

Investigation Proving Two Russian Forces' Attacks in Idlib - a Massacre in Which 11 Civilians Were Killed & the Destruction of a Power Station Depriving Thousands of Civilians of Water

Syrian-Russian Alliance Forces Heavily Intensify Their Attacks and Target Civilian Facilities and Areas in Northwestern Syria

Wednesday 23 October 2024

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 analyzes in Syria.



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I. SYRIAN-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE FORCES ESCALATE THEIR ATTACKS IN NORTHWESTERN SYRIA, KILLING 13 CIVILIANS, INCLUDING FIVE CHILDREN

Between October 14-16, 2024, northwestern Syria¹ was the target of intensified bombardment and attacks by Syrian-Russian alliance forces. During this period, the Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR) documented multiple and daily airstrikes by Russian forces involving fixed-wing warplanes and the use of highly explosive missiles, targeting areas in Idlib governorate,² northern rural Latakia, and western rural Hama. These attacks, which were concentrated in civilian and forested areas, as well as in areas close to the dividing lines and to camps housing internally displaced persons (IDPs), were carried out without any warning being issued beforehand, posing a horrendous, lethal threat to civilian lives and properties.

Concurrently, Syrian regime forces carried out ground attacks involving the use of artillery weapons and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) carrying explosives, otherwise known as kamikaze drones, targeting civilian areas in rural Idlib and western rural Aleppo. In total, SNHR documented the killing of 13 civilians, including five children, and the injury of 42 others to varying degrees, in this latest offensive, which also caused widespread destruction to homes and civilian facilities.



↑  The body of Jana Hajjouz, a girl who was killed in a ground attack by Syrian regime forces near her family's home in southern rural Idlib – October 16, 2024

1. This region encompasses areas in Idlib, as well as areas in northwestern rural Hama, western rural Aleppo, and rural Latakia, which are under the joint control of armed opposition factions and HTS.

2. The bombing was initially concentrated on the outskirts of western and northern outskirts of Idlib city, and was subsequently extended to areas in the rural areas in eastern and northern of Jisr al-Shoghour, as well as al-Bara area, and the outskirts of Josef village in the Jabal al-Zawiya region of southern Idlib.

It should also be noted that regime forces have been carrying out [indiscriminate attacks on a daily basis](#) since the start of 2024, especially through the use of [kamikaze drones](#). Meanwhile, Russia's air force carried out sporadic and surprising air raids. Between January 1, 2024, and October 21, 2024, SNHR has documented the killing of 54 civilians, including 19 children and seven women, in attacks by Syrian-Russian alliance forces on northwestern Syria.

Our investigations have confirmed that the areas targeted are wholly civilian in nature, with no indicators found of the presence of any military targets or fighters affiliated with the armed opposition or extremist Islamic groups at the time of these attacks. Russian forces, which have the capability to easily distinguish between military and civilian sites, have nonetheless failed to uphold the principles of proportionality and precaution, failing to issue any warning prior to these attacks, as required by international humanitarian law.

II. REPORT METHODOLOGY

This report aims to document two prominent aerial attacks carried out by Russian forces in Idlib governorate. The first attack, which took place on October 16, 2024, killed 11 civilians on the outskirts of Idlib city, while the second targeted a power station in western rural Idlib on October 15, depriving thousands of civilians of water and electricity. The report outlines the findings of the investigations conducted by SNHR into these two incidents. We hold Russian forces fully responsible for these attacks, as they formed part of a military escalation of aerial attacks on northwestern Syria between October 14-17, 2024.

The report draws upon the daily monitoring conducted on each of the three days of this offensive by our team of monitors in accordance with SNHR's methodology. We have been able to pinpoint the location of the airbases from which Russian warplanes took off, as we also attempted to distinguish the models and types of warplanes and weapons used in the attack. The report also draws upon accounts collected by survivors, victims' family members, aid workers, and media workers. In collecting these accounts, SNHR utilizes the network of relations that we have fostered over 13 years of continued work. We have collected these accounts through direct interviews, with the interviewees consenting to our use of their information without being offered or promised any incentives. We also gave assurances that we would protect the anonymity of any eyewitnesses who requested this. All of these procedures are in accordance with our protocols, with which we have complied for years.

