

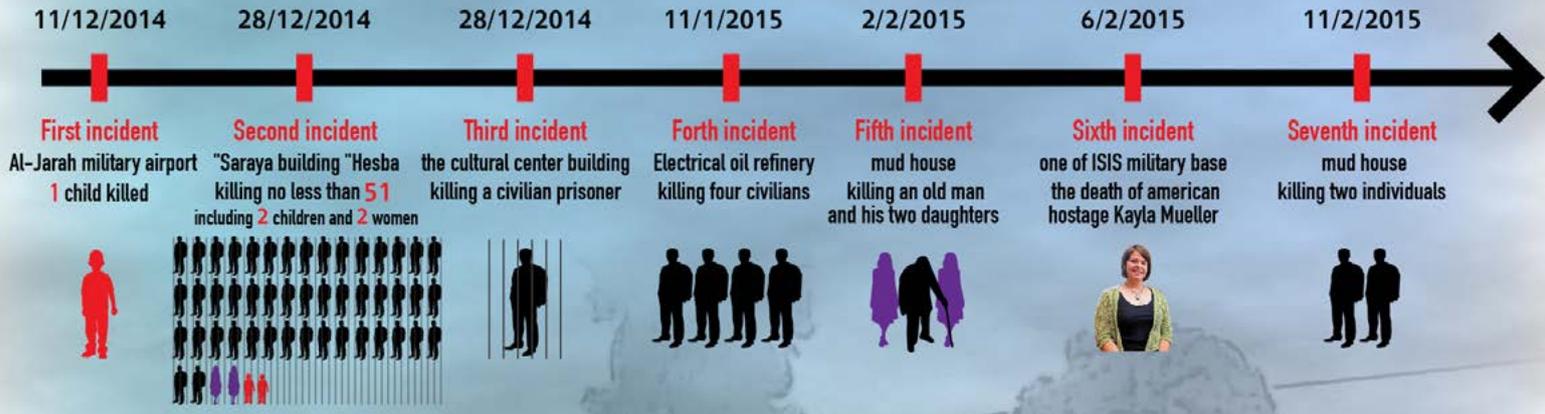


**The International Alliance Responsible for the Deaths of 103 Civilians,
Including 11 Children and 11 Women**

The International Alliance Victims Toll

THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE CAUSES DEATHS OF 103 CIVILIANS INCLUDING 11 CHILDREN AND 11 WOMEN

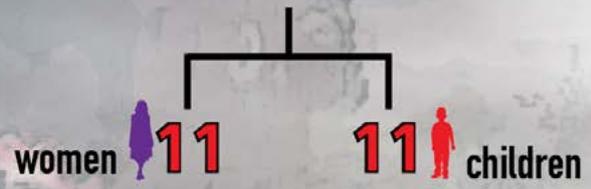
THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE VICTIMS TOLL



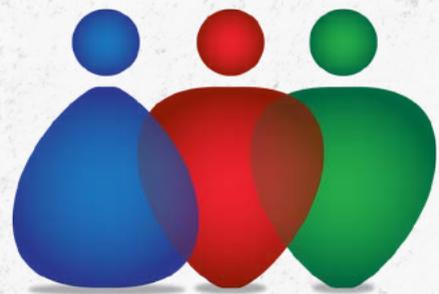
this incidents caused the death of no less than **63** civilians



for an overall civilian death toll of **103** individuals



Syrian Network For Human Rights
الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان



Syrian Network For Human Rights
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Introduction

The International Alliance forces continue the air strikes that started in September 23rd, 2014 against ISIS, on the locations, centers, and infrastructure that ISIS might benefit from, however the victims of these strikes were not just fighters, but also civilians including women and children. As we assured in many previous reports, we have documented the deaths of no less than 40 civilians, since December 14th, 2014.

In this report we will document the civilian casualties from December 14th, 2014 until February 17th, 2015. These incidents have caused the deaths of no less than 63 civilians, including 3 children and 5 women, for an overall death toll of 103 individuals including 11 women, once of which is a confirmed American woman as well as 11 children. This information has been documented by the SNHR by name, picture, date, and time.

Mr. Fadel Abdul Ghani head of SNHR says:

“Regrettably, the alliance forces central command, denies that civilian have been killed by the alliance forces, even with the previous reports that are backed with investigations including testaments, photos, videos, and victims’ names, and we are prepared to prove those claims by the victims’ families. There should be serious pursuit and investigation to hold the responsible accountable, and to restitute the people effected.”

