

On the 4th Anniversary of the International Coalition Forces Intervention in Syria, SNHR Showcases a Database for the Incidents Constituting Violations of the International Law

2,832 Civilians Killed, including 861 Children

SNHR

SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

Sunday, September 23, 2018

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

Today marks the 4th anniversary of the international coalition's intervention in Syria. SNHR has taken it upon itself to record the bombardment incidents that constituted violations of the customary international law since the first day of the US-led intervention, September 23, 2014, which aimed to eliminate the terrorist group ISIS, as SNHR has built a dedicated database for all incidents, which we were able to document, including all details such as place and date, names, and pictures and videos whenever possible, as well as accounts from people who survived the bombardment or eyewitnesses, and pictures of destruction among other data through ongoing monitoring and documentation by our team, and accumulating those incidents. We have released a total of 14 reports and this is the 15th report. These reports contain data for the most notable incidents that took place, while some of those incidents involved horrifying massacres in which dozens of civilians were killed at the same time.

The following link contains the reports that document the most notable attacks by international coalition forces since the start of the intervention in Syria, in September 2014, and the violations that resulted from those attacks, including killing and forced displacement. These reports profile a large portion of the data pertaining to the incidents that SNHR has been able to document.





Ridding Raqqa of ISIS Costed Extraordinarily Too Much in Lives and Resources

December 14, 2017



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



Most Notable Violations from November 2016 until the End of June 2017 in Raqqa Governorate



1000 Days Have Passed Since the International Coalition's Operations Started in Syria



For the first time International Coalition forces kill more civilians than Russian forces in January 2017



Civilians Death Toll of the First Day of Coalition Forces Airstrikes

September 24, 2014

The Syrian Regime The Syrian regime and its militias killed no less than 28 civilian, including four children, 2 women, and eight under torture National Coalition...



649 individuals Killed at the Hands of the International Coalition Forces...

October 21, 2016

The only Way to Defeat ISIS is to Ally with the whole Syrian People SNHR has released the report: "The only Way to Defeat ISIS..."



New Attacks by the International Coalition Forces Result in Losses and...

February 13, 2016

The Killing of 267 Civilians at the hands of The International Coalition I- Introduction Since the US-led international coalition commenced its military intervention on Syria...



International Coalition Forces Targets Armed Opposition Groups for the Third Time

September 10, 2015

246 individuals were killed as a result including 243 civilians I- Introduction: SNHR previously issued eight reports that documented civilian's death by the international coalition...



Coalition Forces Airstrikes Killed Civilians in Idlib

September 24, 2014

Incident Details: A warplane affiliated to the coalition forces made an airstrike on the east of Kafar-Daryan village in the northern countryside of Idlib at...



Civilian's Death Toll due to the International Coalition Airstrikes

August 11, 2015

International Coalition Aviation Killed 225 Civilians, including 65 Children and 37 Women I- Introduction Since 23 September 2014, International Coalition forces joined the four major conflict...



More Evidences Proving the International Coalition's Involvement in the Massacre of...

May 20, 2015

First: The International Coalition Warplanes were Probably Behind the Bombing Usually, the international coalition warplanes' airstrikes are accurate and focused. The international coalition targeted six...



169 Civilians including 42 Children and 30 Women have been Killed...

May 6, 2015

Documenting the targeting of Ber Mahli village in Aleppo suburbs where 64 civilians were killed First: Geographic Location and Military Control Ber Mahli village is located...



The International Alliance's Airstrikes Killed 24 Civilians and Destroyed a Number...

October 26, 2014

In the same period of time, the Syrian regime killed 1447 civilians The international alliance started a military campaign against ISIS on 23 September, 2014....



The International Alliance Responsible for the Deaths of 103 Civilians, Including...

March 10, 2015

The International Alliance Victims Toll Introduction: The International Alliance forces continue the air strikes that started in September 23rd, 2014 against ISIS, on the locations, centers,...



Alliance Forces' Shelling Kills Civilians in Der Ezzor

December 14, 2014

Government Forces Have Killed Civilians 80 Times More in the Same Period of Time Introduction The alliance forces' military campaign against Daesh begun on 23 September,...



The International Alliance Airstrikes Kill More Civilians and Target Ahrar Ash-Sham...

November 9, 2014

Executive Summary On 6 November, 2014 the international alliance warplanes carried out a number of airstrikes targeting cities located near the Syrian-Turkish Borders. The airstrikes...



This past year, September 2017-September 2018, saw a significant change with respect to territories in east and northeast Syria, as ISIS's areas of controls have largely diminished in light of the heavy airstrikes by international coalition forces, as well as the artillery and rocket shelling by the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), who are primarily composed of the Kurdish Democratic Union forces with the backing of international coalition forces. As a human rights group, we are primarily concerned of the violations of the international humanitarian law that resulted from those offensives and the impact those violations have had on the Syrian people in these areas, and what implications might result from the fact that an ethnicity-based force with foreign connections has control with regard to the stability and security of the Syrian community in the areas taken over by those forces in the wake of ISIS's defeat.

Defeating ISIS involved violations that civilians bore the brunt of, as buildings, shops, and infrastructures were destroyed to an immeasurable extent, while tens of thousands of civilian residents have been displaced. Defeating ISIS will bear no actual significance as long as the essential aspects of this victory aren't fulfilled by compensating those victims who must be returned to their houses and truly be involved in governing their areas.

The international coalition's command claims that they take every possible measure before carrying out an attack, as they had denied, on many occasions, media and human rights reports that conclude that civilian victims were killed as a result of airstrikes. The monthly reports released by international coalition forces detail the attacks addressed and investigated, and while we absolutely value the processes of investigating and reviewing evidences, a higher level of transparency and coordination with the reliable entities remains a requirement in such investigations, which should be in parallel with urgent plans on the social, economic, and political levels in those areas.

This is the 15th report that draws upon the database possessed by SNHR, where This report covers the period of time between September 2017 and September 2018 and includes an update for the figure of civilians killed by international coalition forces, as those are recorded with names and details. In addition, this report contains new incidents that we have been able to document but weren't included in our past reports, in addition to new recommendations that we are hopeful that international coalition forces would take into consideration.



