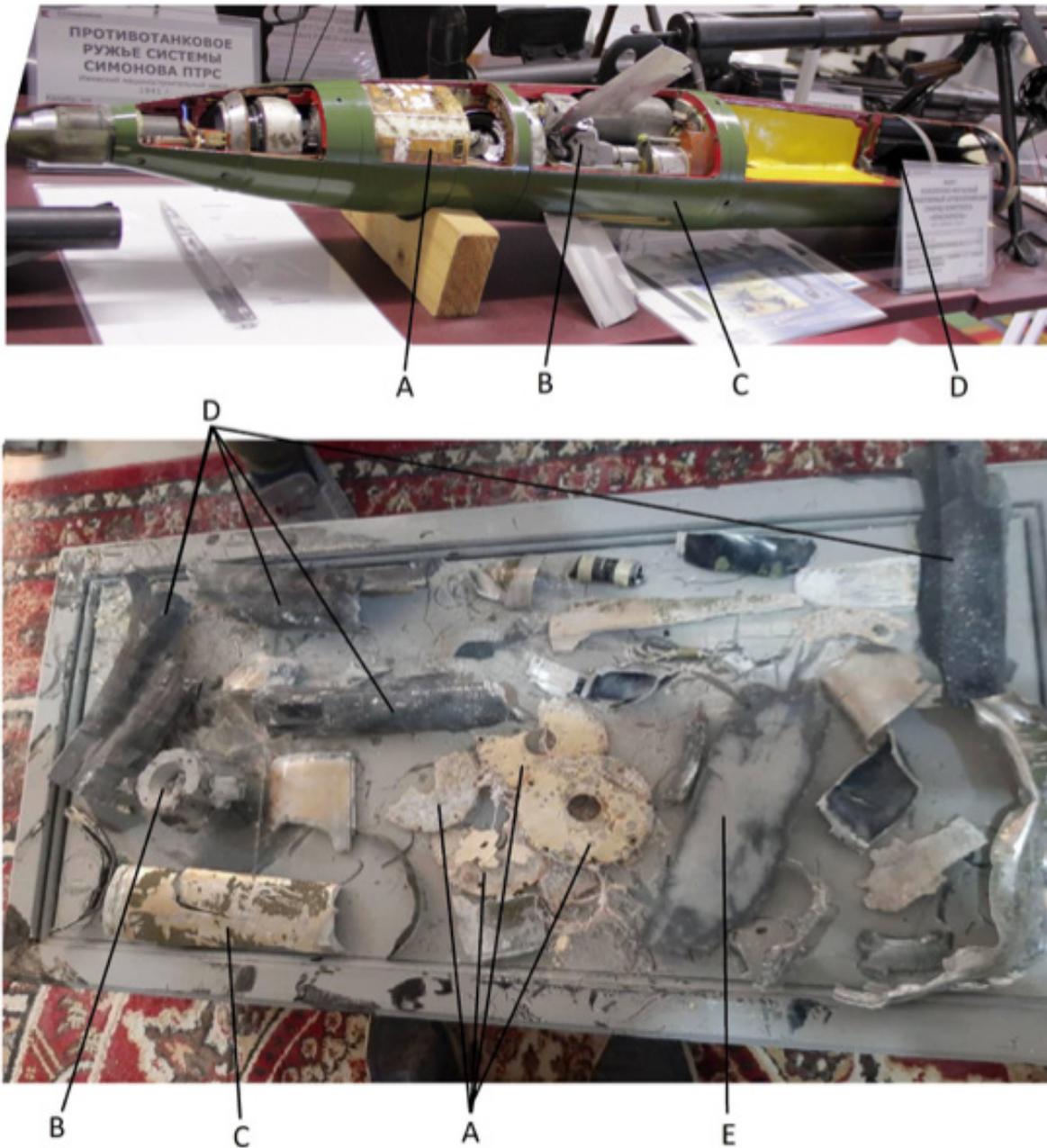
The Syrian Network for Human Rights spoke with Muhammad Hallaq³, the head of the Civil Defense team in al Atareb city, who told us that on the morning of Sunday, March 21, they received a report about artillery shelling by Syrian regime forces targeting al Maghara Hospital in the northeast of the city: **"The hospital was 4 km away from our center. We headed there directly, and upon our arrival we found more than 15 wounded men, women and children, some of them hospital staff, on the ground at the entrance to the hospital. We began aiding the wounded - some of them had been transferred to the hospital and their aid operations began before our arrival - and retrieving the victims."** Muhammad also explained that most of the victims died while receiving medical treatment for their wounds. He added: **"Four shells fell on the hospital, which is located in a cave within a mountainous mass, one shell fell over the hospital and three at its entrance, one of which penetrated the entrance roof and made a large opening in it. We monitored destruction and material damage in the ambulance entrance, broken glass and damage in the hospital's internal sections, with several cars at the hospital's gate also damaged."**

