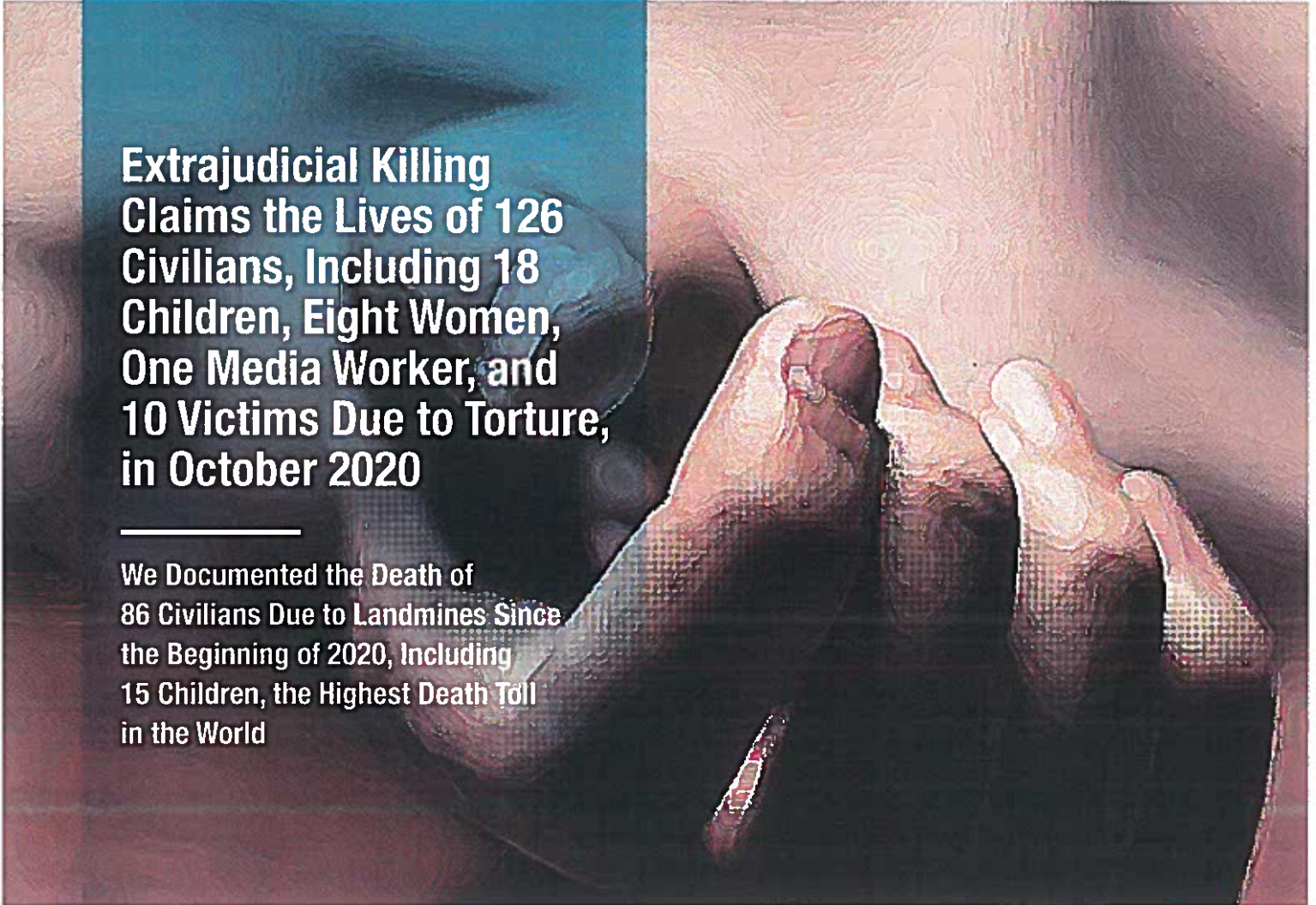


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in the World

Sunday 1 November 2020

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

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I. 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, who were almost the only perpetrators of killings from the aforementioned date up to the beginning of 2012. The regime began by using tanks and artillery, then progressed to also deploying 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.