Fadel Abdul Ghany, chairman of SNHR, says:

“International coalition forces should end ISIS’s control over the areas in which they still have present, and work more seriously to assist the establishment of civil, democratic governance councils in the areas under their control, which makes up approximately one-third of the entire Syrian region. The first step towards achieving that is having the forcibly displaced return to their houses and redressing the losses they’ve caused.”

Methodology

This report sheds light on the unlawful attacks carried out by international coalition forces in Syria between September 23, 2017, and September 23, 2018, in addition to analyzing the data that contains violations perpetrated by international coalition forces which were documented by SNHR between September 23, 2014, and September 23, 2018.

In the course of the ongoing monitoring for incidents and developments by SNHR team through a wide network including 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 in light of the human and material resources at hand. 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.

Please see the methodology adopted by SNHR for [documenting victims](#) and [classifying vital civilian facilities](#)

We were able to speak to a number of victims’ relatives, as well as eyewitnesses. This report contains two accounts that we collected by speaking directly to the eyewitnesses and are not cited from any open sources. We have explained the purpose of these interviews for the eyewitnesses who gave us permission to use the information they provided in this report without offering or giving them any incentives.



Also, SNHR has tried to spare the eyewitnesses the agony of remembering the violation as much as possible, and guarantees were given to conceal the identity of any witness who preferred to use an alias.

The investigations included in this report have proved that the targeted areas were civilian areas where no military bases or armories for extremist Islamic groups were found during or even before the attack. Also, international coalition forces didn't alert civilians prior to the attack as required by the international humanitarian law.

SNHR has analyzed the videos and pictures posted online or sent by local activists via e-mail, Skype, or social media. Some videos posted by activists show the sites of the attacks, dead bodies, injuries, and the large destruction in the aftermath of the bombardment. This report only covers the bare minimum, which we have been able to document, of the severity and magnitude of the violations that occurred. It doesn't also cover the social, economic, mental, and demographic ramifications.

II. Analysis for the International Coalition Forces' Violations According to SNHR's Database

SNHR's database indicates a disparity in both type and scope of the attacks that have been carried out by international coalition forces since the start of their intervention in Syria. In a broad sense, the airstrikes during the first two years were more accurate and caused fewer civilian deaths, as they targeted mostly military facilities and armories belonging to ISIS compared to the last two years' attacks which were more indiscriminate and saw a heavier use of artillery, as we monitored, where this weapon is known for having a lesser degree of accuracy. We also recorded a limited use of white phosphorus munition in areas located far from frontlines.

Further, the last two years saw a more explicit and growing support for the Kurdish Democratic Union forces despite them perpetrating wide patterns of violations, some of which constitute war crimes, particularly the crime of forced displacement which were perpetrated on basis of ethnicity. This support culminated during the battle for taking back Raqqa governorate which spanned for nearly a year (November 2016-October 2017). This specific period of time was the bloodiest compared to the data from the remaining months as hundreds of civilians were killed in Raqqa governorate alone, while nearly 250,000 Syrian citizens have been displaced, many of them are still unable to go back to their houses.



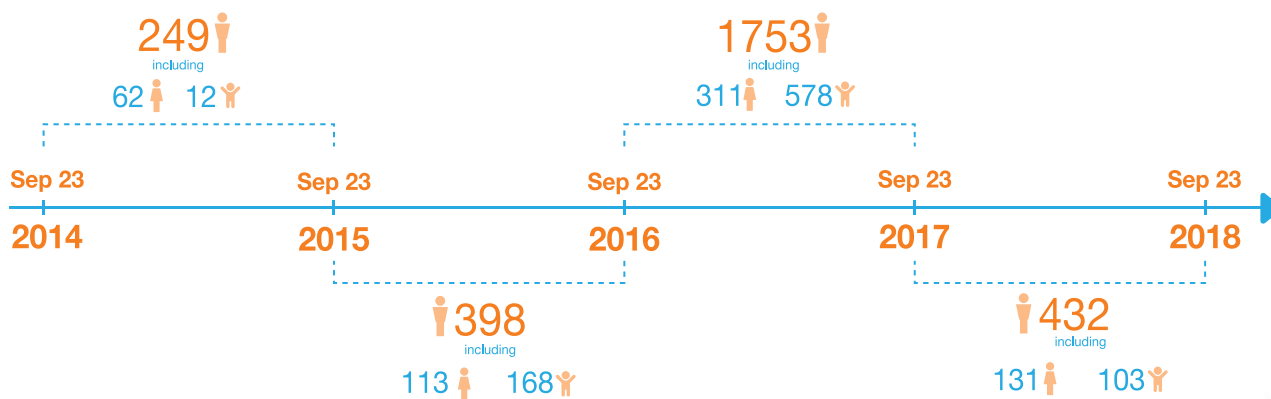
We are going to outline a number of figures for the most notable violations by international coalition forces between September 23, 2014, and September 23, 2018, which were based on SNHR's database on international coalition forces.

A. Death toll

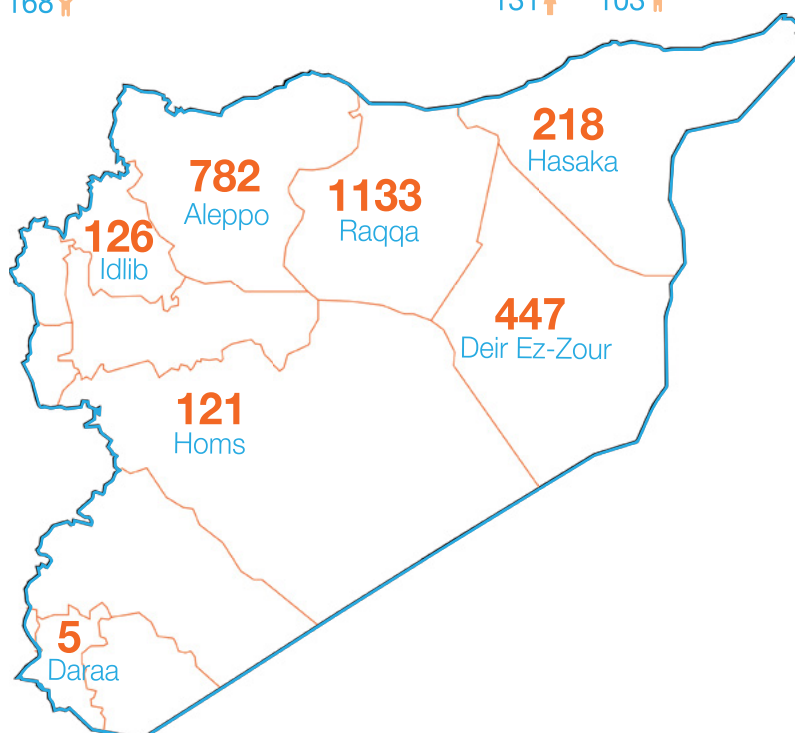
SNHR has documented the killing of 2,832 civilians, including 861 children and 617 women (adult female), at the hands of international coalition forces between the start of their military intervention in Syria and September 23, 2018.

