



Civilians Killed and 3631 Others Arrested since the 5188 Cessation of Hostilities Statement

A Detailed Account of Five months, the Syrian and Russian Regimes are Responsible for 71% of all Violations

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I. Introduction and Methodology

The Syrian people got optimistic to some degree after the Cessation of Hostility statement was signed on 27 February. We anticipated a complete ceasefire and the rates of killing and destruction actually declined. However, the decline was only during March before the killing and destruction returned gradually to its former levels.

After the statement was signed, the Russian authorities announced that Russian forces would withdraw from Syria. The withdrawal, however, was only words on paper as Russian forces are still bombing the various Syrian governorates using a wide range of weapons including internationally-prohibited weapons such as cluster munition. As it is well known, Russian forces are fighting side by side with the Syrian regime and, therefore, it is a main party in the conflict and have been involved in tens of war crimes. At the same time, the Russian regime was a party to the statement of Cessation of Hostilities and a party in the political process as well which is one of the most major paradoxes in the Syrian tragedy.

Based on the above, we expect that the American-Russian agreement to coordinate against Al Nusra Front, Al-Qaeda branch in Syria, and ISIS will fail as well because the agreement repeats, in some of its parts, the same mistakes that were made in the Cessation of Hostilities statement which we highlighted in a previous report. First: Russian forces will target civilians and armed opposition factions





and claims that they were Al Nusra Front as it is well known that there are large parts of Aleppo and Idlib governorates, mainly, that are connected, second: The terrorist sectarian militias that are loyal to the Syrian regime aren't targeted, or even mentioned, and third: in case Russian forces or the Syrian regime violated the agreement, what the monitoring and accountability mechanisms will be? These were the main concerns that significantly undermined the Cessation of Hostilities statement.

Fadel Abdul Ghani, chairman of SNHR, says:

“The Syrian people can't picture that there is an ongoing political process and at the same times barrel bombs are being dropped over them in addition to the arrest, siege, and displacement. There has to be a complete ceasefire and only then the political process will have solid grounds. We hope that this happens before the beginning of the upcoming elections in the US. Otherwise, there will be long months of killing and displacement awaiting the lone Syrian people”

All of the statistics are from the monthly reports that SNHR publishes which are based on the daily and cumulative documentation of daily incidents. You can read the monthly reports via this [URL](#):

Also, you can read SNHR's methodology of documentation by clicking on the following [URL](#):

II. Executive Summary

This report documents the most notable violations that have been perpetrated by the different influential parties from the commencement of the Cessation of Hostilities statement until 27 July 2016.

A. Death toll: 5188 civilians were killed including 1016 children and 694 women. The death toll is distributed by influential parties as follows:

- Government forces (Army, security, local militias, foreign Shiite militias): killed 3055 civilians including 483 children and 359 women.
- Russian forces: killed 417 civilians including 113 children and 63 women.
- Extremist Islamic groups: killed 569 civilians including 100 children and 79 women as follows:





- ISIS (self-proclaimed the Islamic State): 552 civilians including 98 children and 78 women.
- Al Nusra Front: 17 civilians including two children and one woman.
- Armed opposition factions: killed 392 civilians including 102 children and 92 women.
- Self-management forces (primarily the Democratic Union Party forces, a branch for the Kurdistan Workers' Party): killed 184 civilians including 17 children and eight women.
- International coalition forces: killed 305 civilians including 130 children and 53 women.
- Unidentified groups: killed 266 civilians including 71 children and 40 women.

B. Arrest toll: 3631 individuals were arrested, including 113 children and 135 women. Arrests were distributed as follows:

- Government forces: arrested 2517 individuals including 83 children and 114 women.
- Extremist Islamic groups: arrested 682 individuals including five children and five women as follows:
 - ISIS: 585 individuals including four children and five women.
 - Al Nusra Front: 97 individuals including one child.
- Armed opposition factions: arrested 264 individuals including four women and six children.
- Self-management forces: arrested 168 individuals including 19 children and 12 women.

C. Toll of massacres: 152 have been perpetrated as follows:

- Government forces: 102
- Russian forces: 19
- ISIS: 12
- Armed opposition factions: 6
- International coalition forces: 7
- Unidentified groups: 6