In October 2020, we documented continuing deaths as a result of landmine explosions, with this issue having occurred for several months now without receiving the local and international attention it deserves; during this month alone, we documented the deaths of 12 victims, including three children, caused by landmines in different governorates and regions in Syria, bringing the total death toll as a result of landmines this year to 86 civilians, including 15 children, with this death toll being the highest in the world. This indicates that none of the controlling forces have made any significant efforts in the process of clearing landmines, or trying to determine their locations and fence them off, or warn the local population about them.

The SNHR, as a member of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines - Cluster Munition Coalition ([ICBL-CMC](#)), affirms its endeavor within this international coalition to implement a comprehensive ban on the use of landmines and cluster munitions, and to ensure that this becomes a customary law, which is very close to realization; the number of states parties to the Mine Ban Treaty (Ottawa Treaty) now includes 164 member states, with International Humanitarian Law greatly restricting the use of landmines, which are considered among the most lethal indiscriminate weapons. The vast majority of their victims are civilians, and the threat from the use of landmines affects local communities for years.

Methodology:

This report records the death toll of victims SNHR documented their deaths at the hands of the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria in October 2020, particularly focusing on those victims killed under torture, and victims amongst media, medical and Civil Defense personnel, paying particular attention to those massacres which the SNHR was able to document that were committed by the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces.

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)
- Russian forces
- ISIS
- Hay’at Tahrir al Sham
- The Armed Opposition/ The Syrian National Army
- Syrian Democratic forces (the Democratic Union Party)
- US-led coalition

B. Other parties

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

In 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

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

be seen at this link¹.

This report draws upon the ongoing daily monitoring of news and developments by SNHR's team, and on information from our extensive network of various sources that has been built up over the course of our work since 2011. 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; in a second degree, who witnessed or photographed this violation, 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 filled in with victims' names and personal information so that the Victims Documentation Department can follow up on this information and verify its accuracy and then include it in the database.

SNHR has analyzed videos and photographs that our team documented, which were posted online, or submitted by local activists. We also retain copies of all the videos and photographs included in these reports, which are also outlined in this report, in a confidential electronic database and in hard disk backup copies, and we ensure always that all these data are stored with their original source.

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

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.

This report contains one account that we obtained through speaking directly with an eyewitness, which is not cited from any open sources. We explained the purpose of this interview beforehand to the eyewitness, who gave us permission to use the information he provided without us offering or giving him any incentives. As always, SNHR endeavored to spare the eyewitness the agony of remembering the violations as much as possible, providing our customary assurances that we will conceal the identity of any witness who prefers to use an alias.

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

There is great difficulty in determining the party that planted 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 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.

II. 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 with 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 nine years, we have issued [daily death toll of victims](#), as well as [daily news](#) 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.

