



Not Less than 71 Vital Facilities Targeted in September 2015 amongst which were committed by government forces 57

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I. Executive Summary:

During September 2015, SNHR recorded not less than 71 targeted facilities, detailed as follows according to the main conflict parties in Syria:

Government Forces (army, security forces, local militias, and foreign militias) targeted 57 facilities.

Extremist Islamic Groups:
ISIL targeted 5 facilities

Armed Opposition Forces targeted 7 facilities.

PYD Kurdish Self Management Forces targeted one facility.

Unidentified Groups targeted one facility.

The most significant targeted facilities in September 2015: 20 medical facilities, 15 infrastructure, 13 places of worship, 11 educational facilities, 8 communal facilities, and 4 cultural centers.

To read further about SNHR's [methodology](#) in classifying vital facilities in Syria, you can visit the following link





Targeted facilities according to the main conflict parties in Syria:

Targeted facilities according to the main conflict parties – September 2015					
Conflict Party	Government forces	ISIL	PYDKurdish Self Management Forces	Armed Opposition Groups	Unidentified Groups
Targeted Facility					
Places of Worship					
Mosques	12			1	
Educational Facilities					
Schools	8			1	
Universities				2	
Medical Centers					
Medical Facilities	13	2			
Ambulances	5				
Cultural Centers					
Archeological Sites	1	3			
Communal Facilities :					
Gardens	1			1	
Markets	6				
Infrastructure:					
Power Stations and Energy Sources	2			1	
Fire Stations	6				
Official Headquarters			1		
Bakeries	1				
Industrial Facilities	2				
"International organizations and locations belonging to international agencies"					1
Diplomatic Missions					
Diplomatic Missions				1	
Overall Sum	57	5	1	7	1





Government's aerial bombardment, displacement and destruction they cause are apparently aimed at thwarting the establishment of any governance model that may serve as a substitute for the Assad government.

The Security Council failed to carry out 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 should at least press on government forces to stop targeting vital places, which are usually crowded, such as schools, hospitals, markets, bakeries, and places of worships. In this report, SNHR 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, and the crimes perpetrators, should justify their brutal attacks before the United Nations and the Security Council.

II. Report Details:

Government Forces:

Places of Worship:

Mosques:

On 2 September 2015, [government aviation launched a number of rockets](#) on Douma city in Damascus suburbs that is under the control of armed opposition groups. One of the rockets shelled the [minaret](#) of Zein Al Abedeen Mosque which was greatly damaged, its minaret was [destroyed](#) and the mosque went out of service.



On 4 September 2015, government artillery launched a [missile on Ma'art Mesreen Mosque](#) in Idlib which caused material damages to the mosque's building.

On 11 September 2015, government artillery launched a [surface-to-surface missile on Housayba Mosque](#) in Douma city that is under the control of armed opposition groups which caused great destruction in the mosque's building and caused it to go out of service.





On 14 September 2015, government artillery launched several Gvozdika missiles on [The Nourayn Mosque](#) in Al Kadam neighborhood that is under the control of armed opposition. As a result, the mosque was partially damaged.

On 16 September 2015, government helicopters dropped a [barrel bomb next to Ammar Bin Yasser Mosque](#) in Kafr Humra town in northern Aleppo suburbs that is under the control of armed opposition. The mosque, whose minaret was destroyed from previous shelling, was partially damaged.

On 17 September 2015, government warplanes shelled Abdul Kader [Al Jilani Mosque](#) with a rocket in [Al Saleheen neighborhood](#) that is under the control of armed opposition, in Aleppo. Four individuals were killed and the mosque's wall was [partially damaged](#).

On 17 September 2015, government warplanes launched two [rockets next to Al Subhan mosque](#) in Al Kalasa neighborhood that is under the control of armed opposition, in Aleppo. As a result, 8 individuals were killed; the mosque and its wall were [partially damaged](#).

On 17 September 2015, government artillery launched several mortar and artillery missiles on Jobar neighborhood that is under the control of armed opposition in Damascus and some missiles fell on Jobar Great Mosque. [The mosque was greatly damaged](#) and it went out of service.

On 19 September 2015, government artillery launched [several missiles on Al Janoubi mosque in Madaya town](#) in Damascus suburbs which destroyed the mosque's minaret.