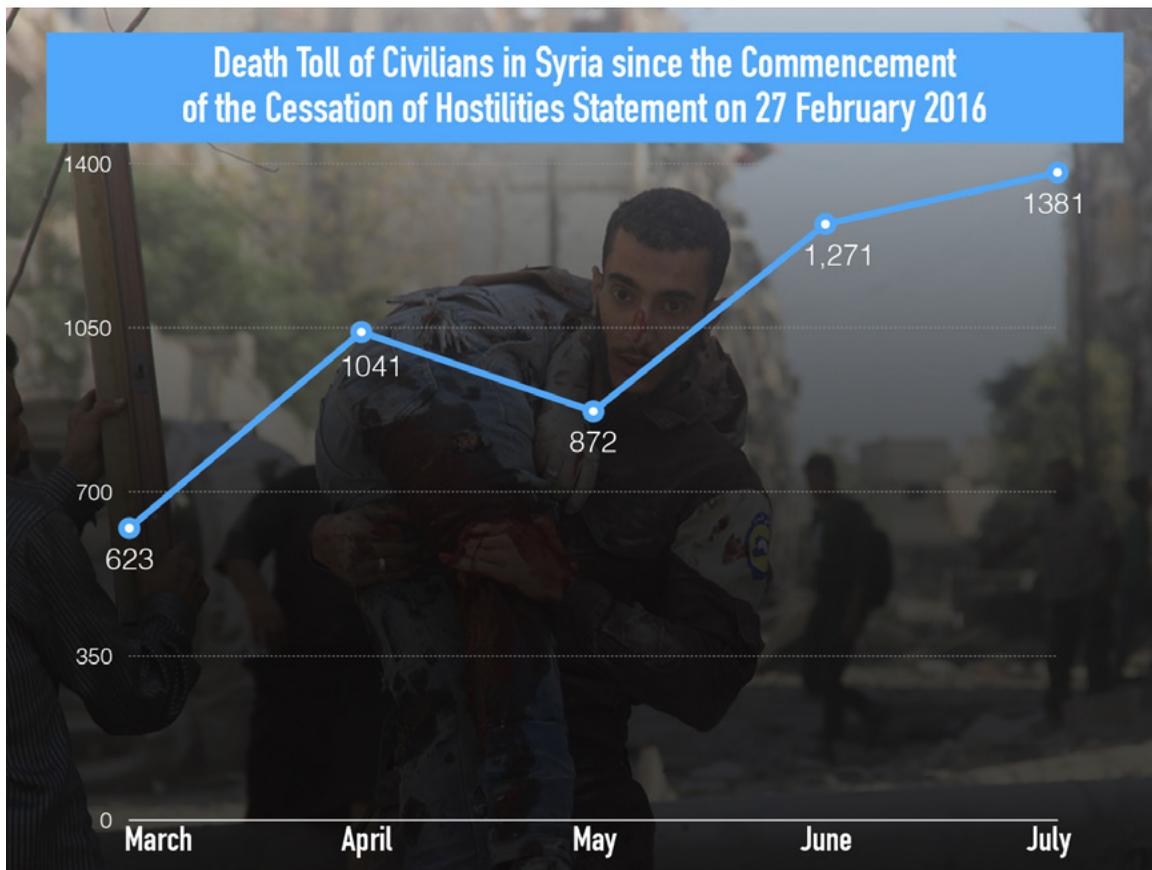
D. Targeting of vital facilities: 440 incidents of attack against vital civil facilities. The attacks are distributed by influential parties as follows:

- Government forces (army, security, local militias, foreign Shiite militias): 275
- Russian forces: 100
- Extremist Islamic groups:
ISIS: 19
- Armed opposition factions: 25
- Self-management forces (primarily the Democratic Union Party, a branch for the Kurdistan Workers' Party): 1
- International coalition forces: 6
- Unidentified groups: 14

III. Details

A. Details of death toll

SNHR has documented the killing of 5188 civilians including 1016 children and 694 women from 27 February 2016 until 27 July 2016. The death toll is distributed by month as follows:

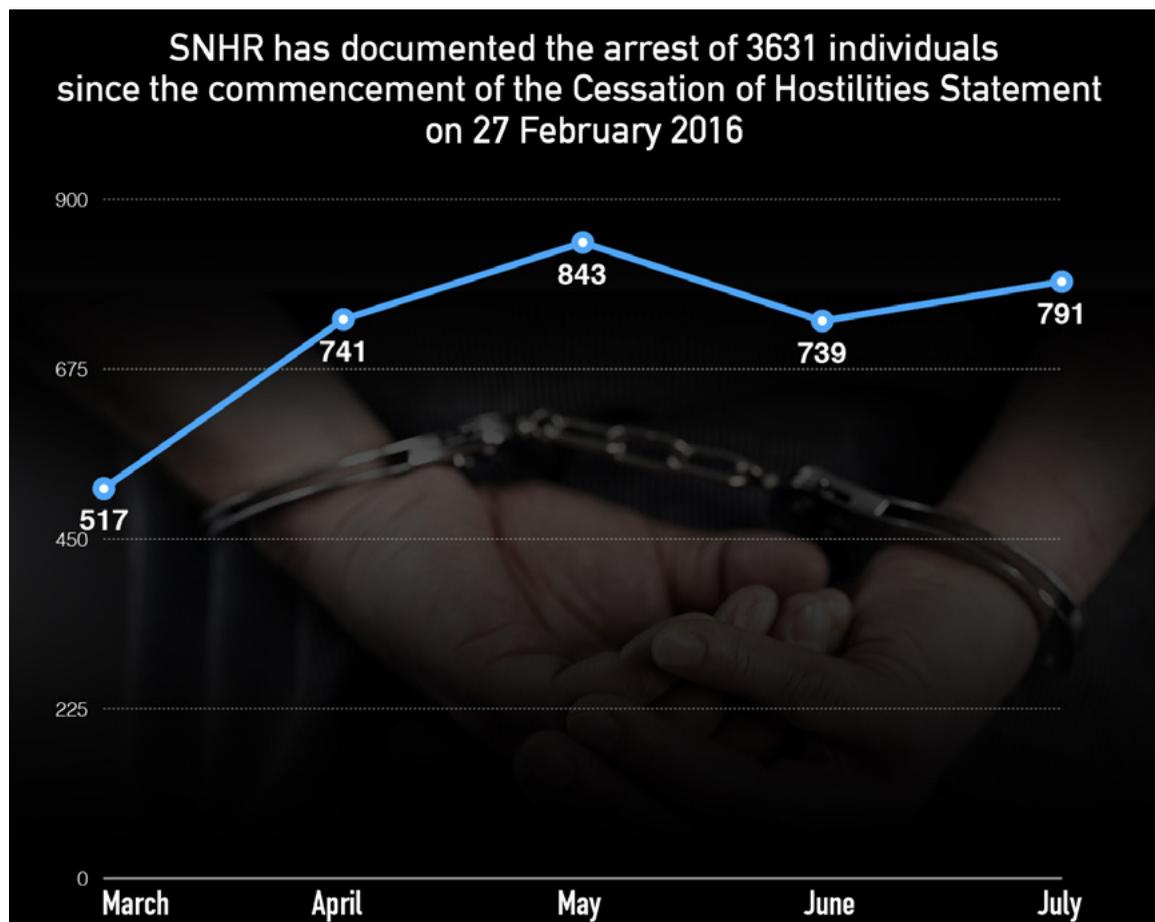




Death toll is distributed by influential parties as follows:

- - Government forces (Army, security, local militias, foreign Shiite militias): killed 3055 civilians including 483 children and 359 women.
- Russian forces: killed 417 civilians including 113 children and 63 women.
- Extremist Islamic groups: killed 569 civilians including 100 children and 79 women as follows:
 - ISIS (self-proclaimed the Islamic State): 552 civilians including 98 children and 78 women.
 - Al Nusra Front: 17 civilians including two children and one woman.
- Armed opposition factions: killed 392 civilians including 102 children and 92 women.
- Self-management forces (primarily the Democratic Union Party forces, a branch for the Kurdistan Workers' Party): killed 184 civilians including 17 children and eight women.
- International coalition forces: killed 305 civilians including 130 children and 53 women.
- Unidentified groups: killed 266 civilians including 71 children and 40 women.

B. Details of arrest toll: SNHR has documented the arrest of 3631 individuals including 113 children and 135 women from 27 February 2016 until 27 July 2016. The Arrest toll is distributed by month as follows:





The arrest toll is distributed by influential parties as follows:

- Government forces ((Army, security, local militias, foreign Shiite militias)): arrested no less than 2517 individuals, including 83 children and 114 women. Arrests were distributed across governorates as follows:

Damascus suburbs: 412 individuals including 29 children and 31 women.

Damascus: 338 individuals including 18 children and 18 women.

Aleppo: 264 individuals including 11 children and 22 women.

Hama: 259 individuals including eight children and eight women.

Homs: 249 individuals including six children and two women.

Deir Ez-Zour: 197 individuals including two children and five women.

Al Hasaka: 169 individuals including two children.

Latakia: 246 individuals including 17 women and three children.

Daraa: 298 individuals including four children and ten women.

Al Qunatira: 13 individuals.

Tartus: 31 individuals including one woman.

Al Suwyida: 41 individuals.

- Extremist Islamic groups:

• ISIS: arrested no less than 585 individuals, including four children and five women. Arrests were distributed across governorates as follows:

Al Raqqa: 316 individuals including two children and three women.

Deir Ez-Zour: 214 individuals including one child and two women.

Aleppo: 55 individuals including one child.

• Al Nusra Front: arrested 97 individuals including one child. Arrests were distributed across governorates as follows:

Idlib: 84 individuals including one child.

Hama: nine individuals.

Aleppo: four individuals.

- Armed opposition factions: arrested no less than 264 individuals including four women and six children. Arrests were distributed across governorates as follows:

Aleppo: 14 individuals.

Homs: Two individuals.

Damascus suburbs: 211 individuals including five children and three women.

Idlib: 11 individuals including one woman.

Damascus: five individuals.

Daraa: 21 individuals including one child.

- Self-management forces (primarily the Democratic Union Party forces, a branch





for the Kurdistan Workers' Party): arrested 168 individuals including 19 children and 12 women. Arrests were distributed across governorates as follows:

Aleppo: 49 individuals including nine children and seven women.

Al Hasaka: 119 individuals including 10 children and five women.

C. Most notable massacres

SNHR has documented no less than 152 from the commencement of the Cessation of Hostilities statement on 27 February 2016 until 27 July 2017 as follows:

- Government forces: 102
- Russian forces: 19
- ISIS: 12
- Armed opposition factions: 6
- International coalition forces: 7
- Unidentified groups: 6

Massacres were distributed across governorates as follows:

Aleppo: 47

Homs: 18

Damascus suburbs: 17

Idlib: 25

Hama: 4

Deir Ez-Zour: 18

Damascus: 1

Daraa: 2

Al Raqqa: 14

Al Hasaka: 2

Latakia: 3

Tartus: 1

According to SNHR documentation team, 1842 individuals were killed in those massacres including 557 children and 328 women which means that 49% of the victims of those massacres were women and children which is a considerably high percentage that indicates that civilian residents were targeted in those massacres.





Death toll of the massacres were distributed by influential parties as follows:

Government forces: 1119 individuals including 320 children and 193 women.

Russian forces: 226 individuals including 74 children and 24 women.

ISIS: 178 civilians including 15 children and 37 women.

Armed opposition factions: 49 civilians including 17 children and 10 women.

International coalition forces: 193 civilians including 106 children and 45 women.

Unidentified groups: 77 civilians including 25 children and 19 women.

The following is a some of the most notable massacres according to the perpetrator influential party:

A. Government forces

- Aleppo governorate

Friday 11 March 2016 noon, government forces warplanes fired a number of missiles near the water tank in Al Salhein neighborhood, located in Aleppo and is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, [nine individuals were killed including two children and three women](#). Additionally, [10 others were injured](#).

Tuesday 19 April 2016, government forces warplanes fired missiles on [AbdulQader Shashou School's Street](#) in the part that is controlled of armed opposition factions of Salah Al Din neighborhood in Aleppo city. As a result, seven individuals were [killed including three children](#).

Monday 16 May 2016, a rocket launcher for the Syrian regime that was stationed at the school of artillery in Al Ramousa neighborhood in Aleppo city fired a surface-to-surface rocket on a residential building in Al Sukkari neighborhood, located in Aleppo and is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, 12 individuals [were killed including one child and one woman](#).

Saturday 16 July 2016 at dawn, government forces warplanes fired missiles at residential buildings in Al Almaji square in Bab Al Nasser neighborhood, in Aleppo city and is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, 11 individuals were killed including five children and three women.