Unfortunately, SNHR can't record or document the deaths toll caused behind ISIS lines, and no one can claim that, except within the media propaganda, and that is because ISIS has never published the names, photos or any videos or any information about them, and there is no information source or reporters behind ISIS lines to deliver such news, photos, and account for the number of victims.

Executive Summary: December 14th, 2014 till February 17th, 2015

During this period there were seven incidents that caused the death of 63 civilian including 5 women, and 3 children, the most notable incident was the shelling of As-Saraya building in Al-Bab city in Aleppo countryside, which caused the death of at least 51 civilians including 2 women and a 2 children.

The first incident: (this incident was not concluded in the previous report as it was still under research at the time)

Thursday Dec 11th, 2014, around 2:45 in the afternoon an international alliance warplane raided over Al-Jarrah military airbase located on Al-Maskaneh – Deir Hafr road in eastern Aleppo countryside, which is under ISIS command, the shelling of the airbase surroundings killed a shepherd who was a child.

The Second Incident:

In the evening of Sunday Dec 28, 2014, around 7:30 an international alliance warplane shelled As-Saraya building with two missiles which caused the destruction of the whole building that ISIS used as a detention center and contained tens of detainees. The building is situated in the main street in Al-Bab city in Aleppo country side and is used as a civil Prison.

SNHR team managed to document the death of no less than 51 individuals and around 24 injured, the area is under ISIS control, which prolonged the investigation period.

The Third Incident:

Sunday Dec 28, 2014, around 8:15 in the evening, the alliance warplanes targeted the cultural center in Jarablus city located on the Turkey-Syria borders, the shelling targeted the theater in the western side of the cultural center with four missiles, which led to severe damages in the theater and the death of a civilian prisoner.

Fourth incident:

On the evening of Sunday January 11, 2015, the international alliance aircraft launched an air strike on an electric oil refinery (oil separator), located in the area near Al-Shibli nearby Al-Mayadeen in Sahara As-Shamieh in Deir Az-Zour eastern countryside, caus-

ing the deaths of four civilians, including a petroleum engineer, as bombardment caused the destruction of the refinery as a whole.

The Fifth incident:

Monday at February 2, 2015, about 7:30 in the evening, warplanes of the international alliance targeted a mud house “Ibrahim Al-mussul” family lived in, located near the fields of (Kbeibeh) north Shaddadi City, southern Hasakah countryside, causing the death of an old man and his two daughters and the death of a flock of sheep, which he owned.

The Sixth incident:

Friday February 6, 2015, ISIS announced the death of the American hostage Kayla Jane Mueller, 26, as a result of the bombing of the Jordanian aircraft of the international alliance forces on Friday afternoon on one of ISIS military sites in the countryside of eastern Raqa.

The Seventh incident:

On Wednesday, February 11, 2015, about 10:30 in the evening, the international alliance aircraft shelled a house of mud used by employees working in oil wells in Kbeibeh in southern Hasakah countryside, causing the deaths of two employees and wounding others, in addition to significant damage in the house.

SNHR noticed strong emphasis by the alliance forces in recent months to target all oil facilities, especially in rural Deir Az-Zour and Al-Hasakah which rich of oil fields in order to drying the main source for financing ISIS, as it also provides fuel for military operations. The targeting of wells and refineries, which the people of those areas depend on as a source of livelihood head caused a severe economic crisis in that region as it caused a great shortage of fuel (diesel fuel, gasoline and gas), what led to the rise in prices unreasonably.

Of the 103 civilian people who were killed by the international alliance, there are 29 people that were killed in seven incidents of bombing installations and oil mechanisms, which means approximately one-third of the total victims, they seem to prompt message to the people in that region aims to warn them of the risks of work and trade in the oil field, but in contrast, there is no choice for the people there to get the resource to live, and we are highly concerned continuing this policy will lead to more casualties if the coalition forces continue to adopt that same policy.

Incidents Details:

First incident

On Thursday, December 11, 2014, at 2:45pm, the international coalition aircraft launched an attack on Al-Jarah military airport, which is under the control of ISIS, located on Maskaneh-Deir Hafr road in the eastern countryside of Aleppo. The aircraft bombed the airport and its surroundings with three missiles, which caused the death of a child who was sitting near one of the buildings that had been targeted within the airport. It has been said that the child was tending sheep owned by his brother, whose is with ISIS in the vast territory of the airport.

Child's Name: Muhammad Qasim, 14 years old, from a village near Ald-robeih nearby Maskaneh, Aleppo countryside.