Also, SNHR 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 agen-

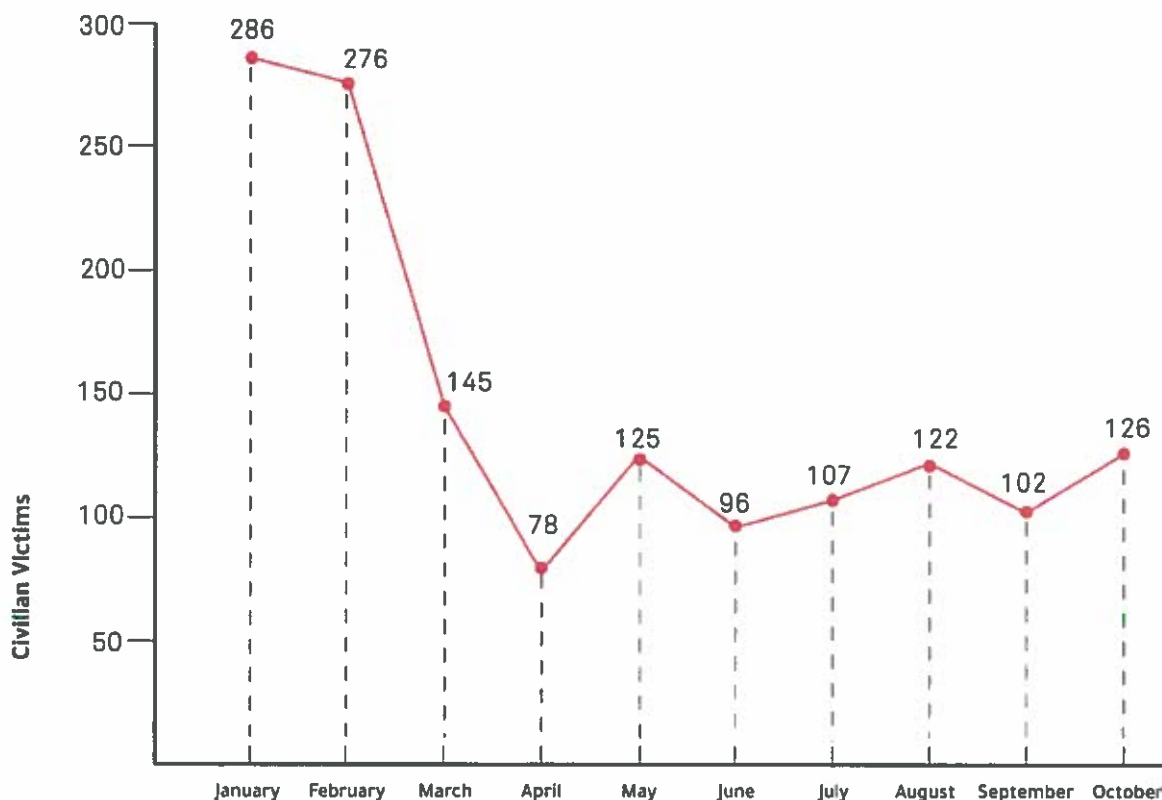
cies and many international human rights organizations.

III. Death Toll of Civilian Victims:

The beginning of 2020 was accompanied by a violent military operation led by the Syrian regime and its Russian and Iranian allies against the areas outside its control in and around Idlib. The cities and residential neighborhoods in these areas were subjected to massive and indiscriminate bombardment, which resulted in dozens of deaths and the displacement of residents of entire cities, as happened with Ma'aret al Numan and Saraqeb cities and others. The first and second months of the year also saw a marked increase in the death toll, and at the beginning of March, the Russian-Turkish ceasefire agreement entered into force.

On the other hand, the COVID-19 pandemic has spread extensively in most countries worldwide, including Syria, where the pandemic appears to have affected the capabilities of the Syrian regime's army and affiliated Iranian militias, contributing to a reduction in bombardment against civilians, which reduced the death toll in recent months compared to the first three months of the year; in October, SNHR documented the deaths of 126 civilians, including 18 children and eight 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 2020 up to November 2020 to 1,463.