In addition, we analyzed photos and videos related to the incident posted by activists online, as well as others sent to SNHR via e-mail and social media, with the footage showing the extent of the destruction in the aftermath of the attack. We have secured copies of these materials on our online database, as well as storing multiple backup copies in offline archives. We do not claim, however, to have documented all incidents, being hampered by the challenges we face on the ground. For more details, please read [the methodology adopted by SNHR](#).

The information included in this report represents the bare minimum of data which we have been able to document about the events in question. It does not cover the social, economic, and psychological ramifications for those affected, which should be the subject matter of a report of a different kind.

III. MASSACRE BY RUSSIA IN IDLIB: 11 CIVILIANS KILLED IN A BOMBING TARGETING THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY

On the evening of Wednesday, October 16, 2024, at around 17:00 local time, fixed-wing (Su-34) warplanes, believed to be Russian,³ carried out two airstrikes, firing at least four missiles in all, [targeting a furniture workshop](#)⁴ where dozens of civilian workers were present, located on agricultural land around Ein Sheeb on the western outskirts of Idlib city. [The attack killed 11 civilians](#), including four children, [and injured 31 others, including children, to varying degrees](#). [The airstrikes also inflicted massive destruction on the workshop building and the surrounding areas](#). The area targeted was under the control of armed opposition factions and Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) at the time of the incident.

The Victims Killed in a Bombing by Fixed-Wing Warplanes Believed to be Russian on a Furniture Workshop in Western Idlib City on October 16, 2024

SNHR documented that 11 civilians, including four children, were killed and 31 others were injured to varying degrees in a bombing by fixed-wing warplanes believed to be Russian (Su-34) that carried out two airstrikes targeting the agricultural lands on the Ein Sheeb road on the western outskirts of Idlib city. On October 16, 2024, the warplanes fired four missiles at a furniture workshop while dozens of civilian workers were at the workshop.

1. [Abdul Muhaymin Suleiman Awad](#), a 12-year-old boy from Idlib city.
2. Mustafa Omar al-Zeer, a man from Idlib city.
3. Ahmad Khaled Balsha, a 54-year-old man from Idlib city.
4. Khaldonu Mohammad Salim Balsha, a 35-year-old man from Idlib city.
5. [Adham Mahbani](#), a man from Jouret al-Shayyah neighborhood in Homs city.
6. Bahij Mohammad Dahman, a 16-year-old boy from Idlib city.
7. [Ghazi Nizar Dawish](#), a man from Bab al-Drieb in Homs city.
8. [Mustafa Ahmad Arja](#), a 17-year-old boy from Idlib city.
9. [Mohammad Yahya Rajab al-Najjar](#), a 39-year-old man from Idlib city.
10. [Ahmad Khaled Jbara](#), a 17-year-old boy from Idlib city.
11. [Ahmad Mohammad Dib Robou](#), a 30-year-old man from Idlib city. Died on October 21, 2024, of his injuries.

