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The Most Notable Human Rights Violations as a Result of the Conflict in Syria in October 2019



SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

Sunday, November 3, 2019

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



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I. Introduction and Methodology

Syria has seen an unprecedented number of violations since the start of the popular uprising for democracy in March 2011. Extrajudicial killings, arrests, torture and enforced disappearances are the violations most frequently perpetrated against Syrian citizens. While the Syrian regime and its affiliated militias were the sole perpetrators of these violations for the first seven months or so of the uprising, other parties subsequently joined in, also violating the rights of Syrian citizens. The SNHR has continued to document every incident that its team members are able to verify, with these violations escalating very dramatically in 2012 and 2013, prompting us to expand our publication of periodic monthly reports recording and highlighting the continued suffering of the Syrian people, which subsequently grew to eight reports on different issues issued at the beginning of each month. In the course of our work, SNHR has compiled a massive database cataloguing hundreds of thousands of incidents, each of which involves a pattern of violations that we have been able to document.

By the end of 2018, with a reduction in the level of violence compared to previous years, we changed our previous strategy and now compile our reports into a single monthly report featuring the most prominent violations in Syria which we have been able to document in the preceding month.

This month's report focuses on the human rights situation in Syria in October 2019, and catalogues the record of civilian victims whom we documented killed by the main parties to the conflict during this period, as well as the record of cases of arrests and enforced disappearance. The report also highlights indiscriminate attacks and the use of outlawed weapons (cluster munitions, chemical weapons, barrel bombs, incendiary weapons) and attacks on civilian objects.



The report also includes documentation of violations distributed according to the perpetrator parties responsible for each one. Accurately ascribing responsibility sometimes requires more time and investigation than usual, especially in the case of joint attacks. On some occasions, when we are unable to definitively assign responsibility for specific attacks to one particular party, as in the case of air strikes by Syrian or Russian warplanes, Syrian-Iranian attacks, or attacks by Syrian Democratic Forces and International Coalition forces, we indicate that responsibility for these attacks is held jointly by the parties in question until we are able to likely establish which one of the parties was likely responsible, or it's proved that the attack was a joint initiative carried out in coordination between the two parties. In addition, in cases where we are unable to definitively assign responsibility for a particular violation 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.

This report draws upon the ongoing daily monitoring of news and developments by SNHR's team, and on information from our extensive network of relations with various sources that have been built up over the course of our work since 2011. When we receive information or learn some news about violations via the internet or media outlets, our team works to follow up these reports and attempts to verify information and collect evidence and data. In some cases, researchers are able to visit the incident location promptly, although this is a rarity in light of the incredibly high security risks involved, and given the frequency of daily incidents and the scarcity of human and material resources to carry out this work. Therefore, the opportunities available to access evidence vary between one case and another, and consequently the level of certainty in classification of each incident varies. SNHR's customary policy in such cases is to rely on accounts from survivors who experienced the violation firsthand, in addition to analyzing available materials from open sources such as the Internet and media outlets. We also talk with medical personnel who treated the injured in these incidents, examined the deceased victims' bodies, and identified the cause of death. SNHR also analyzes videos and photographs that our team has documented, or which were posted online, or submitted by local activists via e-mail, Skype, or social media platforms. These videos and photos show, amongst other things, sites of attacks, and the bodies of the deceased victims and the injured, the scale of destruction, and the remnants of the incendiary and cluster munitions and other munitions used, whilst other photos may show victims killed under torture, and victims amongst medical and media personnel who died in attacks carried out by parties to the conflict. We also retain copies of all the videos and photographs included



in these reports, which are also reviewed in this report, in a confidential electronic database, as well as keeping 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. Readers are welcome to find out more about our methodology¹.