- Damascus suburbs governorate

Thursday 31 March 2016, government forces warplanes fired two missiles on the medical point in [Der Al Asafir town](#), located in Damascus suburbs and is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, 13 individuals were killed including three children and two women. Additionally, 20 others were wounded. It should be noted that government airstrikes on the town of [Der Al Asafir](#) killed 31 individuals including 12 children and nine women on that day.

Tuesday 19 April 2016 government forces artillery fired a number of shells on a wedding procession that was headed to Eastern Ghouta from Der Al Asafir town through Bala town road. The road is located in Eastern Ghouta and it is the only road that connects the towns of the south sector with the rest of Eastern Ghouta cities. The shelling resulted in [the killing of nine individuals](#) including two children and two women.

Saturday 2 July 2016, government forces warplanes carried out airstrikes using missiles, in conjunction with an artillery shelling, on Jeroud city, located in Al Qalamun Mountains in Damascus suburbs and is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, 35 individuals were killed including three children and four women. Additionally, about 50 others were wounded.

- Idlib governorate

Tuesday 19 April 2016, government forces warplanes fired [missiles](#) on [Ma'arat Al Nu'man city](#), located in the suburbs of Idlib city and is under [the control of armed](#) opposition factions. As a result, [41 individuals were killed](#) including four children and four women.



Thursday 5 May 2016, government forces warplanes carried out two airstrikes using missiles on [Kamouna camp](#), located near Sarmada city in Idlib governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, [13 individuals](#) were [killed](#) including six children and five women.





Sunday 12 June 2016, government forces warplanes [carried out an airstrike](#) with two missiles on Idlib city, one of the missiles targeted the vegetables market in the northwestern parts of the city, which is under the control of armed opposition factions, resulting in [the killing of 39 individuals](#) including [14 children](#) and three women. Additionally, [65 others were wounded](#).



- Homs governorate

Wednesday 18 May 2016, government forces warplanes fired eight missiles that fell in the middle of [Al Rastan city](#), located in the suburbs of Homs governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, [15 individuals](#) from the same family were killed including nine children and three women.

Thursday 19 May 2016, government forces helicopters dropped a number of barrel bombs on Taldao town, [located in the suburbs of Homs governorate](#) and is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, [seven individuals](#) were killed including [five children and one woman](#).

Sunday 10 July 2016 noon, government forces warplanes carried out an airstrike with missiles on the residential buildings in [Burj Qa'ie village](#), located in the suburbs of Homs governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, [eight individuals](#) were killed most of them were from the same family. Among the victims were one woman and [seven children](#).





- Daraa governorate

Monday 25 July 2016, government forces rocket launcher fired a surface-to-surface rocket that fell [in Daraa Al Balad area](#), located in [Daraa](#) city and is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, [seven individuals](#) from the same family were killed including four children and two women.

B. Russian forces

Aleppo governorate

Wednesday 27 April 2016, an alleged Russian warplanes fired two missiles that targeted Bassel Aslan hospital (Al Quds hospital) and the surrounding residential buildings in Al Sukkari neighborhood, located in Aleppo city and is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, [36 individuals](#) were [killed including 14 children](#) and eight women. Additionally, about [40 others were wounded](#).



Tuesday 19 July 2016 noon, alleged Russian warplanes fired missiles on the Industrial area in Al Atareb city, located in the western suburbs of Aleppo governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, 17 individuals were killed including four children and one woman. Additionally, 10 others were wounded. It should be noted that the airstrikes carried out [in the city of Al Atareb](#) [killed 21 individuals](#) including [six children and one woman](#) on that day.

- Idlib governorate

Monday 30 May 2016, alleged Russian warplanes [carried out eight airstrikes](#) with missiles on multiple areas in Idlib city, which is under the control of armed opposi-





tion factions. As a result, 29 individuals were killed including 10 children and two women.

C. Armed opposition factions

Aleppo governorate

Thursday 28 April 2016, a number of locally-made rocket shells fell on the residential buildings in the vicinity of Al Akhras Shop for ice cream in Al Midan neighborhood, located in Aleppo city and is under the control of government forces. The shells were fired from an artillery stationed at Bostan Al Basha neighborhood, which is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, 10 individuals were killed including six children and one woman. Additionally, about 10 others were wounded.

Thursday 28 April 2016, a number of locally-made rocket shells fell in the vicinity of Al Fat-h mosque, located in [Al Jamiliya neighborhood](#) and is under the control of government forces. The shells were fired from an artillery stationed at one of the neighborhoods of Old Aleppo, which is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, [12 individuals were killed](#) including two children and two women, Additionally, about 15 others were wounded.

- Damascus governorate

Sunday 24 July 2016, a number of mortar shells fell on Qamar Al Sham restaurant in Al Qemariya neighborhood, located in Damascus city and is under the control of government forces. The shells were fired from an artillery stationed at an armed-opposition-held area. As a result, eight civilians were killed including one child and three women.

D. International coalition forces

- Aleppo governorate

Friday 27 May 2016 morning, international coalition forces warplanes fired missiles on the residential homes in the eastern parts of Kaljibrein town, located in the western suburbs of Aleppo governorate and is under the control of ISIS. As a result, 33 civilians were killed including 21 children and four women. Additionally, 12





others were wounded.

Friday 3 June 2016, international coalition forces fired missiles at residential homes in Ouj Qanna village in Eastern Menbej city, located in the Eastern suburbs of Aleppo and is the control of ISIS. The bombing was simultaneously with clashes between ISIS and Self-management forces. 23 civilians from the same family were killed including 11 children and six women.