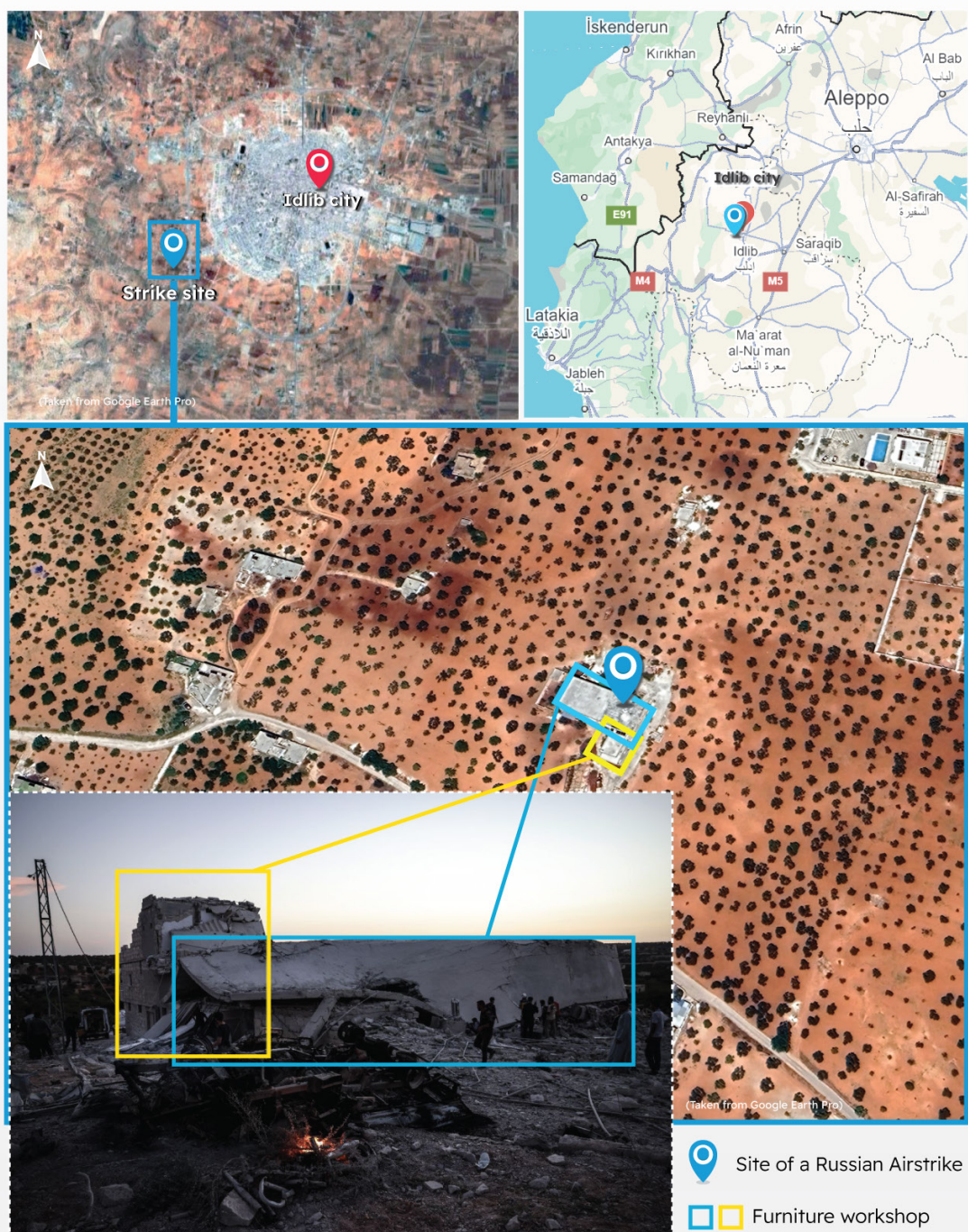


The same workshop had also been bombed eight months earlier, [on Thursday, February 29, 2024](#), in yet another Russian air raid, killing one civilian and injuring five others to varying degrees.

3. According to SNHR's team of monitors, the warplanes took off from Hmeimim Airbase in rural Latakia. This is a Russian airbase.

4. The workshop owners are using the building of former chicken farm located in agricultural land on the western outskirts of Idlib city as their manufacturing facility.