On 21 September 2015, government artillery, [stationed in Al Hamadaneyi stadium in Aleppo city](#), launched a local made surface-to-surface "Fiel" missile on Nour Al Shohahda mosque in Al Sha'ar neighborhood that is under the control of armed opposition in Aleppo. The mosque's dome was almost completely destroyed and it was [greatly damaged](#).

On 25 September 2015, government helicopters dropped a [barrel bomb on Al Maydani mosque](#) in Al Alumji neighborhood in Aleppo that is under the control of armed opposition groups. The [mosque](#) and its minaret were greatly destroyed.

On 28 September 2015, government warplanes shelled Al Hareeb mosque in Al Mayadeen city in Deir Al Zour eastern suburbs that is under ISIL's control which caused destruction to the mosque's building.





Educational Facilities:

Schools:

On 1 September 2015, government aviation launched a number of rockets on Martyr Ahmad Mikhlaj School in Kafar Aweed town in Idlib which caused great destruction to the school's building.



On 11 September 2015, government helicopters [dropped a barrel bomb on one of the schools in Al Latamna](#) city in northern Hama suburbs which caused [great destruction to the school's building](#).

On 16 September 2015, government [aviation launched a number of rockets](#) on one of the schools in Al Marj region that is under the control of armed opposition. [The school was greatly damaged](#) and went out of [service](#).

On 17 September 2015, government helicopters [dropped a barrel bomb on a school](#) in Al Latamena city in northern Hama suburbs which caused great material damages to the school.

On 18 September 2015, government warplanes launched a rocket on [Douma Fourth School](#) for Girls in Douma city which destroyed the school and caused it to go out of service.

On 19 September 2015, government warplanes launched a rocket on one of Ma'art Mesreen schools in Idlib which caused partial destruction to the mosque's building.

On 20 September 2015, government helicopters dropped a [barrel bomb next to Ikraa' School](#) in Al Mousalat region in Al Shaar neighborhood that is under the control of armed opposition in Aleppo which killed 6 individuals. The school's building was partially damaged.



On 21 September 2015, government [artillery forces launched a rocket on Khawla Bint Awzar School](#) in Al Waer neighborhood in Homs. [The school and its wall were greatly damaged](#).





On 25 September 2015, government warplanes [launched a number of rockets on Banat Douma First High School](#) in Douma city which caused damage to the school's building as it also went out of service.

Medical Centers:

-Medical Facilities:

1- On 22 August 2015, government artillery launched a [rocket next to the first specialized hospital for Obstetrics in Hama suburbs](#). On 1 September 2015, we were able to verify this incident after we communicated with a number of eyewitnesses in the region.



SNHR: government aviation dropped 2 barrel bombs near Baghdad Hospital in Hraitan in Aleppo, turning it out of service, September 1

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2- On 1 September 2015, government helicopters [dropped two barrel bombs on Baghdad Hospital](#) in Hreytan city in northern Aleppo suburbs that is under the control of armed opposition. The hospital was greatly [damaged](#) and its upper floor was almost completely destroyed. The hospital went out of service.

3- On 1 September 2015, government warplanes [launched a number of rockets on the makeshift hospital in Al Kesra](#) town in western Deir Al Zour suburbs that is under ISIL's control. As a result, the makeshift hospital was greatly damaged.

4- On 2 September 2015, government warplanes launched a rocket next to a hospital in Jisreen city in Damascus suburbs that is under the control of armed opposition. As a result, simple material damages occurred to the hospital's building.

5- On 2 September 2015, government warplanes launched a number of rockets on Al Balsam Clinics in [Hamouriya city](#) in Damascus suburbs which [killed 3 individuals](#), caused [great destruction to the clinics](#), as a result, it went out of service.

6- On 21 September 2015, government warplanes shelled [Al Khareeta Makeshift Hospital](#) in western Deir Al Zour that is under ISIL's control. Five individuals were killed and the [hospital](#) went out of service due to great [damages caused by the shelling](#).

7- On 21 September 2015, government warplanes launched a [number of rockets on the general hospital in Al Raqqa](#) city that is under ISIL's control. An individual was killed and great material damages occurred to [the hospital's building](#).





On 22 September 2015, government warplanes launched two rockets on [Kafr Nabel hospital](#) in Idlib suburbs which caused material [damages to the hospital](#).