³ Via WhatsApp on March 21, 2021

Photos of remnants of the shells that were used in the bombing of the hospital:



Visual analysis⁴ confirms the use of Krasnopol shells in the attack on al Atareb Surgical Hospital on March 21, 2021



A – potted circuit boards from the guidance system; B – inner central part of the control actuator system; C – likely part of the outer casing of what is referred to as the autopilot section (gyro, control and power systems); D – parts of the rocket motors (4 of); E – one of the rear stabilising fins

⁴ EaWorldview, 7 Killed in Latest Pro-Assad Bombing of Syrian Hospital, <https://eaworldview.com/2021/03/7-killed-bombing-syrian-hospital/>

III. Documentation of the Russian Forces Bombing of Many Vital Facilities on the Sarmada-Bab al Hawa Road in the North of Idlib Governorate, Including Humanitarian Aid:

At around 16:22 local time, a warplane, which we believe was a Su-34 Russian warplane, took off from the Hmeimim military airbase towards the area [between Sarmada](#) city and [Bab al Hawa](#) border crossing with Turkey in the northern suburbs of Idlib governorate, and targeted several vital sites with missiles. We note that the area, located only about 4 km from the Syrian-Turkish border, is surrounded by a group of randomly erected camps, inhabited by Syrian citizens who were forcibly displaced from other areas. The following are the most prominent sites that have been bombed and destroyed:



First: The bombing of a gas plant:

At around 17:04, the Russian warplane fired a missile targeting a gas filling and compressing plant, located north-west of Sarmada city. The [missile](#) fell next to the Bab al Hawa petrol station, [causing](#) significant [material](#) damage and [damage](#) to cars at the scene; the warplane [also fired another missile](#) that landed behind the wall of the plant at about 17:10, causing minor material damage.



Photo showing the crater resulting from the first Russian air attack on the gas filling plant - March 21, 2021



Second: The bombing of trucks and tanks used to transport humanitarian materials and aid:

At around 17:20 local time, the warplane fired a missile at [a yard used as a parking area for a gathering of tankers and transport trucks](#) - about 600 meters northwest of the second missile impact site by line of sight- which caused a fire and damage to dozens of vehicles at the site. The preliminary information obtained by SNHR indicates that this attack was carried out using an 'Iskander' missile, launched from a ground platform stationed at the Russian Hmeimim military airbase in Latakia governorate, while we are still collecting more data to confirm this preliminary information.





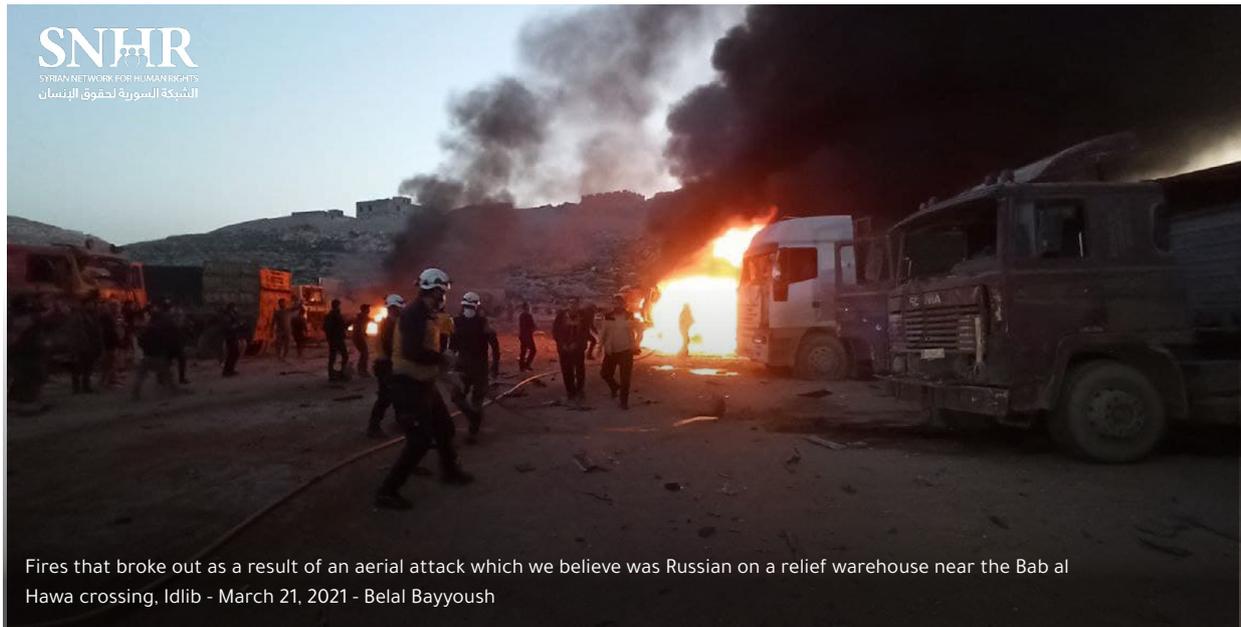
Video recorded by a surveillance camera for a moment when the Shafak Relief Organization warehouse was targeted by Russian forces - March 21, 2021