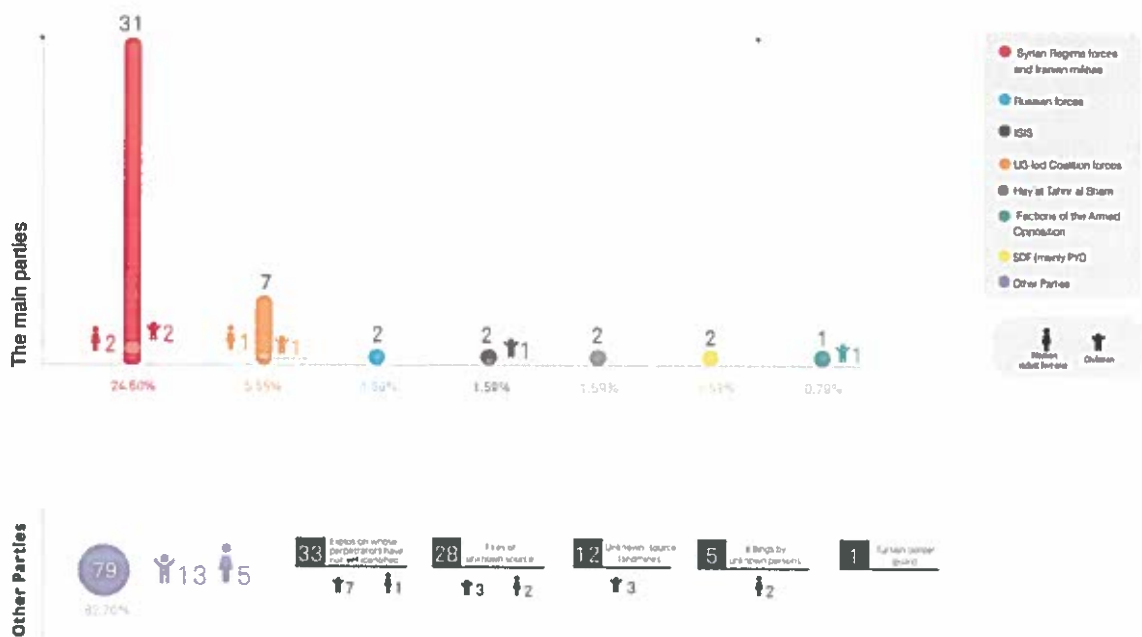
The death toll of civilian victims killed at the hands of the parties to the conflict and the controlling



forces in Syria since the beginning of 2020 was distributed as follows:

The COVID-19 pandemic and the ceasefire agreement that came into effect on March 6 of 2020 may have had a major role in weakening the capabilities of the Syrian regime's army and affiliated Iranian militias, which contributed to a decrease in the death toll this year compared to previous years. However, the insecurity seen in most governorates, including those under the control of the Syrian regime, has caused an increase in killings, mainly through explosions and shootings by unknown persons, and we were unable to identify the perpetrators of these violations in many cases, with these practices causing the large number of casualties this year compared to last year, 2019; we have also continued to document cases of deaths and injuries due to landmines since the beginning of the year to date.

The death toll we documented in October 2020 was distributed according to the parties to the



A. The main parties:

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

We documented the deaths of 31 civilians at the hands of Syrian Regime forces, including two children and two women.

- Russian forces:

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

- ISIS:

We documented the deaths of two civilians, including one child, at the hands of ISIS.

- Hay'at Tahrir al Sham:

We documented the deaths of two civilians at the hands of Hay'at Tahrir al Sham.

- The Armed Opposition/ The Syrian National Army:

We documented the death of one child at the hands of the Armed Opposition/ the Syrian National Army.

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

We documented the deaths of two civilians at the hands of the Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Forces.

- US-led coalition:

We documented the deaths of seven civilians, including one child and one woman, at the hands of US-led coalition.

