The 15th annual report on human rights in Syria

January 2016 – December 2016

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Introduction

As the duration of the conflict in Syria continues, the list of contributors to the crimes and violations committed against the Syrian people also continues to grow larger. This report has documented the violations committed against the Syrian people by the Syrian Army, Iranian forces, Russian forces, Lebanese militias, Iraqi militias, Afghan militias and the International Coalition against ISIS which consists of more than twenty countries. In addition, the variety of weapons used and types of crimes and violations committed have also grown in both number and size, marking the past six years which Syria has witnessed as one of the greatest tragedies occurring in the 21st century undoubtedly.

The 15th annual human rights report shows the continuation of bloodshed in Syria. SHRC has documented the death of 19,524 people in 2016, approximately 1 person every 27 minutes. Among these victims, 2779 were children while 1652 were women.

The report has documented 633 massacres committed by the Syrian regime and its foreign allied militias. Of these, 526 massacres were committed by Syrian and Russian warplanes and its foreign allied militias on the ground.

As was the case in 2015, warplanes were the main weapon used against the Syrian people in 2016, as they were used in 483 of the massacres committed, compared to 413 in 2015. Dropped barrel bombs alone killed 4,769 people, totalling up to 24.4% of the victims recorded this year.

In terms of geographical distribution, the Governorate of Aleppo witnessed the highest number of massacres throughout the year; 320 in total which constitutes 50.5% of the massacres carried out in 2016. The Governorate of Idlib came second, where 101 massacres were committed. In contrast to 2015, the number of massacres committed in Rif Dimashq decreased, putting it in third place as 52 massacres were committed there.

As in past years, the Syrian regime alongside its foreign allies have shown a clear intent to target civilians in their gatherings and lively locations. Markets, shopping centres and bakeries were unceasingly targeted. SHRC has recorded 78 attacks on such areas, 17 of which were bakeries. Markets were often targeted during peak times such as mornings in cattle markets, afternoons in fruit and vegetable markets and evenings during the holy month of Ramadan.

The governorates of Aleppo and Idlib witnessed the largest numbers of attacks on markets in 2016. Of these attacks, 32 were carried out in Aleppo and 27 were carried out in Idlib.

As in previous years, the Syrian Armed Forces and its foreign allies used internationally prohibited weapons heavily. The use of cluster bombs, phosphorus bombs and fission bombs increased significantly since the Russian Air Force began its operations in Syria in the last quarter of 2015. Since then, these weapons have been used heavily and daily.
This year, new unprecedented weapons were also used; mainly hypersonic missiles which create vibrations in ground levels and cause buildings to collapse even days after being hit. Other weapons include explosive hoses and cylinders in addition to the weapons used in 2015, such as naval mines and sea-crossing missiles.

And as in previous years, ISIS remains in the lead in terms of documenting and marketing the atrocities it commits. This year, ISIS released several videos documenting new methods of killing alongside its previous ones.

The Syrian regime’s forces continued carrying out arbitrary detentions in the various regions in controls. Most of these acts take place at the various street checkpoints, at border crossings and at Damascus International Airport.

The Syrian Armed Forces also escalated its attacks on the healthcare sector, its staff, venues and equipment in 2016, in a continuation of its strategy that it has been following since 2011. SHRC has documented 142 incidents in which hospitals and medical centres were targeted this year, in addition to 92 incidents in which ambulances were targeted. Medical staff were also continuously attacked; SHRC has documented the death of 27 members of medical staff, 17 of whom were doctors, doctors’ assistants or pharmacists.

Moreover, emergency and relief sectors were continuously targeted, as the warplanes, Russian warplanes especially, attacked the civil defence, its members, offices, equipment and vehicles. In total, 46 civil defence centres were attacked while 47 civil defence members were killed and 64 of them injured.

In addition, the Syrian Armed Forces alongside Russian warplanes continued targeting relief workers, including those working for the Red Crescent; an organisation that actually works in coordination with the Syrian regime, in the areas under its control and under its supervision. The report has documented the death of 14 members of the Red Crescent throughout 2016, in addition to 7 attacks on aid convoys: 5 of which were in Aleppo and Idlib and 2 in Rif Dimashq.

With regards to education, SHRC has documented 132 incidents in which educational institutes were targeted this year, 113 of which were attacked by the Syrian regime’s forces and Russian warplanes. As in the last few years, education in Syria was seriously impacted due to the ongoing airstrikes over schools, the military operations taking place on the ground in many regions, the displacement and immigration of a large number of academic staff, school buildings being used as shelters for displaced people and the difficult economic conditions which the targeted areas are going through.

For the fourth consecutive year, Syria remains the number one country on the list of most dangerous countries for journalists and also holds the top position on the list of most restrictive countries for the
freedom of journalism. SHRC has found that 59 media personnel were killed throughout 2016, and 43 others were injured, mainly due to the indiscriminate shelling and firing that took place while they were covering the clashes. In addition, 11 media personnel were detained or kidnapped this year; 6 by al-Nusra Front, 2 by the Kurdish People’s Protection Unit (YPG). The parties responsible for the remaining 3 incidents remain unidentified. Many media offices and institutions were also targeted this year: 3 in Aleppo and Idlib by al-Nusra Front and 6 in Rif Dimashq by warplanes. As in 2015, the largest number of victims among media personnel was among media activists in 2016. This is due to the nature of their work and their presence at the front lines of any armed clashes, in addition to the lack of safety equipment used by professional journalists such as bulletproof vests and the lack of safety courses and training.

