

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

“The Yellow Assault”

SNHR

SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

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The Syrian Network for Human Rights, founded in June 2011, is a non-governmental, non-profit independent organization that is a primary source for the United Nations on all death toll-related statistics in Syria



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I. Introduction

Raqqa governorate is located in the middle north of Syria on the north bank of Euphrates River. Raqqa governorate was the first governorate to be seized by armed opposition factions in March 2013. However, in April 2013, ISIS (self-proclaimed the Islamic State) emerged and started expanding mainly in the areas controlled by armed opposition factions. On January 12, 2014, ISIS completely took over Raqqa governorate after clashes with armed opposition factions that lasted for weeks.

Despite the displacement waves in Raqqa governorate, the population of Raqqa governorate prior to the most recent attack in last November 2016 was estimated at 470,000 according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs.

On November 6, 2016, Kurdish-majority Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), consisting primarily of the Democratic Union Party – a branch for the Kurdistan Workers' Party in Syria, declared the commencement of the first stage of a battle that was named "Ghadab al Furat" (Euphrates's Wrath) - a name that is similar to the Euphrates Shield forces that was composed of Syrian individuals with the support of the Turkish government, The battle's goal, as it was revealed, was to completely take over Raqqa governorate with the support of international coalition forces. The battle started in northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate before reaching Raqqa's eastern and western suburbs. With the end of June 2017, SDF, with an aerial support from international coalition forces, has managed to seize wide areas of Raqqa's western and northern suburbs -roughly 80% of the governorate area- before moving into seizing al Mansoura town and the villages of al Hamam, al Barouda, and Hneida villages in the western suburbs of Raqqa city that, at this point, became completely circled, as the battle for the city neared.



Despite all of ISIS's practices and how the group violated the identity, life norms, and behavior of the Syrian people in light of the group's brutality and cruelty that was felt by the Syrian community, in general, and the residents of Raqqa and Deir Ez-Zour governorates in particular, and manifested itself in an unprecedented authoritarianism that was a rude reminder of the slavery era of human history, justifying its practices by a coerced, distorted interpretation of Islam, not a single individual of the tens we extensively interviewed has shown a serious optimism in SDF, due to the fact that it was founded by a singular portion of the Syrian people through a party that dominated the Kurdish existence within the Syrian people, which was, as it is commonly known, founded by the Kurdistan Workers' Party that is branded as a terrorist party by USA. Consequently, SDF, through the dominance of the Democratic Union Party, has foreign ties that work towards aggressive, non-national goals. Furthermore, this group enjoy a rich history of wide violations of human rights. SNHR has emphasized, through meeting with tens of officials from states that founded the international coalition including, and most notably, the United States of America in the White House, Department of State, and the special envoy to Syria that defeating ISIS will not be possible without the direct reliance on the residents of Raqqa governorate themselves as partners in this war even if they were excluded. Also, speaking from a military and security standpoint, the ties and bonds between a faction the majority of which are from the society itself and the people will be more intimate and solid. However, if the goal was to defeat ISIS's ideology, which is surely more important, then the group is, primarily, the notorious legacy and outcome of the Syrian regime's terrorism and oppression that plagues Syria for decades, and most especially after the start of the popular uprising in March 2011. ISIS can't be defeated without creating a democratic alternative that politically incorporates the goals of the popular uprising that sought freedom, dignity, and justice.

Fadel Abdul Ghany, chairman of SNHR, says:

“The killing and destruction, and the violations that resulted from all that, and the careless and apologetic behavior of the forces that perpetrated these violations, in addition to the lack of a local, popular faction, are among the most significant factors that will resurrect ISIS even if a military victory was achieved, as the elements and dynamics for an incarnation of ISIS do still exist. These elements must be addressed in parallel with a military war.”



Methodology

Firstly, the report draws upon the daily documentation and monitoring by SNHR's team that is conducted routinely on a daily basis, and secondly, on accounts from survivors, eyewitnesses, and local media activists that we spoke with via phone and social media in light of the exceptional difficulty to access Raqqa governorate and the ban on SNHR by ISIS which was in control of the majority of Raqqa governorate. Also, we have analyzed a large number of the videos and pictures that we found online, or were sent to us by local activists via e-mail, Skype, or social media. Some of the media published by local activists showed pictures of victims and burnt children victims, and a huge destruction in the infrastructure, and vital civilian facilities, while other pictures showed explosions of white phosphorus munition in the sky of Raqqa.

The report addresses the most notable violations in Raqqa governorate from the start of the battle for Raqqa on November 6, 2016 until June 30, 2017 at the hands of international coalition forces, the primer and main perpetrator of violation, SDF, and ISIS.

The attacks included in this report in which air warfare was used were by international coalition forces, as SDF doesn't possess an air arsenal, whereas artillery attacks entail a joint responsibility, as we see it, considering that international coalition forces supplied SDF with these weapons, and some of these attacks saw a joint presence for forces during the artillery shelling. However, it is immensely difficult for us to determine the forces behind each attack, and we believe that SDF were responsible for most of the artillery attacks, and as such, we assigned responsibility in these attacks to SDF without relieving international coalition forces of the responsibility as they were, firstly, the party that supplied weaponry, and secondly due to the fact that SDF are supported and directed by international coalition forces.

The investigations into all of the attacks that we documented have proven that the targeted areas were civilian areas, where no military centers or weapon warehouses were founded for ISIS before or during the attack.

International coalition forces and SDF haven't distinguished between civilians and fighters in many of the attacks, and haven't considered the principle of proportionality in the use of force. Therefore, many of the attacks constituted war crimes. Moreover, we didn't monitor any incidents where the attacking parties issued a warning for the civilians prior to the attack as the international humanitarian law requires.