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. October Outline

The month of October saw Syrian Regime forces continuing to launch ground attacks on the fourth and last de-escalation zone (consisting of Idlib governorate and parts of the governorates of Hama, Aleppo and Latakia), which concentrated on the southern suburbs of Idlib governorate and the western suburbs of Hama governorate (such as the towns and villages of Kansafra, Hazarin, al Nqayer, al Sheikh Mustafa, Kafr Sijna, Abdin, Heesh, and Ureinba in Idlib, and Sahl al Ghab in Hama), resulting in the deaths of dozens of civilian victims. Moreover, the towns of the western suburbs of Idlib (such as Bdama and al Janoudiya) were bombarded almost daily simultaneously with clashes on the al Kbaina front in Latakia governorate between Syrian Regime forces and supporting militias and factions of the Armed Opposition with Hay'at Tahrir al Sham. The second half of the month saw Russian warplanes returning to the skies over Idlib, carrying out attacks concentrated on areas around Jabal al Arba'in, Taftanaz, Hazarin, Kafranbel, Hass and the towns of the southern suburbs of Idlib.

On October 22, the Syrian Presidency announced a visit by the President of the Syrian regime and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Armed Forces to al Habeit town in the southern suburbs of Idlib. [Videos and photos broadcasted by the Presidential media sources](#) showed that he met with members of Syrian Regime forces during the visit and directly supervised bombardment carried out by artillery forces stationed in Tal'as town in the southern suburbs of Idlib; this indicates that he is still has primary responsibility for all violations committed by the Syrian armed forces.

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



On October 9, Turkish authorities announced the start of a military operation in areas east of the Euphrates, called Operation Peace Spring, with the participation of both the Turkish army and the Syrian National Army forces (armed forces supported by Turkish forces) along the Syrian-Turkish border in areas controlled by Syrian Democratic Forces (Forces mainly composed of the Kurdish Democratic Union Party, the Syrian branch of the Kurdistan Workers' Party or 'PKK'). Clashes between the two parties and bombardment have resulted in the deaths of a number of civilians, inflicted damage on vital civilian facilities and displaced thousands more civilians, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Several medical organizations announced the closure of their medical facilities in northeastern Syria (Raqqa and Hasaka governorates) following the start of Operation Peace Spring, due to the displacement of the medical staff working in them.

On October 17, the Operation Peace Spring military operations were suspended for 120 hours, with the region witnessing a period of relative calm, a decrease in the frequency of violations, and the return of a number of displaced people; this lasted until October 22 when the end of the Operation Peace Spring was announced following a meeting between the Turkish and Russian presidents in the Russian city of Sochi.

Also in October, we noted an increase in the number of bombings in the areas in Aleppo suburbs, Hasaka and Deir Ez-Zour, most of which targeted civilian gathering places, such as markets, causing the death and injury of dozens of civilians. In addition, most areas outside the control of Syrian Regime forces generally and the governorates of Daraa and Idlib, in particular, saw assassinations take place at a relatively high frequency.

Also throughout October, Syrian Regime forces continued to pursue and arrest refugees returning to Syria via land crossings, including women, particularly at the Kasab border crossing with Turkey, despite the returnees' having settled their security situations prior to their return, or after reaching their original areas of residence. Regime forces also targeted civilians, and former members of factions of the Armed Opposition along with their families in areas that had previously signed settlement agreements with the regime; these arrests, which include women, children and elderly people, have been concentrated in the governorates of Damascus Suburbs and Deir Ez-Zour.

In October, we also documented the arrest of civilians by Syrian Regime forces in areas where they had recently deployed forces on the roads linking the governorates of Raqqa and Hasaka following the withdrawal of Syrian Democratic Forces.



Also in October, SNHR documented Syrian Democratic Forces carrying out arrests in the areas it subsequently withdrew from in Hasaka governorate and targeting dignitaries and several members of the same family without providing clear charges, taking those detained to an undisclosed location.

In addition to these incidents, October also saw Hay'at Tahrir al Sham arresting activists with civil society groups, media activists, teachers, students and clergymen, with those detained including children and elderly people. Factions of the Armed Opposition also continued carrying out arrests and kidnappings, which included men, women and children, in the territories under their control during October, which were concentrated in areas under their control in Aleppo governorate, particularly in the Afrin area. Most of these arrests occurred without judicial authorization and were carried out without presenting any clear charges against those detained.