Civilian death toll caused by international coalition forces is distributed by year as follows:

- Between September 23, 2014 and September 23, 2015: 249 civilians, including 12 children and 62 women
- Between September 23, 2015 and September 23, 2016: 398 civilians, including 168 children and 113 women
- Between September 23, 2016 and September 23, 2017: 1,753 civilians, including 578 children and 311 women
- Between September 23, 2017 and September 23, 2018: 432 civilians, including 103 children and 131 women

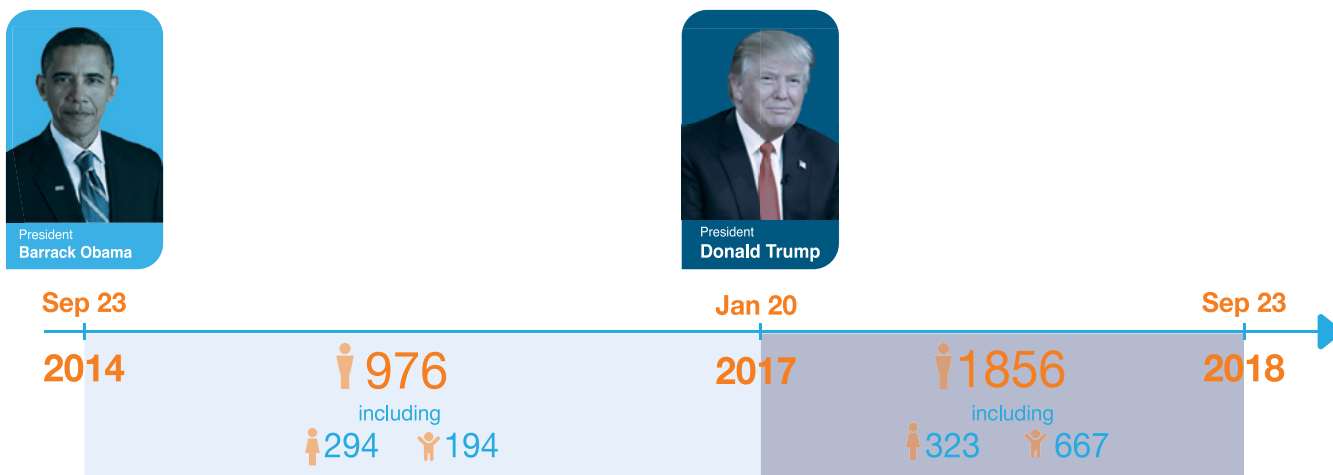


Civilian death toll caused by international coalition forces is distributed across governorates as follows:



Civilian death toll caused by international coalition forces during the terms of President Barack Obama and President Donald Trump is as follows:

- President Barrack Obama’s term: 976 civilians, including 194 children and 294 women
- President Donald Trump’s term: 1,856 civilians, including 667 children and 323 women

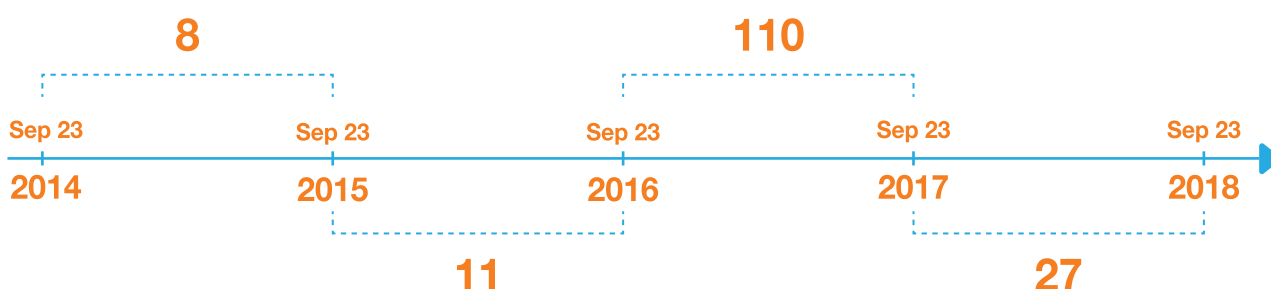


B. Massacres (five individuals or more killed in the same attack)

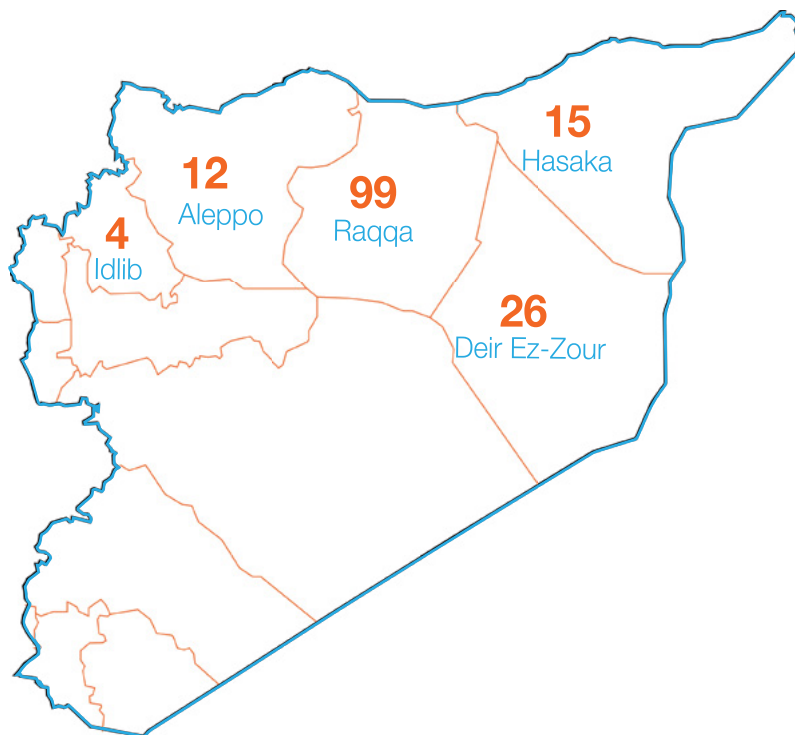
SNHR has documented that international coalition forces perpetrated no less than 156 massacres between the start of their military intervention in Syria and September 23, 2018.