II. The Conflicting Parties' Violations in Raqqa Battle

Indiscriminate attacks by the international coalition forces and SDF caused grave human losses

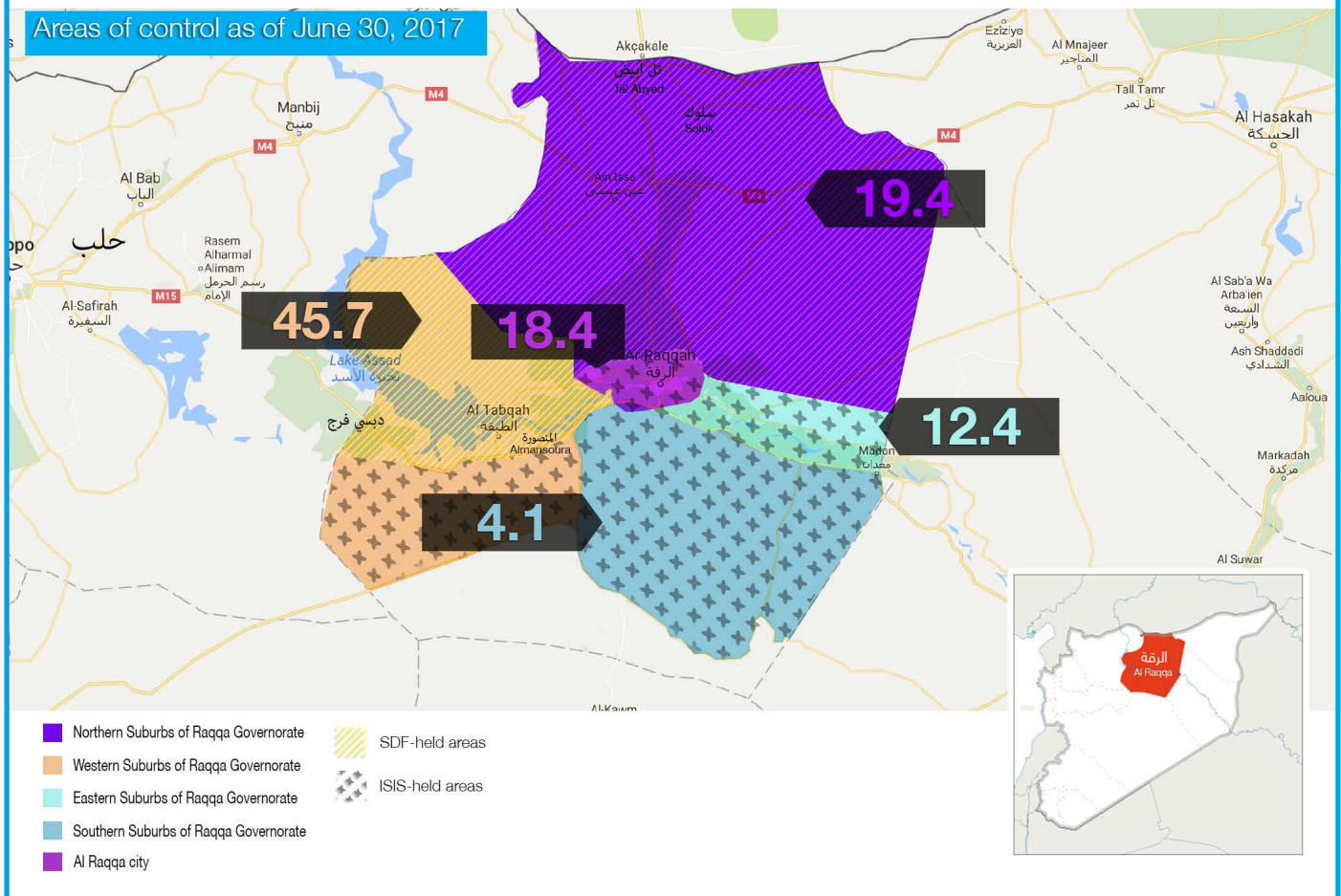
Most of the aerial attacks by international coalition forces preceded the raids carried out by SDF. According to accounts provided by the residents of the area, SDF are the ones who provide international coalition forces with specific coordinates to be targeted, which is being done in parallel with bombing clash lines and residential neighborhoods and areas that are located behind the clash lines. In other words, international coalition forces don't only bomb clash lines, but also aim to force the civilians to flee and move to other areas in order to isolate ISIS fighters. The attacked behind the clash lines are the ones that result in the most of the civilian casualties as it is widely known.

International coalition forces carried out attacks that targeted civilians inside their houses as what happened in al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. We also recorded a number of attacks that targeted vehicles that were transporting IDPs who were fleeing the areas that are being bombed, which was the case when international coalition forces targeted two vehicles transporting IDPs who were trying to flee al Tabaqa city, which resulted in the killing of 17 civilians on Monday, April 24, 2017. On the other side, SDF's artillery and mortar attacks focused on residential neighborhoods, while the group also made widespread arrests against civilians in the areas taken over by SDF.

The battle for Raqqa started in the towns of Raqqa's northern suburbs, where SDF advanced from Tal Abyad areas in northern suburbs of Raqqa, which has been under SDF's control since June 2015, backed by international coalition forces' airstrikes. The battles in western suburbs of Raqqa, however, were the deadliest, as no less than 45.7% of all the massacres by international coalition forces during the period of time covered by the report took place there. The attacking forces aimed to take over the western suburbs, and perpetrated tens of massacres and violations in the process, as they weren't accurate in attacking ISIS's military zones. Seemingly, the larger portion of these violations took place in the western suburbs as it contains al Tabaqa city, the second-largest city in the governorate, in addition to al Tabaqa Military Airbase and Euphrates Dam.



A map illustrating the percentage distribution for the massacres perpetrated by international coalition forces in Raqqqa governorate between November 6, 2016 and June 30, 2017



On June 8, 2017, pictures and videos published by local activists, a number of Raqqqa residents, and [ISIS's Amaq News Agency](#), showed white phosphorus munitions, claiming that international coalition forces used this weapon to target al Mashlab neighborhood (east of the city) and al Sbahiya (west of the city). Also, other pictures and videos showed another white phosphorus attack on June 9, 2017, in al Sbahiya and al Roumaniya neighborhoods in west of Raqqqa city. As of this writing, we are yet able to say conclusively were responsible for these attacks as the incidents require deeper investigation. However, Washington Post published [a number of pictures](#) on June 9, 2017, for Marine fighters with their truck carrying 155mm white phosphorus munitions.





Distinguishable explosions for white phosphorus munitions in the sky of Raqqa city – June 8, 2017

ISIS's violations

Even though SDF and the supporting international coalition forces are primarily responsible for the suffering of Raqqa's civilians, we recorded violations by ISIS. The group planted landmines in their areas of control before withdrawing from them, which killed tens of civilians as they were fleeing the area. We recorded six massacres in which 34 civilians were killed as a result of landmines explosions. Also, ISIS arrested a number of residents who wanted to flee as was the case in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd neighborhoods of al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa, before they withdrew on May 10, 2017.

Displacement

The indiscriminate bombardment and killing, and the destruction of houses and vital facilities as well forced tens of thousands to flee. Most of them were forced to stay in unequipped desert areas that lack the most basic of life conditions. SNHR estimates the number of people who were forcibly displaced at 120,000 from all over the governorate. Some of those were able to return to their villages after they were taken over by SDF, which meant that international coalition forces' attacks came to an end in these areas. However, thousands of people are still displaced as in Ain Eissa and Tal Abyad counties. The imminent battle for Raqqa city might generate new displacement waves especially with the continued indiscriminate airstrikes by international coalition forces.