B. Other parties:

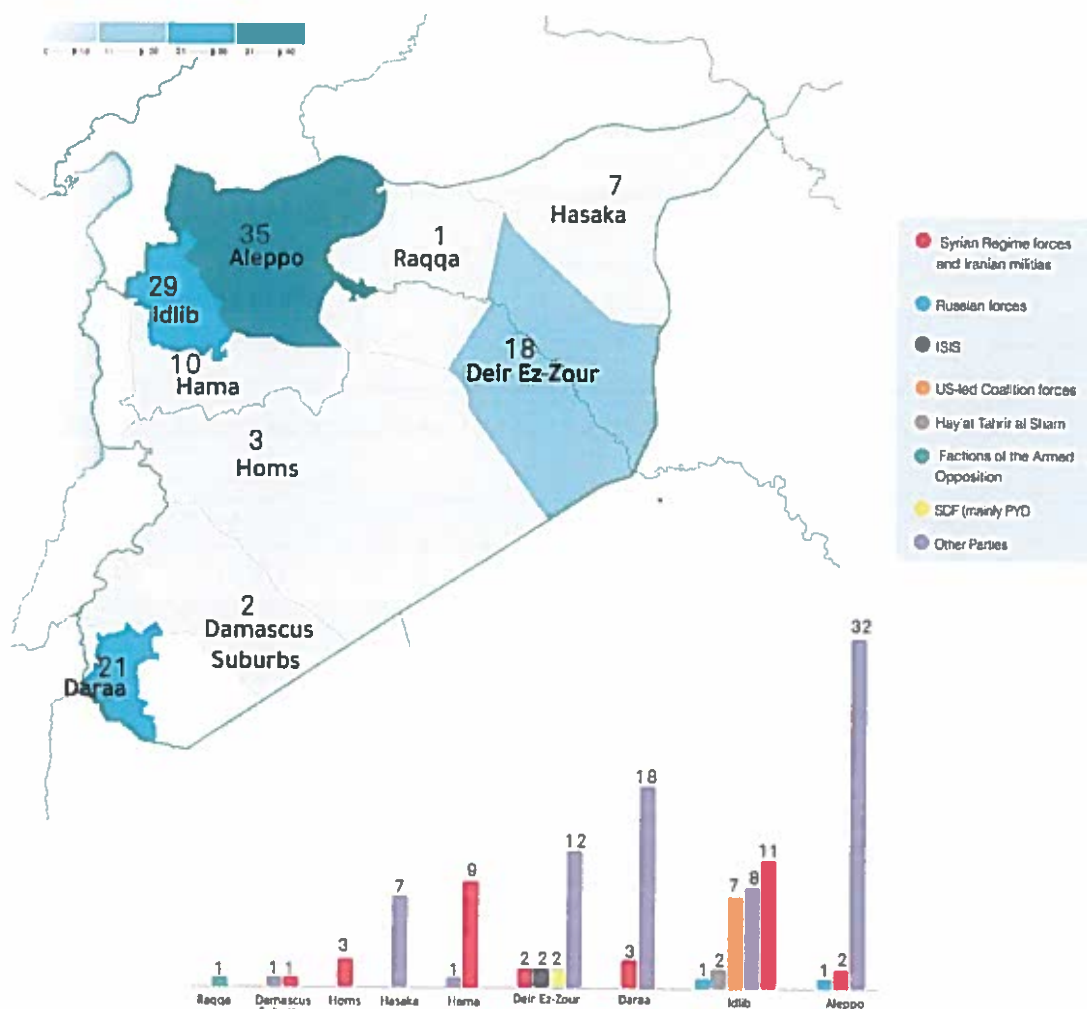
We documented the deaths of 79 civilians, including 13 children and five women, at the hands of other parties, distributed as follows:

- Landmines of unknown origin: 12 civilians, including three children.
- Gunfire of unknown source: 28 civilians, including three children and two women.
- Bombings whose perpetrators have not yet been identified: 33 civilians, including seven children and one woman.
- Killings by unknown persons: Five civilians, including two women.

- Turkish border guards: One civilian.

The death toll of civilian victims killed at the hands of the parties to the conflict and the controlling

forces in Syria, as of October 2020, is as follows:



The chart above shows that victims have again been killed at the hands of US-led coalition and Russian forces, as well as showing that the largest death toll in October was documented in Aleppo and Idlib governorates, which jointly account for 50 percent of the month's total death toll of victims.