D. Attacks against vital civil facilities

From the commencement of the Cessation of Hostilities statement on 27 February 2016 until 27 July 2016 and we documented no less than 440 attacks against vital civil facilities through daily documenting and monitoring. The attacks were distributed by influential parties as follows:

A. Government forces (Army, security, local militias, Shiite foreign militias): 275

B. Russian forces: 100

C. Extremist Islamic groups:

 ISIS: 19

D. Armed opposition factions: 25

E. Self-management forces (Primarily the Democratic Union Party, a branch for the Kurdistan Workers' Party): 1

F. International coalition forces: 6

G. Unidentified groups: 14

- Most notable attacks against vital facilities:

Infrastructures: 154

Vital medical facilities: 95

Places of worship: 83

Vital educational facilities: 57

Communal facilities: 25

Refugee camps: 12

Vital cultural facilities: 7

International Humanitarian insignia: 7

A. Government forces





Places of worship

- Mosques

Thursday 17 March 2016, government forces rocket launchers fired missiles at Al Rahman mosque in Al Yamadiya area, located in the suburbs of Latakia governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions, the place for ablution was mediocrely damaged.

Friday 20 May 2016, government forces helicopters dropped a number of barrel bombs on Ali ben Abe Taleb mosque in [Burj Qa'ie village](#), located in the suburbs of Homs governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions, which partially destroyed the front of the [mosque](#) fence and [largely damaged its square](#).



Wednesday 8 June 2016, government forces helicopters dropped a number [of barrel bombs](#) on Al Mustafa mosque in [Darayya](#) city, located in Damascus suburbs governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions, which caused a fire inside [the mosque and largely damaged](#) its walls and contents.

Monday morning 11 July 2016, government forces warplanes attacked the vicinity of Al Maqam mosque in Bab Al Maqam neighborhood, located in Aleppo city and is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, [the mosque building](#) and its cladding materials were moderately damaged. Also, a number of the surrounding [buildings](#) and shops were destroyed.





Vital educational facilities

- Schools

Thursday 31 March 2016, government forces warplanes fired missiles at the [New Der Al Asafir Middle School](#) in Der Al Asafir town, [located in Damascus suburbs](#) governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, two of [the school buildings](#) were [destroyed almost completely](#).

Thursday 28 April 2016, government forces warplanes fired missiles at the surrounding houses of Al Nahda Al Arabiya school in Bab Al Hadid neighborhood, located in Aleppo city and is under the control of armed opposition factions, which resulted in [great damages to the school buildings](#). Also, the school was rendered out of commission.

Saturday 25 June 2016, the Syrian/Russian regime warplanes (Investigations are still ongoing to identify the perpetrator party precisely) fired a missile at [the square of the elementary school](#) of Iffes town, located in the northeastern suburbs of Idlib governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The missile, which didn't explode, [caused a hole in the schoolyard](#).

Vital medical facilities

- Medical centers (Hospitals, dispensaries, medical regions, and makeshift hospitals)

Tuesday 17 May 2016, government helicopters dropped four barrel bombs near the Martyr Doctor Ziad Al Bqa'ie hospital [in Khan Al Sheih camp](#), located in Damascus suburbs and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The hospital building was moderately damaged and the hospital was rendered out of commission.

Friday 20 May 2016, government forces helicopters dropped a number of barrel bombs on the medical point affiliated with the Physician Across Continents organization in Burj Qa'ie village, located in the suburbs of Homs governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The point was greatly [destroyed](#).





Saturday 16 July 2016 morning, government forces warplanes targeted the vicinity of Omar ben Abdul Aziz makeshift hospital in [Al Ma'adie neighborhood](#), located in Aleppo city and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The hospital building and its equipment were [moderately damaged](#). Also, [the hospital was rendered out of commission](#).

- Ambulances

Monday 18 April 2016, government forces warplanes [fired missiles on a makeshift hospital](#) in Taldao town, located in the suburbs of Homs governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. [The ambulance affiliated](#) to the hospital was [largely damaged](#).

Tuesday 21 June 2016, government forces rocket launchers fired rockets on a medical point affiliated with Al Ihyaa' Medical Systems in Hazrama town, [located in Damascus suburbs](#) governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, an ambulance affiliated to the point was completely [destroyed and was rendered out of commission](#).

- Archeological sites (citadels, forts, ancient cemeteries, temples and theaters)

Thursday 12 May 2016, government forces warplanes fired missiles on [Sam'an ancient castle](#) in the northwestern parts of Darat Izza city, located in the western suburbs of Aleppo governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. [The castle fence](#) was moderately [damaged](#) and some of the castle's posts and rocks collapsed.





Communal facilities

- Gardens

Tuesday 28 June 2016, government forces warplanes fired missiles on the public garden in the western parts of Idlib city, which is under the control of armed opposition factions. [The facilities in the garden were slightly damaged.](#)

- Markets

Friday 25 March 2016, government forces fired two missiles on a public market in Ariha city, located in the suburbs of Idlib governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, six shops were destroyed completely while others were [largely destroyed.](#)



Saturday 23 April 2016, government forces artillery targeted a [public market](#) in Douma city, located in Damascus suburbs governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions, which resulted in a massacre. Also, [a number of shops](#) were [destroyed.](#)

Sunday 24 April 2016, government forces fired missiles at a public market in Al Sakhour neighborhood, located in Aleppo city and is under the control of armed opposition factions, which resulted in a massacre. Also, a number of [shops and vegetable](#) wagons [were damaged.](#)

Wednesday 13 July 2016, government forces warplanes bombed a public market in Al Rastan city, located in the suburbs of Homs governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions, with missiles. As a result, a number of shops were moderately damaged as well as the market facilities.

International Humanitarian Insignia

- Red Crescent (vehicles and facilities)

Friday 13 May 2016, government forces warplanes bombed a center for the Red Crescent (A maternity hospital) with missiles in [Ariha city](#), located in the suburbs of Idlib governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The center building was greatly damaged. Also, [the center's ambulance](#) was moderately damaged.