Third: The bombing of a relief warehouse:

At around 17:28, the warplane launched a fourth attack and fired a missile at a [warehouse belonging to the Shafak Relief Organization](#) - about 450 meters line of sight to the northwest of the previous site - which caused the death of a civilian named Ghiath Muhammad Talla'a, a truck driver from Idlib city, [in addition to causing a fire to break out in the warehouse](#) yard, which led to the [burning of about 20 trucks and tankers](#) carrying [humanitarian and commercial](#) aid. To the direct southeast of the warehouse, there is al Azraq Factory building controlled by Hay'at Tahrir al Sham, which includes relief warehouses and the office of the Displaced Persons Administration, with no damage reported to this structure. There are many civilian facilities and relief offices in this area, where we recorded no material damage, due to their being some distance from the sites of the missile strikes, such as a building housing the offices of all the humanitarian organizations operating in northwest Syria.



Photo shows the missile before it hit the warehouses of the Shafak Relief Organization - March 21, 2021



The Syrian Network for Human Rights contacted the activist Muhammad al Abdullah⁵, who was in the Qahh area in the north of Idlib governorate at the start of the attack on the Sarmada area: "I was clearly hearing the sound of warplanes flying, and when they started carrying out their attacks on the gas plant area, I went to the place - which is about 12 meters away - my arrival in the area coincided with the Russian warplanes carrying out their fourth attack near a warehouse of a relief organization. I observed the fire that broke out there and the damage that hit the organization's warehouse and trucks there, then I went to the gas plant site and it was dark. I took some photos and saw the crater caused by the missile that fell near the gas station."

Visual guide identifying the locations of the attacks launched by the Russian forces on the Sarmada-Bab al Hawa area, north of Idlib⁶, on March 21, 2021:



⁵ Via WhatsApp on March 24, 2021

⁶ We note that there is a slight difference between the current reality of the location and what's shown on Google Maps, which have been used, due to the urban development in the area.

We contacted the observatory monitor known as 'Abu Bahr'⁷ who confirmed that a Russian Su-34 warplane took off from Hmeimim Airbase at 16:02 towards the northern suburbs of Idlib, which carried out four consecutive attacks (at 17:04, 17:10, 17:20 and 17:28) and then returned to its base at 17:51. Abu Bahr added that this warplane's flight coincided with the flight of a second Su-24 that took off from Hmeimim Airbase at 17:02, but it launched a raid with two missiles on the Hersh Bsanqoul area in the southern suburbs of Idlib, then it returned to its base.

IV. Russian Media Publish Videos Documenting the Bombing Operations:

On March 23, a Russian media channel, 'Reverse of the Medal', published on its Telegram⁸ account video footage shot by a drone - we believe this was from the camera installed on the R1-type drone, which directed the shells - depicting the moment the hospital was targeted, with the channel [talking](#) about the presence of military sites belonging to Hat'at Tahrir al Sham near the camps and civilian vital facilities; in a picture of the entrance to al Atareb Surgical Hospital, it referred to five sites close to the hospital. The Syrian Network for Human Rights contacted activists from the area who confirmed that the identified sites belong to the hospital and that one of them is an incinerator of medical waste and the other is for the back entrance to the hospital, while one of the points points to a mound of stones.