The relative calm of the military operations in the fourth de-escalation zone has resulted in the return of thousands of displaced people to their villages and towns due to the poor living conditions in the camps, especially the informal ones. However, in the north-east of Syria, Operation Peace Spring has caused significant displacement movement from areas near the Syrian-Turkish border, some of whose inhabitants have not previously been displaced, such as al Malikiya area, north of Hasaka governorate; around 160,000 people were displaced in north-eastern Syria during this period, of whom 55,000 have returned to their areas following the announcement of the cessation of the Operation Peace Spring, [according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(OCHA\)](#), while the remainder of those displaced in this operation still live in camps that lack the most basic means of life. The military operations of the Operation Peace Spring in the vicinity of some camps near the Turkish-Syrian border, which are under the control of Syrian Democratic Forces (such as Ein Eisa Camp in the northern suburbs of Raqqa and al Mabrouka Camp in the northwestern suburbs of Hasaka), have caused the deterioration of the humanitarian situation there. In addition, the SDF evacuated IDPs to other camps which saw apparent insecurity that appeared to have been intentional and caused some IDPs to flee.

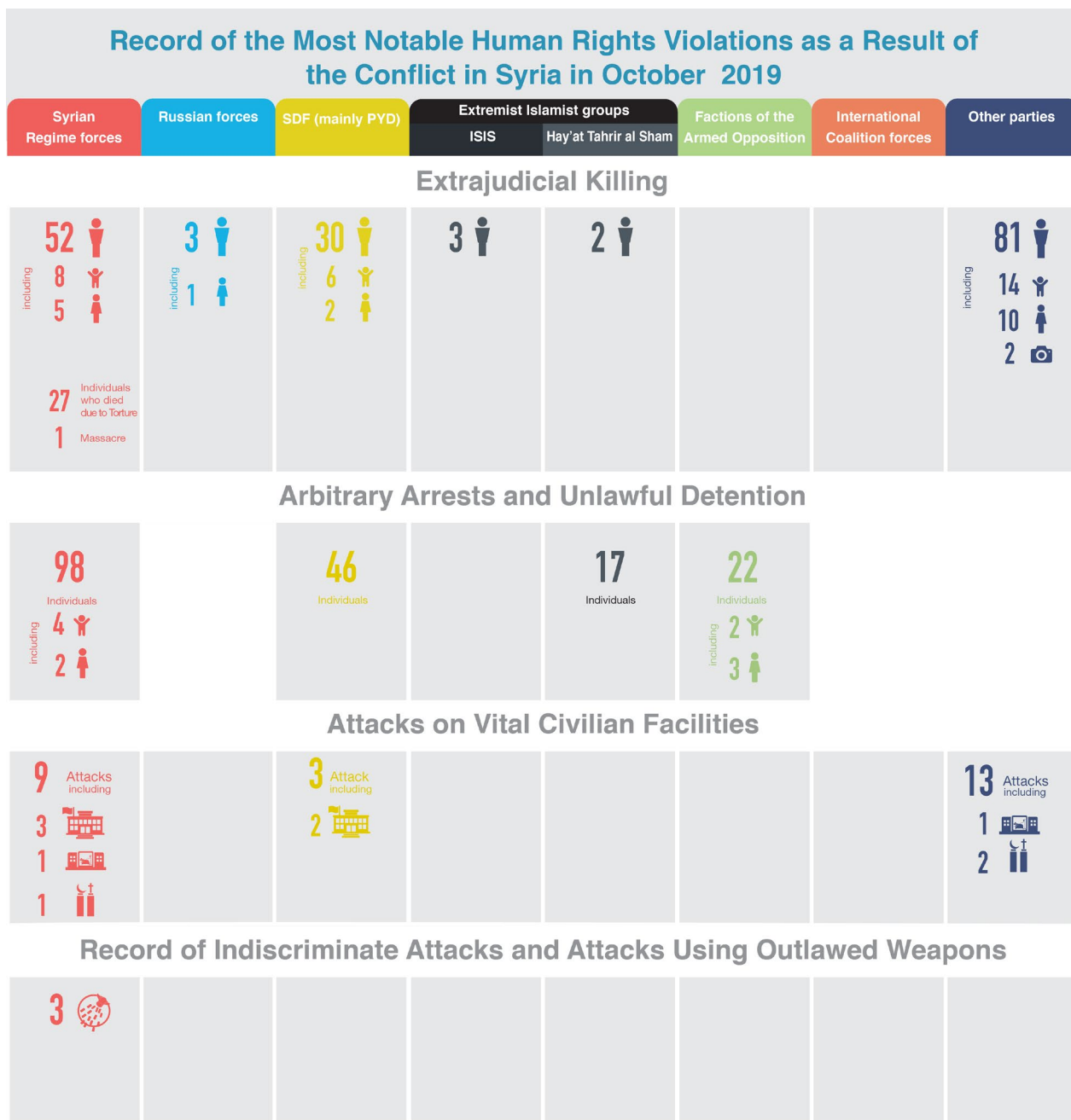
This month, we also documented Syrian Regime forces' continued use of cluster munitions, with a number of attacks launched using these munitions. The Syrian Air Force also dropped dozens of barrel bombs, all on the al Kbaina hills' front in the suburbs of Latakia governorate.