Map showing the strike site of an aerial Russian attack on the outskirts of Idlib city. The attack resulted in a massacre, where 11 civilians, including four children, were killed, while 31 others were injured – October 16, 2024



By: SNHR
23 October 2024



Ph: Moaid Ismaeil

↑  A victim's body being retrieved by rescue workers. He was one of the victims of a massacre inflicted in an airstrike by Russian forces on a furniture workshop located on the western outskirts of Idlib city – October 16, 2024


SNHR spoke with Ammar J'ili,⁵ the head of furniture upholstery in the workshop bombed by Russian forces on October 16, 2024, who was also wounded in the attack. He told us that, earlier that day, fixed-wing warplanes carried out airstrikes on rural regions of Idlib, one of which was an area in western Idlib at 10:00. He recalled that the attack took place while he was in the upholstery work area of the two-story workshop which has 50 workers in total and is located on Ein Sheeb Road in western Idlib city. He said,

“At exactly 17:00, there was a sudden and very strong explosion. The explosion’s sound was incredibly loud, and the ceiling fell on top of instantly. There were 12 people working in our work area. In a matter of seconds, the place went dark and there was dust everywhere. I could not see people around me. There was a hole where one of the walls fell on the work area next to us, which four others and I used to get out of the debris. Even though we were on the first floor, we were three meters off the ground. I crawled out, since the building was heavily destroyed. The dust was initially everywhere, and there was a car on fire nearby. I heard many people screaming from underneath the debris. One of the people who was able to get out was injured. I helped those trapped to leave the area. As I was about to return to the workshop, someone called out to me and told me that I was injured, with blood on my clothes. At the time, I did not know, and I felt no pain. I headed for the hospital with the injured people, with many fragments having hit my body. Injured victims started coming into the hospital one by one. There were about 30 people injured, and most of them were children who worked at the workshop under supervisors, just to make ends meet. Of the young men who were with me at the work-

5. Via WhatsApp on October 18, 2024.

shop, two were killed and their bodies were pulled out, and the rest were injured. One of those injured was a young boy named Khaled Akram Balsha who was rescued after six hours. We heard no warplane sounds before the bombardment. Before when we heard warplanes, we would scatter and take shelter under olive trees, since the workshop area had been bombed before in February, and one of the workers was killed in that attack. I can confirm that the workshop is a civilian facility. Most of us working there are displaced. There are no military points or features, and the workshop is visible to Russian warplanes from the woods, with vehicles carrying mattresses and materials. All of this suggests that this was a civilian workshop.”



↑  One of the children injured in an aerial attack by Russian forces on a furniture workshop on the western outskirts of Idlib city, which inflicted a massacre – October 16, 2024


SNHR also spoke with media worker Ahmad Ghajar⁶ from Idlib city. He told us that, on October 16, 2024, at exactly 17:00, when he was in the western area of Idlib city, he heard a massive explosion that shook Idlib city. When he went to see what had happened, he saw smoke rising over the west side of Idlib city, after initially believing from the noise of the blast that the bombing had targeted the city center. He then headed to the bombing site which was three kilometers away. He recalled,

“The place that was bombed was a furniture workshop, a two-story building which had been used as a chicken farm in the past. There were about 40 workers at the workshop at the time of the bombing. Before the bombing, there were warplanes flying over the area, and they were clearly Russian warplanes. With time, we have come to be able to identify Russian warplanes from their shape and model, in addition to the announcements made by the observatories when warplanes take off from Russian airbases. The missiles struck almost all at once, we heard one explosion. My brother-in-law was working at the place targeted. I tried to

