

# “The Hope Left Us:” Russia’s Siege, Starvation, and Capture of Mariupol City

Produced by

## **Global Rights Compliance**

**June 2024**

Cover image: residential building on Nakhimova Avenue, Mariupol.  
Global Rights Compliance

This report is authored and published as part of Global Rights Compliance's (GRC) Starvation Mobile Justice Team. The Starvation Mobile Justice Team is part of the UK, EU and US-sponsored Atrocity Crimes Advisory Group (ACA) which was launched in response to the OPG's need to increase capacity to investigate and prosecute atrocity crimes perpetrated since the invasion by Russian Forces of Ukraine. Other partners include the EU Mission (EUAM), Pravo Justice and the International Law and Development Organisation (IDLO). The Starvation Mobile Justice Team is one of multiple Mobile Justice Teams (MJT) based in Ukraine set up by international human rights law firm Global Rights Compliance – led by GRC's President and world-leading British human rights barrister, Wayne Jordash KC – to provide critical support to the Ukrainian Office of the Prosecutor General by assisting Ukrainian investigators and prosecutors on the ground as the conflict continues. The innovation of the MJTs is to bring together leading Ukrainian and international experts in the field of international criminal law, mass atrocity crimes investigations and case-building, as well as providing support to victims and witnesses and provide agile and bespoke support. The Starvation Mobile Justice Team is led by GRC Vice President Catriona Murdoch and funded by the Kingdom of the Netherlands' Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors (Global Rights Compliance) and may not be or coincide with the official position of The Netherlands. For more information visit [www.starvationaccountability.org](http://www.starvationaccountability.org)

The findings in this report are the result of a year-long investigation by GRC, utilizing the findings by the Centre for Information Resilience (CIR) and Intelligence Management Services Limited (IMSL), which supported GRC as open-source consultants to investigate the siege and capture of Mariupol using their expertise and OSINT methods and tools.

**Global Rights Compliance (GRC)** is an international legal foundation based in The Hague, Netherlands and Kyiv, Ukraine (with additional presence in the United Kingdom). It was founded by international lawyers with a mission to enable people and communities to achieve justice through the innovative application of international law. We have established a reputation as a leading supplier of humanitarian and human rights legal services across the spectrum of technical legal and policy advice, litigation, capacity-building and advocacy. GRC offers: (i) decades of proven expertise in International Human Rights Law (IHRL), International Humanitarian Law (IHL) (the law of armed conflict), and International Criminal Law (ICL); (ii) an exhaustive understanding of documentation and how to use it for legal action; and (iii) proven experience in transforming data into relevant and probative evidence and international advocacy to generate measurable policy and justice outcomes. We possess unrivalled global expertise and granular knowledge on the crime of starvation and right to food violations, derived from a dedicated starvation portfolio established in 2017.

Supported by partners:

**Intelligence Management Services Limited (IMSL)** is an established, international provider of OSINT products, due diligence services, training and intelligence analysis utilising a variety of data sources and software platforms. IMSL understands the considerable potential that harnessing the power of quality, timely, and actionable intelligence can bring to any investigation. We also understand that devising an effective analysis strategy is a complicated business and requires a depth of understanding in the domain. Our intelligence specialists have real world experience of the importance and capacity of data to make a difference to outcomes. IMSL are proud to work on intelligence requirements for war crime investigations, data analytics, anti-money laundering, terrorist financing, fraud and reputational due diligence projects for public services, NGOs, military, law enforcement, government and commercial organisations.

**Centre for Information Resilience (CIR)** is an independent, non-profit social enterprise dedicated to countering disinformation, exposing human rights abuses, and combating online behaviour harmful to women and minorities. We achieve these goals through research, digital investigations, strategic communications, building the capacity of local partners, and collaboration with media to amplify the impact of our work. Working in partnership with affected populations, CIR employs cutting-edge research techniques and technology to capture, assess and verify open-source data that provides evidence of human rights abuses committed by authoritarian States and malign actors. We turn that data into live reporting, trend analysis and in-depth investigations, and produce in-depth data packages that are shared with donors, multilateral organisations, civil society and media working to hold those responsible for the abuses to account.

The images in this report are either publicly available or have been independently purchased by GRC, CIR, and IMSL through a licencing agreement. All are identified in this report.