During the same period, demonstrations continued to take place in Deir Ez-Zour governorate, with protesters demanding that the International Coalition forces expel Iranian militias and Syrian Regime forces from villages and towns which those forces controlled to the east of the Euphrates, especially from al Salehiya, Marat, Khsham, Mazloom and Hatla.

III. The Most Notable Human Rights Violations in Syria in October

This report outlines the most notable human rights violations that were documented by the SNHR in October 2019 at the hands of the main perpetrator parties to the conflict in Syria.



At least 117 barrel bombs were dropped by the Syrian Regime air force.



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A. Extrajudicial killing:

In October 2019, SNHR documented the deaths of 171 civilians, including 28 children and 18 women (adult female), including two media workers. We also documented the deaths of 27 individuals, all civilians, due to torture, and at least one massacre. We issued a report on the first of this month detailing the civilian victims documented killed in October at the hands of the main perpetrator parties in Syria.

The toll of victims mentioned above includes the civilian victims killed in the neighboring countries as a result of the conflict in Syria.

The death toll of civilian victims was distributed according to the main perpetrator parties as follows:

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

52 civilians, including eight children and five women.

- **Russian forces:** Three, including one woman.

- **Extremist Islamist groups:**

- o ISIS (the self-proclaimed 'Islamic State'): Three.

- o Hay'at Tahrir al Sham (an alliance composed of Fateh al Sham Front and a number of factions of the Armed Opposition): Two.

- **Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Forces (the Democratic Union Party):** 30 civilians, including six children and two women.

- **Other parties:** 81 civilians, including 14 children and 10 women.

B. Arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance:

SNHR documented in October 2019 at least 183 cases of arbitrary arrests, including six children and five women (adult female), at the hands of the main perpetrator parties to the conflict in Syria. The largest number of arrests was carried out by Syrian Regime forces in Damascus Suburbs governorate. We issued a report on the second of this month detailing the record of cases of arrests and enforced disappearances which we documented in October 2019 at the hands of the main perpetrator parties in Syria.

These arrests are distributed according to the main perpetrator parties, as follows:

- **Syrian Regime forces:** 98, including four children and two women.

- **Extremist Islamist groups:**

- o Hay'at Tahrir al Sham: 17.

- **Factions of the Armed Opposition:** 22, including two children and three women.

- **Syrian Democratic Forces:** 46.



C. Attacks on vital civilian facilities:

SNHR documented in October at least 25 incidents of attacks on vital civilian facilities, six of which were on schools, one was on a medical facility and three others were on places of worship.

These attacks are distributed according to the main perpetrator parties as follows:

- **Syrian Regime forces:** Nine.
- **Syrian Democratic Forces:** Three.
- **Other parties:** 13.