SNHR managed to talk to one eyewitness, named (Hassan), a resident of Maskaneh, in the eastern countryside of Aleppo, who told us about the incident:

"Thursday afternoon in the December 11, 2014 an international coalition warplane launched an attack on Al-Jarah military airport Kachikch airport in Mashaneh on Deir Hafr road in the countryside east of Aleppo. The alliance plane targeted the airport with three air raids, and we heard the strong sounds of the explosions that we haven't heard the likes of before, it was different from the sounds of the bombing raids of the regime on the region, and the raids came after long hours of hearing buzz noises, which seems to be the result of the flight of reconnaissance in the area on an ongoing basis, and I saw a coalition aircraft as it left the place towards the south after explosions and was flying at a low altitude."

"The next day I heard that a shepherd died due to the coalition strike on the military airport, a kid who is about 12 to 14 years from Ald-robeih village, which is next to the airport village. I went to the village to console the family of the child, and I heard from them he was feeding his brother sheep- who joined the ranks of ISIS- grasses and herbs that are grow thick near the airport as a result of the open territory and the recent heavy rains. The parents told me that the boy was sitting near one of the buildings that was targeted inside the airport, which led to the injury of his head by shrapnel metal and that it almost entirely crushed his head. His parents then buried him in the village after they received the body from ISIS fighters who also lost fighters to death because of the raids, but I do not know the number."

Second incident

The bombing of the Saraya building in the city of Al-Bab:



About Al-Bab City Saraya building:

Al-bab city is located in northern Syria, and covers an area of approximately 70 km², 38 kilometers to the north-east of Aleppo. Al-bab is the second largest city under ISIS control in the Aleppo east countryside after Manbej, and it has administrative and security centers as well as training camps belonging to ISIS, central courts, and there are a Wali of Aleppo's office in Tadv, Al-Bab.

The Old Saraya building is in the main street in Al-Bab city center. This street formerly housed the finance building, military security, security of the state, post office, municipal, the water and electricity company, and the cultural center. Also, located at the end of this street is the largest school in the city, sections of which have been turned into ISIS military headquarters after ISIS took control of Al-Bab.

The Saraya building dates back to 1930, during the reign of President Sheikh Taj al-Din al-Hassani, as the palace of government. It was built from white solid stone, and is comprised of two floors and a basement, with about 250 square meters per floor, and is surrounded by dense Cypress trees. This building is located directly behind the old Finance Building.

This building was adopted by ISIS as a base after the took control of the city. They turned it into a prison called "arithmetic", where prisoner charges vary from infidelity and apostasy, to minor charges such as: lack of commitment to prayer, smoking, wearing jeans, and not closing the shop at the time of prayer, fights, etc. Thus, dozens of prisoners come in and out daily.



The following is a [link](#) to an extensive report published by ISIS which includes information, details and pictures about the (State of Aleppo).

Results and details about the Saraya building bombing by the international alliance:

Sunday, December 28, 2014, at nearly half past seven pm, a warplane from the international alliance forces launched an attack on the Saraya building on the downtown of Al Bab street, with two missiles. The first missile broke the roof of the building and reached the basement, causing large gaps in the three surfaces. After almost a minute, it was followed by a second missile that caused the destruction of almost the entire building and on those detained. The fence that surrounds the building wasn't damaged, which is about 5 meters from the building and the trees that surrounds it were also undamaged, as well as the glass plate which held advertisements on the main entrance door did not break. Also, the people who were standing in front of the fence, outside the building, were not hurt, as well as buildings and glass close to it were not effected.

It seems to us, that by the weapons used (rockets) and the form of the devastation, they were the first of its kind in the bombing from the coalition forces, as the attack was accurate, specifically targeting the building with aims to destroy and kill all whom were inside it. The whole two-store building fully collapsed, without causing any casualties or material damage in the vicinity of the building.

SNHR conducted a lengthy investigation, by gathering information and talking with many of the citizens of the city and eyewitnesses (We will not publish their names and their testimony at their request, we will only provide it to the investigations, due to safety concerns, the fact that the city under the control of ISIS) which leads to the following main results:

- 1 - Saraya building, or as ISIS called it «Hesba « was used as a civilian prison, and dozens of prisoners come in and out daily. Most of them only had committed minor charges having to do with sins related to Islamic law.
- 2 – Differentiation between eyewitnesses about identifying the sounds of the international alliance aircraft from that of the government warplanes, many have agreed that the noise of alliance aircraft was unfamiliar and distant, sounding as if the plane was firing from a very high altitude.
- 3 - There is conflicting information about the number of detainees who were in the Saraya building before the bombing, and the range is between 100 to 150 prisoners. According to the number of victims who are either dead or wounded, SNHR suspects that there were at least 75 prisoners inside.
4. According to witness statements, at the time of the bombing, about 7:30pm, most senior staff and supervisors of the administration building had usually left at this time leaving the remaining guards, who were usually no more than 8 guards.