6. Via WhatsApp on October 16, 2024.

call him, and he did not answer, so I rushed there to the site. I was one of the first people to arrive and I saw a number of workers who'd survived. Some of them were injured, and others were covered in dust after they got out from underneath the debris. I saw that the bombing was mostly on the east side of the workshop building, which was completely destroyed. The other side of the building was still standing. I started looking and shouting my brother-in-law's name. As I was doing that, I saw someone dead under the debris, and I saw two craters from two missiles. The surrounding area looked different from the scattered shrapnel and the huge pressure, so much so that I saw about 50 trees blown down. I aided an injured young man who was between the olive trees, as Civil Defense teams were waiting for the warplanes to leave to enter the site. I headed for the hospitals and found my relative at the **University's Hospital.**" Ahmad said that he returned to the bombing site about an hour later and found the Civil Defense (White Helmets) rescue worker teams working on retrieving the bodies of the dead victims and evacuating the wounded. The rescue efforts lasted for seven hours due to the massive extent of the destruction, with 10 dead, including four children. He added, "**When I returned again to the site, there were five identified martyrs. The Civil Defense teams were then able to pull out five others. There were over 30 injured people, who were mostly children working as upholsters and at the workshop. There were also amputations among the injured and some with big bruises. Some were injured by the large pieces of shrapnel from the building blocks that collapsed. My brother-in-law told me that the workers were scared because of the bombing that had targeted the surrounding areas the day before, and that is why the number of workers was less than usual. He told me he did not hear the sound of warplanes or bombing, and then suddenly they found themselves under the rubble. Most of the victims were on the ground floor, since the second floor collapsed onto the first after the bombing.**" Ahmad confirmed to us that the targeted site is a civilian area with no military points or equipment.



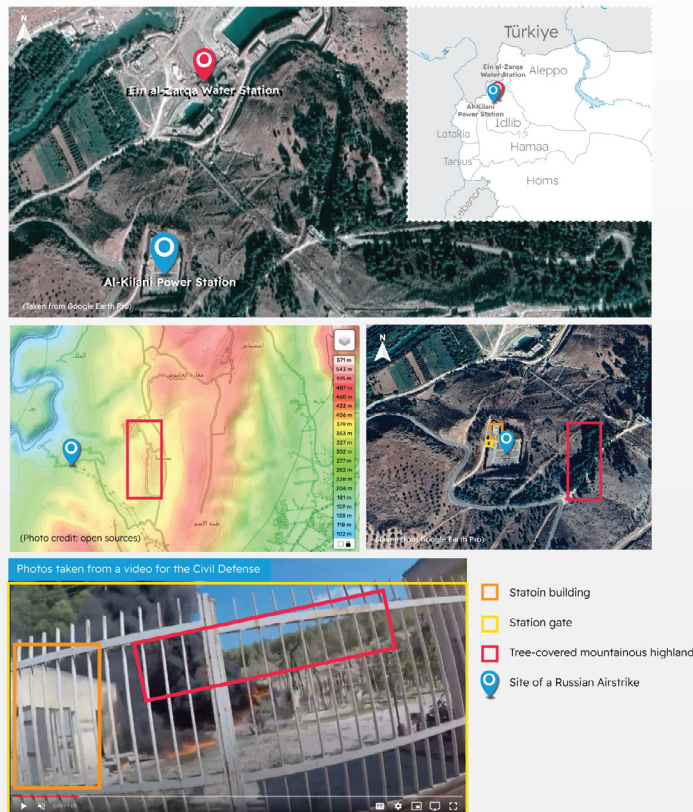
↑  Destruction inflicted by a Russian air raid targeting a furniture workshop located on the western outskirts of Idlib city, which resulted in a massacre – October 16, 2024

IV. RUSSIAN FORCES BOMB A POWER STATION IN RURAL IDLIB, DEPRIVING THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS OF WATER AND ELECTRICITY

In the early afternoon of Tuesday, October 15, 2024, at around 13:13, fixed-wing warplanes (Su-34) believed to be Russian⁷ fired three missiles (over two rounds) targeting [al-Kilani Power Station](#)⁸ located in Ein al-Zarqa in western rural Idlib governorate. Two workers at the power station were slightly injured in the raid, [which destroyed two main transformers and ignited a fire](#), as well as damaging cables, wires, towers, and equipment. In addition, the control room and main breakers were destroyed, [while the power station building, and perimeter fence were heavily damaged](#). The area targeted was under the control of armed opposition factions and HTS at the time of the incident. Al-Kilani Power Station is one of the most vitally important power sources in western rural Idlib, supplying energy to the Ein al-Zarqa Water Station that supplies drinking water to over 20 areas in the al-Jabal al-Wastani and Sahl al-Rouj regions. The Ein al-Zarqa Station also feeds irrigation water to the al-Bal'a Dam in Sahl al-Rouj region. The attack has put the al-Kilani Power Station out of commission, depriving thousands of civilians of electricity and water, and cutting off the supply of irrigation water to the agricultural lands in Sahl al-Rouj, with devastating consequences for the locals and their agricultural lands.