The record of attacks documented in October on vital civilian facilities is distributed according to the perpetrator party as follows:

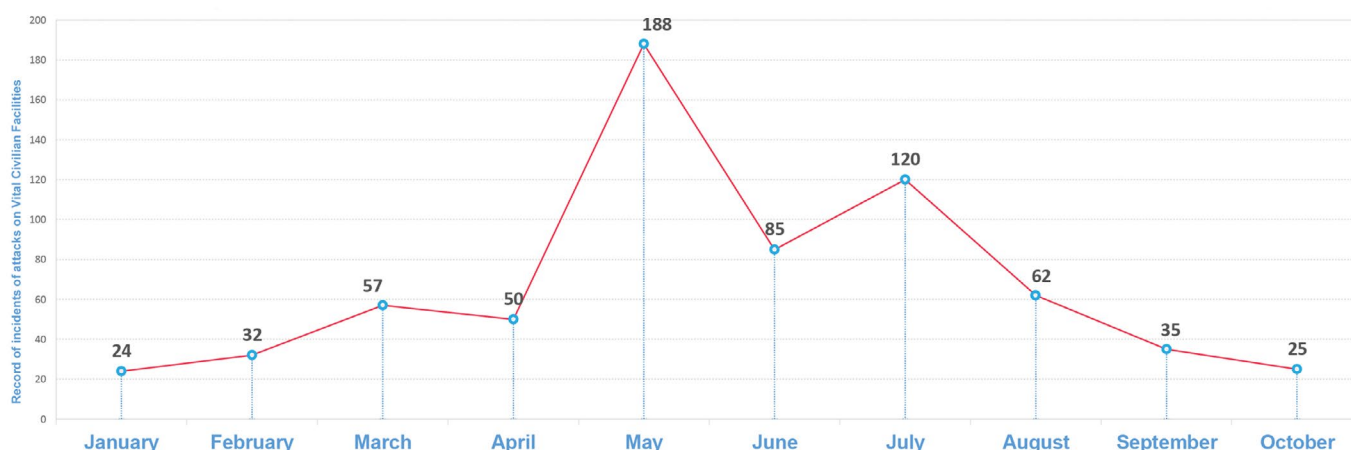
Perpetrator Party	Syrian Regime Forces	Syrian Democratic Forces	Other Parties
Places of Worship			
Mosques	1		1
Churches and monasteries			1
Vital Educational Facilities			
Schools	3	2	1
Vital Medical Facilities			
Medical Facilities	1		
Communal Facilities			
Markets	1		2
International Humanitarian Insignia			
Red Crescent			1
Infrastructure			
Power stations and energy facilities			1
Water facilities and related resources	1		1
Official Headquarters			4
Bakeries	1		1
IDP Camps			
IDP camps	1	1	
Total	9	3	13



Thus, the record of attacks on vital civilian facilities documented since the start of 2019 up to the start of November of the same year at the hands of the main perpetrator parties in Syria has now reached 678 in total, distributed monthly as follows:



At least 678 incidents of attacks on vital civilian facilities in Syria in 2019
From January to November



The previous chart shows that the record of incidents of attacks on vital civilian facilities in May was the highest monthly total to date this year, while we recorded a noticeable decline in October 2019, due to the limited areas that were exposed to military operations this month.

The most notable attacks on vital civilian facilities that we were able to document in October:

On Saturday, September 28, 2019, Syrian Regime forces used artillery to fire a number of shells at al Aydoun School on [Hourta](#) village in Jabal Shahshabo area in the western suburbs of Hama governorate, [partially destroying](#) the [school building](#), as well as causing [moderate material](#) damage to its furniture. Hourta village was under the joint control of factions of the Armed Opposition and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.





Damage caused by a ground attack by the Syrian regime on al Aydoun School in Hourta village, Hama – September 28, 2019

On Thursday, October 3, 2019, Syrian Regime forces used artillery to fire a number of shells at Ma'aret al Numan city in the southern suburbs of Idlib governorate, one of which hit the perimeter fence around the Primary Health-Care Center - supported by Syria Relief - injuring six civilians, including a doctor working in the center, as well as [partially destroying the center's fence](#), and [causing moderate material damage](#) to [the dental office](#) and pharmacy within the center, and damaging some water tanks. Ma'aret al Numan city was under the joint control of factions of the Armed Opposition and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident. [Syria Relief](#) and [Save the Children](#), which support the center, issued a statement condemning the attack on the facility.