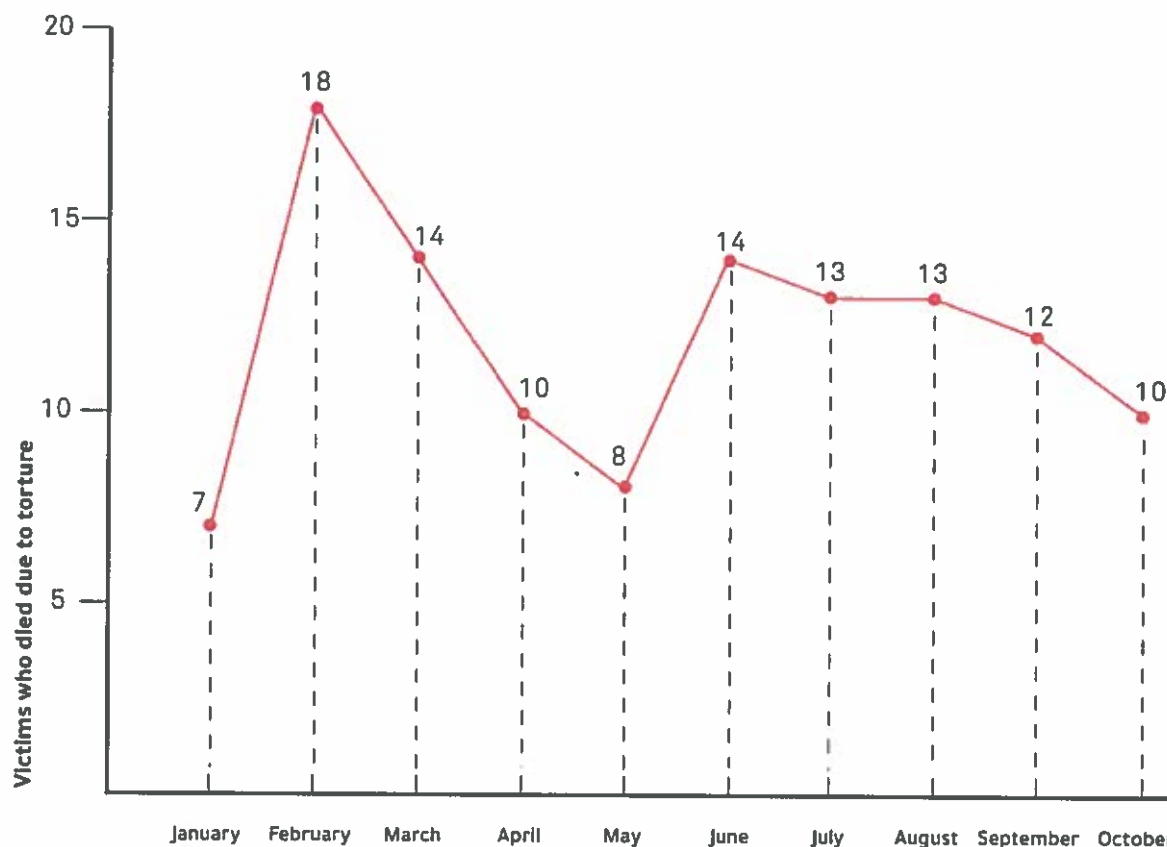
IV. Death Toll of Victims Who Died Due to Torture, and Victims Amongst Media, Medical and Civil Defense Personnel:

A. Death toll of victims who died due to torture

SNHR documented in October 2020 the deaths of 10 victims due to torture, all of whom were killed 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 2020 up to November 2020 to 119.

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 2020 was distributed as follows:



Killings due to torture in the Syrian regime's detention centers have not stopped since the outbreak of the popular uprising in March 2011, and are still continuing this year despite the issuance of Amnesty Decree No. 6 of 2020, which was issued by the President of the Syrian regime on March 22. The death toll of victims whose deaths we documented due to torture at the hands of Syrian Regime forces since the beginning of the year constitutes approximately 79 percent of the

total death toll of victims who died due to torture, which is a very high percentage.