The refugee and displacement crisis has continued for the sixth consecutive year, as the numbers of refugees registered with the United Nations by the end of 2016 reached a total of 4,861,112 refugees; 470,673 more than the previous year. In addition to migrating abroad, 6.3 million Syrians are displaced within the country itself; 300,000 people fewer than those in 2015. However, this year saw a rise in the incidents attacking displaced people. SHRC has documented 36 incidents in which displaced people were targeted throughout the last months, mainly by the Armed Forces’ artillery which shelled the camps in which displaced people are staying, especially in the countryside of Idlib. The Syrian Armed Forces and Russian warplanes were responsible for 28 of these attacks, while ISIS was responsible for 8 of them. In contrast to previous years in which people would abandon their homes sporadically, this year saw an unprecedented use of forced migration in an organised and regulated manner, as specific areas were targeted for specific reasons in order to force their residents to leave. SHRC has found that a minimum of 50,000 people have had to go through systematic forced migration this year, 40,000 of which were from Aleppo’s eastern neighbourhoods alone and 5,000 of which were from Darayya in Rif Dimashq.

Furthermore, Mosques were continuously targeted throughout 2016. SHRC has documented 140 incidents in which mosques were attacked, 41 of which were by Russian warplanes and 84 of which were by the Syrian regime’s forces. Weekly congregational Friday prayers were cancelled several times consecutively due to the intensified airstrikes and raids on civilian gatherings, especially in Aleppo and the northern countryside of Homs. On 29 April 2016, the congregational Friday prayers were cancelled in Aleppo for the first time since 2011. It was also cancelled several times in the last quarter of 2015 in the northern countryside of Homs following Russian airstrikes over the area.

On the other hand, attacks against archaeological sites have decreased significantly in 2016 compared to previous years. SHRC has documented only 10 incidents in which such sites were targeted this year,
most of which only caused slight damage. In contrast, archaeological sites were targeted directly in previous years, especially by ISIS, which planted explosives in many of these places in 2014 and 2015.

As the conflict in Syria enters its 6th consecutive year, the level of violations and crimes committed against its people also reached unprecedented rates in modern documented history. Even though many equally brutal crimes have been committed elsewhere in Africa and other regions in the last few decades, very few of them have been well-documented as the Syrian conflict has. Despite this, very little has been achieved to stop these violations and crimes or even reject them by the International Community, which has failed miserably in addressing the crisis. Even global civil organisations have failed to condemn or have a clear stance regarding these crimes.

Despite the level of violations committed against human rights in Syria, which have been widely documented by both local and international organisations- including the UN and its various bodies, the International Community’s response towards these crimes has been so weak, to the extent that it has violated human rights instruments.

Many countries have condemned these crimes on several occasions, and many international attempts to issue resolutions to condemn these atrocities have also been made. However, these efforts have rarely pinpointed the main perpetrators behind these violations, and in the rare cases that they have, they have failed to hold them accountable or punish them.

The International Community’s failure to protect International human rights law in Syria, even the most basic of them, has undermined this system universally. Human rights can no longer be discussed in international relations as international treaties have allowed war criminals to escape justice.

The atrocities committed in Syria since 2011 have been systematically performed using every type of weapon imaginable against the Syrian people, their homes and their institutes.
Genocide

SHRC has documented a total of 633 massacres that took place in 2016. A total of 284 massacres were committed by the Syrian Armed Forces and its foreign allied militias, and 242 massacres were committed by Russian warplanes; making the Syrian regime and its foreign allied militias responsible for 83.1% of the massacres committed this year. Furthermore, the International Coalition against ISIS carried out 31 massacres making it responsible for 4.9% of them while ISIS carried out 27 massacres, making it responsible for 4.27% of the massacres.

In terms of geographical distribution, the Governorate of Aleppo witnessed the highest number of massacres throughout the year; 320 in total which constitutes 50.5% of the massacres carried out in 2016. The Governorate of Idlib came second, where 101 massacres were committed. In contrast to 2015, the number of massacres committed in Rif Dimashq decreased, putting it in third place as 52 massacres were committed there.

Similarly to 2015, the majority of the massacres were committed using warplanes; which were responsible for 483 massacres in 2016, compared to 413 massacres in 2015.
Documentation of victims and casualties

SHRC has documented the death of 19,524 people this year, 42.6% of which were killed in the Governorate of Aleppo alone; the Governorate which surpassed all other governorates in numbers of victims every month in 2016. The Governorate of Idlib came second with 14.2% and then Rif Dimashq with 12.5%.

July of 2016 was the bloodiest month, with a total of 2,120 people being killed that month alone. March, in which 841 people were killed, was the least brutal as it contained a ten-day truce.

The Syrian regime alongside its foreign allies, especially Russia, were the main party responsible for the death of 85% of the victims. Russian warplanes alone were responsible for 19.6% of the deaths while ISIS was responsible for 8.6%, the International Coalition for 2.6% and mortar shells for 3.7%.

As in past years, the Syrian regime alongside its foreign allies have shown a clear intent to target civilians in their gatherings and lively locations. Markets, shopping centres and bakeries were unceasingly targeted. SHRC has recorded 78 attacks on such areas, 17 of which were bakeries. Markets were often targeted during peak times such as mornings in cattle markets, afternoons in fruit and vegetable markets and evenings during the holy month of Ramadan.

The governorates of Aleppo and Idlib witnessed the largest numbers of attacks on markets in 2016. Of these attacks, 32 were carried out in Aleppo and 27 were carried out in Idlib.

As in previous years, the Syrian Armed Forces and its foreign allies used internationally prohibited weapons heavily. The use of cluster bombs, phosphorus bombs and fission bombs increased significantly since the Russian Air Force began its operations in Syria in the last quarter of 2015. Since then, these weapons have been used heavily and daily.

This year, new unprecedented weapons were also used; mainly hypersonic missiles which create vibrations in ground levels and cause buildings to collapse even days after being hit. Other weapons include explosive hoses and cylinders in addition to the weapons used in 2015, such as naval mines and sea-crossing missiles.

As in previous years, ISIS remains in the lead in terms of documenting and marketing the atrocities it commits. This year, ISIS released several videos documenting new methods of killing alongside its previous ones such as the following:

On 1 May 2016, ISIS released a video of what it described as the “confessions” of four young people who admitted cooperating with the International Coalition by recording ISIS’s locations in ar-Raqqah. The four young men were then slaughtered by an ISIS member who beheaded them.
On 5 May 2016, ISIS released another video of an execution. The man was accused of cooperating with the International Coalition and was therefore stabbed in the heart with a knife then shot. His body was left hanging in one of the main roads in al-Tabaqa.