Damage to the Primary Health-Care Center in Ma'aret al Numan city, Idlib inflicted in a ground attack by Syrian Regime forces – October 3, 2019



On Thursday, October 3, 2019, gunmen used explosive charges to blow up the Syrian Democratic Forces' local council's building in al Dahla village in the eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, which caused [severe destruction](#) to [the building](#), putting it out of service. We are still trying to reach witnesses and survivors of the incident to obtain more details. Al Dahla village was under the control of Syrian Democratic Forces at the time of the incident.

On Saturday, October 5, 2019, a motorcycle bomb exploded in the center of the central market in [Qebbasin](#) town in the eastern suburbs of Aleppo governorate, injuring 13 civilians, in addition to [causing severe material damage](#) to a number of shops and market facilities. We are still trying to reach witnesses and survivors of the incident to obtain more details. Qebbasin town was under the control of factions of the Armed Opposition at the time of the incident.



Damage to the central market in Qebbasin town, Aleppo, caused by a motorcycle bomb explosion – October 5, 2019

On Tuesday, October 8, 2019, members affiliated with Syrian Democratic Forces stormed the Zainab Bent al Hussein Preparatory School, located in the Market Street, and Tal Abyad al Sharqi School, located on the outskirts of the city, in Tal Abyad city in the northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The members closed and commandeered the two schools in order to turn them into military headquarters. The city, which was under the control of SDF at the time of the incident, is under the control of Operation Peace Spring forces (Turkish and Syrian National Army forces) at the time of preparing this report.



On Wednesday, October 9, 2019, artillery forces of Operation Peace Spring (Turkish and Syrian National Army forces) fired a number of shells that landed near the St. [Georges Assyrian Church](#) in al Bashiriya neighborhood in al Qameshli city in the northeastern suburbs of Hasaka governorate, causing [moderate damage](#) to [the church's building](#) and furniture. The city was under the control of Syrian Democratic Forces at the time of the incident.

On Wednesday, October 9, 2019, at around 15:00, artillery forces of Operation Peace Spring (Turkish and Syrian National Army forces) fired ten shells at the water pumping room in the Allouk Water Station in Allouk village, which is administratively a part of Ras al Ein district in the northwestern suburbs of Hasaka governorate, [causing moderate material damage](#) to [the room](#) and to [the power supply lines](#), putting the [station out of service](#). We note that the Allouk Station works to sterilize and pump water from about 35 artesian wells located near the Syrian-Turkish border to the residents of Hasaka city and the southern suburbs of Hasaka governorate. The village was under the control of Syrian Democratic Forces at the time of the incident.

D. Record of indiscriminate attacks and attacks using outlawed weapons:

SNHR documented at least three cluster munition attacks in October carried out by Syrian Regime forces in Idlib governorate. These attacks resulted in the deaths of one child and one woman, and injured five other people.

The Syrian Regime's air force, including helicopters and fixed-wing warplanes, also dropped at least 117 barrel bombs, all in Latakia governorate.

The following are the most notable indiscriminate attacks and attacks using outlawed weapons that we were able to document in October:

On Saturday, October 12, 2019, Syrian Regime forces used a missile launcher to fire a number of missiles loaded with cluster munitions targeting al Bara village in Jabal al Zaweya in the western suburbs of Idlib governorate. The cluster remnants deployed over a wide area and near the Ismail Lata School. The shelling caused minor [material damage](#) to [the school's building](#), and injured at least three civilians. The town was under the joint control of factions of the Armed Opposition and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.





IV. Attachments

[171 Civilians, including Two Media Workers, Documented Killed as a Result of the Conflict in Syria in October 2019](#)

[At least 183 Cases of Arbitrary Arrests Documented in Syria in October 2019](#)

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions:

- The evidence we have gathered indicates that attacks continue to be directed against civilians and civilian objects. Syrian-Russian alliance forces have committed various crimes, including extrajudicial killings, arrest, torture, and enforced disappearance. In addition, the indiscriminate bombardment and other attacks carried out caused the destruction of facilities and buildings. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the war crime of attacking civilians has been committed in many cases.
- The Syrian government has not only violated international humanitarian law and customary law, but has also breached a number of UN Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 2139, resolution 2042 on the release of detainees, and resolution 2254, all without any accountability.



