

Three Years since International Coalition Forces Intervention Started in Syria – The Bloody Price

No less than 2,286 Civilians
Killed, Including 674 Children
and 504 Women

SNHR

SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

Sunday, September 24, 2017

The Syrian Network for Human Rights, founded in June 2011, is a non-governmental, non-profit independent organization that is a primary source for the United Nations on all death toll-related statistics in Syria



Contents

- I. Introduction
- II. International Coalition Forces' Violations Three Years After their Intervention Started in Syria
- III. New International Coalition Forces Attacks
- IV. Attachments
- V. Conclusions and Recommendations

I. Introduction

International coalition forces commenced their military campaign against the terrorist group ISIS in Syria on September 23, 2014. On that day, several airstrikes were carried out on points in Raqqa governorate, such as al Tabaqa Military Airbase and al Lewa' 93 in Ein Eissa town, while international coalition forces targeted also al Nusra Front in Kafr Daryan village, northern suburbs of Idlib governorate, in airstrikes that resulted in the killing of 12 civilians, including five children and five women.

International coalition forces continued their airstrikes on ISIS-held areas, as attacks were concentrated in the governorates of Aleppo, Raqqa, Deir Ez-Zour, and Hasaka, in addition to Homs and Hama governorates to a less extent. International coalition forces never showed an open alignment with one of the parties to the conflict in their attacks. That is, until late-2015, where it was clear that international coalition forces were blatantly supporting Self-Management forces (primarily consisting of the Democratic Union Party – a branch for the Kurdistan Workers' Party) under the pretext of fighting ISIS. With time, it became clear that international coalition forces were concentrating their attacks in eastern regions such as Raqqa, Hasaka suburbs, and Deir Ez-Zour, while areas such as Homs and Hama suburbs never saw such escalated airstrikes even though they were under the control of ISIS, because, apparently, are not considered a target and are void of any presence for Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF). International coalition forces supported, with an utter lack of consideration for the consequences, a portion of a whole society that bears a certain ethnic nature and has a leaning for separation, and has fought armed opposition factions who were composed of members of the society, and even seized some of their terrorists, as



it was the case in Tal Ref'at and Manbej cities. This will, undoubtedly, plant the seeds for a subsequent civil war in the areas that were taken over by those forces that also committed, in many cases, [the crime of forced displacement](#) on ethnic basis.

September 23, 2017, marks the third anniversary of the start of the international coalition forces' operations. We have monitored closely these forces' violations, as SNHR has released a series of reports that have been periodically updated over the course of [12 reports](#), with this report being the 13th. This report updates the toll of victims that are recorded by names and details, and contains new incidents we were able to document, as they weren't included in past reports. Lastly, this report contains a number of recommendations that hopefully the command of the international coalition forces will respect.

Fadel Abdul Ghany, chairman of SNHR, says:

“The presentation that was held by the United States Central Command in last June on the findings of the investigations regarding the attack incident in al Jina village wasn't convincing in our eyes, and I don't think it convinced anybody else either. Serious investigations should be launched, and survivors, direct eyewitnesses, and victims' relatives should be part of it. Confessing to these mistakes and affirming that such mistakes, which the Syrian people believe were deliberate, won't happen again, as they are still occurring to this day.”

Methodology

In the course of the ongoing monitoring for incidents and developments by SNHR team through a wide network that include tens of various sources that have been built over an accumulation of extensive relations since the start of our work. When we receive information, or hear some news about a violation via the internet or media outlets, we work on following-up on this news and try to verify and collect evidences and data. In some cases, the researcher is able to visit the incident location at the soonest. However, this is a rarity in light of the incredibly high security risks, and given the frequency of daily incidents and the human and material resources. Therefore, the possibility to access evidences vary from one case to another, and, hence, the degree of its classification. Usually, what we do, at SNHR, in such cases is relying on accounts from survivors who experience the violation firsthand, where we try to access those directly, and, to a second degree, who saw or filmed the violation, in addition to analyzing available materials from open sources such as the internet and media outlets. Thirdly, we try to speak to medical personnel who treated the wounded, assessed the symptoms, and determined the cause of death.



This report contains three accounts that were collected through speaking directly with eyewitnesses, and are not cited from any open sources. We have explained the purpose of these interviews to the eyewitnesses who gave us permission to use the information they provided in this report without offering or giving them any incentives. SNHR has tried to spare the eyewitnesses the agony of remembering the violation, and gave guarantees to conceal the identity of any witnesses who preferred to use an alias.

Furthermore, the investigations that are included in this report have proved that the targeted areas were civilian areas where no military centers or weapon warehouses for armed opposition factions or extremist Islamic groups were found before or during the attack. Also, international coalition forces didn't alert the civilians prior to the attack as the international humanitarian law requires.

