



## No Less than 43 Vital Facilities were Targeted in January 2015

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### First: Executive Summary

During the month of January 2015, 43 vital facilities were targeted as follows:

Government forces: 26

Extremist groups: three

Armed opposition groups: 11

Unidentified groups: three

The facilities that were targeted during January 2015 are:

10 markets

Eight schools

Eight places of worship

Five medical centers

Four ambulances and civil defense vehicles

Three infrastructure projects

Two university facilities

One drug factory

One recreational facility

One ancient site

If the Security Council was unable to carryout Resolution 2139, adopted on 22 February, 2014, which states: “all parties immediately cease all attacks against civilians, as well as the indiscriminate employment of weapons in populated areas, including shelling and aerial bombardment, such as the use of barrel bombs.”, the Security Council at least should press on the Syrian regime to stop targeting vital places, which are usually crowded, such as schools, hospitals, markets, bakeries, and places of worships. This report highlights the documented attacks against vital facilities. It is worth noting that what we documented was the minimum due to the many practical obstacles we run across during our work.

SNHR affirms, through its investigations, that there were no





military points or presence in these places before or during the attacks. The Syrian regime should justify its brutal attacks before the United Nations and the Security Council.

## Second: Details

### A. Government forces

#### Schools

1- On Thursday 1 January, 2015, government forces dropped **barrel** bombs on a high school in Damascus suburbs – Az-Zabadani city which damaged the **school's** buildings and bathrooms.

2- On Thursday 1 January, 2015, government forces helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on a **school in Daraa** – Daraa Al-Balad which damaged the school's building.

3- On Monday 19 January, 2015, government forces helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on a high **school in Hama** – Al-Latamna city which destroyed part of the school's fence and a number of classrooms in addition to heavily damaging the school's building. No casualties or injuries were documented.

4- On Tuesday 20 January, 2015, government forces helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on a **school in Idlib** – Ein Larouz village which damaged the school while no casualties or injuries were documented.



5- On Wednesday 21 January, 2015, government forces warplanes targeted an elementary **school in Damascus suburbs** – Hamouriya city to kill two victims including a child in addition to destroying the school's wall.





6- On Sunday 25 January, 2015, government forces helicopters dropped a barrel bomb near a [school in Hama](#) – Al-Latamna city which destroyed the school’s fence while no casualties or injuries were documented.

7- On Thursday 29 January, 2015, government forces warplanes targeted a [school in Daraa](#) – Tasyi town with a missile which destroyed part of [the school’s fence](#) and [damaged it](#). SNHR didn’t document any casualties.

### Markets

1- On Sunday 18 January, 2015, government forces artillery targeted, with a number of mortar shells, the main market in Damascus suburbs – Bziena village to kill three victims including two children and wound 12 others.

2- On Monday 19 January, 2015, government forces artillery targeted a popular [market in Damascus suburbs](#) – [Irbeen city](#) with two mortar shells which killed seven victims including a child and three women.

3- On Tuesday 20 January, 2015, government forces helicopters dropped two barrel bombs on a livestock [market in Al-Hassaka](#) – Al-Khansaa’ village to [kill 30 victims](#) including three children and one woman.

4- On Friday 23 January, 2015, government forces warplanes carried out an airstrike [targeting](#) a market in Damascus suburbs – Hamouriya town. The airstrike [killed 64 victims](#) including nine children and one woman in addition to wounding 100 others and destroying a number of shops and homes.



5- On Saturday 24 January, 2015, government forces warplanes targeted a souvenir market in Aleppo suburbs – Al-Bab city to [kill seven victims](#) including two children in addition to a number of shops which were burned while others were damaged.





6- On Thursday 29 January, 2015, government forces warplanes **targeted** a livestock market in Aleppo – Al-Bab city four times. The bombardment killed nine victims including a child.

### **Places of worship**

1- On Friday 2 January, 2015, a rocket launcher targeted a **mosque in Old Aleppo** – Al-Bayyada neighborhood with a surface-to-surface missile which **killed three victims** in addition to heavily destroying the mosque and the nearby homes.