## Foreword

In February 2022, peaceful Mariupol, home to several hundred thousand Ukrainians, turned into hell on earth. In a matter of days, civilians were encircled inside the city with little to no means of survival. Items and services that we all take for granted in our daily lives swiftly became a luxury. Under incessant shelling, Mariupol's citizens lost access to electricity, water, heating, and gas. Communications were cut off for several weeks, leaving besieged residents with very little ways to communicate, removing their ability to understand what, if any safe evacuation routes may be open, where to safely shelter, or how to find food and water. The residents of Mariupol were soon forced to take shelter in public buildings or inside the basements of apartment blocks. Dwindling supplies and the obstruction of humanitarian aid led to alternative coping strategies, such as the establishment of *ad hoc* distribution points for food, water, and other basic necessities. These shelters and distribution points, however, also became the object of attacks, as illustrated by the deadly attack on the Drama Theatre.

Against this backdrop, humanitarian evacuations were also impeded, including through the shelling of official humanitarian corridors as civilians attempted to flee. Civilians who later sought to escape did so in extremely dangerous circumstances and at their own peril. Many were then subjected to a terrifying and undignified filtration scheme.

The Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine and the Donetsk Regional Prosecutor's Office welcome the release of GRC's unique report "*The Hope Left Us: Russia's Siege, Starvation, and Capture of Mariupol City*" for its unprecedented exploration of the siege of Mariupol in its entirety through the lens of the war crime of starvation as a calculated warring strategy. Through an in-depth analysis of the concerted and deliberate conducts that led to the near-total destruction of the city and its infrastructure, as well as to the loss of hope and the indignity suffered by its residents, the report dispels the myth that Mariupol sustained widespread destruction simply as the result of urban combat.

The title of this report came from a Ukrainian prosecutor who stated that after the attack on the maternity hospital in Mariupol "the hope left us." The Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine and the Donetsk Regional Prosecutor's Office will continue to hope for justice for the victims and survivors of the siege of Mariupol and for international attention to remain on Ukraine as it continues into its second year of facing similar patterns of attacks on its civilians, its cities, its critical infrastructure and other items essential to survival.



***There is no crime under the Rome Statute that was not committed by the Russian military during a full-scale invasion. Every day, investigators and prosecutors document the consequences of war crimes, as well as the testimony of victims and witnesses. In this regard, Mariupol is a vivid example of the policy of destruction of the city and its population by the Russian occupiers. To combat such crimes, we optimize the work of the Prosecutor General's Office and strengthen the knowledge and skills of our prosecutors and investigators with the support of international partners. We are open to strengthening our cooperation to ensure that these and other war crimes are effectively investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice. We are grateful to everyone involved in this process, because only by coordinating joint efforts will we be able to ensure the inevitability of punishment.***

GRC has been one of the main long-standing partners of the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine and its regional offices. For the past ten years, GRC’s teams of experts have continued to support all aspects of our work, including by assisting our investigations, case-building, and prosecutions. The present report is the culmination of the collaboration with GRC’s Starvation Mobile Justice Team.

\*\*\*

*The incidents within this report also form part of the Office of the Prosecutor and Regional Prosecutor’s Office’s current case files. The Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine and Donetsk Regional Prosecutor’s Office continue to actively seek information of alleged violations that occurred both during the siege of Mariupol as well as other alleged crimes that took place in the wider oblast. If you have witnessed or survived a possible violation or crime and are willing to be interviewed or to share any type of audiovisual information, or documentary information, with Ukrainian authorities, please contact <https://warcrimes.gov.ua/>. Instructions on how to securely share information will be provided after an initial contact has been made.*

Yuriy BELOUSOV

*Head of the Department for Combating Crimes Committed in Conditions of Armed Conflict, Office of the General Prosecutor*

Vera CHERNOSTHAN

*Deputy Head of the Department of Procedural Management and Support of Public Prosecutions of the Department of Combating Crimes Committed in the Conditions of the Armed Conflict of the Donetsk Regional Prosecutor’s Office*

# Acknowledgements

The present report would not have been possible without the support of Ukrainian law enforcement authorities. We want to thank first and foremost the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine and the Donetsk Regional Prosecutor's Office for supporting our investigation in all its stages and for providing their expert assessment on crucial issues detailed in the report. We also thank the Interagency Working Group for providing their invaluable military expertise which has been integral to many aspects of the findings.