Massacres were distributed by year as follows:

- Between September 23, 2014 and September 23, 2015: 8
- Between September 23, 2015 and September 23, 2016: 11
- Between September 23, 2016 and September 23, 2017: 110
- Between September 23, 2017 and September 23, 2018: 27



Massacres were distributed across governorates as follows:

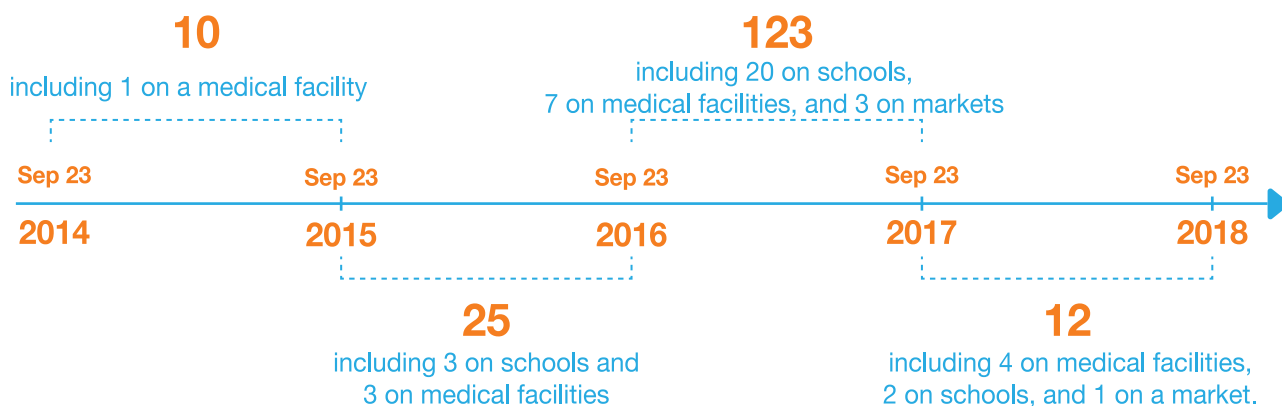


C. Attacks on vital civilian facilities

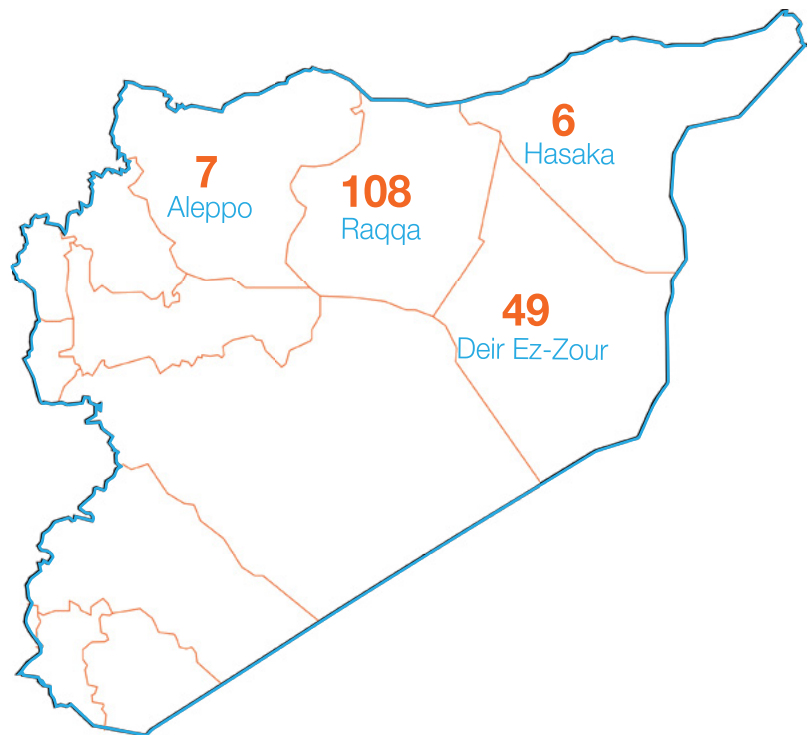
SNHR has documented no less than 170 attacks on vital civilian facilities by international coalition forces between the start of their military intervention in Syria and September 23, 2018, including 15 attacks on medical facilities, 25 attacks on schools, and four attacks on markets.

Attacks on vital civilian facilities were distributed by year as follows:

- Between September 23, 2014 and September 23, 2015: 10 attacks, including 1 attack on a medical facility
- Between September 23, 2015 and September 23, 2016: 25 attacks, including 3 attacks on schools and 3 attacks on medical facilities
- Between September 23, 2016 and September 23, 2017: 123 attacks, including 20 attacks on schools, 7 attacks on medical facilities, and 3 attacks on markets
- Between September 23, 2017 and September 23, 2018: 12 attacks, including 4 attacks on medical facilities, 2 attacks on schools, and 1 attack on a market.