A copy of the Archive of the Saraya building before any bombing



The Saraya building, which was bombed at Al Bab city site

5 - A security cordon was imposed around the building immediately after the bombing, and roads leading to it were closed for three consecutive days during the recovery of victims, which also prevented the local ambulance crews from participating in the aid of the victims. Recovering victims was handled by civil defence team only. ISIS ambulances, (ISIS has a large team of ambulances) are exclusively responsible for aiding when ISIS military headquarters get bombed.

6. According to many accounts we have received: in the first day of the bombing, there were 24 wounded individuals and the majority of them were prisoners in the Saraya building, but then were released immediately afterwards. About 40 bodies were recovered from the rubble on the second day, two of whom were members of ISIS. On the third day, 15 bodies were recovered, including two members of ISIS. We were informed that there are no more bodies under the rubble, and SNHR can confirm the death of 51 prisoners, the youngest of whom was over the age of 15, according to witness accounts. At the time of this report, we have received the names and some of the details for 28 of the victims, yet the investigation is still ongoing as we receive the pictures, names and details for the rest of the victims.

7. ISIS regulated a strict ban on leaking any information about the massacre or the victims' names, to ward off protests from the prisoners families. In addition to that it has taken all action to impede the process of investigation in identifying the victims. ISIS organised the distribution of the bodies to several hospitals in the city, most notably Sukar Hospital Field Hospital, and prevented residents from gathering outside the hospital, forbidding them to make funerals or to have their names called from the minarets of mosques as tradition goes. This has led to the spreading of terror in the hearts of people, from just talking about it, and this has prolonged the period of investigation for us.

8 - After ISIS was able to identify, in the hospitals, those with charges that were simple (such as smoking and wearing jeans and a delay in prayer) they allowed the deceased's relatives to take their remains. These are people who were not accused of blasphemy and apostasy or cooperation with the infidels or apostates, as for those whom were charged with blasphemy and apostasy, ISIS demanded burying them in the modern cemetery west of Al Bab city, on the grounds that they have been issued infidels. Most were sentenced to death. Some of the remains could not be identified by our resources because of the deformation of the body.

Pictures of the devastation caused to the building as a result of the bombing of the Saraya



Third Incident

The death of a civilian prisoner as result of shelling the cultural center in Jarablus in Aleppo countryside



On Sunday December 28, 2014 around 8:15pm the alliance forces raided the city of Jarablus, located on the Syrian and Turkish borders, where they attacked Al-Kaem Theater, on the west side of the building with four missiles, causing serious damages in the theater.

The cultural center is located in the center of the city and ISIS used it as a military base and it also contained a prison in its basements, located on the east side of the building, where they would typically keep the detainees.

Some of the city residents informed us that a civilian detainee from Kazkaz family was killed as a result for the shelling, the detainee from Al Bab residents, and was killed when he was in the theater under investigation and his name wasn't revealed by ISIS although they have delivered his corpse to his family in Al Bab city.



Location of the Cultural Center on Google Maps

The effects of mass destruction in the cultural center of the city of Jarablus caused by the bombing of the Alliance.

Fourth Incident

The bombing of the Saraya building in the city of Al-Bab: About Al-Bab City Saraya building:



The death of four civilians in the shelling of an oil refinery on Al-Mayadeen countryside

On Sunday January 11, 2015, around 7:00pm the alliance aircraft raided an oil refinery (petrol separator) located in a Shabli area nearby Al-Mayadeen in Deir Az-Zour eastern countryside desert. The refinery is 10 km from Al-Qala'a Station which is located on the main street- Mayadeen Road- Bukrus-Deir Az-Zour, the owners of the station built the refinery to supply the station with fuel and petrol.

The shelling caused the destruction of the refinery almost entirely and everyone near to it during the time of the bombing was killed. SNHR recorded the death of four civilians, including a petroleum engineer, who was working and supervising the refinery.

As the witness testaments show, there were no vehicles or members of ISIS nearby the refinery as it is owned by the victims' family.

The closest ISIS base in the area is 8 km from the refinery.