Visual analysis

showing the strike site of an aerial Russian attack that targeted al-Kilani Power Station in western rural Idlib governorate, which is the main power source feeding Ein al-Zarqa Water Station. As both stations were rendered out of commission, thousands of residents lost access to water and electricity – October 15, 2024




By: SNHR
23 October 2024

7. According to SNHR's team of monitors, the warplanes took off from Hmeimim Airbase in rural Latakia. This is a Russian airbase.
8. Operated and supervised by Green Energy for General Electricity in Idlib governorate.

SNHR spoke to Ahmad Awad, an employee at al-Kilani Power Station. He told us that he was at the station at the moment of the attack on October 15, 2024, in Ein al-Zarqa area in rural Idlib. He said, **“At around 13:15, I was sitting on a chair in a room by the station entrance. Suddenly, I heard the sound of missiles heading towards where I was. I immediately laid on the floor and put my hands over my head. The glass and other objects in the room started falling on me. The explosion caused by the missiles was very, very strong. When I stood and tried to recompose myself, I felt dizziness from the sound of the explosion. I headed out of the room and saw fog that was so heavy that I could not see anything from the station. I first opened the door to the station, stepped back, and then laid down and started crawling into the station. I was searching there until three of my friends, who were inside at the time of the bombing, came out. I thanked God that they were okay and headed immediately towards the nearest place with an internet connection to notify the station’s management of what happened. I finally arrived at a house in the vicinity of the site. After I had told the management about what happened, I headed back. I was about 200 meters from the station when I saw a colleague of mine at the station’s door calling my name, thinking I was still inside. When I heard someone from far away shouting at him to tell him there was a warplane flying around, I started shouting too to get his attention. He moved away from the station and took shelter only moments before another round of missiles struck the station.”** We asked Ahmad about the details of the bombing and the damage and the cause of the station being destroyed, and he told us, **“The bombing was by Russian warplanes over two airstrikes. The two strikes directly hit the station. The two airstrikes were separated by about 10-12 minutes. I knew that they were Russian warplanes because when I asked people who were in the area and saw what happened, they told me the warplanes were white-colored, and the [Syrian] regime does not possess such warplanes. There was also the aftermath of the bombing of the burning of trees and rocks in the vicinity of the station. I also learned that the observatories announced that Russian warplanes were bombing the place. The bombing injured two workers who sustained mild to normal injuries, while the station was burnt and destroyed completely. Nothing was left - no trees, no electricity, no life. It will take a long time to repair and restore the station to order. The station being put out of commission deprived thousands of people of drinking water in a number of villages, since the water station and an irrigation water station no longer have electricity, which means that no water is supplied to all of the agricultural lands in Sahl al-Rouj. The missiles that hit the station exploded and the shrapnel scattered all over the walls and over long distances. I saw the remnants of the missiles. They were quite big and five to eight centimeters thick. I held one of the pieces of remnants and felt how heavy it was, and I could not ascertain its original color after it had exploded and burned. I can confirm that the station had no military supplies or equipment.”**



↑  Damage and destruction inflicted by an air raid by Russian forces targeting al-Kilani Power Station in Ein al-Zarqa area in Idlib – October 15, 2024