- We could find no record of any warnings being issued by the Syrian Regime, or by Russian or International Coalition forces prior to any attack in accordance with the requirements of international humanitarian law. This has been the case since the beginning of the popular uprising for freedom, providing another blatant demonstration of these forces' total disregard for the lives of civilians in Syria.
- The magnitude and frequency of the violations, the disproportionate use of military force, the indiscriminate manner of the bombing, and the coordinated approach of these attacks leads to the inescapable conclusion that these acts are wholly deliberate and based on high-level orders, and as such constitute a part of state policy.
- The indiscriminate and disproportionate bombardment carried out by the alliance of International Coalition forces and Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Forces is considered to be a clear violation of international humanitarian law, with indiscriminate killings amounting to war crimes.
- Extremist Islamist groups have violated international humanitarian law, causing the death of many civilians, as well as damage to vital civilian facilities.
- Factions of the Armed Opposition violated UN Security Council Resolution 2139 through carrying out attacks that are considered to violate customary international humanitarian law, causing civilian casualties or accidental injuries.
- All the attacks documented in this report, particularly bombings, caused massive collateral damage that involved loss of lives, injuries, or significant damage to civilian objects. There are strong indicators suggesting that this damage was excessive compared to the anticipated military benefit.
- The use of explosive arms to target densely populated areas reflects a criminal and wholly deliberate mindset, with the perpetrators clearly intending to inflict the greatest possible number of deaths, which is a clear contravention of international human rights law and a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention (arts. 27, 31, 32).

Recommendations:

Security Council

- The Security Council must take additional steps following its adoption of Resolution 2254, which clearly insists that "all parties immediately cease any attacks against civilians and civilian objects as such."
- The Syrian issue should be referred to the International Criminal Court and all those who are responsible for violations should be held accountable including the Russian regime whose involvement in war crimes has been repeatedly proven.



- 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 existing prohibition on the use of chemical weapons, and include advice on how to safely remove the remnants of such dangerous weapons.
- The four other permanent member states should put pressure on the Russian government to end its support for the Syrian regime, which uses chemical weapons, and to expose its involvement in this regard.
- 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 to 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 on 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 by 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' 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 have 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. The Security Council is still hindering the protection of civilians in Syria.
- Renew pressure on the Security Council to refer the case in Syria to the International Criminal Court.
- Work on fulfilling justice and achieving accountability in Syria through the United Nations General Assembly and the Human Rights Council and to activate the principle of universal jurisdiction.



OHCHR

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

Independent International Commission of Inquiry (COI)

- Launch investigations into the cases included in this report and previous reports. SNHR is willing to cooperate and provide further evidence and data.

International, Impartial, and Independent Mechanism (IIIM)

- Collect further evidence about the crimes documented in this report.

The United Nations special envoy to Syria

- Condemn the perpetrators of crimes and massacres, and those who were primarily responsible for dooming the de-escalation agreements.
- Re-sequence the peace process so that it can resume its natural course despite Russia's attempts to divert and distort it, and empower the Constitutional Commission 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 the use of outlawed 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 82,000 Syrian citizens arrested by the security services whose fate has been concealed to date.
- Ensure compliance with UN Security Council resolutions and customary humanitarian law.



The Russian regime

- Launch investigations into the incidents included in this report, make the findings of these investigations public for the Syrian people, and hold the those responsible accountable.
- Compensate all the damaged centers and facilities, rebuild and rehabilitate them, and compensate all the families of victims 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 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 to allow unconditional passage of humanitarian aid to besieged areas.
- Stop using incendiary weapons in populated areas, compensate the victims and their families for all human and material damage caused by the use of these weapons, and provide treatment for dozens of civilian casualties.
- Provide detailed maps of sites where Russian forces have launched cluster munition attacks, issue these to the United Nations and inform the Syrian public about them, thus facilitating the safe disposal of unexploded ordnance.
- Begin to achieve a breakthrough in the issue of detainees by revealing the fate of 82,000 people forcibly disappeared by the Syrian regime.