We recorded that the IDPs who headed to SDF-held areas were subjected to jarringly horrible conditions, where SDF take IDPs to a camp in Ain Eissa county, northern Raqqa, and detain them there for a period of time that last for a month after confiscating their identification and personal papers, and prohibit them from leaving the camp unless if they had a well-known sponsor from Ain Eissa residents. Also, some of those IDPs told us about having to pay large sums of money for some “Syrian Democratic” forces checkpoints in order to pass or leave the camp.

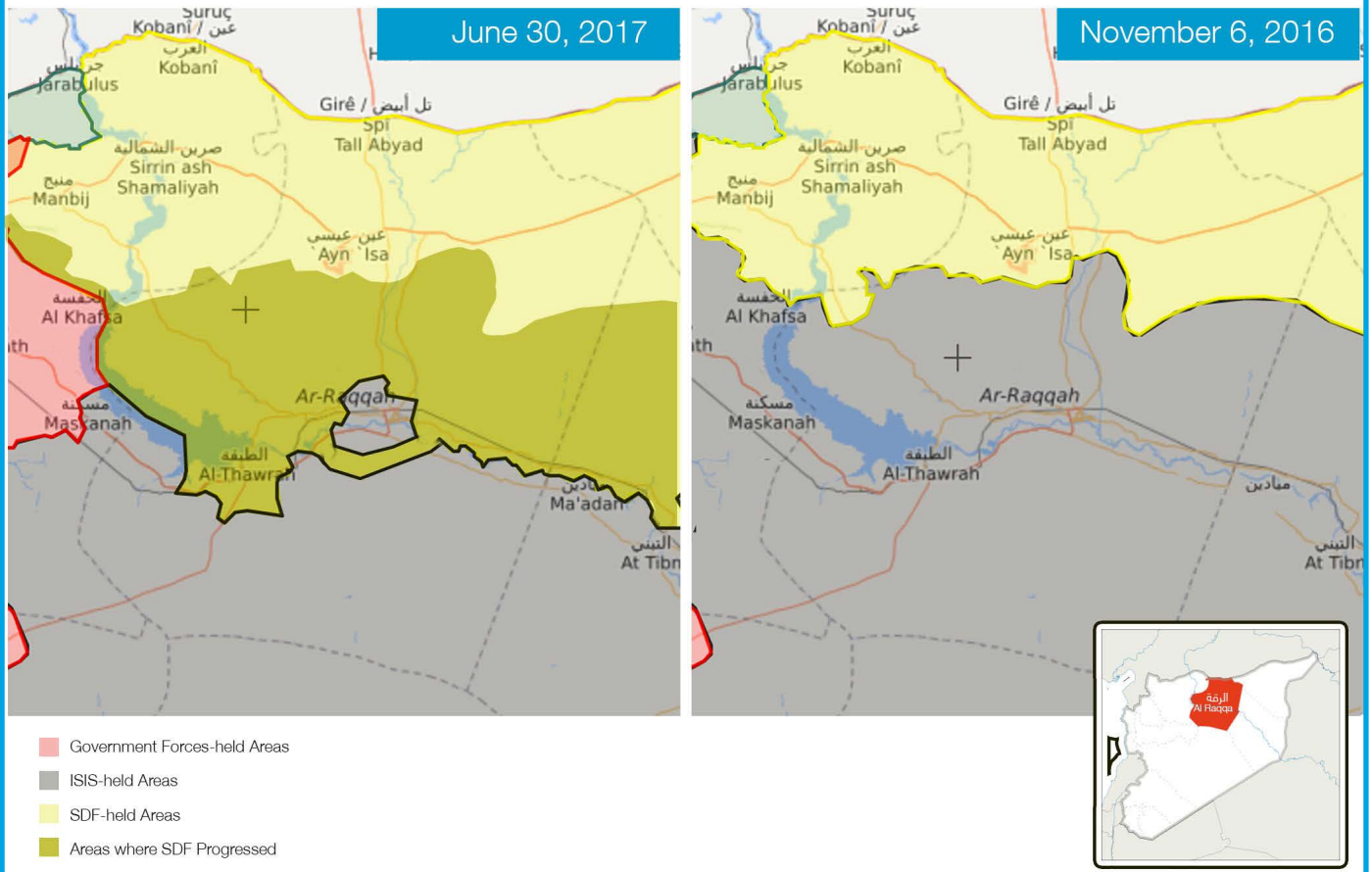
In mid-April 2017, we recorded that no less than 3,000 individual fled al Tabaqa city towards al Krein area, west of al Tabaqa city, following the battles in the city, where they lived in the open in a desert area for more than 27 days with an utter lack of the most basic life conditions, as there were no tents or sanitary supplies, in addition to the depleting food supplies and an almost-complete lack of health care until they were able to return after SDF took over a number of neighborhoods in the city, which meant that international coalition forces stopped.

In mid-March 2017, no less than 10,000 fled the villages of Mazra'at Maysaloun, Mazra'at al Jalaa, Mazra'at Hitteen, and al Qahtaniya in northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate seeking more safe areas in northern suburbs of Raqqa and escaping the bombing of international coalition forces. Those people set up tents between Shneina and Marouda villages in northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, suffering deteriorating human conditions. On May 14, 2017, we recorded that they were targeted with a missile by fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes, which resulted in the killing of five civilians.

Between mid-May 2017 and mid-July 2017, al Salhabiya al Sharqiya village residents, western suburbs of Raqqa, were forcibly displaced by SDF. We have released [a statement](#) that documents the suffering of those residents who had to live in open fields after they were barred from returning home. In mid-July 2017, we documented that those people returned to their village.



A map illustrating the areas of control in Raqqqa governorate and a tracking of SDF's progress between November 6, 2016 and June 30, 2017



III. Executive Summary

This report covers the period of time from November 6, 2016, the date on which Kurdish-majority SDF announced that they will initiate a battle to take over Raqqqa governorate, until June 30, 2017. The report highlights the most notable violations by international coalition forces, SDF, and ISIS in the governorate of Raqqqa.

A. Massacres and other acts of unlawful killing: we recorded the killing of 1400 civilians, including 308 children and 203 women. Also, we recorded 63 massacres, distributed by the perpetrator party as follows:

International coalition forces: killed 731, including 210 children and 139 women, and perpetrated no less than 53 massacres.

SDF: killed 164, including 31 children and 31 women, and perpetrated no less than four massacres.

ISIS: killed 505, including 67 children and 33 women, and perpetrated six massacres.