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

Legal conclusions

- Syrian and Russian forces violated several rules of international humanitarian law, foremost among them the principle of distinction between civilians and combatants, and between civilian and military targets. They bombed civilian facilities and neighborhoods, which amounts to war crimes.
- Syrian-Russian alliance forces have categorically violated UN Security Council resolutions 2139 and 2254 that call for ending indiscriminate attacks,¹⁰ as well as violating a large number of the rules of customary international humanitarian law.¹¹ Furthermore, through the crime of murder, Syrian-Russian alliances forces have violated Article 7 & 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC),¹² with these violations constituting war crimes and crimes against humanity.
- We can confirm that the two bombing incidents mentioned in the report targeted unarmed civilians. Therefore, Russian forces violated the provisions of international human rights law, which protects the right to life. Additionally, since these incidents occurred during a non-international armed conflict on a large scale and were part of widespread attacks, they amount to war crimes, meeting all the necessary legal elements.
- The Syrian and Russian regimes have violated procedures established by international humanitarian law, resulting in civilians panicking and fleeing. Most crucially is the deliberate targeting of civilians,¹³ launching intense and indiscriminate attacks with the aim of spreading terror.¹⁴
- Responsibility of the international community: During the 2005 World Summit, states acknowledged their duty to protect populations from crimes against humanity and war crimes. When a state fails to protect its people, as is the case in Syria, the international community bears the responsibility to intervene and take effective measures to protect civilians.

9. Via WhatsApp on October 18, 2024.

10. The resolution also specifically mentions "the obligation to distinguish between civilian populations and combatants, and the prohibition against indiscriminate attacks, and attacks against civilians and civilian objects as such;" United Nations Security Council Resolution [2139 \(2014\)](#), Paragraph 3.

"Demands that all parties immediately cease any attacks against civilians and civilian objects as such, including attacks against medical facilities and personnel, and any indiscriminate use of weapons, including through shelling and aerial bombardment." United Nations Security Council, Resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#), Paragraph 13.

11. "The parties to the conflict must at all times distinguish between civilian objects and military objectives. Attacks may only be directed against military objectives. Attacks must not be directed against civilian objects." International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), [Rule 7](#) of the international humanitarian law.

"Indiscriminate attacks are prohibited." International Committee of the Red Cross, [Rule 11](#) of international humanitarian law.

12. International Criminal Court (ICC), Rome Statute, Articles 7 (1-a) and Article 8-2 (a-i). See: <https://www.icc-cpi.int/sites/default/files/RS-Eng.pdf>

13. "The parties to the conflict must at all times distinguish between civilians and combatants. Attacks may only be directed against combatants. Attacks must not be directed against civilians." International Committee of the Red Cross, [Rule 1](#) of international humanitarian law.

14. "Acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited." International Committee of the Red Cross, [Rule 2](#) of international humanitarian law.

"Indiscriminate attacks are prohibited." International Committee of the Red Cross, [Rule 11](#) of international humanitarian law.

- Attacks on civilian objects: The ICC's Rome Statute states that targeting civilian objects during international and non-international armed conflicts constitutes a war crime. International humanitarian law emphasizes the protection of civilian objects, as outlined in Article 52 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, which prohibits the targeting of any civilian facility that does not contribute directly to military operations.
- According to documented statistics, a number of the victims were children, which constitutes a violation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- The Russian authorities have failed to launch any serious investigations into the two incidents mentioned in the report. Instead, they claimed that all their attacks targeted military objectives. Under the principle of command responsibility in international humanitarian law, Russian leadership, both military and political, bears responsibility for these attacks. The failure to prevent or punish those responsible indicates that these attacks are part of state policy, implicating Russian leadership in crimes against humanity and war crimes.
- The Russian military intervention in Syria has supported the Syrian regime's continued commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity against the Syrian people. Moreover, Russian forces themselves are implicated in these crimes, making the Russian intervention a violation of international law.