2- On Sunday 4 January, 2015, government forces warplanes targeted **Al-Masjid Al-Kabir** in Douma city with a missile which **killed three victims** and damaged the mosque.



Al-Masjid Al-Kabir in Douma city

3- On Saturday 24 January, 2015, government forces warplanes targeted Ajjan Al-Hadid Mosque in Aleppo – Al-Bab city with a missile which destroyed one of the mosque's walls and part of its fence while no victims were documented.

4- On Sunday 25 January, 2015, government forces helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on Assadllah Hamza Mosque in Hama – Kafrzyta city. The mosque wasn't damaged as the bomb didn't explode.

5- On Tuesday 27 January, 2015, government forces helicopters dropped two barrel bombs near a mosque in Idlib suburbs – Kansfra town to kill four victims including a woman in addition to damaging the mosque.





## Medical centers

1- On Friday 9 January, 2015, government forces warplanes fired a missile near the medical point in Daraa – Der Al-Adas town to heavily damage it while no casualties were documented.

2- On Saturday 10 January, 2015, government forces warplanes targeted a field-hospital in Der Ezzor – Al-Kharita town which wounded a person, damaged one of the hospital's buildings, and destroyed two machines in the hospital.

3- On Friday 30 January, 2015, government forces targeted a medical point in Damascus – Joubar neighborhood with a surface-to-surface missile which heavily damaged the medical point.



Der Al-Adas town

## Ambulances and civil defense vehicles

1- On Friday 16 January, 2015, government forces warplanes targeted an ambulance in Idlib – Kafrtakharim town to burn it completely.

2- On Saturday 24 January, 2015, government forces warplanes targeted two Rapid Aid Organization's vehicles with a missile in Aleppo – Al-Bab city. The vehicles were targeted while their staff was helping victims who fell during a previous airstrike. A nurse was wounded and the two vehicles burned.



an ambulance in Idlib – Kafrtakharim town

3- On Friday 30 January, 2015, government forces targeted an ambulance in Damascus – Joubar neighborhood with a surface-to-surface missile which heavily damaged it.





## Infrastructure projects

1- On Monday 13 January, 2015, government forces warplanes targeted the water pipe which was feeding the neighborhoods of eastern Aleppo. The pipe was destroyed the water was cut off in Al-Qaterji, Bab An-Nayrab, Al-Maysar, Al-Marja, Karm At-Trab, and Ash-Shaikh Saeed neighborhoods for one day.

## Drugs factories

1- On Saturday 24 January, 2015, government forces helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on Asia Establishment for Pharmaceutical industries, located near Aleppo suburbs – Kafr Hamra town. The storage hall was heavily damaged and huge amount of drugs were burned while no casualties were documented.

## B. Extremist groups

### Places of worship

1- On Tuesday 6 January, 2015, Daesh destroyed Ar-Rawi Mosque completely in Der Ezzor under the pretext that it was indulging beliefs that are incompatible with the faction's.



Ar-Rawi Mosque in Der Ezzor

### Medical centers

1- On Monday 19 January, 2015, Daesh shut down the Syrian Arab Red Crescent headquarter in Ar-Raqqa and confiscated its equipment and medical supplies.

2- On Saturday 31 January, 2015, Daesh closed a clinic in Ar-Raqqa – Ma'dan town and confiscated its equipment and transferred it to Ar-Raqqa city hospitals.

## C. Armed opposition factions

### Places of worship

1- On Thursday 1 January, 2015, armed opposition artillery, stationed at Aleppo – Ar-Rashdien, fired four locally-made mortar shells and one missile which fell near As-Sayda Nafesa Mosae in New Aleppo, the shelling resulted in the killing of 15 civilians including three children and three women. Additionally, the mosque fence and a number of shops were damaged. Additionally, four cars were burned.



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2- On Friday 30 January, 2015, an armed opposition faction artillery (Shuhadaa' Badr Battalion) fired a shell that fell inside [Al-Badwi Mosque in Aleppo](#) – Al-Ashrafiya neighborhood. A part of the mosque was destroyed.