The most notable cases are:

Rateb al Ali, a university student at the al Ba'ath University's Faculty of Law in Homs city, from Teir Ma'la village in the northern suburbs of Homs governorate, was arrested by Syrian Regime forces on Wednesday, January 30, 2013, while he was passing through one of the regime's checkpoints in Homs city. Almost since that date, he has been classified as forcibly disappeared, with the Syrian regime denying his detention and preventing anyone, even a lawyer, from visiting him. On Friday, October 2, 2020, SNHR received information that he was executed in a Syrian regime detention center, following a sentence issued against him by the Military Field Court (al Midan Court) in Damascus on Saturday, June 1, 2013. SNHR confirms that Syrian Regime forces failed to hand over his body to his family.



Abdul Karim Ahmad Qaddour, from al Hola area in the northern suburbs of Homs governorate, born in 1952, was arrested on Wednesday, May 2, 2012, by Syrian Regime forces. Almost since that date, he has been classified as forcibly disappeared, with the Syrian regime denying his detention and preventing anyone, even a lawyer, from visiting him. On Wednesday, September 30, 2020, SNHR received information that he had died. Our data from numerous sources confirms that he was in good health at the time of his arrest, indicating that he probably died due to torture in Seydnaya Military prison in Damascus Suburbs governorate. SNHR confirms that Syrian Regime forces failed to hand over his body to his family.



B. Death toll of medical personnel

SNHR didn't document any deaths among medical personnel in October 2020.

C. Death toll of media workers

In October, SNHR documented the death of one media worker at

On Monday, October 26, 2020, media activist Rashid Rashid al Bakr died when fixed-wing warplanes, which we believe were Russian, fired a number of missiles on al Dweila airbase near Kafr Takhareem city in the western suburbs of Idlib governorate, while he was reporting on the military training inside a military camp belonging to Failaq al Sham brigade faction affiliated with the National Front for Liberation. The city was under the joint control of factions of the Armed Opposition 'the National Front for Liberation' and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.



Rashid, a war correspondent for Failaq al Sham brigade faction and a photographer for Syria 1 News Agency and al Moharar Media Network, from Kafr Takhareem city, born in 1996, held a high school certificate, and was unmarried.

SNHR spoke with Rashid's colleague, media activist Muhammad Walid Jebbs², who told us that a fixed-wing warplane which belonged to the Russian Air Force, according to the observatories' announcement, launched a raid using four missiles on al Dweila airbase in al Dweila area, near Kafr Takhareem city in the western suburbs of Idlib governorate while Rashid was reporting on military training at a military camp belonging to the Failaq al Sham brigade faction inside the airbase.

Muhammad said, "At the beginning, we received news that Rashid was injured, so I went with his brother to look for him in the medical centers. At first, we could not find him until we reached the Martyr Wasim Husseino Surgical Hospital in the center of Kafr Takhareem city, where we saw the bodies of dozens of dead fighters; Rashid's brother was able to recognize him from the pieces of his torn clothes and some marks on his body; Rasheed's body was torn to pieces."

D. Death toll of Civil Defense personnel

SNHR didn't document any deaths among Civil Defense personnel in October 2020.

V. Record of Most Notable Massacres Documented in October:

SNHR documented at least 39 massacres since the beginning of 2020, including three massacres in October, distributed as follows:

A. The main parties:

- Syrian Regime forces: One.
- US-led coalition: One.

B. Other parties:

² Via WhatsApp on October 29, 2020

- Bombings whose perpetrators have not yet been identified: One.

The massacre incident:

On Tuesday, September 29, 2020, personnel affiliated with Syrian regime forces and militias attacked al Fasda village in al Badiya area, southeast of al Se'in town in the eastern suburbs of Hama governorate, where the families of Arab al Shahrat and Arab al Ma'ata live. These personnel randomly opened fire at civilians there, killing [nine civilians](#). The area was under the control of Syrian Regime forces at the time of the incident.