Attacks on vital civilian facilities were distributed across Syrian governorates as follows:



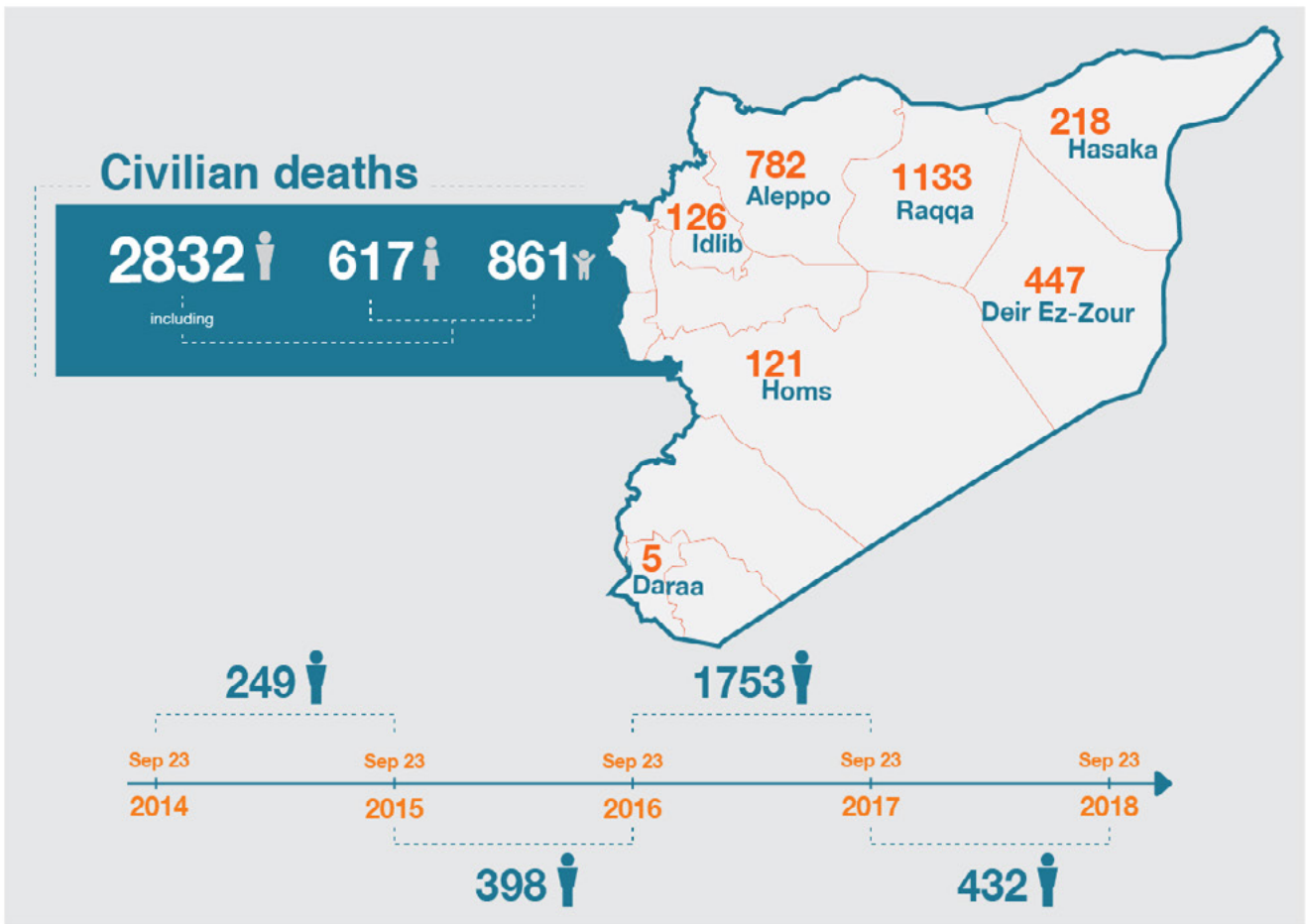
D. Forced displacement

The heavy airstrikes, which didn't distinguish between civilian and military targets in many cases, caused a rampant state of panic among residents, which was further complicated with the increased use of artillery shelling. Consequently, tens of thousands of people had no choice but to flee and leave their homes, as there were no camps or shelters that even upheld the most basic humanitarian standards. We have pointed out this pattern of violations in detail in past reports. This was particularly visible during the battle for taking back Raqqa governorate as offensives in the governorates of Raqqa, Deir Ez-Zour, and Hasaka, resulted in the displacement of no less than 550,000 people, an outcome for which both international coalition forces and SDF were responsible, as well as ISIS who used them as human shields. We have documented that thousands of displaced residents were held in camps by SDF under their control, such as Ein Eisa Camp in northern Raqqa.

Moreover, the bombardment resulted in wide destruction where entire neighborhoods in some cities and villages have been reduced to rubble and inhabitable houses. Also, most of the indispensable vital facilities were destroyed. The responsibility to immediately start to rehabilitate those facilities such as hospitals, schools, markets, and roads falls on the shoulders of the controlling forces.



Most Notable Violations by International Coalition Forces from the Start of the Intervention in Syria on September 23, 2014, until September 23, 2018



The attacks by international coalition forces resulted in the forced displacement of approximately **550,000 people**, mostly from the governorates of Raqqa, Hasaka, and Deir Ez-Zour



III. The International Coalition Acknowledges some Violations

In August 2018, the international coalition's command released its monthly report on civilian deaths caused by their attacks. The report concluded that 1,061 civilian victims were killed in attacks carried out by international coalition forces in Syria and Iraq. A quick comparison with SNHR's database for victims killed in international coalition forces' attacks, however, reveal that the death toll concurred by the international coalition in Syria and Iraq is no more than 38% of the deaths we've documented in Syria alone. It also should be noted that we always stress that we've documented the bare minimum in light of the high documentation standards to which we adhere. All documented victims are recorded with their full name, pictures, and place and time of death. As such, we have repeatedly called on the international coalition command and the US Secretary of Defense to coordinate and share data in order to avoid repeating tragic mistakes, and to publicly and explicitly hold those who were responsible for repeating those violations accountable.

SNHR team has reviewed 25 reports released by international coalition forces, concluding that international coalition forces have acknowledged that only 100 attacks resulted in civilian deaths, including 23 attacks that resulted in massacres (five individuals killed in the same place at the same time), whereas SNHR team has documented no less than 156 massacres in the same period of time. A difference of 133 massacres is surely not a dismissible difference.

For instance, international coalition's command acknowledged in a part report, released in [June 2018](#), that 40 civilians were killed in an airstrike on al school in al Mansoura town, Raqqa suburbs in March 2017 after they have denied this outcome several times, claiming that the airstrike targeted 30 ISIS fighters. SNHR team, on the other hand, documented the killing of 42 civilians in the attack. The Commission of Inquiry (CoI) has released [a special report](#) on this incident, comprehensively documenting its details, where SNHR contributed to that report by providing some evidences and information.