On March 23, the Russian [rusvesna.su](#) agency published video footage filmed from the air showing the bombing of the sites near Bab al Hawa crossing that were subjected to Russian attacks. The third airstrike was on a gathering of trucks carrying light weapons and military technical equipment. The channel claimed that the first and second airstrikes seen in the video were the bombing of a depot used for smuggled oil belonging to the Watad Petroleum Company of the Salvation Government, while the third hit a gathering of trucks carrying light weapons and military technical means. We note that the Mark Cutts, Deputy Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for Syria, indicated in a tweet on his account on the 'Twitter'⁹ social networking website that the trucks that were targeted were transporting humanitarian aid to Idlib and that the Syrian regime and its allies are responsible for this attack.



Video broadcast by a Russian media channel, on March 23, shows the attack on al Maghara Hospital in al Atareb city



Video shows the Russian forces targeting several sites near Bab al Hawa border crossing in Idlib, published by the Russian agency rusvesna.su - March 23, 2021

⁷ Via WhatsApp on March 24, 2021

⁸ Reverse of the medal, Russian channel on Telegram, https://t.me/grey_zone

⁹ Tweet by Mark Cutts, Deputy Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for Syria, <https://twitter.com/MarkCutts/status/1375502784343252995>

V. International and Human Rights Condemnations for the Bombing on Northwest Syria:

On March 21, the Turkish Ministry of Defense [called on](#) the Russian regime to intervene and stop the attacks of Syrian regime forces on the Idlib region.

On March 22, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres, strongly [condemned](#) the recent wave of attacks in northwest Syria. He reiterated that directing attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure, including medical units such as hospitals, is strictly prohibited under international humanitarian law. He stressed the need for accountability for the crimes perpetrated in Syria. The United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Syria, Mr. Imran Riza, and the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Syria Crisis, Mr. Muhannad Hadi, also condemned in [a joint statement](#) issued on March 22 the artillery shelling that caused significant civilian casualties.

[The European Union](#) also condemned the attack on March 22 and renewed its support for a full nationwide ceasefire in Syria. On the same day, the [U.S. Department of State](#) issued a statement condemning the attacks.

VI. Conclusions and Recommendations:

- The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court affirms that attacks on hospitals and civilian objects are war crimes when committed in international or non-international armed conflicts¹⁰.
- The Russian regime not only closed the border crossings through the arbitrary use of the veto, but its violence has extended to brutal bombing of relief vehicles and warehouses, which proves once again that the Russian regime does not respect international law and continues to commit the most heinous types of violations in Syria in support of a regime involved in committing crimes against humanity against its people.
- The bombing of al Atareb Hospital, located within a cave and far from the front lines, confirms that the Russian regime and its Syrian ally are deliberately bombing hospitals, and this barbaric act would not have been repeated hundreds of times if Russia had paid a price early on for bombing a hospital in the twenty-first century.
- The attacks by the Russian/ Syrian military alliance included in this report have resulted in deaths of Syrian citizens, and in the injury and disability of many other people, as well as exacerbating the already extreme food and health-related suffering of the population, all of which add to the already catastrophic humanitarian situation in northwest Syria at various levels.
- The Syrian-Iranian-Russian alliance forces have unquestionably violated UN Security Council Resolutions No. 2139 and 2254 to stop indiscriminate attacks, and also violated International Humanitarian Law rules of distinction between civilians and combatants¹¹.

¹⁰ International Criminal Court, Rome Statute, Article 8-2 (b-i, ii, iii, iv, v), <https://www.icc-cpi.int/nr/rdonlyres/add16852-ae9-4757-abe7-9cdc7cf02886/283503/romestatuteng1.pdf>

¹¹ ICRC, International Humanitarian Law, Article 1, https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v1_rul_rule1