Further, we express our deepest gratitude to the Charitable Foundation "I'Mariupol" and the non-governmental organisation "Center for civic initiatives Skhidna Brama" for providing crucial detail and adding the local communities' perspectives into our narrative of the siege and capture of Mariupol. In addition, we gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Hala Systems who provided swift imagery and analysis offering their granular warfare expertise.

We finally want to also acknowledge the work of our colleagues at Human Rights Watch, Truth Hounds, and SITU Research who recently released the findings of their investigation on the devastation of Mariupol, which fully complements our analysis of the siege through the lens of the war crime of starvation.

# Executive Summary

Following eight years of strategic ambivalence, on 21 February 2022, the Russian Federation officially recognised the independence of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions in south-eastern Ukraine. Three days later, on 24 February, the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (RFAF)<sup>1</sup> and affiliated actors (collectively “pro-Russian forces”) launched a full-scale invasion into Ukrainian sovereign territory, beginning in the newly recognised Donetsk region.

The full-scale invasion commenced with the wresting for control over Mariupol – a strategically vital city situated on Donetsk’s southern coast off the Sea of Azov, which holds considerable geopolitical significance for maritime trade. In attempting to capture Mariupol, pro-Russian forces sought to create an over-route land bridge to the previously occupied Crimean Peninsula,<sup>2</sup> both to control the entirety of the north shore of the Sea of Azov, as well as to free up Russian troops who could then easily navigate and traverse the broader Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

Over the course of an ensuing 85-day offensive for Mariupol (24 February to 20 May 2022), pro-Russian forces systematically attacked objects indispensable to the survival (OIS) of the civilian population, including energy, water, food and distribution points, and healthcare infrastructure (see section III., below), crippling Mariupol civilians’ access to critical OIS while wilfully impeding access to humanitarian aid (see section IV., below) and simultaneously denying them access to organised evacuation routes (see section V., below). Due to the extensive damage and relentless attacks, affected vital infrastructure could not be repaired or replaced.

As this report and other reports by Global Rights Compliance (GRC) demonstrate, such conduct is indicative of a broader pattern, strategy, and

discernible intent on the part of pro-Russian forces to deliberately starve civilians as a method of warfare (see section II., below). In Mariupol, starvation crimes were perpetrated to accelerate the capture of the besieged enclave, with such efforts manifestly increasing and culminating with the declared capture of Mariupol City on 20 May 2022.

During the first week of the Mariupol invasion alone, pro-Russian forces systematically targeted energy infrastructure, not only critical for heat and light, but also for residents to access water – given the dependency on energy to power water pumping stations controlling Mariupol’s water supply. Beginning on 27 February, pro-Russian forces struck a powerline blacking out half of Mariupol City,<sup>3</sup> followed by a four-day onslaught of shelling that fully cut power, internet, and gas<sup>4</sup> to some 450,000 desperate residents. The 15 energy entry points leading into Mariupol City were also damaged during the first week of the invasion,<sup>5</sup> depriving women, men, and children of heat, potable water, and access to information, which residents described as a “harrowing” situation that forced them to both drain defunct heating systems and melt snow to fashion potable water.<sup>6</sup>

After systematically attacking electricity and water infrastructure, by 2 March, pro-Russian forces were able to successfully encircle and lay siege to Mariupol, though the siege remained porous, as evidenced by residents numbering up to 200,000 who were able to escape Mariupol at their own peril during periods of heavy bombardment. Many of those who fled between March and May were systematically vetted by pro-Russian forces for their loyalties to the Russian State apparatus, through a compulsory security screening process known as “filtration”,<sup>7</sup> regularly characterised by blanket unlawful internment (see section V., below).

Civilians who remained in Mariupol, however, were forced to organise creative and alternative means to obtain OIS, notably through the establishment of ad hoc distribution points (see section III., below). On 16 March, the Russian Aerospace Forces attacked two of the most notable of these distribution points supporting the largest numbers of residents – the Donetsk Academic Regional Drama Theatre and the Neptun Swimming Pool Complex. At the time, both well-known locations were serving as large civilian shelters<sup>8</sup> and both suffered extensive damage from direct targeting, despite being clearly identifiable as civilian locations. On the day of the attacks, President Volodymyr Zelensky pleaded for a humanitarian no-fly zone over Ukraine.<sup>9</sup>