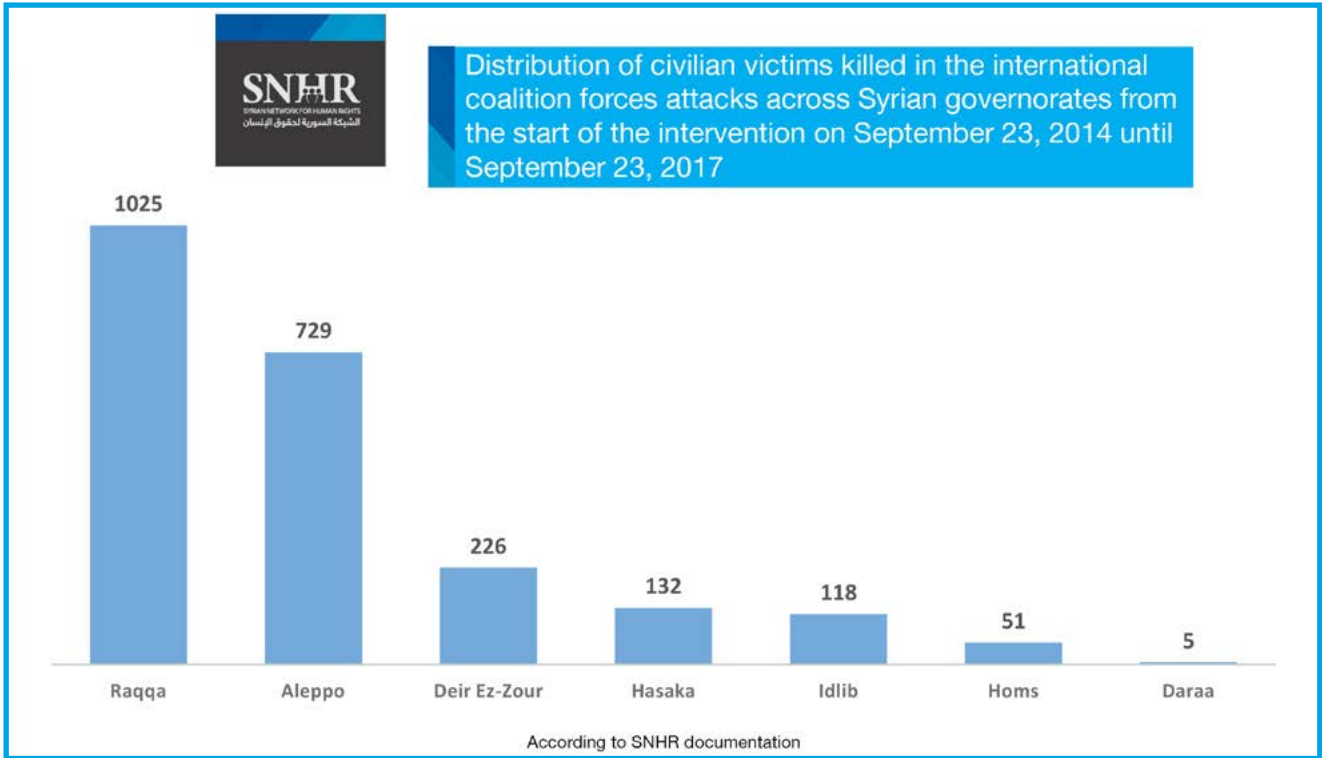
SNHR has analyzed the videos and pictures that were posted on the internet, and the ones sent to us by local activists via e-mail, Skype, or social media. Some of the videos published by activists show the location of the attacks, the dead bodies, the injured, and the huge destruction in the aftermath of the bombardment.

This report only represents the bare minimum, which we were able to document, of the magnitude and severity of the violation that occurred. It also doesn't cover the social, economic, and mental ramifications.

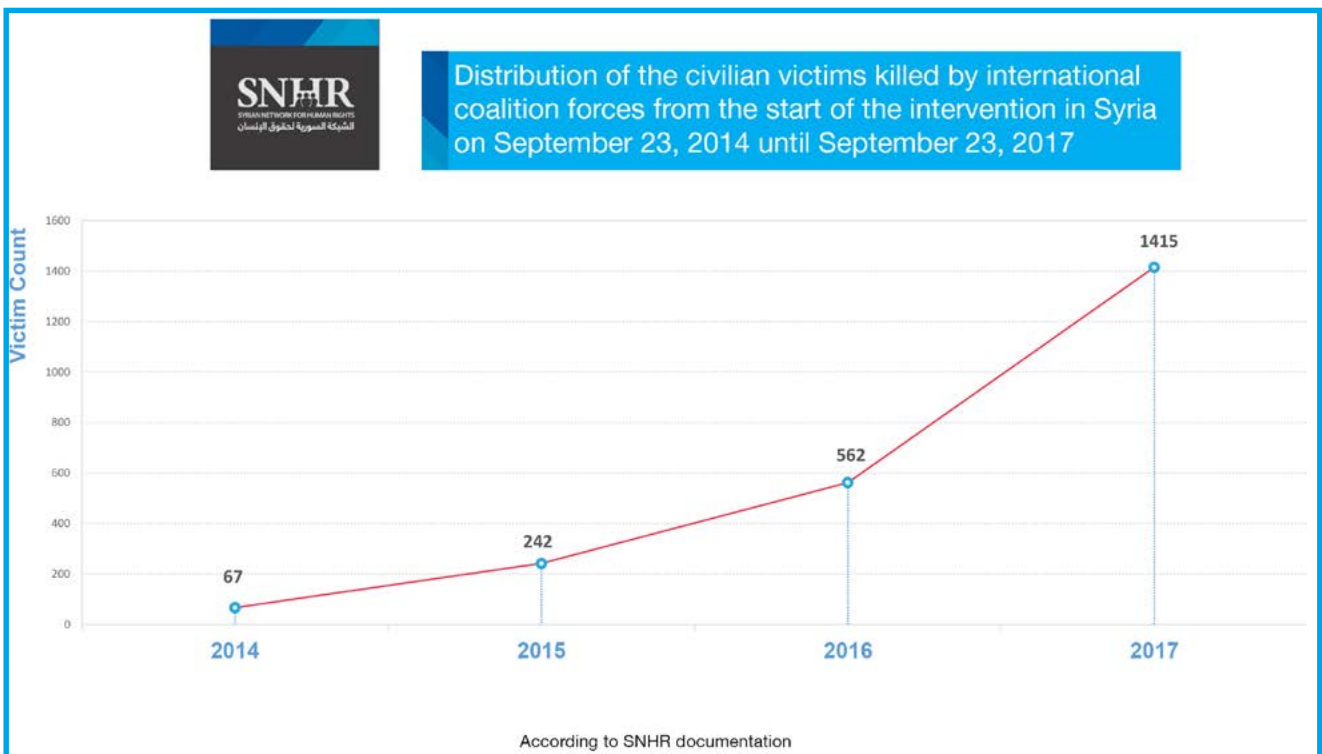
II. International Coalition Forces' Violations Three Years After their Intervention Started in Syria