The refinery site in Al Shabli nearby Al-Mayadeen in Deir Az-Zour eastern countryside through Google maps

Victims' Names:

Ibrahim Mohammad As-Soulymane, from At-Toub village in Deir Az-Zour eastern countryside

Ryad Mohammad Al-Khatter, from At-Toub village in Deir Az-Zour eastern countryside

Maher Hamad Al-Allawee, from At-Toub village in Deir Az-Zour eastern countryside

Mohammad Awad Al-Hussien, 24, petroleum engineer, from Al-Mayadeen in Deir Az-Zour eastern countryside, married and has a daughter named Yara , one year old, graduated in 2011, and worked in the refinery, in Al Shabli area

A few of Al-Mayadeen residents informed SNHR that the night sky changed to daylight during the raid because of the fires in the area. After it was targeted by the alliance aircraft, it was accompanied with strong explosion sounds around all of Deir Az-Zour eastern countryside.

Mr. Adnan Al-Omar who is one of Al-Ashara tribe informed us,

“I thought the raids targeted Al-Ashara due to the strength of the explosions but after a few minutes it was clear to me that it targeted Ain Ali an area in Al-Qouryeh next to my city (Al-Ashara)” Mr. Mohammad one of Graneej residents one of Al-Sheattat villages in the Syrian east said, “I got to the roof to see what’s going on, because the explosions rocked the whole area and after that I saw the fire from inside the city of Abu Hamam, that was targeted by the alliance forces, and it is a city next to Graneej village”

One of Al Mayadeen (B.M) talked to SNHR team and witnessed the shelling of the refinery, He said “Around seven in the evening on Sunday 11, January, 2015, I was spending the evening with my family when we suddenly heard the aircraft; I expected it to be the alliance aircraft as they usually flying at the night. After a few minutes they shelled an area in Al Mayadeen about 4 km away from my home. We felt the building shaking and we ran out afraid that the building might collapse. Most of the city residents came out of their homes for the same reason.” He continued, “The shelling moments were terrifying as it is the first time the shelling were that strong. I looked up and the sky was red like fire because of the missiles and then I knew from a relative that the refinery was targeted as well, which is located about 4 km from my home although it’s owned by civilians and it’s on Al Mayadeen- Bukras- Deir Az-Zour Road. A few hours later I found out that other areas were targeted in eastern Deir Az-Zour at the same time.”

“And after half hour people got back inside their homes after the shelling stopped and the aircraft stopped flying in the city sky. The next day I heard that 4 civilians were dead. 3 workers from At-Toub village and one engineer from our city that worked their too. I went with my friend on his motorbike to see what happened to the refinery and after we got there, the place was totally burned and destroyed and the land turned black after the oil was burned in addition to the raw black petrol in the refinery location.”

A background on the bombing locations:

Mr. Mohammad Al-Khaleef a member of SNHR in Deir Az-Zour confirms that the alliance forces launched 15 raids on eastern Deir Az-zour in the same day around the same time, most notable were 9 raids on what is called As-Sham Sahara including the following towns: (Al Mayadeen- Bukras- Azybarry- Al-Boulail -Mouhassan)

The raids concentrated on cities, towns, and villages controlled by ISIS and contained oil refineries that mostly belonged to civilians working in petrol filtering in primitive ways to make their living after losing any other ways in light of the ongoing conflict and the lack of humanitarian assistance for these areas as well.

Most of the refinery operate in the night while ISIS sells oil to civilians from the fields they control, like Al-Omar, Al Ward, Al Taim, and Konko and these are a few of the most important oil fields in Syria and are all located in eastern Deir Az-Zour.

The shelling destroyed the primitive oil separators that are widely spread in the area, and there was also bombing of other nearby bases like a building that is a base for ISIS on the southern side offal Mayadeen.

As for the six other raids, they varied on Al-Qouryeh Sahara and Abu Hamam one of Al-Sheattat tribal villages.

We haven't recorded any civilian casualties, as the city was almost empty of people; because of the displacement ISIS caused to the local families, as there are a number of houses and residences within the city of Abu Hamam, that have been seized by ISIS as they made its headquarters.

Alliance aircrafts also targeted the oil wells surrounding the Tink oil field under the control of ISIS in Al-Sheattat Sahara by several air strikes. SNHR also did not record injuries, raids targeted, as well as Jerthie village Sahara that contains the primitive oil refineries used by civilians to filter the oil.

An exclusive video for the Syrian Network for Human Rights

The remains and destruction appears as a result of Alliance bombing an oil refinery near the city of Deir Az-Zour fields on Sunday January 11, 2015.