Infrastructures

- Power stations and energy sources (Electricity generating stations, fuel stations, oil wells and stations, oil and gas pipelines)

Tuesday 31 May 2016, government forces warplanes carried out an airstrike using missile that targeted the electricity transformation station of Saraqeb in Saraqeb city, located in the suburbs of Idlib governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. [The station was greatly damaged](#) and [was rendered out of commission](#).



- Civil defense centers (vehicles and facilities)

Tuesday 22 March 2016, government forces artillery fired a number of shells that fell near an [ambulance](#) for the civil defense center in Al Yamdiya area, located in the suburbs of Latakia governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. [The vehicle was moderately damaged](#) and [was rendered out of commission](#).

Wednesday 15 June 2016, government forces warplanes fired a missile at the civil defense center of [Kafr Takharim city](#), located in the western suburbs of Idlib governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. [The center building and equipment](#) were [greatly destroyed](#) as the center was rendered out of commission. Also, [two ambulances](#) for the center were [moderately damaged](#).

Tuesday 28 June 2016, government forces warplanes fired several missiles on the [eastern parts of Yaqed Al Adas village](#), affiliated to Anadan city in the northern suburbs of Aleppo governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. One of the missiles targeted a fire vehicle for the civil defense center in Ma'arat Al Artea. As a result, four civil defense personnel were killed and the vehicle structure and equipment were [greatly damaged](#) as the vehicle [was rendered out](#) of commission.





Sunday 17 July 2016, government forces warplanes fired two missiles on the 114 civil defense center in Al Marj area, located in [Eastern Ghouta in Damascus suburbs](#) governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, the center building was [destroyed](#) almost completely and was rendered out of commission. Additionally, the glass of an ambulance vehicle, affiliated to the center, was shattered and its structure was [damaged](#) as it was also [rendered out of commission](#).

- Water Systems (water pipes, wells, water pump stations, irrigation canals, dams, water tanks, sewage treatment plants, sewage systems)

Friday 29 April 2016, government forces warplanes fired missiles at a water purification station in Bab Al Nayerab, located in Aleppo city and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The station purifies and supplies water for the neighborhoods of Old Aleppo and some of the eastern neighborhoods. A fire broke out in the station as a [result of the bombing](#) and some of its parts were damaged. The station was rendered out of commission.

- Official Headquarters (Institutions and ministries)

Thursday 17 March 2016, a rocket launcher fired three rockets [on the building of the council of Free Latakia](#) Governorate, which is affiliated to the interim Syrian government in [Al Yamadiya area](#) in the suburbs of Latakia governorate. As a result, a large part of the building's roof, its cladding materials, and furniture were all destroyed. Additionally, [two vehicles for the center](#) were slightly [damaged](#). The building was [rendered out of commission](#).

Tuesday 7 June 2016, government forces warplanes fired missiles at a police station in Yaqed Al Adas town, located in the suburbs of Aleppo governorate and is under [the control of armed opposition factions](#). The station building was moderately damaged.

Monday 27 June 2016 at approximately 6:30 PM, government forces warplanes carried out an airstrike with missiles near the building of the local council of Saraqeb city in the northern suburbs of Idlib governorate, [which is under the control of armed opposition factions](#). The building walls were greatly destroyed. Additionally, the building fence was partially destroyed and its contents (furniture and equipment) were also damaged. [The building was rendered out of commission](#).





Bakeries

Tuesday 31 May 2016, government forces warplanes fired a missile at [Al Qassas bakery](#), which is located in the outskirts of Idlib city that is under the control of armed opposition factions, the bakery is located on the road leading to [Binnish city](#). The bakery building and one of its production lines were greatly [damaged](#) and was rendered out of [commission](#).



-Industrial facilities (pharmaceutical laboratories and medical supplies)

Tuesday 22 March 2016, government forces artillery fired seven shells on [Misraba city](#), located in Damascus suburbs and is under the control of armed opposition factions. Some of the shells hit a factory in the city which caused a huge fire inside the factory and resulted in great [damages](#). The factory was rendered out of commission.

Refugee camps

Wednesday 30 March 2016, government forces rocket launchers fired two missiles that fell on the vicinity of the refugee camps in Al Hamboushiya village, located near Bdama town in the suburbs of Idlib governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The shelling resulted in a number of fires in some tents and destroyed three water tanks in the camp. Also, a main power generator was destroyed.

Thursday 5 May 2016, government forces warplanes carried out [two airstrikes using missiles](#) on [Kamouna camp](#), located near [Sarmada city](#) in the suburbs of Idlib governorate and is [under the control of armed opposition factions](#), which resulted in a massacre. Also, about 50 tents were burned and the camp facilities were [greatly damaged](#).





Tuesday 12 July 2016, the Syrian/Russian regime warplanes (Investigations are still ongoing to identify the perpetrator party precisely) an IDPs camp in Rueshed area on the Syrian-Jordanian borders which is affiliated to Al Hammad area, located in the Syrian Badiya in Homs governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The bombing resulted in a massacre. Also, the camp facilities were greatly damaged.

B. Russian forces

Places of worship

- Mosques

Sunday 28 February 2016, alleged Russian warplanes fired near Al Shaikh Ibrahim mosque in Darat Izza city, located in the northern suburbs of Aleppo governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The mosque building was [moderately damaged](#).

Sunday 26 June 2016 evening, alleged Russian warplanes targeted the vicinity of [Ali Al Sayyad mosque](#) in Hraitan city, located in the northern suburbs of Aleppo governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The mosque building and minaret were [greatly damaged](#). [The mosque](#) was rendered out of commission.

Thursday 14 July 2016 noon, alleged Russian warplanes bombed with missiles the vicinity of Shuhada' Al Aqsa mosque in [Tareaq Al Bab](#) neighborhood, located in Aleppo city and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The mosque [building and furniture](#) were [greatly damaged](#) as the mosque was rendered out of commission.