From September 23, 2014, the day on which intervention of international coalition forces started in Syria, until September 23, 2017, international coalition forces have killed no less than 2,286 civilians, including 674 children and 504 women. Additionally, international coalition forces were responsible for 124 massacres at least, and no less than 157 incidents of attack on vital civilian facilities.





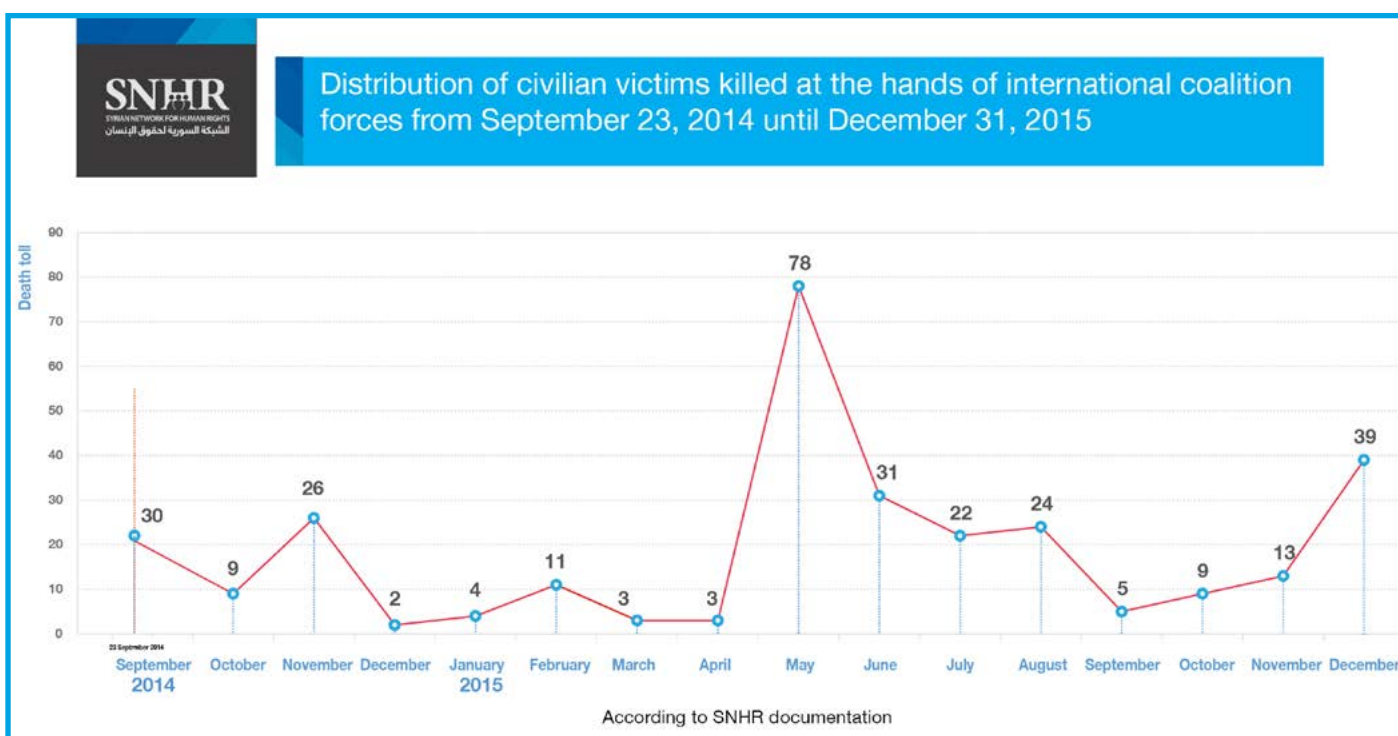
The pattern international coalition forces' attacks follow has significantly changed since they started in September 2014. Until the end of 2015, these attacks were directed, concentrated, and caused less civilian casualties, while the attacks we documented in 2016 and 2017 were indiscriminate and unjustified, and have resulted in the killing of hundreds of civilians, and great destruction to vital civilian facilities.



In order to extend on the pattern of the attacks by international coalition forces, we are going to divide them into three major phases:

Phase one: from September 23, 2014, to December 31, 2015

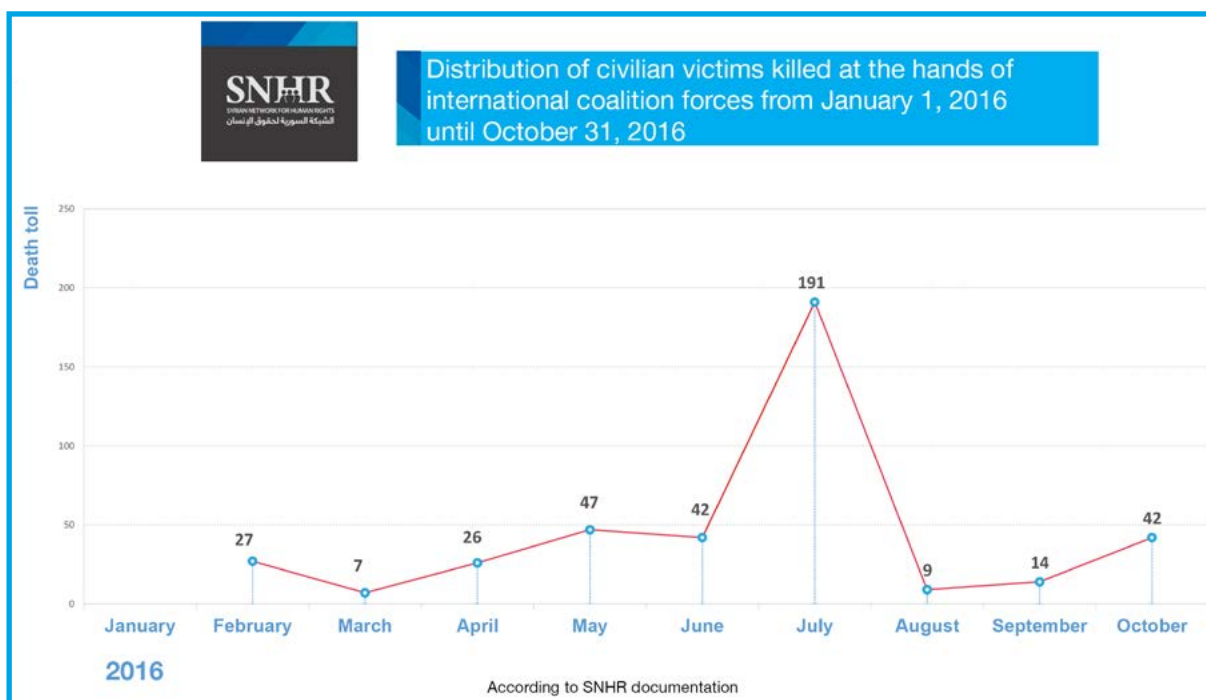
The attacks of this phase were mostly on oil facilities and supply routes. ISIS targets were, mostly, in unpopulated areas. International coalition forces failed to make any significant progress on the ground outside of Ain al Arab city and areas in southern and western Hasaka suburbs. On the contrary, ISIS's territories expanded, as the group managed to take over new areas in Hama and Homs suburbs.



Phase two: from January 2016 to October 31, 2016

International coalition forces' attacks during this phase were more random and indiscriminate, and were concentrated mostly in the centers of cities and villages under the control of ISIS, particularly in eastern Aleppo suburbs, as international coalition backed SDF's expansion in the south and the east starting from Ain al Arab towards Manbej city and the villages that follow it in the south, and northern Raqqa suburbs areas, such as Tal Abyad and Slouk county, in the east. These areas saw heavy airstrikes that paved the way for SDF. Furthermore, these military operations displaced no less than 30,000 individuals at least.



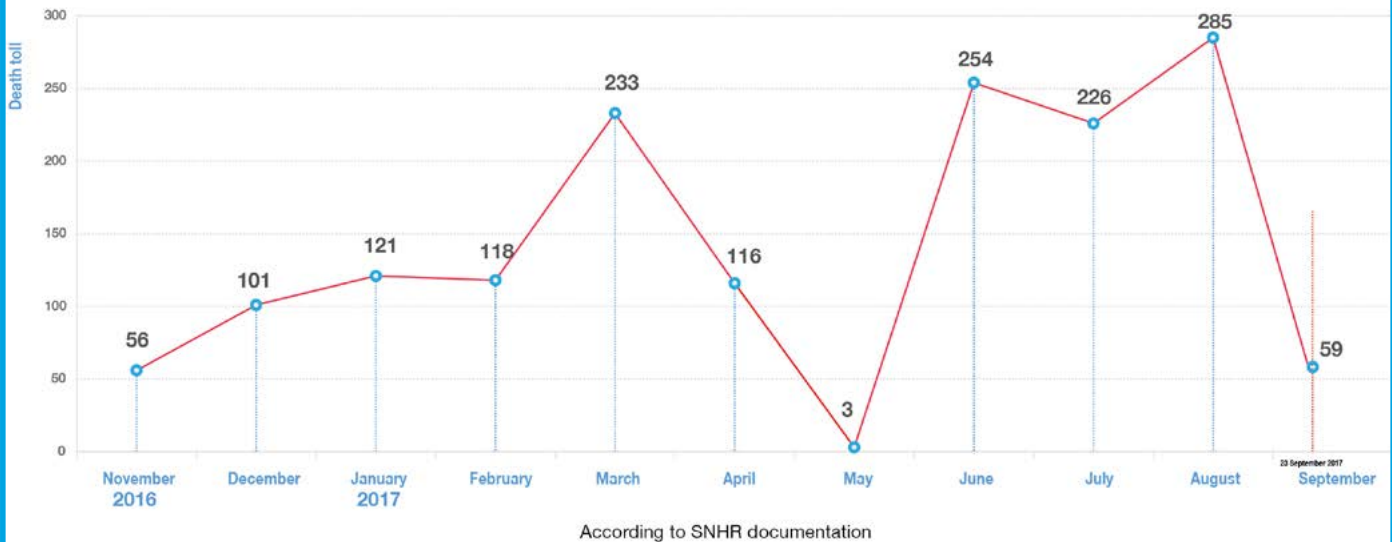


Phase three: from November 2016 to September 23, 2017

International coalition forces backed SDF in its battle to take over the entirety of Raqqa governorate, which they announced on November 6, 2016. The beginning was in northern suburbs of Raqqa, before the battles moved to the western and eastern suburbs. As of September 23, 2017, SDF, with the air support of the international coalition, have managed to take over vast areas of suburbs of Raqqa governorate, in addition to a number of neighborhoods inside the city, as ISIS are only in control of approximately 15% of Raqqa city.