Destruction in an oil refinery, near al-Mayadeen - Deir az-Zor countryside, by coalition forces shelling, on 11 January 2015. ©SNHR



Destruction in an oil refinery, near al-Mayadeen - Deir az-Zor countryside, by coalition forces shelling, on 11 January 2015. ©SNHR



Destruction in an oil refinery, near al-Mayadeen - Deir az-Zor countryside, by coalition forces shelling, on 11 January 2015. ©SNHR

Fifth incident

The bombing of a mud house that led to the death of three civilians, including two women in the southern countryside of Hasaka.



Ibrahim Almussul, almost 70 years

On Monday February 2, 2015, about 7:30pm, the International Alliance launched 9 raids targeting primitive oil wells and refineries between Al-Houl town in eastern Hasakah, and the Kbeibeh oil fields and Tshreen fields in the south of Hasakah. One of those raids destroyed mud-walled homes and killed the three civilians who live there. This family, an old man and his two daughters, from Al Hadidiya village in Hasaka countryside, lived in the house which is located near the oil fields (Kbeibeh) north Shaddad. The raid also caused the death of a flock of sheep, which was owned by the owner of the house, as he raised the sheep in his yard.

The residents of the area told us that the mud home of the victim had four rooms and big yard where he raised his flock, and the home is part of his family lands that also have an oil well about 800 meters from the home that was targeted as well in the raids. The well investment is done by the victims family through payments to ISIS. The fires in the well remained for five days after the raid.

Names of the victims:

Ibrahim Almussul, almost 70 years, from Al Hadidiya village Hasakah countryside, farmer, shepherd and works in the oil busines. He died along with his two daughters. The bodies of the father and his daughters were transferred to the village of Al Hadidiya South Hasakah for burial in the cemetery there on the 2nd of February, 2015.

Jozah Ibrahim Almussul almost 28 years old, and Zahra Ibrahim Almussul 25 years old, died with their father Ibrahim Almussul.

Mahmoud Al Hadidiya, from a village located south of Hasakah, was a witness to the bombing and recovered the bodies. He told SNHR,

“Monday on the 2nd of February, 2015, while I was sitting in my home with my family, around 7:30pm, I was surprised by several explosions, that shook the entire area. I then found out from some of the villagers that the international alliance forces targeted an oil well (Kbeibeh) or (Gona), located south of Hasakah, which is about 10 km from our village, but we were able to see the flames rising from afar.”

“Then I went with some residents of the area to the bombing site, and noticed that it had hit a house of mud belonging to Mr. Ibrahim Almussul, who is about 70 years. The home has been completely destroyed, killing Ibrahim with his two daughters (Jozah almost 28

years old and Zahra almost 25 years old), and turned their bodies to pieces, we also found next to the house, the hand of the victim "Ibrahim", and bits of flesh and body parts. Research and collecting body parts continued until the early hours of the following morning, where the people of the village buried the victims in Hadidiya Cemetery at ten o'clock."

The victim's home is less than one kilometer (about 800 meters) from the oil well, and has four rooms that were completely destroyed, as well as a yard for sheep (numbering about 40 head of sheep), the family has raised, all but one was killed.

"Abu Malik," a close friend of the victim Ibrahim Almussul and his family, told SNHR,

"Some of his relatives told me the international alliance aircraft targeted one of the Gona wells that fall within their lands and is located approximately 800 meters from the house, and the fire continued burning in the targeted well for five days, this well is considered one of the most important wells in the area. They also hit Ibrahim Almussul house, turning it to a rubble pile and as a result, killing the owner of the house with his two daughters, Jozah and Zahra and the flock of sheep which they had been raising in the yard next to the house." "Almussul was a farmer and a shepherd, in addition to his trade of crude oil, which is extracted from the well, that is located in his land, where members of the same family invest in the well, for amount paid to ISIS, usually traders coming from outside the province put their cars at Almussul waiting for their turn to load up crude oil from the targeted well. He was responsible for charging for a small amount of money for each vehicle. I've also knew that those raids destroyed three cars belonging to oil traders who were present in the vicinity of the targeted well."

Targeted area:

Kbeibeh or Gona in Hasakah southern countryside an area that has many oil wells, and is located to the west of Shadadi city, the ISIS base, and is 20km from the area, and it is also almost 40km away from Hasakah center.