B. Targeting vital civilian facilities: we recorded no less than 90 incidents of attack on vital civilian facilities, distributed as follows:

International coalition forces: 73

SDF: 6

ISIS: 11

C. Arresting and enforced-disappearance: we recorded the arrest of no less than 504 individuals, including five children and five women, as follows:

SDF: no less than 117 individuals, including one child and three women.

ISIS: no less than 387 individuals, including four children and two women.

IV. Details

1- International Coalition Forces

A. Massacres and other acts of unlawful killing

SNHR recorded the killing of 210 children and 139 women at the hands of international coalition forces in Raqqa governorate between November 6, 2016 and June 30, 2017. Additionally, international coalition forces perpetrated no less than 53 massacres in the same period of time.

Tuesday, November 8, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in al Hysha village, which administratively follows Ain Eissa county in northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The bombardment resulted in the killing of 21 civilians, including six children and six women. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, November 19, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in B'as village, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of seven civilians, including one female child and one woman. Additionally, about 10 others were wounded. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Monday, November 21, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles near “Hazema - Masyaloon” crossroads in al Salhiya village, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of five civilians from the same family that displaced from B’as village. Among the victims were three women. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Monday, December 5, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the Water Institution in a Jarniya town, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of seven people who work at the Institution. The town is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Friday, December 9, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in M’eiza village, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of 20 civilians, including six children and six women. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Thursday, December 22, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in Ja’bar village, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of six civilians at once including one woman. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Friday, January 6, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Suwaidiya Kabira village, which follows al Tabaqa city in western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The bombardment killed eight civilians from the same family, including six children and one woman. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, January 7, 2017, an international coalition forces drone fired missiles in Kasrat al Sheikh Joumaa village, southern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of five civilians at once, including one female child and one woman. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Saturday, January 7, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in al Ghadban village, which administratively follows Ain Eissa county in northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The bombardment killed five civilians, including two children. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, February 21, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Sahhamiya village, which follows Ma'dan city in eastern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The bombardment killed 10 civilians, including six children and two women. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Wednesday, March 1, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles [at the residential buildings](#) near al Kanisa Circle in [al Tabaqa city](#), western suburbs of [Raqqa governorate](#), which resulted in the killing of 12 civilians. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Wednesday, March 8, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in Matab al Borashed village, eastern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of 19 civilians who were mostly from the same family, including 13 children and three women. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, March 18, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in Shabhar village, which administratively follows al Tabaqa city in western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The bombardment killed seven civilians (six children and their mother). The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Sunday, March 19, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in Mazra'at al Andalus village, which administratively follows al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The bombardment killed seven civilians at once, including four children and one women. Additionally, two others were wounded. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Sunday, March 19, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles near the automatic slaughterhouse in [al Tabaqa city](#), western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of six civilians from the same family, including one female child and one woman. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, March 21, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [al Manara Car Wash](#) in al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of [Raqqa governorate](#), which resulted in the killing of [six civilians](#) at once, including one child. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



A civilian who was killed in an aerial attack by international coalition forces on a car wash in al Tabaqa city – March 21, 2017

Tuesday, March 21, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a residential house near al Kanisa Circle in the middle of al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of eight civilians, including three children and two women. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Tuesday, March 21, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Badiya School in al Mansoura town, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of 42 civilians (as of this writing), including 19 children and eight women. The town is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Wednesday, March 22, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the market in the 2nd neighborhood of al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of 49 civilians, including 13 children and seven women. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Sunday, March 26, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in Muddar village, eastern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of seven civilians at once, including three children and two women. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Wednesday, March 29, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a civilian car on the outskirts of al Mansoura town, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of eight civilians – IDPs from Maskana city, eastern suburbs of Aleppo governorate- at once. The town is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Thursday, March 30, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a residential house in al Mansoura town, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of five civilians (four children and their mother). The town is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Friday, April 7, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in Hamrat Ghanam village, eastern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of six civilians from the same family, including two women. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Friday, April 7, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at an internet café in Hneida village, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of 11 civilians, including three children and one woman. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Friday, April 21, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Hal Market in the middle of al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of five civilians (three children and their parents). The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Monday, April 24, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a vehicle driven by civilians in al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, as they were trying to fled the city. The bombardment killed 11 civilians (seven children and four women) who were mostly from the same family. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident. It should be noted that international coalition warplanes bombed two civilian vehicles for IDPs, causing two massacres on the same day.

Monday, April 24, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles a car driven by civilian from al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, as they were trying to flee the city. The bombardment killed six civilians from the same family, including two children and three women. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident. It should be noted that international coalition warplanes bombed two civilian vehicles for IDPs, causing two massacres on the same day.

Tuesday, April 25, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes carried out an airstrike with machine guns on a funeral in Kdeiran village, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of five civilians at once. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Tuesday, April 25, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a residential house near al Ajrawi Circle in southern al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of 14 civilians from the same family, including eight children and five women. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Thursday, April 27, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a vegetable market in al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of six civilians at once. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Wednesday, May 3, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Palestine Street in al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of 18 civilians, including 11 children and three women, who were mostly from the same family -IDPs from Harbanoush village, Idlib governorate. It should be noted that the city was a clash zone at the time between SDF and ISIS before the former managed to the seize the city.

Tuesday, May 9, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a house in [al Salhiya village](#), northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of 12 civilians, including four children and four women. Additionally, about 12 others were wounded. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Two girls who were killed in an airstrike by international coalition forces that targeted their house in al Salhiya village – May 9, 2017



Tuesday, May 9, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the 3rd neighborhood in al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of eight civilians, including four children and two women, who were mostly from the same family. The neighborhood is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Wednesday, May 10, 2017, around 20:00, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Be'r al Hashem village, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of 13 civilians from the same family, including six children and six women. It should be noted that the victims were IDPs from al Mashlab neighborhood, Raqqa city. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Thursday, May 11, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Ma'mal al Ghaz area, northern Raqqa city, which resulted in the killing of five civilians from two families, including one woman. The area is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Friday, May 12, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [Shneina village](#), northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of [seven children](#) at once. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Children victims who were killed in an airstrike by international coalition forces in Shneina village – May 12, 2017