This phase was notorious for being the bloodiest one. The glaring disregard for the principles of the customary international law has become clear, and was reflected in the unjustified casualties numbers in that period of time, as international coalition forces had committed, in that period of time, tens of massacres and violations, and dropped accuracy in targeting ISIS military bases and areas. We have recorded some attacks that targeted civilians inside their houses, as was the case in al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. Also, there have been attacks targeted vehicles transporting displacing civilians who were fleeing the areas that were being bombardment, and attacks that targeted bridges and culverts, where local residents' living aspects were affected deeply due to the economic and social fallouts from these attacks. International coalition forces airstrikes have reduced schools, hospitals, and bridges to piles of rubble.





We documented that international coalition forces used artillery weapon largely during this phase, whether by supplying SDF or directly overseeing these attacks, especially the artillery stationing in Shneina village, northeast of Raqqa city. Artillery, as it is well-known, lack the ability to hit targets precisely and effectively.

The indiscriminate bombardment, killing, and destruction of houses and vital facilities have forced tens of thousands of residents to flee. Most of those found themselves trapped in desert areas that are unequipped for living, as they lack the most basic needs of life. SNHR estimates the number of civilians who were forcibly-displaced during this phase at no less than 220,000 people from Raqqa and Deir Ez-Zour governorates. Some of those people managed to return to their villages after they were taken over by SDF, which meant that international coalition forces' attacks have come to an end. However, thousands are still displaced such as in Ein Eissa and Tal Abyad counties.

In early-June 2017, we received information on white phosphorus being used in Raqqa city neighborhoods, especially al Mashlab, al Sbahiya, and al Roumaniya neighborhoods. Pictures and videos published by local activists, Raqqa city residents, and ISIS's [Amaq News Agency](#) showed the distinguishable explosions of white phosphorous. Most likely, the attack was carried out using phosphorus-loaded artillery shells. These attacks are still being investigated.



ISIS territories in Syria in light of international coalition attacks from September 23, 2014 to September 23, 2017

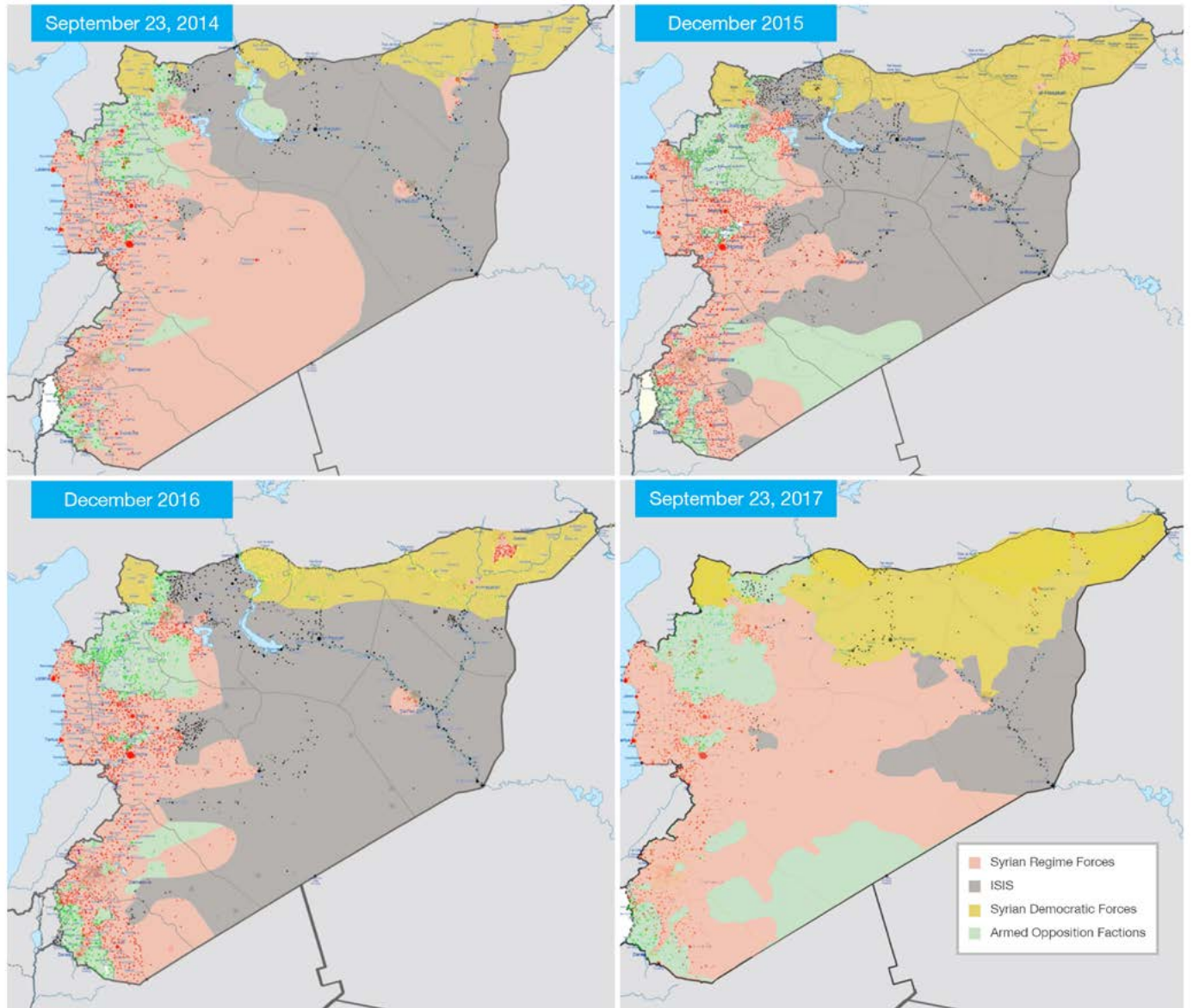


Photo Source



III. New International Coalition Forces Attacks

The 13th report released by SNHR sheds light on 38 incidents where international coalition forces targeted civilian areas and vital civilian facilities between October 1, 2016 and September 15, 2017. Of those, 21 resulted in civilian deaths.