Home to several coal mines, metallurgic plants, and heavy-equipment factories, much of the pre-invasion Donetsk economy remained dominated by industry two years ago, with Mariupol City having been specifically fortified for this purpose. Mariupol residents were therefore accustomed to the existence of tunnels and underground bunkers in some factories, and therefore a certain level of disaster preparedness.<sup>10</sup> Fortification alone, however, proved insufficient to protect civilians from the pace and frequency of pro-Russian attacks, including via the use of earth-penetrating bunker-buster bombs,<sup>11</sup> which, in addition to street-to-street battles beginning on in the latter half of March, overall left some 90 per cent of residential buildings in Mariupol damaged or destroyed, as well as up to 60 percent of private homes.<sup>12</sup>

The foregoing facts demonstrate the myriad ways in which the siege of Mariupol City and the underlying acts perpetrated to affect its capture constitute egregious violations of international humanitarian law and international crimes, as detailed below. Prosecutors, both domestically and internationally, therefore have a suite of crimes that could and should comprise any forthcoming indictments. The present report further captures the broader narrative of the siege through the patterned lens of attacks against objects indispensable to survival (OIS) of the civilian population. It does so because

– in the aggregate – the seemingly isolated attacks against OIS, when paired with associated violations and crimes related to the weaponisation of humanitarian aid, the denial of humanitarian access and humanitarian evacuations, filtration, and arrests of humanitarian actors, reveal a deliberately calculated method of warfare carried out by pro-Russian forces who intentionally employed several starvation tactics as a means to an end.

Moreover, this report focuses on the crime of starvation as a method of warfare not only because of its ability to accurately label the aggregated criminality, but also the indignity suffered by Ukrainian women, men, and children in Mariupol – alongside the near-total destruction of a city and its infrastructure – while highlighting the means through which Mariupol was dismantled and destroyed. GRC notes that whilst other public reports have focussed on attacks against energy and healthcare infrastructure; the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has considered cursorily the arrests of humanitarian volunteers; and others forthcoming may look at isolated “high-profile” attacks such as that of the Mariupol Drama Theatre on 6 March 2022, to date, none have explored the siege of Mariupol City in its entirety through the prism of starvation as a calculated warring strategy. The approach set out in this report therefore lays out what GRC has found to be a concerted and deliberate pattern as also found by United Nations mandated mechanisms, while underscoring how Mariupol City was not the first to be annihilated and subsumed by a devastating and deliberate Russian strategy (see Section II., below).

Through a unique blend of meticulous open-source intelligence (OSINT), along with arms and munitions expertise, this report – the culmination of 12-months of investigative work – reveals an unprecedented narrative underpinning the deliberate starvation of civilians in Mariupol City during every phase and facet of the siege laid by pro-Russian forces. The present report focusses on four critical elements of the siege and destruction of Mariupol:



- (i) attacks against objects indispensable to survival including critical infrastructure, with an emphasis on deliberate attacks against energy, water, food and distribution points, and healthcare;
  - (ii) the discriminatory and arbitrary denial of humanitarian aid to civilians living under the control of Ukrainian forces;
  - (iii) attacks against humanitarian evacuation corridors and the assortative use of “filtration” to vet Mariupol’s population, for those loyal to the Russian State apparatus; and
  - (iv) the arrests and prosecutions on terrorism-related charges of civilian humanitarian volunteers operating solely within their humanitarian function.
- In the aggregate, GRC finds that these four patterns of conduct leave no other reasonable interpretation than to conclude that pro-Russian forces intentionally used the starvation of civilians in Mariupol City as a method of warfare, in order to accelerate the capture of the besieged enclave and force the capitulation of the Ukrainian army. These findings dispel the myth that Mariupol sustained widespread destruction simply as the result of urban combat.