- The evidence we have collected indicates that the attacks were deliberately directed against civilians and civilian objects, with the Syrian-Russian alliance forces committing the crime of extrajudicial killing, and their attacks and indiscriminate bombing causing the destruction of facilities and buildings, and there are reasonable grounds to believe that the war crimes of attacking civilians have been committed in many cases.
- The Syrian regime violated the procedures established by International Humanitarian Law, what caused civilians to panic and flee, at the forefront of which are making civilians the target of attacks¹², and launching violent and indiscriminate attacks aimed at spreading terror¹³.
- The Russian or Syrian authorities have not conducted any serious investigations into these attacks, or even other previous ones, and the Russian and Syrian leaderships, both military and political, bear responsibility for these attacks based on the principle of command responsibility under international humanitarian law¹⁴, as they did not prevent the attacks and did not punish those responsible. Rather, the widespread repeated attacks indicate that they can only be the policy of a state ordered directly from the highest levels of the Russian and Syrian leadership, which implicates them in crimes against humanity and war crimes, and emphasizes once again that sanctions must be imposed and maintained by various states of the world that target all those involved in these barbaric attacks.

Recommendations:

The UN Security Council:

- The Syrian case should be referred to the International Criminal Court and all those who are responsible should be held accountable, while UNSC states' veto power should be withheld when crimes against humanity and war crimes are committed.
- Impose military and economic sanctions on the Syrian regime, especially the leaders implicated in crimes against humanity and war crimes.
- Issue a statement condemning the bombing of al Atareb Hospital and the UN aid vehicles.

International community

- In light of the split within the Security Council and its utter incapability, action should be taken at the national and regional levels to form alliances to support the Syrian people and increase support for relief efforts. Additionally, the principle of universal jurisdiction should be applied in local courts regarding these crimes in order to conduct fair trials for all those who were involved.
- Support the political transition process and put pressure to compel the parties to implement the political transition within a time period of no more than six months so that millions of displaced people can safely and settled return to their homes.
- The SNHR has repeatedly called for the implementation of the 'Responsibility to Protect' principle in dozens of studies and reports and as a member of the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP) after exhausting all political channels from the Arab League's plan, and after Mr. Kofi Annan's plan proved fruitless. Therefore, the steps recommended under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations should be adopted and the norm of the "Responsibility to Protect", which was established by the United Nations General Assembly, should be implemented. The Security Council is still hindering the protection of civilians in Syria.

¹² ICRC, International Humanitarian Law, Article 7, https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v1_rul_rule7

¹³ ICRC, International Humanitarian Law, Article 2, https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v1_rul_rule2

¹⁴ ICRC, International Humanitarian Law, Article 152, https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v1_rul_rule152

ICRC, International Humanitarian Law, Article 153, https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v1_rul_rule153

- Renew pressure on the Security Council to refer the situation in Syria to the International Criminal Court.
- The Russian and Iranian regimes should face heavy fines and financial penalties for the destruction of vital buildings and facilities in Syria. These sums should be reflected in the compensation of the victims and the restoration of the facilities and buildings that the two regimes contributed to their destruction.

Donor countries and organizations at Brussels V Conference:

- Fulfill all financial pledges and harness these pledges for the benefit of the worst affected regions and groups; SNHR firmly believes that the forcibly displaced persons in northwest Syria are suffering the worst need.
- Strenuously avoid providing grants and aid to organizations associated with the Syrian regime and the security services, as these will be employed in a discriminatory manner and solely in the interest of continuing the security and military solution, including the bombing of hospitals and aid, rather than being directed to helping those in need.

The High Commissioner for Human Rights:

- Condemn the attacks included in this report, designate those responsible, and condemn their brutality.

Independent International Commission of Inquiry (COI)

- Conduct extensive investigations into these attacks, clearly condemn them, and clearly designate the Russian forces as the perpetrators if sufficient evidence is found by COI.

UN Envoy to Syria:

- Call for rapid implementation of democratic political change that restores victims' rights and embodies the principles of transitional justice.
- There is no sense in any political process in light of the continued bombing of hospitals and UN aid, and the pursuit of a zero-security-military solution by the Syrian regime and its allies, and the UN Envoy must acknowledge this.

The Russian regime

- Must not repeat its bombardments and killings of civilians and targeting of their vital facilities, houses and shops.
- Stop supporting the Syrian regime in the Security Council and stop using its veto to block the passage of any UN resolution punishing the Syrian regime.
- Reconstruct and restore the residential buildings and shops destroyed by Russian military forces, and compensate victims throughout the duration of their displacement.

Acknowledgment

We would like to thank the victims' families and relatives and all the local activists from all fields who contributed effectively to this report. If it were not for their contributions and cooperation with us, we would not be able to complete this report to such an exhaustive level. In addition to this, we extend our most heartfelt condolences to the victims' families.



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