We divided these attacks into attacks resulting in massacres and attacks that targeted vital civilian facilities.

A. Most notable attacks that resulted in massacres

Raqqa governorate

Al Sqeif village - Saturday, October 15, 2016

Al Sqeif village is located three kilometers to the west of al Jarniya town in northwestern suburbs of Raqqa. Its population is approximately 150 civilians, who are mostly from al Boursan tribe. The village has been under the control of ISIS since September 2013. However, according to the village residents, ISIS never had any actual presence in the village until the clashes erupted between ISIS and the Kurdish-majority SDF in October 2016.

Around 20:00, on Saturday, October 15, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a residential house, which resulted in the killing of 11 civilians from the same family, including seven children and three women.

We contacted Abu Adham, via Facebook, a relative of the victims'. He told us that the targeted house was his cousin's, and was taken over by ISIS two months before the massacre: **“international coalition warplanes targeted the vicinity of the house on October 9, 2016. Consequently, ISIS fled the house, and my cousin's family returned to live in the house. The attack was on October 15, a few hours after they returned home.”**

Abu Adham transferred the account of Sami who survived the bombing: **“Sami told me that he heard international coalition warplanes soaring before the bombing, but this was not unusual in an ISIS-held area. A few minutes later, everyone inside the house was buried under rubbles. They only stayed in the house for five hours before everyone was dead. They were 15 people, 11 died, and only four survived.”**



Al Hisha village - Tuesday, November 8, 2016

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in al Hisha village, which administratively follows Ain Eisa county in northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of 21 civilians, including six children and six women. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Ja'bar Sharqi village - Thursday, December 22, 2016

Ja'bar Sharqi village administratively follows al Jarniya county in western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, with a population of no less than 2000 people. The village is on the left bank of Euphrates River and it is approximately 50 kilometers from the center of Raqqa city. The city has been under the control of ISIS from 2013 until Kurdish-majority SDF managed to seize it.

Thursday noon, December 22, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles targeting a [number of houses](#) in the southeast parts of the village. One of the targeted houses was resided by Khalil al Khamri who died along five of his relatives, including one woman, who were at his house.

Bashar al Khamri, an agricultural engineer and a relative of Khalil al Khamri who died in the incident, told SNHR, via phone, that international coalition forces are always soaring above Ja'bar Sharqi village. On December 22, he saw two international coalition warplanes bomb an area only three kilometers away from where he was: **“the two warplanes fired four missiles in the far southeast parts of the village. The sound of the missiles was terrifying, and smoke rose from the area. I headed there and saw the huge destruction. Everything in the area vanished – six houses were completely destroyed. I saw scattered body parts near my cousin Khalil’s house, as he was killed along with five others who were all relatives of mine.”**

“A car that was transporting Mohammad, Deifallah, and Abdullah -victims who were killed in the massacre- was stopped by ISIS fighters who were stationed at the village entrance before it headed for Khalil’s house, then they were bombed by international coalition forces the moment they arrived at the house. Apparently, international coalition forces thought they were connected to ISIS. However, stopping cars and inspections are done routinely by ISIS.”



Matab al Borashed village – Wednesday, March 8, 2017

Located 65 kilometers from the center of Raqqa city, the village administratively follows al Karama county in eastern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, with a population of approximately 7,000 people.

ISIS managed to take over the village on November 2014, after armed opposition factions withdrew, and, as of this writing, it has been under their control ever since.

On March 8, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a transportation car that was transporting al Sayer family in Matab al Borashed village in eastern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of 19 civilians, including 13 children and three women.

SNHR spoke to Abu Mohammad, a relative of the victims', via Facebook. Abu Mohammad told us that all of his cousin's family members were killed in the incident, as a transportation car that they were inside were targeted. The car was headed north, where their grandfather lives. However, a missile from an international coalition warplane killed them all. Abu-Mohammad transferred an account for one of the eyewitnesses he met: "He told me that the attack was about 4:00 PM. International coalition forces warplanes were soaring in the village's sky, which was usual. Then, he heard a strong explosion. The car was only 200 meters away from his house, he went out to see what happened. The car has been reduced to pile of rubbles, and everyone inside was dead. He told me that he saw scattered body parts for children, and some of the victims were burned and their facial features vanished."

Al Mansoura town – Tuesday, March 21, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a shelter for IDPs, mostly from Homs and Aleppo suburbs, in al Mansoura town, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of 42 civilians (as of this writing), including 19 children and eight women. The town is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Al Tabaqa city – Wednesday, May 3, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in Palestine Street, al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of 18 civilians who were mostly from the same family -IDPs from Harbanoush village in Idlib governorate- including 11 children and three women. The city was a clash zone for ISIS and SDF on the day of the attack. SDF managed to take over the city at a later date.