On 26 September 2015, government helicopters [dropped a barrel bomb on the surrounding](#) of Al Nour hospital in Tiftinaz town in Idlib which caused simple material damages to the hospital.

On 28 September 2015, government warplanes shelled the Blood Bank in Al Mayadeen city in eastern Deir Al Zour suburbs that is under ISIL's control, which caused it to go out of service.

On 28 September 2015, government warplanes launched a rocket on the surrounding of [Al Saeed Hospital](#) in Al Mayadeen city in eastern Deir Al Zour suburbs that is under ISIL's control. [The hospital's building was greatly damaged](#) and it went out of [service](#).



On 28 September 2015, government warplanes launched a rocket on the Tuberculosis [Hospital in Kafr Batna](#) that is under the control of armed opposition in Damascus suburbs. Three medical cadres were killed; the hospital's building and equipment were greatly destroyed and went out of service. Also, the hospital's ambulance was destroyed.

Ambulances:

On 1 September 2015, government helicopters [dropped two barrel bombs](#) on Baghdad Hospital in Hreytan city in northern Aleppo suburbs that is under the control of armed opposition. Three ambulances were greatly damaged.

On 28 September 2015, government artillery launched a [Gvozdika missile on an ambulance in Jobar neighborhood](#) that is under the control of armed opposition in Damascus suburbs. Two individuals were killed as a result, and the ambulance went out of service.





On 28 September 2015, government aviation launched a rocket on the Tuberculosis Hospital in [Kafr Batna city](#) that is under the control of armed opposition in Damascus suburbs. As a result, 3 medical cadres were [killed and the hospital's ambulance was almost completely destroyed](#) and went out of service.



Cultural Facilities:

Archeological Sites:

On 23 September 2015, government forces dropped several barrel bombs on Palmyra ancient castle and its wall for two consecutive days. As a result, it was partially damaged.

Communal Facilities:

Gardens:

On 26 September 2015, government artillery launched a surface-to-surface rocket on the amusement park in Al Waer neighborhood in Homs city. Since families and children were in the park, 26 individuals were killed and the park was [greatly damaged](#).

Markets:

On 1 September 2015, government warplanes launched several rockets on a crowded market in Ein Terma town that is under the control of armed opposition in Damascus suburbs. As a result, 9 individuals were killed and others were injured.

On 11 September 2015, government helicopters dropped two barrel bombs were dropped on a crowded market in Busra Al Sham in Daraa which killed 22 individuals including a child and six women.

On 19 September 2015, government warplanes launched a number of rockets on the town in [Areeha market](#) in Idlib suburbs. As a result, a number of [shops were destroyed](#).

On 21 September 2015, government artillery, stationed in Al Hamdaneyi stadium in Aleppo, launched a local made "Fiel" surface-to-surface missile on Al Sha'ar neighborhood, which is under armed opposition groups' control, and targeted the vegetable market in the neighborhood. Twenty two individuals were killed and more than 40 others were injured. Also, a number of commercial shops and cars were burned.





On 28 September 2015, government warplanes launched a rocket on Al Makama market in the city of Al Mayadeen in eastern Deir Al Zour suburbs. A number of commercial shops were destroyed.

On 28 September 2015, government warplanes launched several rockets on Al Bala market in Al Mayadeen city in eastern Deir Al Zour suburbs. A number of shops were destroyed.

Infrastructure:

Power stations and energy sources:

On 2 September 2015, government warplanes launched a [rocket on a gas station](#) in Jisreen city in Damascus suburbs that is under the control of armed opposition. [The gas station](#) was almost completely [destroyed](#) even though it was out of service long ago.



On 12 September 2015, government artillery launched a number of missiles on Al Zerba- Aleppo road in Al Mansoura region in western Aleppo suburbs that is under the control of armed opposition. As a result, some regions in Aleppo governorate suffered from power outage.

Fire Stations:

On 21 September 2015, government aviation shelled [the fire station in Al Sa'aa Square](#) in Al Raqqa suburbs which caused [great material damages to it](#).

On 21 September 2015, government warplanes shelled [the fire station](#) next to Al Sa'aa Square in Raqqa suburbs. As a result, 4 vehicles were [damaged](#) and went out of service.

Bakeries:

On 13 September 2015, government warplanes launched a number of rockets next to the automatic bakery in Palmyra in Homs which damaged the bakery.