### **University facilities**

1- On Friday 2 January, 2015, armed opposition artillery fired a mortar shell that fell inside the [faculty of law](#) in Damascus. No casualties were documented.

2- On Sunday 25 January, 2015, an armed opposition faction artillery (Jaish Al-Islam) fired shells that fell inside [the university city](#) in Damascus – Al-Muzza neighborhood. Three were wounded and the place was damaged.

### **Schools**

1- On Saturday 31 January, 2015, armed opposition artillery, stationed in Aleppo city – Saif Ad-Dawla neighborhood, fired a mortar shell that fell in Adham Mustafa High School. A number of civilians were injured and the school's fence was partly damaged.

### **Infrastructure projects**

1- On Friday 2 January, 2015, (Omar may Allah be pleased with him) Battalion blew three high voltage lines in Hama suburbs which caused a power outage in Misyaf city and a number of villages in an attempt to press on government forces to release a number of female detainees.

2- On Saturday 10 January, 2015, (Omar may Allah be pleased with him) Battalion blew three [high voltage lines](#) in Hama western suburbs which caused a power outage in the eastern parts of As-Sqilibiya city and a number of villages in Hama western suburbs in an attempt to press on government forces to release a number of female detainees.



### **Markets**

1- On Friday 23 January, 2015, an armed opposition used its artillery to fire a locally-made shell that fell in a [market](#) in Aleppo – At-Talal neighborhood. A number of shops were heavily [damaged](#) by the shell.

2- On Sunday 25 January, 2015, an armed opposition faction (Jaish Al-Islam) fired a number of [shells](#) that fell in [Al-Abed Street](#) in Damascus. A number of shops and residential buildings were [damaged](#) while no casualties were documented.





3- On Friday 30 January, 2015, an armed opposition faction fired a number of [shells](#) that fell in Aleppo city – [Al-Ashrafiya neighborhood](#). A number of shops were heavily damaged.

### **Recreational facilities**

1- On Monday 19 January, 2015, an armed opposition faction fired two mortar shells that fell in Al-Fayhaa Stadium in Damascus. A child was killed and two other children were wounded. Also, the shells caused some material damages.

## **D. Unidentified groups**

### **Markets**

1- On Wednesday 21 January, 2015, a car was bombed in Homs – [Ekrma neighborhood](#). The [bombing](#) resulted in seven civilians being killed including a female child and four women. Additionally, 67 others were wounded and a number of shops were damaged. SNHR hasn't been able to identify the group behind the bombing.

### **Ancient sites**

1- On Wednesday 7 January, 2015, an unidentified group bombed [the shrine of Al-Imam An-Nawawi in Daraa](#) – Nawa town. SNHR hasn't been able to identify the group behind the [bombing](#).

### **Ambulances and civil defense vehicles**

1- On Saturday 10 January, 2015, two cars were [bombed](#) at the entrance of Masqan village in Aleppo suburbs. The [bombing](#) of the second car resulted in 17 civilians being killed including four civil defense members. Additionally, a civil defense [vehicle](#) was destroyed and burned. SNHR hasn't been able to identify the group behind the bombing.

## **Third: Conclusions and Recommendations**

According to the Humanitarian International Law, purposed, indiscriminate, or disproportionate attacks are prohibited. Thus, the Syrian regime's targeting of schools, hospitals, churches, and bakeries is an utter disregard for the minimum standards of international law and the UN Security Council Resolutions.

Some of the extremist groups and other armed group targeted a number of those facilities. The indiscriminate bombardment is a violation of the intentional humanitarian law and can be classified as a war crime.





## Recommendations

### The Security Council

- 1- To bind the Syrian regime to respect Resolution 2139 by, at least, condemning the targeting of vital facilities that civilians need every day.
- 2- To ban the arming of the Syrian regime completely considering its horrible violations of the international laws and the Security Council resolutions.
- 3- To consider the states that supply the Syrian regime with weapons and the groups involved in perpetrating crimes against civilians partners in these crimes as well as all weapon suppliers and distributors