Kdeiran village – Sunday, May 21, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in Kdeiran village, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of [17 civilians](#), including [five children](#). The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Al Barouda village - Tuesday, May 23, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in al Barouda village, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of 16 civilians mostly from the same family, including six children and six women. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Al Dar'iya neighborhood, Raqqa city – Saturday, June 10, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a residential building in al Nour Street, al Dar'iya neighborhood, west of Raqqa city, which resulted in the killing of 18 civilians, including six children and five women. Additionally, about 10 others were wounded. The neighborhood is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Saif al Dawla, Raqqa city – Tuesday, July 18, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at residential building -known as [al Nojourn building](#)- in Saif al Dawla, east of Raqqa city, which resulted in the killing of 10 civilians from two families, including five children and [two women](#). The neighborhood was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Dead bodies in the aftermath of an attack by fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes in Saif al Dawla neighborhood, Raqqa – July 18, 2017

Al Sakhani area, Raqqa city – Sunday, August 20, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Sakhani area in the middle of Raqqa city, which resulted in the killing of 27 civilians from the same family, including 14 children and eight women. Additionally, about 15 others were wounded. The area was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Deir Ez-Zour governorate

Al Sour town – Wednesday, May 10, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Sour town, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of 14 civilians, including four children. The town was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Al Qouriya city – Wednesday, June 7, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a bus transporting civilians in al Sadda area, al Qouriya city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, as they were coming back from a funeral in al Tayyana village, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, which resulted in the killing of eight civilians at once. Additionally, about three others were wounded. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Al Qouriya city - Sunday, June 25, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a IBazoul neighborhood, al Qouriya city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, which resulted in the killing of 10 civilians mostly from the same family, including five children and two women. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Al Boukamal city – Tuesday, July 11, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in al Boukamal city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, killing a20 civilians, mostly from the same family, including 10 children and six women. Additionally, about 20 others were wounded. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident

Al Bokamal city – Wednesday, July 26, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Bokamal city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, which resulted in the killing of nine civilians, including three children and one woman. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Al Hasaka governorate

Tal al Jayer village – Sunday, June 18, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Tal al Jayer village, which ISIS renamed Tal al Basha'er village, in southern suburbs of Hasaka governorate, which resulted in the killing of 12 civilians, including five children and two women. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Al Jazza' village - Saturday, August 19, 2017

Around 16:00, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a mosque in al Jazza' village, which administratively follows al Shaddadi city in southern suburbs of Hasaka governorate. The bombardment resulted in the killing of 19 civilians mostly from the same family, including four children. Additionally, about 15 others were wounded. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Aleppo governorate

Bza'a town – Tuesday, December 6, 2016

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the residential buildings in the vicinity of Abu Bakr al Siddeeq Mosque in Bza'a town, eastern suburbs of Aleppo governorate, which resulted in the killing of six civilians from the same family (five children and one woman). The town was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Al Jina village - Thursday, March 16, 2017

Located west of al Atareb town, [Al Jina village](#) administratively follows [Abin Sam'an county](#), with a population of approximately 10,000 people. [The village](#) was under the control of armed opposition factions from mid-2012 until mid-2013 when it was taken over by ISIS following clashes with armed opposition factions, who managed to re-seize the city in February 2014. Around 19:00, Thursday, March 19, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes carried out two airstrikes. [The first airstrike](#) targeted a building that was adjacent to [Omar ben al Khattab Mosque](#) in northwest of the village when a religious lecture was being given, as no less than 250 individuals were in attendance, while the second airstrike targeted the people who were trying to run away.

American authorities [acknowledged](#) al Jina attack, and said that the attack was at 18:55 approximately, and targeted leading figures in Fateh al Sham Front.



According to SNHR investigations, the building adjacent to the mosque, which is considered as the mosque's north section, is used for religious lectures which usually are held between al Maghrib and al Isha' Prayers on every Thursday. On the day of the attack, there were 250 individuals who were all civilians. When a portion of the attendants moved from the hall to the praying room, the bombing took place, and was followed by another airstrike in [the vicinity of the mosque](#). The bombing resulted in the killing of 37 individuals, including five children and one woman, and damaged the mosque and the lecture hall.



Missile remnants found in the vicinity of Omar ben al Khattab Mosque in al Jina village, Aleppo following an attack by fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes – March 16, 2017



Victims being pulled out in the aftermath of an attack by fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes – March 16, 2017



Idlib governorate

An area between Sarmada city and Kafr Daryan town – Tuesday, January 3, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired four missiles at the [Judiciary Prison](#) inside a central base for Fateh al Sham Front. The prison is located in a mountain area between Sarmada city and Kafr Daryan town, northern suburbs of Idlib governorate, and is located approximately 500 meters from al Nouri camps that house IDPs.

The bombing resulted in the killing of 13 prisoners, including five prisoners who are fighters for Hay'at Tahrir al Sham. The area is under the joint control of armed opposition factions and Fateh al Sham Front at the time of the incident.

B. Most notable attacks that targeted vital civilian facilities

Places of worship (mosques)

Hamada al Iliwi Mosque, Raqqa governorate – Wednesday, May 3, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a [number of missiles](#) at Hamada al Iliwi Mosque in [Hneida village](#), western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The mosque building was heavily destroyed. As a result, the mosque was rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Damages at al Iliwi Mosque after an attack by fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes – May 3, 2017



Al Iliwi Mosque before May 3, 2017



Bayyoud village's mosque, Raqqa governorate - Friday, May 19, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [Bayoud village's mosque](#), northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The mosque building was destroyed completely. As a result, the mosque was rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Abu Bakr al Siddeeq Mosque, Deir Ez-Zour governorate – Saturday, June 10, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in [Mheimda village](#), western suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The mosque building was heavily destroyed. As a result, the mosque was rendered out of commission. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Vital educational facilities

Al Yarmouk School, Raqqa governorate – Saturday, December 21, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [al Yarmouk Industrial High School](#) in al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. [The school building and its cladding materials were heavily damaged](#). As a result, the school was rendered out of commission. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Halima al Sa'diya School, Raqqa governorate – Friday, April 21, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Halima al Sa'diya School in south of Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The school building was heavily destroyed. As a result, the school was rendered out of commission. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Fayez Mansour School, Deir Ez-Zour governorate – Friday, August 11, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Fayez Mansour School in al Bokamal city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The school building was destroyed completely. As a result, the school was rendered out of commission. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.