Vital educational facilities

- Schools

Friday 8 April 2016, alleged Russian warplanes fired a missile at [the vicinity of Al Sena'a high school](#) in Al Atareb city, located in the western suburbs of Aleppo governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The school fence was partially [destroyed](#) and its furniture was also destroyed. It should be noted that Russian warplanes have targeted the school twice at the end of 2015.





Wednesday 6 July 2016 morning, alleged Russian warplanes targeted Kafr Hamra Al Mohdatha school in Kafr Hamra town, located in the western suburbs of Aleppo governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The school building was moderately damaged and its fence was partially [destroyed](#).

- Educational institutes

Thursday 16 June 2016, alleged Russian warplanes targeted Touba LelGhouraba' educational center in Hraitan city, located in the northern suburbs of Aleppo governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The center walls were partially [destroyed](#) and its contents were greatly [destroyed](#). The center was rendered out of commission.

Vital medical facilities

- Medical centers (Hospitals, dispensaries, medical regions, and makeshift hospitals)

Wednesday 27 April 2016 evening, alleged Russian warplanes fired a missile at Bassel Aslan makeshift hospital (Al Quds hospital) in [Al Sukkari neighborhood](#), located in Aleppo city and is under the control of armed opposition factions, which resulted in a massacre in which two doctors, one nurse, and two medical personnel were killed. Also, the hospital building was largely [destroyed](#). The [hospital](#) was [rendered out of commission](#).

Saturday 4 June 2016, alleged Russian warplanes targeted dropped cluster bombs on the vicinity of Al Ihsan hospital in Saraqeb city, located in the northern suburbs of Idlib governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The hospital building was slightly damaged and the power generators were disabled. The hospital was rendered temporarily out of commission.

Monday 13 June 2016 at dawn, alleged Russian warplanes targeted Al Huda hospital with phosphorous bombs. The hospital is located in Majbina village in the western suburbs of Aleppo governorate which is under the control of armed opposition factions. [The hospital building](#) was [moderately](#) damaged and it was rendered out of commission.





Monday 18 July 2016, alleged Russian warplanes targeted with missiles the building of the Medical Aid Systems in Jam'at Reef Al Muhandsein area, located in the western suburbs of Aleppo and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The hospital building and fence were partially destroyed. Additionally, six ambulances were [damaged](#) to varying [degrees](#) where two of them were [rendered out](#) of commission.

- Ambulances

Monday 30 May 2016, alleged Russian warplanes fired missiles at the office of [Sham Aid Systems](#) in Idlib city, which is under [the control of armed opposition factions](#). Four [ambulances](#) affiliated with the office were [largely damaged](#).

Saturday morning 16 July 2016, alleged Russian warplanes fired missiles at an ambulance for the Charity Aid Systems in Al Masaken area, located in Al Firdous neighborhood in Aleppo city and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The ambulance glass windows were shattered and its structure was greatly [destroyed](#) as the ambulance was rendered out of commission.

International humanitarian insignia

- Red Crescent (facilities and vehicles)

Saturday 25 June 2016, alleged Russian warplanes dropped cluster bombs on a medical point for [the Red Crescent in Urm Al Kubra town](#), located in the western suburbs of Aleppo governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The point cladding materials and contents were largely damaged.

Infrastructures

Power stations and energy sources (Electricity generating stations, fuel stations, oil wells and stations, oil and gas pipelines)

Friday 27 May 2016, alleged Russian warplanes targeted using missiles the electricity station in [Al Sakhour neighborhood](#), located in Aleppo city and is under the control of armed opposition factions. [The station](#) was severely damaged and was rendered out of commission which caused a power outage in Suliman Al Halabi water station. It should be noted that the station feeds the neighborhoods of Al Sha'ar, Dahrat Awwad, Al Mwaslat, Qarleq, Karm Al Jabal, Al Shaikh Fares, Bostan Al Basha, Al Shaikh Khader, and Al Haydariya with electricity.





- Civil defense centers (facilities and vehicles)

Friday 3 June 2016, alleged Russian warplanes dropped cluster bombs on the vicinity of [the civil defense center of Saraqeb city](#), located in the suburbs of Idlib governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The bombs created a number of holes in the center walls which were hit with a number of shrapnel.

Wednesday evening 8 July 2016, alleged Russian warplanes dropped cluster bombs on the civil defense center of Kafr Halab village, located in the western suburbs of Aleppo governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. Two civil defense personnel were wounded. Also, the shelling created a [hole](#) in the center roof and greatly [damaged](#) the [building](#) and the equipment. Additionally, a fire truck for the center was moderately [damaged](#) and was rendered out of [commission](#).

Saturday afternoon 16 July 2016, alleged Russian warplanes fired missiles at [the vicinity of the civil defense](#) center of Izaz city, located in the northern suburbs of Aleppo governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The basis of the building and its cladding materials were moderately damaged. Also, the center's [fire truck's](#) front glass was shattered and its structure was moderately [damaged](#).

- Official Headquarters (Institutions and ministries)

Monday 30 May 2016, alleged Russian warplanes fired missiles at the department of the press which is affiliated to [the education administration](#) in Idlib city which is under the control of armed opposition factions. [The department building](#) was largely destroyed and was rendered out of commission. Also, a great number of books were [destroyed](#).

Sunday 19 June 2016, an alleged Russian warplanes dropped cluster bombs on the vicinity of the local council in Al Abzamou village, located in the western suburbs of Aleppo governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. the bombing caused a fire in the building and [damaged](#) it and some of the council's vehicles [moderately](#).