On Tuesday, October 6, 2020, a [car bomb](#) of an [unknown origin exploded](#) in Othman bin Affan Street on the northeastern outskirts of al Bab city in the eastern suburbs of Aleppo governorate, resulting in the deaths of 20 civilians, including five children and one woman, and [injuring nearly 30 others, including three medical personnel](#) who were traveling in an ambulance belonging to the Syria Relief and Development Organization (SRD) that was at the site of the bombing. The SNHR is still trying to contact witnesses and survivors of that incident to obtain more details. Al Bab city is under the control of the Syrian National Army.

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 285 cases in Syria due to the [COVID-19](#) as of October 30, but we believe that this statistic is inaccurate, given the absence of any transparency in the various government ministries, and in view of the supervision of the security services on what is issued by these ministries, which is 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 3,327 medical personnel](#), 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. 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.
- Hay'at Tahrir al Sham has violated international humanitarian law, causing the deaths of many civilians.
- The indiscriminate and disproportionate bombardment carried out by the alliance of US-led coalition and the Syrian Democratic Forces is considered a violation of international humanitarian law, with the crimes of indiscriminate killing amounting to war crimes.
- The Armed Opposition/ Syrian National Army 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:

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 four other permanent member states should put pressure on the Russian government to end its support for the Syrian regime, which uses chemical weapons, and expose its involvement in this regard.
- The Security Council should request that all relevant United Nations agencies make greater efforts to provide food, medical and humanitarian assistance in areas where fighting has ceased, and in internally displaced persons camps, and follow-up with those States that have pledged voluntary contributions.

International Community

- In light of the split within the Security Council and its utter inability to take any effective action, action should be taken at the national and regional levels to form alliances to support the Syrian people by protecting them from daily killing, and by lifting sieges, as well as through increasing support for relief efforts. Additionally, the principle of universal jurisdiction should be enacted in local courts regarding these crimes in order to conduct fair trials for all those who were involved.
- SNHR has repeatedly called for the implementation of the 'Responsibility to Protect' doctrine in dozens of studies and reports and as a member of the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP) after all political channels through the Arab League's plan and then Mr. Kofi Annan's plan proved fruitless, along with the Cessation of Hostilities statements and Astana agreements that followed. Therefore, steps should be taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, while the norm of the 'Responsibility to Protect', which was established by the United Nations General Assembly, should be implemented. By failing to do so, the Security Council is still hindering the protection of civilians in Syria.
- Renew pressure on the Security Council to refer the case in Syria to the International Criminal Court.
- Work on fulfilling justice and achieving accountability in Syria through the United Nations General Assembly and the Human Rights Council and to activate the principle of universal jurisdiction.
- 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 since these attacks were perpetrated by the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces.
- Train Syrian organizations to undertake clearance of mines and other unexploded ordnance, and raise local awareness of the dangers of such ordnance.
- Establish a platform that brings together a number of Syrian organizations active in documenting violations and providing humanitarian assistance, in order to facilitate an exchange of skills and experiences within Syrian society.
- 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.

International, Impartial, and Independent Mechanism (IIIM)

- Collect further evidence about the crimes documented in this report.
- Focus on the issue of landmines and cluster munitions within the next report.

The United Nations Special Envoy to Syria

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

The Syrian regime

- Stop indiscriminate shelling and targeting of residential areas, hospitals, schools and markets, and end use of prohibited weapons and barrel bombs.
- End the acts of torture that have caused the deaths of thousands of Syrian citizens in detention centers.
- Reveal the fate of some 84,000 Syrian citizens arrested by the security services whose fate has been concealed to date.
- Ensure compliance with UN Security Council resolutions and customary humanitarian law.
- Provide detailed maps of the locations where the regime planted landmines, especially in civilian areas or near residential communities.

The Russian regime

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

The Coalition (Us-led coalition and 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. Providing the SDF with weapons and support while knowing that the SDF violates the rules of international humanitarian law can be seen as a contribution to these violations.
- The SDF should form a special committee to investigate incidents of violations committed by SDF 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/ The 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.
- Pledge to cease any arbitrary arrests and investigate incidents that have resulted in violations of international humanitarian law.
- Take punitive action against those who commit violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law.
- 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.

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