On 25 June 2016, ISIS released a video entitled “Inspired by Satan”, which shows the execution of 5 media personnel in Deir ez-Zor, all of which were executed in their homes in accordance with their so-called “offences”. For example, one was killed when his computer exploded while he was working on it, another was strangled with a metal chain in front of his home and another had his camera hung around his neck then detonated while he was shackled on his balcony.

On 12 September 2016, which was the first day of Eid al-Adha celebrations, ISIS published a video of its members killing 15 people, including children, in a slaughterhouse in a similar way to how cattle are slaughtered. The video was entitled “manufacturing illusion”. This could possibly be one the most gruesome videos released by ISIS since their “and those behind them were left astray” video released in August 2014.

On 23 December 2016, ISIS released a video showing two Turkish soldiers being burned alive in a similar manner to the way Jordanian pilot Muath al-Kasasbeh was killed in a video released on 4 February 2015.
In some cases, some officers from the Syrian Army and its allied Lebanese and Iraqi militias recorded and uploaded photos of the atrocities they committed. For example, on 17 May 2016, Brigadier Isam Zahreldin uploaded some photos of bodies he and his comrades mutilated and hung up.

Brigadier Isam Zahreldin uploaded photos on his FB account, boasting how he and his comrades mutilated bodies of fighters they claimed were ISIS members.

On 29 May 2016, the Kurdish People’s Protection Unit placed several bodies on a large lorry and paraded them through the Kurdish city Afrin. Their media stated that the bodies belonged to fighters from al-Nusra Front and Ahrar al-Sham who had fought in the clashes between the armed opposition
groups and al-Nusra Front on the one side and the People’s Protection Unit on the other in the town of Ain al-Daqnah.

This year also saw an increase in the number of suicide attacks and car bombs in Syria. SHRC documented 14 suicide attacks and 21 car bomb attacks. ISIS declared its responsibility for the 13 out of the 14 suicide attacks and it is also believed to be behind the remaining one. It is worth mentioning here that many of these explosions, especially those which occur in the areas controlled by the Syrian regime, are justified inconsistently. For example, official TV channels reported 3 different versions of why the authorities believe the explosions in Tartus, Damascus and Homs occurred on 5 September 2016.

Another weapon which took the lives of many Syrians in 2016 was landmines. SHRC documented the explosion of 23 landmines which led to many victims and casualties among Syrians. The explosions occurred in the countryside of Aleppo, al-Hasakah and Deir ez-Zor; all of which were under the control of ISIS until it was ousted.

Furthermore, areas under the control of the Syrian regime in Damascus and Aleppo were continuously shelled with mainly locally made missiles, leading to 27 massacres in these two cities in 2016. The Syrian regime continuously holds the armed opposition forces responsible for these attacks. It has also launched a comprehensive media campaign in the last few years about these missiles on its official TV channels, on its allied channels abroad and in dozens of TV shows it has produced. However, the armed opposition forces record and publish most of their operations and never have they declared their responsibility for these attacks other than in rare cases such as the case of Jaysh al-Islam. On 24 January 2015, Jaysh al-Islam in Rif Dimashq declared its responsibility for the missile campaign which was targeted at the capital Damascus as a response to the Syrian Air Force’s shelling on eastern Ghouta. Jaysh al-Islam shelled many areas under the regime’s control in Damascus, which resulted in the death of civilians especially in Rukun al-Deen, al-Mazzeh, al-Jisr al-Abyad and Umayyad Square. The operation ceased after two days.

In interviews SHRC carried out with officials in some of the armed opposition forces in Aleppo before they exited the city mid-December 2016, these officials admitted that they sometimes target the barracks and camps of the Syrian Armed Forces within the city, but the weapons they use lack precision which explains why their missiles sometimes fall far from their targets and onto the buildings surrounding the Syrian Army’s barracks. They also stated that the buildings are usually empty.

In this chapter, SHRC has based its definition of a massacre as any single attack which resulted in the death of a minimum of 5 people.
The massacres of 2016
On 4 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people.
On 6 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the road connecting the town of Hazza and Zamalka in Rif Dimashq, killing 9 people.
On 6 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force and Army’s artillery targeted Douma in Rif Dimashq, killing 9 people.
On 6 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of B’zaah, which is under the control of ISIS in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 8 people.
On 7 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force and Army’s artillery targeted Zamalka in Rif Dimashq, killing 9 people.
On 8 January 2016, the International Coalition Against ISIS targeted Hzayme village in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, killing 11 people.
On 9 January 2016, the Russian Air Force targeted a court affiliated to al-Nusra Front in Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, killing approximately 40 people; most of whom were family members visiting detainees held by the Front.
On 9 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-A’amiriya neighbourhood in Aleppo with thermobaric missiles, killing 11 people.
On 10 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Douma in Rif Dimashq with thermobaric missiles, killing 10 people.
On 10 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo with thermobaric missiles, killing 6 people.
On 11 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted ar-Rastan in the northern countryside of Homs with missiles, killing 5 people.
On 11 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted 3 primary schools in Aynjara village in the countryside of Aleppo whilst students were sitting their term exams, killing 17 people most of whom were pupils and teachers.
On 12 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib with missiles, killing 30 people.
On 12 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Sarmada in the countryside of Idlib with missiles, killing 24 people.
On 12 January 2016, warplanes, believed to be part of the Russian Air Force, targeted Aghajeq mosque in Qadi Askar neighbourhood in Aleppo whilst attendees were performing the afternoon prayers, killing at least 10 of them and injuring 15 others.

On 12 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Maarsata al-Khan in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 10 people.

On 12 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Saraqeb in the countryside of Idlib, killing 5 people.