Sunday, May 14, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a gathering for IDPs tents on al Aqtan road between al Marouda and Shneina villages, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of six civilians, including three children and one woman, who were mostly from the same family. Additionally, five others were wounded. The area is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Sunday, May 21, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [Kdeiran village](#), western suburbs of [Raqqa governorate](#), which resulted in the killing of 17 civilians, including [six children](#). The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, May 23, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Barouda village, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of 16 civilians from the same family, including six children and six women. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, May 27, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in the middle of Raqqa city, which resulted in the killing of six civilians from the same family -IDPs from Deir Ez-Zour city- including one child and two women. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Monday, May 29, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a vehicle near the Gas Factory in northern Raqqa city, which resulted in the killing of eight civilians from the same family, including one child. The area was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Sunday, June 4, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a car driven by civilians on the road between Raqqa city and Mazra'at Hitteen village, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, as they were trying to flee the city. The bombardment resulted in the killing of six civilians from the same family, including two children and two women. The area was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Monday, June 5, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a gathering for civilians near the New Bridge, southern Raqqa city, which resulted in the killing of 10 civilians, including one child. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, June 6, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in the middle of Raqqa city, which resulted in the killing of five civilians (three children and their parents). The area was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, June 10, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Mukhtalta area in al Sena'a neighborhood, east of Raqqa city, which resulted in the killing of eight civilians, who were mostly from the same family, including four children and three women, from the same family. The area was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, June 10, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a residential building in al Noor Street, al Dar'iyah neighborhood, west of Raqqa city, which resulted in the killing of 15 civilians, including six children and four women. Additionally, about 10 others were wounded. The neighborhood was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, June 13, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Kasrat al Sheikh Joumaa village, southwestern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of five civilians (three children and their parents). The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Thursday, June 15, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Kasrat al Sheikh Joumaa, southwestern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of five civilians (four children and their mother). The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Monday, June 19, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes carried out an airstrike with machine guns on a house near the New Bridge, north of Raqqa city, which resulted in the killing of five civilians from the same family, including two children and one woman. The area was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Wednesday, June 21, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles near al Rayan Bakery in Amn al Dawla neighborhood, Raqqa city, which resulted in the killing of 10 civilians, who were mostly from the same family, including one child and one woman. The neighborhood was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Thursday, June 22, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the 16th Street in al Rmeila neighborhood, northeastern Raqqa city, which resulted in the killing of seven civilians, including four children and one woman, who were mostly from the same family. The neighborhood was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, June 24, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in the middle of Raqqa city, which resulted in the killing of six civilians from the same family, including one child and three women. The massacre took place within the parts of Raqqa city that were under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

B. Targeting vital civilian facilities

We recorded no less than 73 incidents of attack on vital civilian facilities in Raqqa governorate by international coalition forces in the period of time covered by the report

- Mosques

Friday, December 9, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at M'eizeila Mosque in M'eizeila village, northern suburbs of Raqqa. The mosque was destroyed almost completely, and rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Friday, April 14, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Ja'far ben Abe Taleb Mosque in al Rahayyat village, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The mosque was destroyed almost completely, and rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Wednesday, May 3, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles [at Hamada al Eliwi Mosque](#) in [Hneida village](#), western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The mosque building was [heavily destroyed](#), and rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, May 6, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Urwa al Wethqa Mosque in Hneida village, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The mosque building was heavily destroyed, and was rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Friday, May 19, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at '[Bayoud village](#)' Mosque in northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The mosque building was destroyed almost completely, and was rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, May 27, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles near al Ulo Mosque in al Haramiya District, southeastern Raqqa city. The mosque building and its furniture were [heavily damaged](#). The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Picture from inside the al Ulo Mosque, west of Raqqa city, showing the damages after an airstrike by international coalition forces – May 27, 2017



Saturday, May 27, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Nour Mosque in al Dar'iya, west of Raqqa city. The mosque building was moderately damaged. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, June 6, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Hussein ben Ali Mosque in Kuleyyat al Tarbiya area, north of Raqqa city. The mosque was heavily damaged. The area was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Thursday, June 8, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [al Sbahiyya Mosque](#) in al Sbahiyya neighborhood, west of Raqqa city. The mosque building was heavily damaged and was rendered out of commission. The neighborhood was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, June 10, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [al Noor Mosque](#) in [al Dar'iya neighborhood](#), west of [Raqqa city](#). The mosque building was [heavily destroyed](#) and was rendered out of commission. The neighborhood was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Thursday, June 22, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Zubayer ben [al Awwam Mosque](#) in Kasrat Faraj village, southern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The mosque building was destroyed completely and was rendered out of commission. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, June 24, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Fatima al Zahraa Mosque in Kasrat al Sheikh village, southern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The mosque building was destroyed almost completely and was rendered out of commission. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, June 27, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Hanni Mosque in al Moutaz Street in the middle of Raqqa city, which resulted in casualties. Additionally, the mosque building was heavily destroyed and was rendered out of commission. The area was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Vital education facilities

- Schools

Monday, November 7, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the elementary school in Tal al Samen village, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The school building was partially destroyed. As a result, the school was rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Monday, November 21, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles near the intermediate school in Mazra'at al Asadiya village, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The school building was slightly damaged. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, January 21, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [al Yarmouk Industrial High School](#) in al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The school building and its cladding materials were [heavily damaged](#). As a result, the school was rendered out of commission. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Damages at the industrial school in al Tabaqa city after it was targeted by SDF – January 21, 2017



Thursday, February 16, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles near Omar al Mukhtar School in the southern parts of al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The school building was slightly damaged. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, March 21, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [Maysaloun School](#) in al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in casualties. Additionally, the school building [was destroyed](#) almost completely, and was rendered out of commission. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Monday, March 27, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Mu'away ben Suffeyan Mosque in the middle of Raqqa city. The school building was partially destroyed. The city is under the control of ISIS.

Monday, April 17, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at an elementary school in al Abbara village, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The school building was heavily destroyed. As a result, the school was rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Friday, April 21, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles near Halima al Sa'diya School in southern al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The school building was heavily destroyed. As a result, the school was rendered out of commission. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, April 22, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at 8 March School in southern al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The school building was heavily destroyed. As a result, the school was rendered out of commission. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Sunday, May 28, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a school in al Shamali neighborhood, al Mansoura town, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The school building was heavily destroyed. As a result, the school was rendered out of commission. The town is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, May 30, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Aleya bent al Mahdi School in Ma'dan city, eastern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The school fence was partially destroyed. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Friday, June 2, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired one missile near a school in [al Swyeda village](#), which administratively follows [Ma'dan village](#), eastern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The bombardment resulted in casualties and partially destroyed the school fence. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, June 6, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Intefada School in al Mashlab neighborhood, east of Raqqa city. The school building was heavily damaged, and the school was rendered out of commission. The neighborhood was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Vital medical facilities