The Coalition (international coalition forces and Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Forces)

- The states of the coalition must unequivocally and sincerely acknowledge that some of their bombing operations have resulted in the deaths of innocent civilians. Rather than attempting denial, these states should take speedy steps to launch serious investigations, and immediately compensate and apologize to the victims and all those affected.
- The states supporting the SDF should apply pressure on these forces in order to compel them to cease all of their violations in all the areas and towns under their control.
- The states supporting the SDF should cease all forms of support until the SDF commits itself to complying with the rules of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. This is primarily the responsibility of the supporting states. Providing the SDF with weapons and support while knowing that the SDF violates the rules of international humanitarian law can be seen as a contribution to these violations.
- Syrian Democratic Forces must immediately stop conscripting children, hold the officers involved in such violations accountable, and pledge to return all children who have been arrested for conscription immediately.



- The SDF should form a special committee to investigate incidents of violations committed by SDF members, disclose the details of their findings and apologize for them, hold those responsible accountable, and compensate the victims and affected.

Operation Peace Spring alliance:

- Those responsible for Operation Peace Spring should investigate the incidents that resulted in civilian victims and determine the causes behind them, compensate the victims and hold those responsible accountable, as well as working to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.
- The committee established by the Defense Ministry of the Syrian Interim Government to investigate abuses and breaches should publish the findings of its investigations into violations on a dedicated website, update this data regularly, issue recommendations and follow up on their implementation.

Armed Opposition factions

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

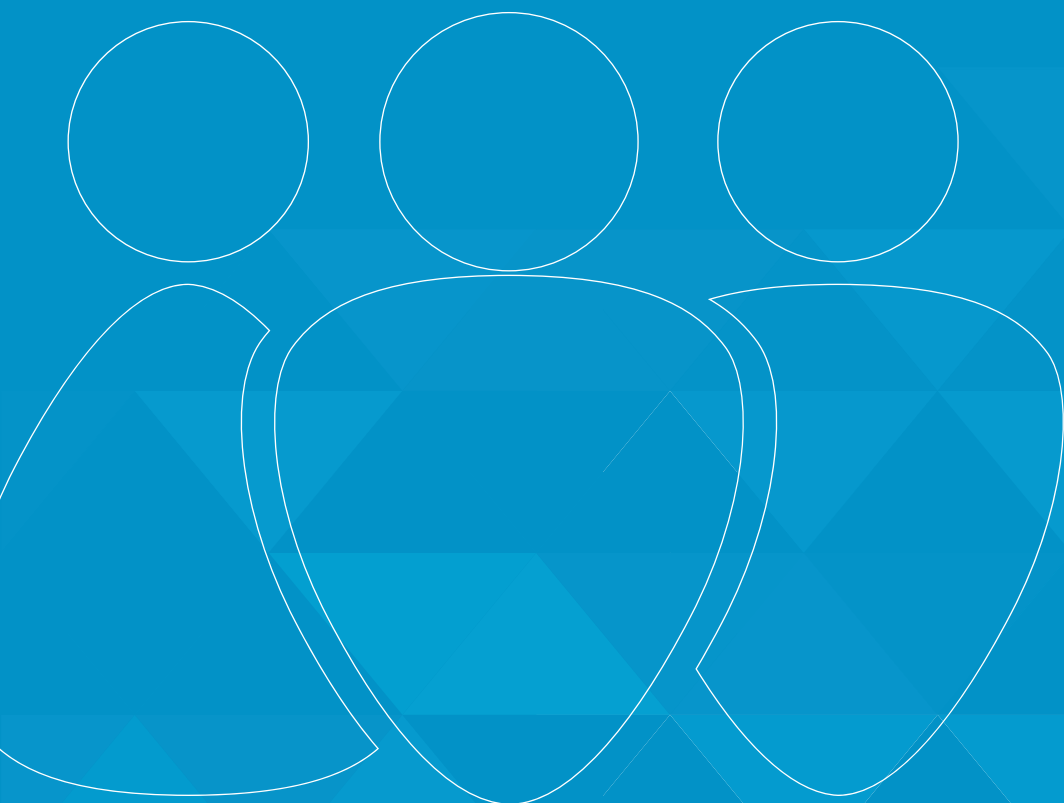
Humanitarian Organizations:

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

Acknowledgments

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