Industrial Facilities:

On 13 September 2015, government helicopters dropped [two barrel bombs on the industrial region in Idlib](#) city that is under [the control of armed opposition](#), which killed 8 individuals including two children.





On 14 September 2015, government artillery forces, [stationed in Al Zahraa neighborhood](#) in Aleppo, [shelled Al Sa'ad Pharmaceutical Factory](#) in Al Mansoura town in western Aleppo suburbs. One of the factory's warehouses was [burned and great numbers of medicines were destroyed](#).

Extremist Islamic Groups:

ISIL:

Medical Centers:

Medical Facilities:

On 10 September 2015, ISIL shutdown Dr. Mohamad Al Waes Medical Compound in Al Ashara city in eastern Deir Al Zour suburbs that is under ISIL's control. They closed the medical compound since its owner left ISIL-controlled regions.

On 15 September 2015, ISIL confiscated and shutdown the medical unit in Makhroum town in Al Hassaka suburbs that is under ISIL's control. It is worth noting that Makhroum is the only medical point in the southwest of Al Hassaka city.

Cultural Centers:

Archeological Sites:

On 4 September 2015, ISIL bombed three ancient tower tombs in the archeological region in Palmyra city in Homs. Elahbel, Ella Bell and Kiyout towers were flattened to the ground.

Armed Opposition Groups:

Places of Worship:

Mosques:

On 15 September 2015, a number of local made rocket-propelled-grenades fell on the surrounding of Kutaiba Bin Muslim Al Bahi mosque in Al Neil Street that is under the control of government forces in Aleppo. [The grenades' source was artillery stationed in Bani Zayd neighborhood](#) that is under the control of armed opposition. The mosque's gate was damaged.

Educational Facilities:

Schools:

1- On 13 September 2015, a [mortar missile fell on Raheed Barakat School](#) in Rukn Al Deen in Damascus. It came from a region under the control Al Islam Army, an armed opposition group. The school and its playgrounds were [damaged](#).





Universities:

On 1 September 2015, a mortar missile fell on [the Faculty of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering](#) in Al Tabala region in Damascus. It came from artillery in a region under the control of Al Islam Army. As a result, a student died and simple material damages occurred to the faculty.

On 2 September 2015, a mortar missile fell on [the building of design and engineering](#) in the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Faculty in Damascus. It came from a [region under the control armed opposition](#). As a result, 2 individuals were [killed and one of the student affairs offices was partially damaged](#).

Communal Facilities:

Gardens:

- On 27 September 2015, a mortar missile fell on Al Soufaneya park in Bab Touma neighborhood in Damascus. The missile came from artillery stationed in a region under the control of armed opposition and it was partially damaged.

Infrastructure:

-Power Stations and Energy Sources:

- On 15 September 2015, a number of mortar missiles fell on Aleppo Power Station in New Aleppo neighborhood that is under the control of government forces. The station was burned and Aleppo city and its suburbs suffered from a power outage.

Diplomatic Missions:

On 21 September 2015, a mortar missile fell on the Russian Embassy's building in Al Mazaraa' neighborhood in Damascus. The missile came from artillery stationed in a region under the control of Al Islam Army, an armed opposition group. Simple material damages occurred to the embassy's building.

PYD Kurdish Self Management Forces:

Infrastructure:

Diplomatic Offices:

On 29 September 2015, PYD forces stormed a Syrian government building in Um Forsan town southern of Al Qameshli city in Hassaka suburbs that is under the control of government forces. They expelled the employees, confiscated the equipment and took the building as a military headquarters.





Unidentified Groups:

Infrastructure:

Foreign Representatives and Headquarters:

On 28 September 2015, Save the Children headquarters in Hazano town in Idlib suburbs that is under the control of armed opposition, was stormed and looted by unidentified groups. Thus, the organization suspended its mission. We were not able to identify the responsible party up to the moment of making this report.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

According to the Humanitarian International Law, purposed, indiscriminate, or disproportionate attacks are prohibited. Thus, government forces' 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 groups 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 all the influential parties to respect Resolution 2139 by, at least, condemning the targeting of vital facilities that civilians need every day.
- 2- To enforce a comprehensive arms embargo on the Syrian regime 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
- 4- States who support the armed opposition should stop supporting any factions that don't respect the international humanitarian law.