IV. The Strategy Adopted by International Coalition Forces in Year 4

With the battle of Raqqa came to an end in October 2017, the rate of attacks carried out by international coalition forces has diminished and with it the scale of violations. Subsequently, international coalition forces' bombardment focused more on Deir Ez-Zour governorate and southern suburbs of Hasaka. Additionally, international coalition forces went on to back the Kurdish-led SDF in the battle 'Island Storm' that was launched in September 2017 and aimed to take over Markada city, southern suburbs of Hasaka governorate, and the villages of Deir Ez-Zour suburbs to the north of the Euphrates River (the villages of al Jazeera). Ultimately, SDF forces managed to seize complete control of the northern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour, extending from al Sour city to al Bseira city, as well as the western suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour to the north of the Euphrates River (the villages of al Jazeera) in the course of two months. SDF forces also took control of the villages and towns extending from al Bseira to the vicinities of Hajin city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour.

SDF's progression continued, as they took over Abu Hamda area, southern suburbs of Hasaka, forcing ISIS to retreat to some areas on the Syrian-Iraqi borders between the governorates of Deir Ez-Zour and Hasaka. These areas, which are still under the control of ISIS to this day, are: ((Hajin city, al Bahra village, Abu al Hasan village, al Kashma, al Sha'fa, al Susa town, al Marashda town, and parts of al Baghouz village near the Iraqi borders. The fact that these areas are still under ISIS's control raises questions as we are still hearing, from time to time, some news about interrupted clashes, the most recent of which was part of the battle "Dahr al Irhab" (Deterring Terrorism) which was declared by SDF on September 10. However, we haven't recorded any new airstrikes by international coalition forces backing SDF's progression and effectively putting a decisive end to ISIS's control, which is extremely perplexing.

We've noticed that the first half of 2018 saw the use of artillery by international coalition forces in Deir Ez-Zour governorate at a similar rate to what we have monitored during the battle of Raqqa. In Deir Ez-Zour's case, the artillery is stationed in al Omar Oil field which is located in the badiya of Theyban city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. Apparently, the field has been turned into a base for the international coalition, as our data suggests that an airbase for international coalition warplanes has been established in the area. We've also monitored the existence of joint land forces affiliated to international coalition forces and SDF in the villages and towns taken over by SDF.



Areas still under the Control of ISIS in Syria as of September 2018



V. Details Outlining some of the Incidents that Were Added to SNHR's Database during the Past Year

Between September 23, 2017, and September 23, 2018, SNHR documented in its database:

- The killing of 432 civilians, including 103 children and 131 women (adult female)
- No less than 27 massacres
- No less than 12 attacks on vital civilian facilities, including four attacks on medical facilities, two attacks on schools, and one attack on a market.

The killing of

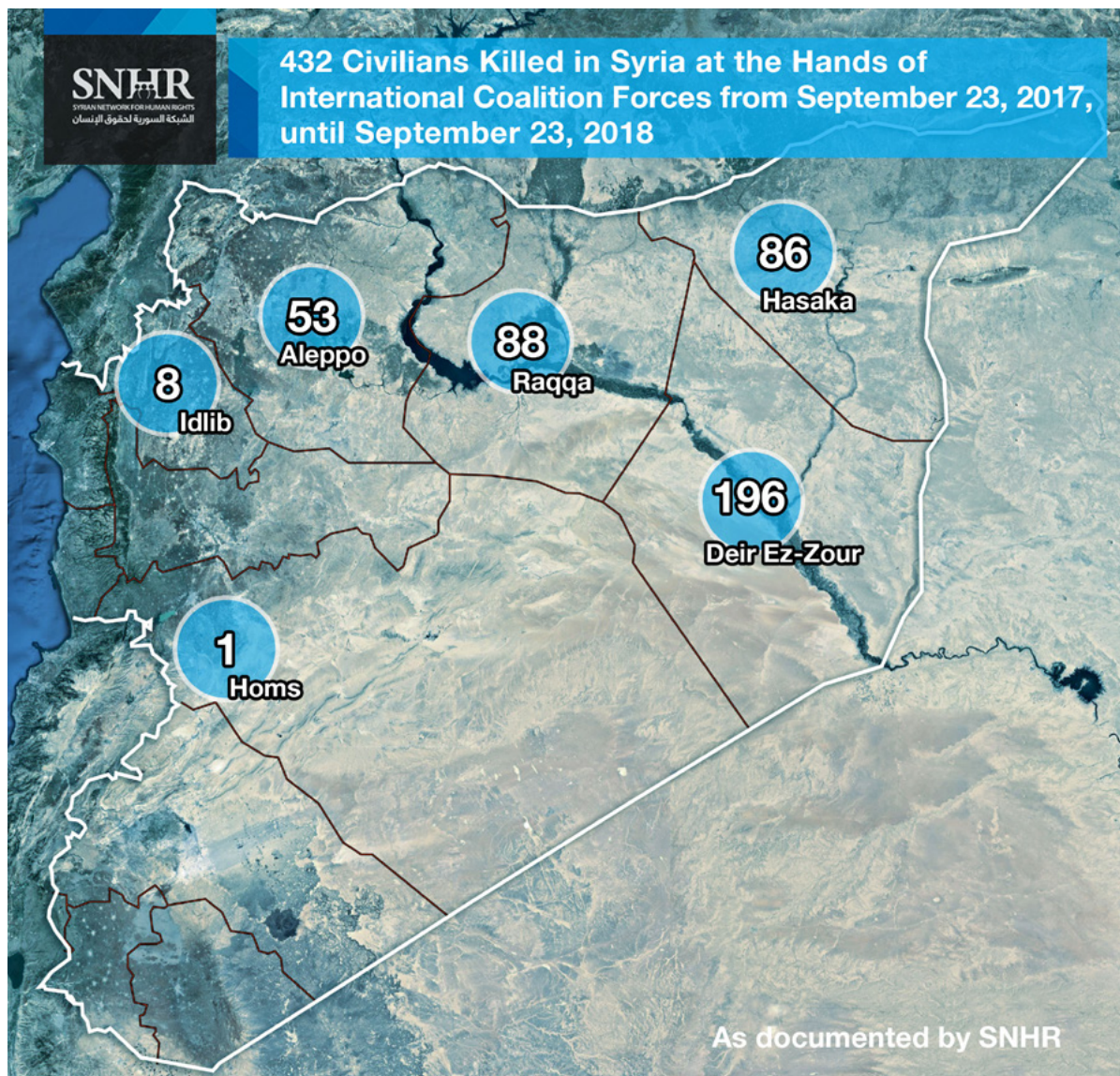
432  131  103 

No less than
27
massacres

No less than
12
attacks on vital civilian facilities
including



Civilian death toll is distributed across Syrian governorates as follows:



This report outlines 30 attacks in which international coalition forces targeted civilian areas and vital civilian facilities which resulted in civilian deaths between September 23, 2017, and September 23, 2018.