The Syrian Air Force targeted civilian gatherings and residential areas systematically: Bustan al-Basha neighbourhood in Aleppo on 25 September 2016 following an airstrike.

On 12 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Manbaj, which is under the control of ISIS in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 11 people.

On 12 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Bab, which is under the control of ISIS in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 12 January 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted the town of Hirbnafsah in the countryside of Hama with its artillery, killing 7 people.

On 13 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Tadif in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 13 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Maskanah in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 6 people.
On 15 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Deir al-Asafir in Rif Dimashq, killing 9 people.

On 16 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Faylun village on the countryside of Idlib, killing 12 people.

On 16 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Bghayle village in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 12 people.

On 16 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted ar-Raqqah, killing 33 people.

On 19 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of al-Boleel in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 16 people.

On 20 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Hazano in the countryside of Idlib, killing 7 people.

On 20 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 20 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Shaqar village in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 9 people.

On 21 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Ihras village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 21 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted ar-Raqqah, which is under the control of ISIS, killing 48 people.

On 21 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of al-Boleel in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 12 people.

On 21 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Tabyah in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 32 people.

On 22 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Sarmada in the countryside of Idlib, killing 18 people.

On 23 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a farm near al-Bab and near Qabasin village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 6 people who were a mother and her 5 children.

On 23 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the residential areas in Moadamiyat al-Sham in Rif Dimashq, killing 5 people.

On 23 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Khasham in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 61 people.

On 24 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 24 January 2016, Russian forces launched ballistic missiles at Salqin in the countryside of Idlib, killing 8 people.
On 25 January 2016, a car bomb was detonated by an unidentified party in front of the headquarters of Ahrar al-Sham movement, a member of the armed opposition brigades, in as-Sukkari neighbourhood in Aleppo killing 14 people.

On 25 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Turmanin in the countryside of Idlib, killing 13 people.

On 25 January 2016, ISIS members targeted al-Qusour neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor with mortar shells, killing 6 people.

On 26 January 2016, ISIS members detonated a car bomb in al-Zahraa neighbourhood in Homs, which is under the Syrian regime’s control, killing 25 people.

On 27 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Hussieniya village in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 9 people.

On 27 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 6 people.


On 27 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Muhemde in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 15 people.

On 27 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Abu Hamam in the Shu‘eitat region in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 5 people.

On 28 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Kafr Tkharim in the countryside of Idlib, killing 13 people.

On 28 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of al-Ghanto in the northern countryside of Homs, killing 11 people.

On 28 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of al-Bishr mosque in Kafr Tkharim in the countryside of Idlib, killing 14 people.

On 29 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Salihiya village in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 7 people.

On 29 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Qabasin in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 29 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 10 people.

On 30 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Hisaan village in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 18 people.

On 1 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 9 people.
On 1 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Madan village in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, killing 8 people.

On 2 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Burj village in the countryside of Homs, killing 7 people.

On 2 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Nawa in the countryside of Daraa, killing 7 people.

On 2 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Haritan in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 2 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Qabr al-Ingleezi region in Kafr Hamra village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 2 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 3 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Tadmur in the countryside of Homs, killing 10 people.

On 4 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Mashad neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 4 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Kalaasa neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 4 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Tareeq al-Bab neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 5 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 8 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Salheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 16 people.

On 9 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Tal Minnis village in the countryside of Idlib, killing 6 people.

On 10 February 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted Douma in Rif Dimashq with its artillery shells, killing 5 people.

On 12 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Ghanto village in Homs’s northern countryside, killing 12 people.

On 13 February 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces launched its artillery missiles at the road connecting Kafr Hamra and al-Kastilo Road in the countryside of Aleppo killing, 5 people.

On 14 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Anneimeh in the countryside of Daraa, killing 5 people; a father and his 4 children.

On 14 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Hawsh Nasri village in Rif Dimashq, killing 5 people.

On 14 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Katerji neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 10 people.

On 15 February 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted Douma in Rif Dimashq with its artillery shells, killing 5 people.

On 16 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an automated bakery in al-Shaddadi in the countryside of al-Hasakah, killing 28 people.
On 17 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a car carrying civilians in Jareer village the countryside of al-Hasakah, killing 9 people.


On 19 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Otaya in Rif Dimashq, killing 8 people.

On 21 February 2016, two car bombs were detonated in al-Zahraa neighbourhood, which is affiliated to the regime in Homs, killing 37 people.

On 21 February 2016, a series of explosions took place in Sayyidah Zaynab, southern Damascus, killing 10 people.

On 21 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of al-Sheikh Eesa in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 23 February 2016, one of the armed opposition forces fired locally made missiles at al-Sheikh Maqsud neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 23 February 2016, one of the armed opposition brigades fired locally made missiles at al-Zahraa neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 25 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Qabtan in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 26 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Douma in Rif Dimashq, killing 8 people.

On 26 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Saloum village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 27 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Kafr Hamra in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 27 February 2016, ISIS members targeted al-Jorah neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor with artillery missiles, killing 7 people.

On 27 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Tal Abyad in the countryside of ar-Raqqa, killing 10 people.

On 28 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Hadi association in the town of Babees in the countryside in Aleppo, killing 12 people.

On 2 March 2016, a car bomb was detonated at the financial department of the Syria Revolutionaries Front, a member of the armed opposition forces, in the town of al-Isha in the countryside of al-Quneitra killing 18 people. The party responsible for the attack remains unidentified.
On 2 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Kisrat Faraj village in the countryside of ar-Raqqah killing 5 people.

On 4 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of al-Suwana in the countryside of Homs, killing 11 people.

On 6 March 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted al-Sheikh Maqsud neighbourhood in Aleppo with several artillery missiles, killing 13 people.

On 6 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Urum al-Kubra in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 7 March 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted al-Sheikh Maqsud neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 7 March 2016, ISIS members launched mortar shells at al-Qusour and al-Jorah neighbourhoods in Deir ez-Zor, killing 14 people.