### **Preliminary findings**

Through its investigations between May 2022 and February 2024, the Global Rights Compliance Starvation Mobile Justice Team (GRC SMJT) carried out a comprehensive examination and damage assessment of Mariupol City and its environs, assessing over 1.5 billion square metres of satellite imagery, and a suite of OSINT and commercially available all-source intelligence capabilities, specifically overlaying five levels of information: (i) the analysis of online damage mapping tools, including the Yale Humanitarian Research Lab’s Conflict Observatory Timeline of Mariupol’s Destruction<sup>13</sup> (“Conflict Observatory’s mapping”); (ii) the creation of a bespoke algorithm cross-referencing the damage identified by these tools with crowd-sourced mapping data from Open Street Map and Wikimapia; while (iii) mainstream and social media sources were collected, analysed, and cross-referenced with the aforementioned mapping data. This included an advanced upstream social media, news, and mainstream media search, and the visualisation platform Zignal. OSINT analysts individually reviewed over 393 mainstream and social media sources featured in this report, with hundreds more reviewed and discounted based on relevance or reliability; (iv) Imagery analysts further reviewed food distribution locations using damage mapping and online satellite imagery to identify the most likely date of destruction at these sites. Of the 33 user generated images featured in this report, 24 were verified by the GRC Starvation Mobile Justice Team’s (SMJT) OSINT and imagery intelligence (IMINT) specialists, using geolocation and, when possible, chronolocation. Additional non-geolocated images were selected for inclusion based on the quality of the source that shared the image; and (v) Weapons Ordnance Munitions and Explosives (WOME) specialists reviewed images and videos pertaining to damaged infrastructure to provide an assessment of the most likely cause of damage and weapons used.

GRC’s SMJT found that there are reasonable grounds to believe that:

1. Over the 85-day offensive, pro-Russian forces deliberately attacked, destroyed, removed, or rendered useless OIS in Mariupol City. Pro-Russian forces further engaged in an orchestrated campaign of unlawful area bombardment, often treating entire locales including full city blocks as military targets, while failing to take all feasible precautions to mitigate incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, and damage to civilian objects. In addition to killing and injuring scores of civilians, such conduct often

either trapped civilians underground, or forced them to risk their lives to escape the besieged enclave, in effect compelling their movement.

2. At the same time, pro-Russian forces took little to no concrete steps to alleviate civilian suffering, with the compounded effects spawning an acutely dire impact on vulnerable residents who were made to subsist during extremely harsh winter months. Already by 4 March, the Russian Ministry of Defence addressed publicly the "humanitarian catastrophe" that had emerged in Mariupol, demonstrative of the fact that Russian forces were completely aware of the rapidly deteriorating situation.<sup>14</sup> At least 22 supermarkets and other markets were also damaged or destroyed during the course of the offensive.<sup>15</sup>

3. In both deliberately attacking OIS absent valid and identifiable military objectives, and through foreseeably rendering the population extremely vulnerable, pro-Russian forces intended to starve the civilians of Mariupol City as a method of warfare. By the end of March 2022, such conduct had succeeded in destroying electricity, water, heat, and most healthcare facilities (with the denial of fuel also rendering many healthcare facilities useless), while pro-Russian forces also regularly attacked organised distribution and evacuation points within Mariupol City.

4. The siege of Mariupol followed patterned conduct documented and analysed in extensive detail both by GRC and United Nations mandated mechanisms concerning recent sieges laid in similar scope and brutality by pro-Russian forces across Syria, (Aleppo City (2016)<sup>16</sup> and eastern Ghouta (2013-2018)<sup>17</sup>. This included well-known Russian strategies of *maskirovka* ("misinformation") and *blokirovaniye* ("blocking")<sup>18</sup> – which involved pinpointing vulnerabilities in defensive lines, whereby pro-Russian forces were able to strategically infiltrate and isolate the besieged Mariupol enclave through a series of unlawful attacks, including deliberate attacks against OIS such as energy and water infrastructure that began during the encirclement and first week of the siege. Russia's patterned strategy had the effect of: (i) introducing confusion and hindering the Ukrainian forces' overall defence; (ii) cutting-off defending Ukrainian troops from one another across three pocketed lines it forced Ukrainian troops into; (iii) eroding the morale among besieged and increasingly starving civilians; and (iv) facilitating advancements by pro-Russian forces in order to ultimately enable their full capture of Mariupol City by 20 May.<sup>19</sup>

5. Pro-Russian forces also regularly denied organised evacuations in order to deliberately control the large population outflows from Mariupol through "filtration" checkpoints and centres (used to register, interrogate, vet, and in some cases arrest and detain Ukrainian citizens *en masse*, or to deport or forcibly transfer them into Russia). All told, some 350,000 residents were displaced from Mariupol City,<sup>20</sup> tens of thousands of whom underwent the filtration scheme.

6. As part of its broader filtration campaign, Russia documented the Ukrainian nationals that it brought to filtration camps and gave those who passed interrogations special permits to move around areas in Ukraine and within the Russian Federation. The arrest and prosecution on terrorism-related charges of civilian humanitarian volunteers served as a key part of the filtration process, including of those at the heart of the humanitarian response who (sought to) provide food, shelter, and other essentials to residents in the besieged enclave – further serving as indicia of and underscoring the overall broader intent to employ starvation as method of warfare during the 85-day Mariupol offensive.

## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> The term ‘RFAF’ or Russian forces is used throughout this report. Pro-Russian forces is also included where there are both RFAF and DPR Forces and paramilitaries acting in concert. Where RFAF is used, only Russian forces affiliated with the Russian State are attributed.

<sup>2</sup> Since 20 February 2014, Crimea has been under Russian military occupation.

<sup>3</sup> GRC-001; GRC-002

<sup>4</sup> GRC-003

<sup>5</sup> GRC-004; GRC-005; ‘Pure genocide’: civilian targets in Mariupol ‘annihilated’ by Russian attacks, Luke Harding for The Guardian (9 March 2022), available at:

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/mar/09/pure-genocide-civilian-targets-in-mariupol-annihilated-by-russian-attacks>.

<sup>6</sup> GRC-006; ‘Why? Why? Why?’ Ukraine’s Mariupol descends into despair, Mstyslav Chernov, Evgeniy Maloletka and Lori Hinant for Associated Press (16 March 2022), available at:

<https://apnews.com/article/russia-ukraine-war-mariupol-descends-into-despair-708cb8f4a171ce3f1c1b0b8d090e38e3>.

<sup>7</sup> GRC-236; For general principles on filtration please see Section V. See also: *Conference room paper of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine, A/HRC/52/CRP.4*, (29 August 2023), available at: [https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2023-08/A\\_HRC\\_52\\_CRP.4\\_En%20%28003%29.pdf](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2023-08/A_HRC_52_CRP.4_En%20%28003%29.pdf); “We had no Choice”, *Human Rights Watch*, (1 September 2022), available at: <https://www.hrw.org/report/2022/09/01/we-had-no-choice/filtration-and-crime-forcibly-transferring-ukrainian-civilians>.

<sup>8</sup> As for the Drama Theatre, on 2 March, the Mariupol City Council had announced that the Theatre would serve as a civilian shelter.

<sup>9</sup> *Zelensky’s Address To Congress, Annotated*, Zachary B. Wolf, Curt Merrill, and Ji Min Lee for CNN (16 March 2022), available at: <https://edition.cnn.com/interactive/2022/03/politics/ukraine-zelensky-congress-speech-annotated/>; see also *March 16, Russia-Ukraine News*, CNN, (16 March 2022), available at: [https://edition.cnn.com/europe/live-news/ukraine-russia-putin-news-03-16-22/h\\_b7ac8601da74ad3d21cec04bc5c81471](https://edition.cnn.com/europe/live-news/ukraine-russia-putin-news-03-16-22/h_b7ac8601da74ad3d21cec04bc5c81471).

<sup>10</sup> GRC-007

<sup>11</sup> GRC-008

<sup>12</sup> High Commissioner Updates the Human Rights Council On Mariupol, Ukraine, Office Of The High Commissioner For Human Rights (16 June 2022), available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements/2022/06/high-commissioner-updates-human-rights-council-mariupol-ukraine>; GRC-009; *Mariupol Updated Building Damage Assessment Overview Map - Livoberezhnyi And Zhovtnevyi Districts*, United Nations Institute For Training And Research (15 June 2022), available at: <https://www.unitar.org/maps/map/3561>.

<sup>13</sup> GRC-237

<sup>14</sup> GRC-010

<sup>15</sup> GRC-047

<sup>16</sup> See *Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic*, (2 February 2017), A/HRC/34/64, available at: <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g17/026/63/pdf/g1702663.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> See *The siege and recapture of eastern Ghouta*, Conference room paper of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, (20 June 2018), A/HRC/38.CRP.3, available at: [https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/hrbodies/hrc/regularsessions/session38/documents/A\\_HRC\\_38\\_CRP\\_3\\_EN%20%281%29.pdf](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/hrbodies/hrc/regularsessions/session38/documents/A_HRC_38_CRP_3_EN%20%281%29.pdf).

<sup>18</sup> GRC-010; GRC-011

<sup>19</sup> GRC-012; GRC-013; GRC-014

<sup>20</sup> *High Commissioner Updates The Human Rights Council On Mariupol, Ukraine*, Office Of The High Commissioner For Human Rights (16 June 2022), available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements/2022/06/high-commissioner-updates-human-rights-council-mariupol-ukraine>