Destruction in the school after an attack by fixed-wing international coalition forces – August 11, 2017



Fayeze Mansour School before August 11, 2017

Medical facilities

The Maternity Hospital, Deir Ez-Zour governorate – Saturday, June 10, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Fatima al Zahra Hospital, known as the Maternity Hospital, in al Mayadeen city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The missiles fell in the hospital yard, and heavily damaged the building and its cladding materials. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Ma'adan National Hospital, Raqqa governorate – Friday, June 23, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [the National Hospital](#) in Ma'adan city, eastern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The hospital building was completely destroyed. As a result, the hospital was rendered out of commission. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Al Mwasra Hospital, Raqqa governorate – Tuesday, August 29, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [al Mwasra Hospital](#) in the middle of Raqqa city. The hospital building was heavily destroyed. As a result, the hospital was rendered out of commission. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Communal facilities (markets)

Al Makef Market, Hasaka governorate – Tuesday, August 8, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the livestock market, known as al Makef Market, in [Markada town](#), southern suburbs of Hasaka governorate. A number of shops were moderately damaged as well as the market facilities. The town was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Water systems

Euphrates Dam, Raqqa governorate – Saturday, March 25, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Euphrates Dam facility in al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The main control room was heavily damaged, and the machines were burned inside the room, and were rendered out of commission. In addition, all of the dam equipment (gates, pumps, control panels....) stopped working. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Damages in the main control room at Euphrates Dam in Raqqa suburbs following at attack by fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes – March 25, 2017

Official headquarters

Al Tabaqa Court, Raqqa governorate – Sunday, February 5, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Tabaqa Court building in the al Awal neighborhood, Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The building was heavily destroyed, and was rendered out of commission. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Transportation systems

Al Sour Bridge, Deir Ez-Zour governorate – Wednesday, October 19, 2016

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [al Sour Bridge](#) in al Sour town, northeastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The bridge was partially destroyed. It should be noted that al Sour bridge connects the villages of the northern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate that are located on the two banks of al Khabour River. The town is under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Al Mansour town, Raqqa governorate – Thursday, February 2, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of [missiles at al Mansour bridge](#), known as [The Old Bridge](#), in south of Raqqa city. One of the bridge openings were completely destroyed and it was rendered out of commission. It should be noted that the bridge connects between the center of Raqqa city and its western and northern suburbs. The city is under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Sekkat al Qetar Bridge, Deir Ez-Zour governorate – Monday, March 6, 2017

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [Sekkat al Qetar Bridge](#) in al Ramadi village, known as al Baq'an village, which administratively follows al Bokamal city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The bridge was partially destroyed, and it was rendered out of commission. It should be noted that the same bridge was bombed on December 1, 2016, by the same forces, which rendered it out of commission until ISIS rehabilitated it at a later date.



Damages at Sekkat al Qetar Bridge following an attack by fixed-wing international coalition warplanes – March 6, 2017



Bakeries

[Al Andalus Bakery, Raqqa governorate – Friday, January 13, 2017](#)

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired [a number of missiles](#) at al Andalus Bakery in [Tal Abyad Street](#) in the middle of [Raqqa city](#). The [bakery building](#) was heavily destroyed, and was rendered out of commission. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

[The Automatic Bakery, Raqqa governorate – Sunday, March 19, 2017](#)

Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the automatic bakery in al Mahaje' neighborhood in the middle of [al Tabaqa city](#), western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The bakery was destroyed completely and was burned. As a result, it was rendered out of commission. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

IV. Attachments

[Most Notable Violations from November 2016 until the End of June 2017 in Raqqa Governorate Deir Ez-Zour... A Limb-severed Governorate](#)

[1000 Days Have Passed Since the International Coalition's Operations Started in Syria](#)

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

- Disproportionate, indiscriminate bombardment operations constitute an explicit violation of the international humanitarian law. Also, indiscriminate crimes of murder constitute war crimes.
- Bombardment operations have caused collateral damages that involved loss of lives, injuries, and significant damages to civil facilities. There are strong indicators suggesting that the damage was too excessive compared to the anticipated military benefit.

Recommendations

- International coalition forces have to respect the international humanitarian law and the customary international law. Consequently, the states of the coalition bear responsibility for the violations that have been occurring since the attacks started, some of which are included in this report. These states should address the ramifications of all of these violations, and try as much as possible to avoid such incidents the future.



- The states of the coalition have to unequivocally and truly acknowledge that some of the bombardment operations have resulted in the killing of innocent civilians. Denying so won't do any good for these government, as documented human rights reports and residents' account blatantly expose this fact. Instead of denying, these states should take speedy steps to launch serious investigations, and immediately compensate the victims and those who were affected.
- Civilians have to be protected from the savagery of the Syrian regime and its extremist pro-regime militias. In parallel with protecting Syria's civilians from the brutalities of ISIS, an air ban should be imposed on the warplanes that are dropping barrel bombs on a daily basis.

Acknowledgment and Condolences

Our most heartfelt condolences to the victims' families. We would also like to sincerely thank the residents and activists who majorly contributed to these investigations.





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