- Medical facilities

Tuesday, May 9, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the makeshift hospital in al Mansoura town, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The hospital building was heavily destroyed, and was rendered out of commission. It should be noted that this hospital is dedicated for treating the injured among ISIS fighters. The town is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Friday, June 23, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the [National Hospital](#) in Ma'dan city, eastern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The hospital building was heavily destroyed and was rendered out of commission. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Communal facilities

- Markets

Wednesday, March 22, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in the 2nd neighborhood in al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in a massacre. Additionally, about 20 shops were heavily destroyed. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Infrastructures

- Power stations and energy sources

Monday, May 29, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [Abu Hif Fuel Station](#) in al Badou district in Raqqa city. A part of the station burned and its equipment were heavily damaged. As a result, the station was rendered out of commission. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

- Water systems

Monday, November 7, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the only water purification system in Tal al Samen village, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The station building was heavily destroyed and it was rendered out of commission, denying people safe-drinking water. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, November 8, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the main drinking water tank in Khneiz village that administratively follows Ain Eisa county, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The tank was heavily destroyed, and was rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Wednesday, November 9, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the drinking water tank in al Abbara village that administratively follows Ain Eissa county, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The tank was heavily destroyed and was rendered out of commission. As a result, water was cut off in one of the neighborhoods. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Thursday, November 10, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the drinking water tank in al Kalta village that administratively follows Ain Eissa county in northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The water tank was heavily destroyed and was rendered out of commission. As a result, water was cut off in the sector this water tank supplied. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Monday, December 5, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the only water purification station in al Jarniya town, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in a massacre. Additionally, the station building and its equipment were heavily destroyed. As a result, the station was rendered out of commission. The town is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Friday, December 9, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the water station in al Jarniya town, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The station was destroyed completely. It is worth noting that the same water station was rendered out of commission after it was targeted with missiles by fixed-wing international coalition forces on Monday, December 5, 2016. The town is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Thursday, January 12, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the water tank in [Sweidiya Kbeira village](#) that follows al Tabaqa county in western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The tank was destroyed completely and was rendered out of commission, and water was cut off in the village. It should be noted that clashes between SDF and ISIS are taking place in the vicinity of the village as the former is trying to take over the area. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Thursday, February 2, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Rashid Bridge, known as al Jadid Bridge, in southern Raqqa city. As a result, a water supply line built above the bridge was destroyed, and water was cut off in the city which was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Wednesday, March 8, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the high water tank in [al Ghassaniya village](#), eastern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The tank was destroyed completely, and was rendered out of commission, as water was cut off in parts of the village. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Friday, March 10, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the [high water tank](#) in Hamrat Naser village, eastern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The tank was destroyed completely, and was rendered out of commission, as water was cut off in the city. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Monday, March 13, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the high water tank in [Khes Ajeil](#), eastern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The tank was destroyed completely, and was rendered out of commission, as water was cut off in parts of the village. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Sunday, March 19, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the high water tank in [Hamrat Buitiya village](#), eastern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The tank was destroyed almost completely, and was rendered out of commission, as water was cut off in parts of the village. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, March 25, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the building of Euphrates Dam Administration in al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The building was destroyed completely, and was rendered out of commission. It should be noted that this facility was bombed several times on that day. As of this writing, we haven't been able to verify the details. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, March 25, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the [Euphrates Dam facility](#) in al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. [The main control room](#) at the facility was [heavily damaged](#) and the machines inside the room were burned, as it was rendered out of commission. Additionally, all the dam equipment (gates, pumps, control panels....) were rendered inoperative. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Saturday, June 17, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at one of the main water lines near Raqqa city's north entrance. The line was destroyed and was rendered out of commission, and drinking-water was cut off in parts of Raqqa city. The area was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

- Official headquarters

Sunday, February 5, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Tabaqa Court building in the 1st neighborhood in [al Tabaqa city](#), western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The building was heavily destroyed, and was rendered out of commission. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Thursday, February 16, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the municipal building in al Yamama village, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The building was destroyed completely, and was rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



The municipal building damaged after an aerial attack by international coalition forces – February 16, 2017



Friday, February 24, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the Public Institution of Euphrates Dam building in the 1st neighborhood in Raqqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The institution building was heavily destroyed, and was rendered out of commission. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, March 18, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the municipal building in al Mansoura town, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The building was heavily destroyed, and was rendered out of commission. The town is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Monday, April 24, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the post building in the middle of al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The building was heavily destroyed, and was rendered out of commission. As a result, landlines communications were severed in all of the city. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, April 25, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the cultural center in [Debsi Afnan village](#), western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The center building was partially destroyed, and its cladding materials were heavily damaged. As a result, the center was rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, May 30, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the communication post mail building in [al Dar'iya neighborhood](#), west of Raqqa city. The building was heavily destroyed and was rendered out of commission. As a result, landline communications were severed in parts of the city. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, May 30, 2017. Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the communication post mail building, known as [al Sa'a Post Mail](#), near al Sa'a Circle in the middle of Raqqa city. The building was heavily destroyed, and was rendered out of commission. As a result, communications were severed in most of the city neighborhoods. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



- Transportation systems

Monday, November 14, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a culvert in Tal al Semen village, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The culvert, which connects the village's north half with its south half, was heavily destroyed and it was rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, November 19, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a culvert on the irrigation canal stream in al Abbara village, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The culvert was destroyed and rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Friday, December 9, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Bleikh Bridge above al Bleikh River stream, which connects Swediya Kabira and Mazra'at al Yamama villages in western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The bridge was [heavily destroyed](#) and was rendered out of commission. The area is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Thursday, December 29, 2016, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a culvert that is used to dispose of the water in [al Mshirfa village](#), west of [Tabaqa city](#), northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The bridge was heavily destroyed and was rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Friday, January 20, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Shu'aib al Theker Bridge in Shu'aib al Theker village to the west of al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The bridge was destroyed almost completely, and rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Sunday, January 29, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the bridge that connects the villages of al Tabaqa county with the rest of the villages of western suburbs of Raqqa governorate (the bridge is located in [Mazra'at al Ansar village](#) in western suburbs of Raqqa governorate). The bridge was destroyed completely and was rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Al Mazra'a bridge after an aerial attack by international coalition forces – Sunday, January 29, 2017



Thursday, February 2, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Mansour bridge, known as [al Jesr al Qadim](#), in south of Raqqa city. One of [the bridge](#) openings were [destroyed completely](#), which rendered it out of commission. It should be noted that the bridge connects Raqqa city with its western and southern suburbs. Raqqa city is under the control of ISIS.

Thursday, February 2, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Rashid Bridge, known as [al Jadid Bridge](#), in southwest of [Raqqa city](#). One of the bridge openings were [destroyed completely](#). As a result, the bridge was rendered out of commission. It is worth noting that the bridge connects the center of Raqqa city with its western suburbs. The city is under the control of ISIS.