We added those attacks to our database based on various categorizations. For instance, there were incidents that resulted in massacres, while vital civilian facilities were targeted in other attacks, in addition attacks that resulted in the killing of medical personnel and civil defense members.



A. Most notable attacks that resulted in massacres

Deir Ez-Zour governorate

Wednesday, December 13, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles on al Jarthi al Sharqi village, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, which resulted in the killing of 29 civilians, including 21 children and five women (adult female). The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Friday, February 2, 2018, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the makeshift hospital in al Bahra village, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, which resulted in the killing of six civilians at once, including two children and three nurses who were members of the hospital's medical staff. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Sunday, February 4, 2018, around 01:30, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of [missiles](#) on al Bahra village, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, which resulted in the killing of [40 civilians](#), who were IDPs from al Sfira city, eastern suburbs of Aleppo governorate, including [21 children](#) and [13 women \(adult female\)](#). The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Sunday, February 25, 2018, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes targeted a civilian car transporting IDPs in Badiyat al Sha'fa village, which is administratively a part of al Boukamal area, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, as they were heading for al Ulwani Camp, located in the badiya of a Susa village, which is administratively a part of al Boukamal area. The bombardment resulted in the killing of 16 civilians, including 10 children and four women (adult female). Badiyat al Sha'fa was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

The victims were IDPs from al Baghouz village, which is administratively a part of al Boukamal area, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour.

Thursday, May 31, 2018, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles on Baghouz Fouqani village, which is administratively a part of al Boukamal area, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The bombardment resulted in the killing of eight civilians, including two children. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Thursday, June 21, 2018, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles on [al Sha'fa](#) city, which is administratively a part of al Boukamal city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The bombardment resulted in the killing of eight civilians at once, who were IDPs from al Mosul in Iraq, including four children and two women (adult female). The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Hasaka governorate

Tuesday, May 1, 2018, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles on Tal al Jayar town, southern suburbs of Hasaka governorate, which resulted in the killing of 26 civilians, including 16 children and seven women (adult female). The town was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Friday, May 11, 2018, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles on al Hammadi village, which is administratively a part of al Shaddadi city, southern suburbs of Hasaka governorate. The bombardment resulted in the killing of eight civilians (three children and five women). The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



SNHR contacted Mr. Abu Obayda¹ who is a relative of one of the victims and resides in Damascus. Abu Obayda told us that he contacted some of the residents who survived the attack where they told him that two international coalition warplanes carried out two airstrikes in the village. One of the warplanes fired a missile targeting Ahmad al Hammadi's house, **“They told me that the attack took place around 22:30, and that the airstrike targeted a clay house which collapsed almost immediately, and everyone who was inside was burned to death. They were 12 people and they all died.”** Abu Obayda said that his relatives who survived told him that the targeted area was devoid of any ISIS headquarters, as the nearest ISIS point would be about 4 km away.

Thursday, May 31, 2018, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles on Theeb Hdaj village, southern suburbs of Hasaka governorate, which resulted in the killing of 10 civilians from the same family, including four children and three women. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Monday, June 4, 2018, around 06:00m, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles on al Jazza village, which is administratively a part of al Shaddadi city, southern suburbs of Hasaka governorate. the bombardment resulted in the killing of 13 civilians, including 10 children and two women (adult female), while about 10 others were wounded. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, June 12, 2018, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes carried out two consecutive missile airstrikes on Tal al Jayer village, which is administratively a part of al Shaddadi city, southern suburbs of Hasaka governorate. The attack resulted in the killing of 12 civilians, including six children and two women (adult female), while about eight others were wounded. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

SNHR contacted Mr. Faisal al Basha², a survivor who currently lives in Hasaka city. Faisal said that Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) vehicles was roaming the village's neighborhoods about an hour before the attack, **“They were looking for ISIS affiliates, but ISIS retreated from the villages days ago. ISIS didn't even build any headquarters in our village.”**

¹ Via the Messenger App on September 18, 2018

² Via the Messenger App on September 19, 2018



Faisal said that SDF left the village and then was ambushed by ISIS on the outskirts of the village. Clashes between the two sides ensued and lasted for about 30 minutes, **“After the clashes, we heard two warplanes flying, one was a helicopter while the second one was a fixed-wing warplane, but this wasn’t unusual for us. A few moments later, however, the house collapsed as we were inside, and the only thing I could hear afterwards was children screaming and sounds of explosions. I didn’t realize what happened until after I was pulled out from the rubble. The neighbors told me that the warplanes targeted the house with a missile. The residents tried to rescue my family, or at least the ones who were still alive at that point, but the warplane came back and targeted the place an hour after the attack, and eight people were injured. The rescue operations weren’t resumed until next day’s morning out of fear of more airstrikes.”**

Raqqa governorate

Monday, September 25, 2017, around 18:00, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired three missiles at a residential building, known as al Bik Restaurant, near al Ma’ari School in al Qetar Street, northern Raqqa city. The bombardment resulted in the killing of 32 civilians, who were IDPs from Tadmur city, eastern suburbs of Homs governorate, including 16 children and 10 women (adult female). The area was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday night, October 3, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a residential building located by the Women’s Union in al Bado neighborhood, northwestern Raqqa city. The bombardment resulted in the killing of eight civilians from the same family, including five children and two women (adult female). The area was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, October 7, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a residential building in al Bado area, northwestern Raqqa city, which resulted in the killing of six civilians (five children and their mother). The area was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, October 7, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired bombed a residential building, known as al Knetir building, located by al Ansar Mosque in al Taws’iya neighborhood, northwestern Raqqa city. The bombardment resulted in the killing of 25 civilians, including eight children and five women (adult female). The neighborhood was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