- Bakeries

Friday noon [27 May 2016](#), [alleged Russian warplanes fired missiles at](#) the automatic bakery in Hraitan city, located in the suburbs of Aleppo governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions, which resulted in a [massacre](#). Also, [the bakery](#) was greatly damaged and was rendered out of commission.

- Industrial facilities (pharmaceutical laboratories and medical supplies)

Saturday 11 June 2016, alleged Russian warplanes fired missiles on Al Alamiya Press in Urm Al Kubra town, located in the western suburbs of Aleppo governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions. [The bombing caused a fire](#) in the press building and [damaged](#) it greatly.



Tuesday noon 19 July 2016, alleged Russian warplanes bombed with missiles the industrial district in [Al Atareb city](#), located in the western suburbs of Aleppo governorate and is under the control of armed opposition factions, which resulted in a massacre. In addition, [a number of industrial and commercial](#) shops were [destroyed](#) inside the area. It should be noted that the industrial district in [Al Atareb was targeted by alleged Russian](#) warplanes using [missiles](#) on 16 July 2016.

C. Armed opposition factions

Places of worship

- Mosques

Wednesday 20 April 2016, a number of locally-made rocket shells fell on [Al Huda mosque \(Saif Al Dawla mosque\)](#) in Saif Al Dawla neighborhood, located in Aleppo city and is under the control of government forces. The shells were fired from an artillery stationed Al Ansari neighborhood which is under the control of armed opposition factions. The mosque cladding materials were moderately damaged.





Friday 29 April 2016, a number of locally-made rocket shells fell on the shops near Al Mulla Khan mosque in Bab Al Faraj neighborhood, located in Aleppo city and is under the control of government forces. The shells were fired from an artillery stationed in one of Old Aleppo's neighborhoods, which is under the control of armed opposition factions. The mosque cladding materials were moderately [damaged](#).

- Churches and monasteries

Sunday 24 April 2016, a number of locally-made rocket shells fell on [Mar Yousef church in Al Aziziya](#) neighborhood, located in Aleppo city and is under the control of government forces. The shells were fired from an artillery stationed in one of Old Aleppo's neighborhoods, which is under the control of armed opposition factions. [The church building was moderately damaged.](#)

Vital educational facilities

- Schools

Saturday 23 April 2016, a number of locally-made rocket shells fell on Al Talie'a Al Arabiya school in Al Nile Street neighborhood, located in Aleppo city and is under the control of government forces. The shells were fired from an artillery stationed in Bani Zaid neighborhood, located in Aleppo and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The school building was moderately damaged and its fence was partially [destroyed](#).

Friday 29 April 2016, a number of locally-made rocket shells fell on Al Amin elementary school in [Al Jamiliya neighborhood](#), located in Aleppo city and is under the control of government forces. [The shells were fired](#) from an artillery stationed in [Al Mash-had neighborhood, located in Aleppo city](#) and is under the control of armed opposition factions. [The school building](#) was moderately [damaged](#).





Communal facilities

- Markets

Wednesday 18 May 2016, a number of locally-made rocket shells fell on a [vegetable market](#) in Al Midan neighborhood, located in Aleppo city and is under the control of government forces. The shells were fired from an artillery stationed in [Bostan Al Basha](#) which is under the control of armed opposition factions. a number of shops were greatly damaged.



Saturday 4 June 2016, a number of locally-made rocket shells fell in the vegetables market in Al Midan neighborhood, located in Aleppo city and is under the control of government forces. The shells were fired from an artillery stationed in Al Hollok neighborhood, which is under the control of armed opposition factions. The shelling resulted in a massacre and a [number of shops were moderately damaged](#) as well as [the market facilities](#).

- Elderly home care

Saturday 21 June 2016, a number of locally-made rocket shells fell on “Terre sainte” elderly home care in Al Forqan neighborhood, located in Aleppo city and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The shells were fired from an artillery stationed in Al Ansari neighborhood, which is under the control of armed opposition factions. [One of the building walls were partially destroyed](#).





Infrastructures

- Power stations and energy sources (Electricity generating stations, fuel stations, oil wells and stations, oil and gas pipelines)

Friday 27 May 2016, a number of rocket shells fell on an [electricity station in Mharda city](#), located in the suburbs of Hama governorate and is under the control of government forces. The shells were fired from an area controlled by Al Izza Army which is an armed opposition faction. A fire broke out in [the main fuel tank](#) because of the [shelling](#).



- Bakeries

Saturday 30 April 2016, a number of locally-made rocket shells fell on [Al Souq bakery in Saif Al Dawla](#) neighborhood, located in Aleppo city and is under the control of armed opposition factions. The shells were fired from an artillery stationed in Al Mash-had neighborhood in Aleppo city, which is under the control of armed opposition factions. [The bakery building](#) was [greatly destroyed](#) and its production lines were [damaged](#). [The bakery](#) was rendered out of commission.





IV. Recommendations

To the Russian and American governments

- The parties of the Cessation of Hostilities Statement must investigate these incidents and deal with the violations seriously.
- To map out the locations of Al Nusra Front and ISIS and stop targeting all areas and neighborhood under the pretext of combating terrorism.
- To stop the double-standards policies and fight the terrorist organization that are fighting side by side with the Syrian regime, which are mostly of a Shiite and sectarian nature, in addition to the extremist Islamic groups.
- To determine a punishment for the violators of the Cessation of Hostilities statement and coordinate to fight extremist groups.
- The Russian government must withdraw immediately from Syria and not side with the Syrian regime.

To the Security Council:

- The Syrian case must be referred to the International Criminal Court and all of the involved must be held accountable.
- To instill peace and security in Syria and implement the norm of “Responsibly to Protect” in order to save the lives, history, and arts of the Syrian people from being destroyed, stolen, or ruined.

Acknowledgment

Our most sincere thanks go out to all the families and local activists whose contributions effectively enriched this report.