On 10 March 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces fired artillery missiles at Douma in Rif Dimashq, killing 6 people.

On 11 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Saliheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 12 March 2016, a land mine exploded in al-Junayna village in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 6 people. It is believed that ISIS is responsible for placing the mine there.

On 18 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted ar-Raqqah killing 17 people.

On 19 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Tal Abyad Street in ar-Raqqah, killing 13 people.

On 21 March 2016, clashes took place between the armed opposition brigades and ISIS members in the town of Masaken Jileen in the western countryside of Daraa, killing 5 civilians.

On 27 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Kanamat neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor, killing 6 people.

On 30 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Tal Sha’ir in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 31 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Deir al-Asafir in Rif Dimashq, killing 31 people.

On 3 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Kafr Jalis village in the countryside of Idlib, killing 7 people.

On 4 April 2016, ISIS members launched mortar shells at al-Jorah neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor, killing 5 people.

On 5 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Damir in Rif Dimashq, killing 11 people.
On 5 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Humrat Buwayta village in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, killing 6 people.

On 5 April 2016, one of the armed opposition forces launched mortar shells at al-Sheikh Maqsud neighbourhood in Aleppo, which is under the control of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), killing 8 people.

On 6 April 2016, members of the Yarmouk Martyrs Brigade and the Islamic Muthana Movement, which are both affiliated to ISIS, executed 19 people in the town of Adwan in the Governorate of Daraa after gaining control over the town following clashes with members of the opposition forces.

On 10 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted ar-Raqqah, killing 13 people.

On 10 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Tilal al-Husun village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 14 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted ar-Raqqah, killing 5 people.

On 16 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Mashad neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 16 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Hamidiya neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor, killing 17 people.


On 19 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force fired artillery missiles at the town of Bala in Rif Dimashq, killing 9 people.

On 22 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Nayrab neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 22 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Bukamal in Deir ez-Zor, killing 7 people.

On 24 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Uqayribat village in the countryside of Hama, killing 5 people.


On 26 April 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces launched a ballistic missile at the civil defence centre in al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 members of its staff.

On 27 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Quds Hospital in as-Sukkari neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 44 people including 5 members of staff.

On 28 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Jubb al-Qubbeh neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 28 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Kalaasa neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 8 people.
On 28 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Bustan al-Qasr neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 11 people.

On 28 April 2016, one of the armed opposition brigades fired a number of locally made missiles at al-Jamiliyya neighbourhood, which is under the control of the regime in Aleppo, killing 12 people.

On 28 April 2016, one of the armed opposition brigades fired a number of locally made missiles at al-Midan neighbourhood, which is under the control of the regime in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 3 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force launched its missiles at ar-Raqqah, killing 7 people.

On 3 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force launched its missiles at Ballirmun neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 3 May 2016, an explosion occurred in al-Dubeit Hospital in al-Muhafatha neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people and injuring several others. The authorities reported that the explosion was caused by a missile launched by the armed opposition groups from the areas it controlled in the city.

Residential areas were an ongoing target for the Syrian Air Force:

Qadi Askar neighbourhood in Aleppo on 18 July 2016.

On 5 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on Um al-Karameel village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 21 people.
On 5 May 2016, a car bomb and a motorbike were detonated in the town of al-Makharram al-Foqani in the eastern countryside of Homs, whose residents are mainly Alawites. According to government officials, ISIS was responsible for the attack which killed 12 people and injured around 50 others.

On 5 May 2016, the regime’s artillery shelled Jrud Sirghaya in Rif Dimashq, killing 5 people.

On 5 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Kammuneh camp for displaced people in Sarmada in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 16 people, mostly children.

On 7 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Ehtimelat village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 9 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Hafsarja village in the countryside of Idlib, killing 10 people.

On 10 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force carried out a number of airstrikes over a popular market in Binnish in the countryside of Idlib, killing 10 people including an infant.

On 11 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Shuheil in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 10 people.

On 11 May 2016, the armed opposition brigades shelled the town of al-Shajara in the countryside of Daraa with its heavy artillery, killing 5 people.

On 13 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Zara village in the countryside of Hama with missiles and barrel bombs, killing 9 people.

On 13 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Maarrat Misrin roundabout in Idlib, killing 13 people.

On 16 May 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces shelled Badama village in the countryside of Idlib with its artillery, killing 12 people.

On 17 May 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Khan al-Sheeh camp in Rif Dimashq, killing 6 people.

On 18 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force carried out several airstrikes over ar-Rastan in the countryside of Homs, killing 13 people from one family.

On 18 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Hamidiya neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor, killing 5 people.

On 19 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on the town of Taldou in the countryside of Homs, killing 8 people.

On 19 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted ar-Rastan in Homs, killing 5 people.

On 19 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Humrat Naser village in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, killing 6 people.
On 20 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on the town of Khan al-Asal in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 20 May 2016, the International Coalition Against ISIS targeted the Arshaf village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 20 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Khan al-Subul in the countryside of Idlib, killing 9 people.

On 22 May 2016, 9 women from Kafar Halab village in Jabal Sam’aan in the western countryside of Aleppo were killed when the remains of cluster bombs, from an earlier airstrike believed to be Russian, exploded.

On 23 May 2016, three suicide attacks were carried out in Tartus while one was carried out in Latakia. According to the Syrian authorities, the 4 explosions killed more than 90 people.

On 27 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on Tareeq al-Bab neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 27 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an automated bakery in Haritan in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 9 people.

On 27 May 2016, ISIS members opened fire at civilians whilst carrying out an incursion into Kaljibrin village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 30 people.

On 29 May 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces bombarded al-Waer neighbourhood in Homs with explosive cylinders, killing 7 people.

On 29 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in the town of Tal al-Daman in the southern countryside of Aleppo, killing 10 people.

On 29 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Manbaj in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 29 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Ma’sarania neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 30 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Watani Hospital in Idlib, killing 26 people.