B. Most notable attacks on vital civilian facilities

Places of worship

- Mosques

Tuesday, December 5, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a missile at an ISIS car near al Tu'ma Mosque, known as al Mufleh Mosque, in al Jarthi al Sharqi village, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The mosque building was heavily damaged, as the mosque was bombed out of service. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Sunday, August 19, 2018, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [Khaled ben al Walid Mosque](#) in al Mrashda village, which is administratively a part of al Boukamal city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. [The mosque](#) building was [heavily damaged](#), as the mosque was bombed out of service. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Vital educational facilities

- Schools

Friday, June 22, 2018, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles near the intermediate school for girls in [al Sha'fa](#) city, which is administratively a part of al Boukamal city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The school building was moderately damaged. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Vital medical facilities

- Medical facilities (hospitals – dispensaries – medical points – makeshift hospitals)

Friday, February 2, 2018, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the makeshift hospital in al Bahra village, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, which resulted in a massacre. Among the victims were three nurses who were members of the hospital's medical staff. In addition, the hospital building was [heavily destroyed](#) and its equipment was heavily damaged, as the hospital was bombed out of service. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Friday, March 2, 2018, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the makeshift hospital, known as Nabd al Haya, in al Sha'fa city, which is administratively a part of al Boukamal city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. [The hospital building was completely](#) destroyed, as the hospital was bombed out of service. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Thursday, September 13, 2018, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a makeshift hospital in al Baghouz Fouqani village, which is administratively a part of al Boukamal city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The hospital was completely destroyed and was bombed out of service. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Communal facilities

- Markets

Thursday, December 14, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the market of [Hajin](#) city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, which resulted in casualties. Additionally, a number of shops were destroyed. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Infrastructures

- Bakeries

Monday, February 19, 2018, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Khdirien Bakery for Bread in Hajin city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The bakery building was heavily damaged, as the bakery was bombed out of service. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

- Industrial facilities

Thursday, July 12, 2018, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired missiles at an ice-making facility in al Sousa town, which is administratively a part of al Boukamal city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The factory building was moderately damaged, as the facility was bombed out of service. The town was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



- Official headquarters

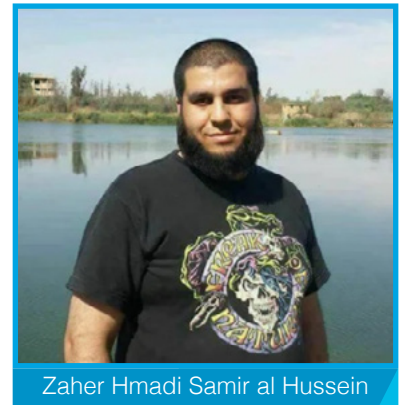
Wednesday, September 12, 2018, around 23:00, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at four shops owned by a civilian near al Baghouz Telephone Exchange in al Baghouz village, which is administratively a part of al Boukamal area, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. The Telephone exchange was moderately damaged. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

C. most notable medical personnel and civil defense victims

[Alaa Hasan Allawy al Hammam](#), pharmacist, from al Dar'iya neighborhood, northeastern Raqqa city, born in 1978, had a degree in pharmacy from an Ukrainian university where he majored in laboratories. On Tuesday, October 3, 2017, he was killed in a bombing by fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes that targeted al Bado neighborhood, northwestern Raqqa city.

Basma Mohammad, a nurse, from Tal Abyad, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, married. She was killed on Friday, January 26, 2018, with her daughter Sajeda al Ali in a bombing by fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes that fired a number of missiles in al Sha'fa city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate.

Zaher Hmadi Samir al Hussein, known as Abu al Hareth, paramedic, from al Boulil village, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, has a degree in Arabic literature, married. He was killed on Friday, February 2, 2018, in a bombing by fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes that fired missiles at the makeshift hospital in al Bahra village, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, where the bombing resulted in a massacre.



Zaher Hmadi Samir al Hussein

Ja'far Farhan al Salem, nurse, from Tabiyet Jazira, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. He was killed on Friday, February 2, 2018, in a bombing by fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes that fired missiles at the makeshift hospital in al Bahra village, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, where the bombing resulted in a massacre.



Ahmad Ibrahim al Hussien, nurse, from Khsham town, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. He was killed on February 2, 2018, in a bombing by fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes that fired missiles at the makeshift hospital in al Bahra village, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, where the bombing resulted in a massacre.

VI. Conclusions and Recommendations

- The indiscriminate and disproportionate bombardments carried out by international coalition forces constitute explicit violations of the international humanitarian law. Also, the crimes of indiscriminate murder qualify as war crimes.
- The bombardments have resulted in collateral damages that involved civilian deaths, injuries, or significant damages to civilian objects. There are strong indicators that compel to believe that the damage was too excessive in relation to the anticipated military advantage.

Recommendations

International Coalition Forces Command

- Support the team working on investigating and following with incidents with more manpower, and raise and dedicate more efforts and capabilities in this regard.
- Draw out a data map showing the most affected areas from aerial attacks.
- Push towards starting to address the economic and moral ramifications resulting from those attacks.
- Build upon the military victory over ISIS and rid the remaining areas of their effects, and seriously work on establishing a democratic community leadership which involves the residents of those areas.
- Work seriously on providing means of a decent life for the forcibly displaced in displacement camps.
- Hold everyone who was convicted, through investigations, of being implicated in attacks that resulted in massacres against civilians and discharge them.
- International coalition forces have to respect the international humanitarian law and the customary international law. Consequently, the states of the international coalition are deemed responsible for the violations that have occurred since the start of the attacks, some of which are highlighted in this report. Those states should bear all the consequences ensuing from these violations, and make every possible effort to avoid a reoccurrence.



- Assist the Syrian community in eliminating terrorist groups, akin to ISIS, such as the terrorist group supported by the Islamic Republic of Iran which have already started establishing bases in Aleppo and Damascus suburbs.

Commission of Inquiry (Col)

Investigate and follow with the incidents included in this report. SNHR is willing to provide the data it possesses in this regard.

OHCHR

Address the issue of the forcibly-displaced in the SDF-held areas and issue a report on the violations they are experiencing while also touching upon the fallouts of the bombardment by international coalition forces on those areas.

Acknowledgment and Condolences

Our most heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims and the affected that we had the chance to know and document their names. We would also like to thank the residents, local activists, and victims' families whose contributions made our database and this report possible.





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