Picture from above for al Rashid Bridge in Raqqa city after an aerial attack by international coalition forces – February 2, 2017



Thursday, February 2, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at a culvert above an irrigation canal stream in al Abbara village, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The culvert was heavily destroyed and was rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Thursday, February 2, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired one missile at al Kalta Bridge, which connects al Kalta village with the rest of the villages of northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, above al Bleikh River in al Kalta village in northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The bridge building was heavily destroyed and rendered out of commission. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Friday, February 3, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [al Mghalla Bridge](#) near [Ma'dan city](#) in eastern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The bridge was [destroyed completely](#) and was rendered out of commission. The bridge connected Ma'dan city and [al Ahwas village](#) with eastern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The city is under the control of ISIS.

Friday, February 17, 2017. Fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Mghalla bridge – a small bridge in Mghala al Kabira village which administratively follows Ma'dan city in eastern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The bridge building was destroyed and was rendered out of commission. The village is under the control of ISIS.

Monday, February 20, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [al Mansour Bridge](#), known as [al Jesr al Qadim](#), in south of Raqqa city. The bridge was [partially destroyed](#). It should be noted that the bridge was rendered out of commission after it was bombed by the same warplanes on Thursday, February 2, 2017. The city of Raqqa is under the control of ISIS.

Sunday, March 19, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at Wadi [al Sulaimani Bridge](#), known as al Qetar Bridge, on the outskirts of al Tab-aqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The bridge was partially destroyed and was rendered out of commission. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



- Bakeries

Friday, January 13, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [al Andalus Bakery](#) in [Tal Abyad street](#) in the middle of Raqqa city. The bakery building was [heavily destroyed](#) and [rendered out of commission](#). The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Sunday, March 19, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the automatic bakery in [al Mahajea' neighborhood](#) in the middle of al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The bakery was destroyed almost completely and burned. As a result, the bakery was rendered out of commission. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Wednesday, March 22, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at the backup bakery in the 2nd neighborhood in al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in a massacre. Additionally, the bakery building was heavily destroyed and was rendered out of commission. The city is currently under the control of Syrian Democratic Forces, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, June 17, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at al Nadir Bakery in al Mansour Street in the middle of Raqqa city. The bakery building was heavily destroyed and was rendered out of commission. The area was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Wednesday, June 21, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles near al Rayyan Bakery in Amn al Dawla neighborhood, west of Raqqa city. The bakery building was heavily damaged and was rendered out of commission. The neighborhood was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Refugee camps

Tuesday, March 21, 2017, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [an IDP shelter](#) (mostly, the IDPs were from Homs and Aleppo suburbs) in south of [al Mansoura county](#), western suburbs of [Raqqa governorate](#), which resulted in a massacre. Additionally, the shelter was destroyed almost completely and was rendered out of commission. It should be noted that the shelter was formerly a school building that was used as a shelter to house IDPs. The county is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



2- Kurdish-Majority SDF

A. Massacres and other acts of unlawful killing

SNHR has recorded the killing of 164 civilians at the hands of SDF including 31 children and 31 women. Additionally, SDF has perpetrated no less than four massacres between November 6, 2016 and June 30, 2017

Wednesday, April 12, 2017, SDF artillery fired a number of shells at Hazema village, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of six civilians, including four children, who were mostly from the same family. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Friday, May 12, 2017, SDF artillery fired a number of shells at Mazra'at Ya'rub village, which administratively follows al Mansoura county, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The shelling killed five civilians at once, including one woman. Additionally, about 10 others were wounded. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, May 13, 2017, SDF artillery fired a number of shells at Mazra'at al Asadiya, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of 16 civilians, including seven children and four women, who were mostly from the same family. Additionally, about 10 others were wounded. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, June 10, 2017, SDF artillery fired a number of shells at al Dar'iya neighborhood, west of Raqqa city, which resulted in the killing of six civilians from the same family, including two twin girls and two women. The neighborhood was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



B. Targeting vital civilian facilities

We recorded no less than six incidents of attack on vital civilian facilities by the Kurdish-Majority SDF in Raqqa governorate between November 6, 2016 and June 30, 2017

Places of worship

- Mosques

Monday, November 2016, SDF artillery fired a number of shells that landed near al Mshahda Mosque in southern Ain Eissa county, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The mosque building was moderately damaged. The county is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, June 13, 2017, SDF artillery fired a number of shells at the Grand Mosque in [al Mansour Street](#), east of Raqqa city. The mosque minaret was partially destroyed. The area was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Monday, June 19, 2017, SDF artillery fired a number of shells at [al Rahman Mosque](#) in al Sbahiya neighborhood, west of Raqqa city. The mosque building was heavily damaged and was rendered out of commission. The neighborhood was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident. It should be noted that this mosque was shelled multiple times before by SDF in the same month as part of their military campaign to take over the city from ISIS.

Vital medical facilities

- Vital medical facilities

Sunday, May 28, 2017, SDF artillery fired a number of shells at al Resala Hospital in Tal Abyad street in the middle of Raqqa city. The hospital building was slightly damaged. The city was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Infrastructures

- Power stations and energy sources

Friday, March 24, 2017, SDF artillery, stationing in northern al Tabaqa city, fired a number of shells that landed near the power station in al Tabaqa city, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The station was moderately damaged. As a result, the station was rendered out of commission and the power was cut off in al Tabaqa city. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



- Water systems

Friday, March 24, 2017, SDF artillery, stationing in northern Raqqa city, fired a number of shells near the water purification station in al Tabaqa city, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The station was heavily damaged. As a result, the station was rendered out of commission, and drinking water was cut off in the city. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

C. Arrest and enforced-disappearance

We have recorded that 117 individuals, including one child and three women, from Raqqa governorate between November 6, 2016 and June 30, 2017

Monday, June 5, 2017, SDF arrested Mr. Khaled al Khalaf, 21-year-old, from al Asal village, north of Raqqa city, for the purpose of conscription, after they raided his place of residence in al Asal village. His fate is still unknown to SNHR as well as his family.

Thursday, June 8, 2017, SDF arrested Mr. Mohammad al Khalil al Ibrahim, born in 1990, for the purpose of conscription, after they raided his place of residence in Ain al Arous village. His fate is still unknown to SNHR as well as his family.