On 30 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Kum village in the countryside of Homs, killing 7 people.

On 31 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Tal al-Daman in the southern countryside of Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 1 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civilians gathering in front of a fuel distribution centre in the town of Sejar in the western countryside of Idlib, killing 16 people.

On 1 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Mishlib neighbourhood in ar-Raqqah, killing 10 people.
A series of suicide explosions in Tartus and Jableh killed around 90 people according to the regime’s official media outlets

On 2 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Talbiseh in the countryside of Homs, killing 6 people.

On 2 June 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces launched a surface to surface missile at al-A’amiriya neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 2 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on al-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 2 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Thibyan in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 6 people.

On 3 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a coach on al-Kastillo road in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 3 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Buhilal neighbourhood in the town of Boleel in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 15 people.

On 4 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on al-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 4 June 2016, locally made shells hit on al-Midan neighbourhood, which is under the Syrian regime’s control in Aleppo, killing 6 people. The party responsible for the attack remains unidentified.

On 4 June 2016, locally made shells were dropped on al-Ramusa neighbourhood, which is under the Syrian regime’s control in Aleppo, killing 7 people. The party responsible for the attack remains unidentified.

On 5 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Karam al-Jabal neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.
On 5 June 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled al-Kalaasa neighbourhood, killing 5 people.

On 5 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Shuaib al-Ziker village in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, killing 5 people.

On 6 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al’ishara in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 21 people.

On 8 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on al-Shaar neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 15 people.

On 11 June 2016, ISIS members carried out two suicide attacks in al-Sayyidah Zaynab in Damascus, killing 6 people.

On 12 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, killing 6 people.

On 13 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Uqayribat in the countryside of Hama, killing 8 people.

On 13 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Idlib, killing 5 people.

On 14 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted several neighbourhoods in Halab al-Sahrqiyah, killing 25 people and injuring more than 60 others.

On 14 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on the town of al-Baara in the countryside of Idlib, killing 5 people.

On 17 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a camp for displaced people in Um Harteen village in the countryside of Hama, killing 5 people.

On 17 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Tabaq in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, killing 6 people.

On 17 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on al-Katarji neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 19 June 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces shelled al-Marj in Rif Dimashq, killing 6 people.

On 22 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on the town of al-Baara in the countryside of Idlib, killing 5 people.

On 25 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Kratee village in the countryside of Idlib, killing 6 people.

On 29 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Khan al-Sheeh camp in Rif Dimashq, killing 6 people.

On 30 June 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces launched a surface to surface missile at the town of Otaya in Rif Dimashq, killing 18 people.
On 1 July 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Hilweniya market in Tareeq al-Bab neighbourhood in Aleppo, moments before it was time for people to break their fast during the holy month of Ramadan. The attack killed 15 people and injured dozens.

On 1 July 2016, Russian warplanes targeted al-Hilweniya market in Aleppo, moments before it was time for people to break their fast during the holy month of Ramadan.

On 1 July 2016, the International Coalition Against ISIS targeted Manbaj in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 2 July 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces shelled Jayrud in Rif Dimashq, killing 39 people.

On 2 July 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted Haritan in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 2 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Rastan in the countryside of Homs, killing 8 people.

On 3 July 2016, a suicide bomber carried out an attack in a house in Inkhil in the countryside of Daraa, killing 8 people including women and children, and injuring 3 others.

On 5 July 2016, ISIS members killed 5 people using sharp objects in ar-Raqqah, accusing them of spying for the Kurdish forces.

On 5 July 2016, an ISIS suicide bomber detonated the explosive belt he was wearing in front of al-Sala bakery in al-Salihiya neighbourhood in al-Hasakah, killing 13 people.

On 7 July 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted al-Saliheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 8 July 2016, the Russian Armed Forces launched a ballistic missile at the town of Darkoush in the countryside of Idlib, killing 27 people.
On 8 July 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled al-Furqan neighbourhood, which is under its control in Aleppo, killing 39 people. No justification was given for the attack.

On 9 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Beit Jen in Rif Dimashq, killing 5 people.

On 10 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Burj Qa’i village in the countryside of Homs, killing 9 people.

On 10 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Abin village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 18 people.

On 11 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Bab al-Maqam neighbourhood in the Ancient City of Aleppo in Aleppo, killing 19 people.

On 11 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Turmanin in the countryside of Idlib, killing 6 people.

On 12 July 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, attacked al-Raqban camp for displaced people in Hammad al-Shami along the Syrian-Jordanian borders, killing 8 people and injuring 50 others.

On 13 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in ar-Rastan in the countryside of Homs, killing 21 people.

On 13 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Areehah in the countryside of Idlib, killing 22 people.

On 14 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Tareeq al-Bab neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 14 people.

On 14 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Kafr Hamra Hospital in the town of Kafr Harma in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 14 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of al-Boleel in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 11 people.

On 15 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town Abul Zuhur in the countryside of Idlib, killing 9 people.

On 15 July 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled the town of al-Ghanto in the countryside of Homs, killing 5 people.

On 16 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Maadi neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 16 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 16 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Firdaws neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 12 people.

On 16 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Almaji neighbourhood in the Ancient City of Aleppo in Aleppo, killing 11 people.

On 18 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Qadi Askar neighbourhood and al-Katarji neighbourhood in east Aleppo, killing 6 people and injuring 22 others.
On 18 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Tukhar village in the countryside of Manbaj in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 24 people.

On 19 July 2016, the International Coalition Against ISIS targeted al-Tukhar village in the countryside of Manbaj in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 99 people.

On 19 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Beit Sawa in Rif Dimashq, killing 6 people.

On 19 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 22 people.

On 20 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Idlib, killing 9 people.

On 21 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped two barrel bombs on al-Saliheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 12 people and injuring around 20 others.

On 21 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on the popular market in al-Mashad neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 9 people and injuring 15 others.