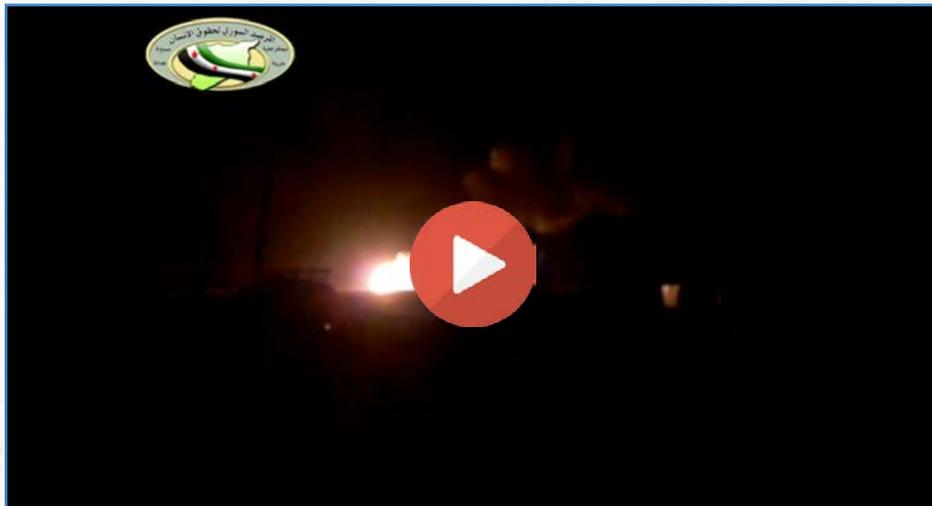
Kbeibeh oil fields are under the authorities of Jabseh fields, and contain many wells. It used to have a main oil station called Kbeibeh station and was the main center where all the oil was gathered, but after ISIS controlled the area, the oil pumping to the station stopped, and now the wells were opened randomly and oil is pumped directly to the tanks, mostly under ISIS supervision over the selling and investing of the wells. Many activists and residents in the area told us that the repetitive raids

by the alliance have caused the displacement of hundreds of families from Shaddadi and Kbeibeh and Al-Houl nearby the oil fields in fear of being targeted by the alliance forces.

Attachments and Sources:

Hasakah - Shaddadi - Monday the 2nd of February, 2015

In the video shows the first moments of the fire as a result of the international alliance aircraft, bombing the oil wells and environs near the Shaddadi area in the south of the city of Hasakah (quoting Syrian Observatory for Human Rights).



Death of a flock of sheep



Sixth Incidents

The death of an American aid worker as result of the bombing of the international alliance over ISIS military headquarters in Raqa eastern countryside.



On Friday, February 6, 2015, ISIS announced on social network the death of the American hostage Kayla Jane Mueller, age 26, as a result of the bombing from the Jordanian aircraft of the international alliance forces against ISIS military sites in the countryside of eastern Raqa. According to ISIS, the attack happened during Friday prayers. United States President Barack Obama, confirmed Mueller's death four days after the announcement by ISIS, and a letter sent from ISIS to Mueller's family contributed to the confirmation of her death, according to the White House.

White House spokesman Josh Earnest said:

"The information available to them about the air strike carried out by the Royal Jordanian Air Force on the city of Raqa, Syria, targeted a military compound for weapons, owned by ISIS, and there was no evidence of civilians presence in it, and that this air strike was coordinated with the US Army, and the information indicates that there was no evidence of the existence of civilians in the area targeted by the alliance before the attack was launched."

We could not ascertain what ISIS published from independent sources. Mueller, who worked with a number of local and international humanitarian organisations, and had an excellent and commendable efforts in relief work, was kidnapped while working in Aleppo, northern Syria, during August of 2013 by ISIS, after crossing the Turkish-Syrian border.



Kayla Jane Mueller

ISIS published a photo collection showing the location of buildings bombed by the international alliance forces in the vicinity of Raqa, bombing, which resulted in the death of the American hostage.



Seventh incident

The bombing of a building that led to the deaths of civilians in the countryside of southern Hasaka.



On Wednesday February 11, 2015 at almost 10:30pm, the international alliance aircraft raided "Kbeibeh" southern Hasakah where a large number of oil wells were spread, and controlled by ISIS. The air force strike launched a missile over the mud-walled homes, consisting of two rooms, which were 500 meters, from the oil wells. These rooms were for the sleeping and resting of the staff who oversee the operations of the well. The shelling caused civilian deaths from the well personnel and wounded several others. It is said that ISIS oversees the management and investment of the well, however they are employing people from the surrounding areas to assist in the operation of the wells, which they fund.

The residents of that area told us that the victims were local staff who assist ISIS in the sale of oil and operations of the existing wells in Kbeibeh, guard them at night, and help in organising the cars that come to buy oil from these existing wells. It should be noted that ISIS requires one to pledge their allegiance in order for them to give them jobs, however, this does not mean that everyone who swears allegiance to ISIS is obliged to take up arms and fight at their side. Many have sworn allegiance to ISIS, just to get a job.