3- ISIS

A. Massacres and other acts of unlawful killing

SNHR recorded the killing of 505 civilians at the hands of ISIS, including 67 children and 33 women. Also, ISIS perpetrated no less than six massacres in Raqqa governorate between November 6, 2016 and June 30, 2017

Wednesday, 25 December 2016, ISIS fighters snuck into the SDF-held al Mahmoudli, which follows al Jarniyacounty, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, and shot six civilians to death over accusations of apostasy and treason by working with the Kurdish-majority SDF. The victims were IDPs from the ISIS-held village of Abu Sakher, which administratively follows al Tabaqa city, northern suburbs of Raqqa

Sunday, March 5, 2017, a landmine planted by ISIS near the Syrian-Turkish borders in Tal Abyad city, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, exploded as a number of civilians were trying to pass to the Turkish lands. Five civilians were killed, who were mostly from the same family, including three children and one woman. The city is under the control of SDF.



Sunday, March 19, 2017, a landmine planted by ISIS exploded near al Gharbiya School in Hazema village, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, to kill five children at once. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Wednesday, April 12, 2017, a number of landmines planted by ISIS exploded on Raqqa – al Sahlabiya road, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of 10 civilians -from al Jheishat tribe- including four children and two women. The road is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, May 23, 2017, a landmine planted by ISIS exploded in Mazra'at Hitteen village, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, which resulted in the killing of six civilians from the same family (four children and their parents). The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Sunday, June 18, 2017, a landmine planted by ISIS in Hneida village, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate before they withdrew from the city exploded, killing eight civilians who were mostly from the same family, including six children and one woman. The victims were IDPs from Aqeirbat county, eastern suburbs of Hama governorate. The village was under the Kurdish-majority SDF at the time of the incident.

B. Targeting vital civilian facilities

We recorded no less than 11 incidents of attack on vital civilian facilities in Raqqa governorate by ISIS between November 6, 2016 and June 30, 2017

Infrastructures

- Water systems

Monday, March 6, 2017, ISIS used IEDs to bomb the high water tank in al Ahwas village, eastern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The tank was destroyed completely and was rendered out of commission, as water was cut off in parts of the village. The village is under the control of ISIS.

Saturday, April 8, 2017, ISIS used IEDs to bomb the high water tank in al Mazra'at al Safsafa village, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The tank was destroyed completely, and was rendered out of commission, as water was cut off in parts of the village. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Sunday, April 16, 2017, ISIS used IEDs to bomb the high drinking-water tank near [al Ajrawi Circle](#) in al Tabaqa city, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The tank was destroyed completely and rendered out of commission, as water was cut off in parts of the city. The city is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, April 22, 2017, ISIS used IEDs to bomb the [high drinking-water](#) tank near al Panorama area at the southern entrance to Raqqa city. The tank was destroyed completely and was rendered out of commission. The city is under the control of ISIS.

Sunday, April 30, 2017, ISIS used IEDs to bomb the high water tank in Mazra'at [al Rafqa village](#), northwestern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The tank was destroyed completely and was rendered out of commission, as the water was cut off completely in the village. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



Water tank heavily damaged in Mazra'at al Rafqa village after it was bombed by ISIS using IEDs – April 30, 2017



Thursday, May 18, 2017, ISIS used IEDs to bomb the high water tank in Mazra'at Hitteen village, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The tank was heavily destroyed and was rendered out of commission, as water was cut off in parts of the village. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, May 20, 2017, ISIS used IEDs to bomb the high drinking-water tank in Hneida village, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The tank was [destroyed completely](#), and was rendered out of commission, as water was cut off in parts of the village. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Monday, May 22, 2017, ISIS used IEDs to bomb the high water tank in Hamam village, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The tank was destroyed completely, and was rendered out of commission, as water was cut off in parts of the village. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, May 27, 2017, ISIS used IEDs to bomb [the high water tank](#) in [al Mansoura town](#), western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The tank was destroyed completely, and was rendered out of commission, as water was cut off in parts of the town. The town is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Saturday, May 27, 2017, ISIS used IEDs to bomb the high water tank in al Aaliya village, western suburbs of Raqqa governorate. The tank was destroyed completely, and was rendered out of commission, as water was cut off in the village. The village is currently under the control of SDF, whereas it was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

Monday, June 19, 2017, ISIS bombed the high water tank in Ratla village, southern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, using IEDs. The tank was heavily destroyed and was rendered out of commission. The drinking-water was cut-off in the village. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



C. Arrest and enforced-disappearance

We recorded that ISIS arrested no less than 387 individuals, including four children and two women, from Raqqa governorate between November 6, 2016 and June 30. 2017

Saturday, June 17, 2017, ISIS fighters arrested Mr. Fahd al Hussein, born in 1985, in north-east of Raqqa city, as he was trying to flee towards SDF-held areas. His fate is still unknown to SNHR as well as his family.

Wednesday, June 21, 2017, ISIS fighters arrested Mr. Khalil al Abdullah, born in 1982, in northeast of Raqqa city, as he was trying to flee towards SDF-held areas. His fate is still unknown to SNHR as well as his family.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

- The bombardment operations included in this report were a disproportionate, indiscriminate bombardments that constitute an explicit violation of the international humanitarian law. The crimes of indiscriminate killing qualify as war crimes.
- The incidents that involved shelling by international coalition forces and SDF have resulted in collateral damages that included civilian casualties, injuries, and serious damages to civilian objects. There are strong indicators suggesting that the damage was too excessive compared to the anticipated military benefit.
- ISIS has perpetrated widespread violations of the international humanitarian law against the residents living in its area of control including killing, arrest, and torture. We also recorded that the group barred residents from fleeing its area of control, in order to use them as protection and human shields.



Recommendations

The alliance (international coalition forces and Syrian Democratic Forces)

- International coalition forces have to respect the international humanitarian law and the customary international law, and take responsibility for the legal ramifications of the violations in these incidents. Also, international coalition forces need to make every effort to avoid a reoccurrence.
- International coalition forces have to unequivocally confess that some of the bombardment operations resulted in killing innocent civilians. Denying this by government won't make much of a difference as the documented human rights reports and residents' account blatantly expose these crimes. Instead, these states should work on launching serious investigations as soon as possible and compensate the victims and people who were affected and apologize to them.
- The SDF-supporting states have to apply pressure on the group in order to cease all their offensives in all of the areas and towns they control, and start working on establishing local councils from the local community to govern these areas in a civil manner.
- All forms of support, including weaponry, have to be halted until SDF commit to the previous request. This responsibility falls on the shoulders of the supporting states in the first place. Supplying SDF with weapons and support while being aware that these weapons might be used in war crimes or crimes against humanity is considered a contribution to these crimes.

Acknowledgment and Condolences

Our most heartfelt condolences go out to the victims. We would also like to express our gratitude for the residents and activists who effectively contributed to these investigations.





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