Recommendations

United Nations Security Council

- The Security Council must take further action after the adoption of resolution 2254, which explicitly "demands that all parties immediately cease any attacks against civilians and civilian objects as such."
- The Syrian dossier must be referred to the ICC, and all those involved in crimes must be held accountable, including the Russian regime whose involvement in war crimes have been well-proven.
- The Security Council must adopt a new resolution to establish a ceasefire in Idlib that must involve punitive procedures in cases of non-compliance for all parties involved.
- Make serious efforts to bring about a political transition in line with Geneva Communiqué 1 UN Security Council resolution 2254.
- Take action on the UN level to impose economic and military sanctions against the Syrian and Iranian regimes who have directly involved in war crimes and crimes against humanity against the Syrian people.
- Invoke the principle of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) to protect the lives of Syrians and save their legacy and art from destruction.

UN Secretary-General

- Condemn these senseless attacks in the strongest possible terms. The UN Secretary-General must not ignore the deliberate killings of civilians.

- Clearly and explicitly identify the perpetrators of human rights violations, which is a step towards ensuring their conviction for their crimes and towards having their heinous practices exposed to the world. This would also send a message of solidarity to the people affected. Ignoring the explicit identification of the perpetrators of violations emboldens them to repeat and commit more violations.

International community

- In light of the division and the deadlock at the UN Security Council, action must be taken at the national and regional levels to establish alliances to support the Syrian people.
- Invoke the principle of universal jurisdiction to prosecute the perpetrators of these crimes before national courts in fair trials.
- Support the political transition process, and bind parties to bring about a political transition within no more than six months to ensure the safe and stable return of millions of displaced persons to their homes.
- Form an international alliance outside the confines of the UN Security Council in order to protect civilians in Syria from attacks by Russian forces and Syrian regime forces.
- Impose economic sanctions on Russia over its perpetration of crimes against humanity and war crimes in Syria, and its repeated breach of sanctions and UN Security Council resolutions.
- Renew pressure on the UN Security Council in order to refer the dossier on Syria to the ICC.

UN General Assembly

- Hold the Russian and Syrian regimes responsible for these two attacks, and put pressure on the UN Security Council to take action in order to protect Syrian civilians, and prevent Russia from claiming impunity simply on the grounds of its status as a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic (COI)

- Launch extensive investigations into these two incidents, and hold Russian forces explicitly responsible should sufficient evidence be found.

UN Human Rights Office (OHCHR)

- The OHCHR must condemn the attacks summarized in this report and submit a report on these violations to the Human Rights Council and other UN organs.

UN Special Envoy to Syria

- Condemn these attacks and stress that massacres, killings, and torture obstruct the peace process.
- Take more action to accelerate a democratic political change, ensure victims' rights, and uphold principles of transitional justice.

Russian regime

- End all war crimes in Syria, and support a political transition from the existing ruling regime to a democratic system.
- Launch investigations into the attacks outlined in this report, make the findings of said investigation available to the Syrian public, and compensate the victims both materially and morally.
- Cease the bombardment of civilian areas and respect international humanitarian law.

Syrian regime

- Cease the killing of civilians and respect the Syrian constitution and international law.
- Compensate the victims affected in these attacks and end the commission of war crimes.

European states and the EU

- Impose economic sanctions on Russia over its crimes against humanity and war crimes in Syria.
- Explicitly condemn Russia's gross violations in Syria and enable universal jurisdiction to prosecute Russia over these violations.

International and humanitarian organizations

- Support the efforts to document human rights violations in Syria, and publicize these on the widest scale possible to raise international awareness.
- Provide psychological and social support programs for the survivors and victims' families to help their recover.

Media outlets

- Increase media coverage of the violations being committed in Syria to put more pressure on the perpetrators.
- Fight misinformation media campaigns that justify or deny violations.

Acknowledgment & Condolences

We wish to express our most heartfelt condolences to the victims' families and friends, and to all of those affected. We also wish to sincerely thank the interviewees, local people, activists, and victims' families for their invaluable contributions to SNHR's databases and to this report.



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