Kbeibeh oil area used to contain four distribution stations, some gas stations and some oil, before it stopped working. The oil was extracted in primitive ways, the most important of the wells in Kbeibeh are "Ashouala Well" and "Ruweis well".



Wounded names:

Rsoum Almraid, from Al Hadidiya, southern Hasakah countryside

“Ziad Al_huskkawi”-chose not to reveal his real name- from Al Hadidiya, who is a relative of the victim Foad Athal and also a relative to another wounded, from southern Hasakah told SNHR:

“I visited my cousin “Rsoum Almraid” on Thursday morning at his home a day after his injury, from the alliance bombing of the mud house near Kbeibeh wells, 500m from the nearest well, and he told me then about his injury, ‘We were four civilians working as employees for ISIS, we help in the sale of oil from existing wells in Kbeibeh, as we work on the order of the role of the cars that come to buy crude oil.’

“We entered the house after prayer at about 9pm, and we decided to sleep and me and the other wounded friend went to sleep in the mud house, we went to one room while “foad Athal Al-waka’a” and “Abu Ali al-Mashhadani,” entered the other room. We used the

house as a lounge because it was close to the well in which we work, and while we were asleep we were surprised when a missile hit the next room and destroyed it completely. The room that we were inside was partially destroyed. I was with my friend and we had superficial cuts and bruises on our bodies and faces because a wall beside us collapsed but we survived miraculously. After which, we went quickly to the nearest house to request assistance in the search for “Fouad and Abu Ali” because their room was completely destroyed, the nearest house is approximately one kilometer from the mud house.

We told the owners that there were two young men under the rubble and we know nothing about them already and seven men went and recovered the bodies which were charred and mutilated almost completely, “Fuad and Abu Ali” died on impact.

The people then transferred the bodies of the victims to the village of Al Hadidiya where they were buried, “Fuad” in Hadidiya Cemetery on Thursday morning in the presence of people of the village. Villagers searched for the family of “Abu Ali al-Mashhadani,” because we do not know where he is from, and we do not know his full name, because it was the first time that we had met him, but I was aware that he is a friend of “Fuad” and that he was an employee for ISIS at another well.”

SNHR managed to communicate with “Abu Mahmoud” from Kbeibeh, where he told us:

“I spent the evening in the house of my friend, and we were far from the place of the bombing, about seven kilometers. I heard a loud explosion between the hours of ten and eleven on Wednesday evening, it was an explosion, and only one, not sounding important as we are used to the sound on daily basis.

The next day I heard that one of the tribe “Foad Athal” was found dead in a mud house by a missile strike, I didn’t know where the missile was from but everyone said it was an alliance aircraft and that it was flying in the area in on the day. I went to his funeral, where he was buried in Al-Hadidiya cemetery, and I heard there was someone else dead but still unidentified.

ISIS started depending on the locals to help in the selling the oil and guarding it at night. No one can come close to the wells without the permission of ISIS or its employees and that is because of the great fear of ISIS.”

Conclusions and recommendations

1. The international alliance forces should respect the international humanitarian law and customary international law, and therefore the alliance countries are responsible for violations that fall since the start of the attacks, which have been monitored through this report, and must bear the consequences of all these violations, and try as hard as possible to avoid recurrence.
2. The indiscriminate bombing disproportionate considered a clear violation of international humanitarian law, and that these indiscriminate killings amount to war crimes.
3. Alliance countries have to recognise that some of the bombings left innocent civilians dead, and it is not useful to deny this because the human rights reports documents, clearly reveal thus incidents. They should try, instead of denial, to open serious investigations, and to accelerate the processes of compensating the victims and those affected, and not to be along the lines of totalitarian dictatorships.
4. Alliance raids have caused the wells and oil refineries to reignite fuel prices significantly, which led to severe economic crisis, and we must find alternative ways to aid people in those areas and to alleviate the economic consequences for them, and we believe that the option to create a safe area, and the construction of a number of camps inside, will relieve a lot of the suffering of the internally displaced individuals, through resorting to it, and probably many will leaves refugees camps in Lebanon, Turkey and those countries to reside in the buffer zone.
5. It is necessary to protect civilians from the brutality of the Syrian regime and extremist militias allied with them, and the imposition of a no-fly on aircrafts that throw tens of barrel bombs a day, and in parallel with the protection of civilians in Syria from the brutality of ISIS.

Thanks and consolation

My sincere condolences to the families of the victims, and all the thanks and appreciation to the people and activists who's contributions are vitally effective in these investigations.