On 21 July 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces shelled and launched missiles at the popular market in Douma in Rif Dimashq, killing 9 people and injuring others.

On 21 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Tal Minnis in the countryside of Idlib, killing 17 people and injuring others.

On 21 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Teeba village in the countryside of Homs, killing 5 people.

On 21 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Sarmada in the countryside of Idlib, killing 10 people.

On 22 July 2016, the public park near Saadallah al-Jabiri square in Aleppo was hit by several locally made missiles, killing 6 people. The Syrian regime’s media outlets stated that the armed opposition groups were responsible for the attack.

On 23 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Katarji neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 23 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Misraba in Rif Dimashq, killing 9 people.

On 23 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Suha village in the countryside of Hama, killing 7 people.

On 23 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Jisr al-Shughur in the countryside of Idlib, killing 12 people.

On 23 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of al-Tibni in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 10 people.

On 24 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Arbin in Rif Dimashq, killing 6 people.

On 24 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the main market in al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 12 people.
On 24 July 2016, several mortar shells were launched at al-Qemariya neighbourhood in Damascus, killing 7 people. The Syrian regime’s media outlets stated that the armed opposition groups were responsible for the attack.

On 25 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on al-Mashad neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 25 July 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces launched a Fil Rocket at a house in Daraa al-Balad in Daraa, killing 7 people including 4 children and injuring 6 others.

On 26 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on al-Mashad neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people when it caused several buildings to collapse.

On 26 July 2016, a landmine planted by an unknown party detonated in the surroundings of al-Maleeha al-Gharbiyah town in the countryside of Daraa, killing 6 people.

On 27 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Beit Sawa in Rif Dimashq, killing 6 people.

On 27 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market and a residential area in al-Sakhur neighbourhood east of Aleppo, killing 10 people and injuring 15 others.

On 27 July 2016, ISIS members detonated a car bomb in al-Qamishli in the countryside of al-Hasakah, killing 27 people.

On 28 July 2016, 10 people were killed when warplanes believed to belong to the International Coalition Against ISIS targeted the main commercial street in al-Ghandoura village, which is under the control of ISIS in the north of Manbaj in the countryside of Aleppo.

On 28 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Jisr al-Shughur in the countryside of Idlib, killing 5 people and injuring around 20 others.

On 28 July 2016, ISIS members managed to sneak into al-Buweir village, which is under the Kurdish People’s Protection Unit (YPG) in the countryside of Manbaj in the countryside of Aleppo. They killed 15 people with knives and firearms.

On 29 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Sarmada in the countryside of Idlib, killing 5 people.

On 29 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Salqin in Idlib, killing 5 people.

On 29 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on Bustan al-Basha neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 29 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 20 people.

On 30 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force carried out four airstrikes on the town of Kafr Naha in the western countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people and injuring 10 others.

On 31 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Jasim in the countryside of Daraa, killing 10 people.
On 30 July 2016, locally made missiles hit al-Hamdaniya neighbourhood which is under the control of the regime in Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 1 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Khan al-Sheikh camp for displaced people in Rif Dimashq, killing 5 people.

On 2 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the market in al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 11 people including 4 children.

On 3 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Mashad neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 3 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Mansoura village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 4 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Uwejil village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 4 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Mudera in Rif Dimashq, killing 5 people from a single family.

On 9 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Muheimeeda in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 15 people.

On 10 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Urum al-Kubra in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 11 people.

On 10 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Areehah in the countryside of Idlib, killing 6 people.

On 11 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of al-Dana in the countryside of Idlib, killing 8 people.

On 12 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Tilad in the countryside of Idlib, killing 5 people.

On 12 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Urum al-Kubra in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 12 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Harboush in the countryside of Idlib, killing 10 people.

On 13 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Sinaiya in Idlib, killing 6 people.

On 13 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Arab Saeed in the countryside of Idlib, killing 13 people.

On 16 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the cars carrying civilians and the vehicles transporting vegetables on the road between Aleppo and al-Ramusa, killing 17 people and injuring others.
On 16 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Tareeq al-Bab neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 15 people.

On 16 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Ummal neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor, killing 10 people.

On 17 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Arbin in Rif Dimashq, killing 5 people.

On 17 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Idlib, killing 16 people.

On 18 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Arbin in Rif Dimashq, killing 5 people.

On 18 August 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib, killing 6 people.

On 18 August 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled al-Nashwa neighbourhood in al-Hasakah, killing 5 people.

On 18 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on al-Saliheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 19 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Ghanto village in the countryside of Homs, killing 13 people.

On 19 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Talbiseh in the countryside of Homs with cluster bombs, killing 5 people.

On 20 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Julum neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 21 August 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted Douma in Rif Dimashq with its rocket launchers, killing 5 people.

On 21 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Maarat al-Naasan in the countryside of Idlib, killing 11 people.

On 21 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on Bustan al-Qasr neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 22 August 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Douma in Rif Dimashq, killing 6 people.

On 25 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on Bab al-Nayrabb neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 14 people.

On 28 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Waer neighbourhood in Homs, killing 7 people.

On 30 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in Maarrat Misrin in the countryside of Idlib, killing 6 people.

On 30 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Binnish in the countryside of Idlib, killing 5 people.
On 1 September 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted residential houses in Muheimeeda village in the western countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 7 people; two of whom were displaced, and injuring others.

On 1 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the road connecting al-Latamna and Latmin villages in the countryside of Hama, killing 14 people.

On 2 September 2016, Russian warplanes targeted the town of al-Tayyane in the eastern countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 5 people.

On 3 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Khan al-Subul village in the countryside of Idlib, killing 5 people.

On 5 September 2016, thirty people were killed while 40 others were injured in 2 suicide attacks near Arzuna bridge on al-Dawli highway in the countryside of Tartus. According to the Syrian regime, who has control over the area, one of the attackers was driving a car bomb while the other was wearing an explosive belt.

On 5 September 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces launched missiles at as-Sukkari neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people from a single family and injuring others.

On 5 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Maarat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib with cluster bombs, killing 6 people.

On 6 September 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib, killing 6 people including 2 volunteers from the civil defence.

On 6 September 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted Hoor village in the countryside of Aleppo with thermobaric missiles, killing 5 people from a single family.

On 6 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town Maar Dibsah, south of Saraqeb in the countryside of Idlib, killing 7 people and injuring others.

On 6 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib, killing 6 people.

On 7 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted as-Sukkari neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 15 people.

On 7 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Tadif in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 9 people.

On 9 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on Salahadin neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 9 people including 4 children, and injuring others.
On 10 September 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted a popular market in the town of Batbo in the western countryside of Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 10 September 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces launched its missiles at Bustan al-Qasr neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people and injuring others.

On 10 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Saliheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 10 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the main vegetable market in Idlib, killing 60 people and injuring 20 others.

On 10 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Kafr Naha in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 11 September 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces launched seven rockets carrying cluster bombs at Douma in Rif Dimashq at the same time as it shelled the city. The attacks killed 5 people.

On 11 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Saliheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 12 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Maarrat Misrin in the countryside of Idlib, killing 16 people.

On 12 September 2016, which was the first day of Eid al-Adha celebrations, ISIS published a video of its members killing 15 people, including children, in a slaughterhouse in a similar way to how cattle are slaughtered. The video was entitled “manufacturing illusion”.

On 12 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in the town of Maarrat Misrin in the countryside of Idlib on the first day of Eid al-Adha celebrations, killing 13 people and injuring others.

On 12 September 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled and launched its rockets at Douma in Rif Dimashq, killing 13 people.

On 15 September 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, carried out a number of airstrikes with thermobaric and cluster bombs over al-Mayadin in the eastern countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 13 people.

On 18 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on Dael in the countryside of Daraa, killing 9 people.

On 19 September 2016, warplanes, believed to be Russian, targeted a humanitarian aid convoy in the town of Urum al-Kubra in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 12 Syrian Red Crescent volunteers.

On 19 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Mayadin in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 5 people.
On 19 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Tibni in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 5 people.

On 19 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted as-Sukkari neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 19 September 2016, warplanes which are believed to be Russian, targeted a popular market in the town of Hoor in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 16 people and injuring others.

On 21 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a medical point in the town of Khan Tuman in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 14 people; including two paramedics and an ambulance driver.

On 21 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force carried out a several airstrikes on Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib with thermobaric missiles, killing 15 people; including 7 children and 4 women.

On 21 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Muwasalat neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 22 September 2016, a child suicide bomber detonated himself in Inkhil police station in Inkhil in the countryside of Daraa, killing 13 people; including Dr. Yauqb al-Aqar; minister of the local administration in the Syrian interim government and head of the council of Daraa al-Hurra.

On 22 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Kalaasa neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 9 people.

On 23 September 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 23 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Katarji neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 23 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Bishfatin village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 15 people.

On 23 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Bab al-Nayrab neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people from a single family.

On 24 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 24 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Bustan al-Qasr neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 15 people.

On 24 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Karm Homeed in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 24 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Bab al-Tareeq neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 9 people.
On 24 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Bab al-Nayrab neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 25 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Halak neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 25 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on farms between Zakiah and Khan al-Sheeh in Rif Dimashq, killing 5 people.

On 25 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Bustan al-Basha neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 25 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Zibdiya neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 25 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Tareeq al-Bab neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 18 people.

On 25 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Miyasar neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 25 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Saliheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 25 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Ansari neighbourhood in Aleppo killing 17 people.

On 25 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Salahadin neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 27 September 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled the civilians gathering in front of a bakery in al-Maadi neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people and injuring 10 others.

On 29 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Jarjanaz village in the countryside of Idlib, killing 5 people.

On 29 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Idlib, killing 6 people.

On 30 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Baideen neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 7 people.
On 30 September 2016, war planes believed to be Russian, carried out three airstrikes with thermobaric missiles over a crowded residential area in Kafr Batna in Rif Dimashq, killing 9 people including 7 children, and injuring 30 others.

On 30 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Zaitunat neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 30 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Sheikh Faris neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 1 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a civilian gathering near al-Farha village in the countryside of Idlib, killing 6 people.

On 1 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on the town of Mukeleba in Rif Dimashq, killing 6 people.

On 1 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Ghaytoun village in the suburbs of Akhtarin in the countryside of Idlib, killing 10 people.

On 2 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Dabiq village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 3 October 2016, war planes believed to be Russian, targeted Al-Sakhur Hospital in al-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 7 people; five of them renovation workers and two of them members of the medical staff.

On 3 October 2016, war planes believed to be Russian, targeted Bustan al-Basha neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 3 October 2016, an ISIS suicide bomber detonated the explosive vest he was wearing inside Al-Sanabel Hall in the town of Safya in the countryside of al-Hasakah whilst a wedding was taking place, killing 35 people including 10 children.

On 4 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted Rif al-Muhandiseen al-Awwal in the western countryside of Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 4 October 2016, the International Coalition’s warplanes targeted Tal Tanah village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 18 people.

On 5 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Douma in Rif Dimashq, killing 5 people.

On 5 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Mazare’ al-Shamiko in the western countryside of Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 6 October 2016, an ISIS suicide bomber detonated himself at Atma crossing at the Turkish borders whilst members of the Free Syrian Army and other Islamic groups were entering, killing 29 people.
On 6 October 2016, locally made missiles fell on al-Jamiliyya neighbourhood, which is under the control of the Syrian regime in Aleppo. The missiles were launched from a tank that was in one of the areas under the control of the armed opposition brigades. The attack killed 11 people.

On 8 October 2016, the International Coalition’s warplanes targeted Duwaibiq village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 12 people.

On 9 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Mazra’a al-Thaniya village near Miska in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 10 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled al-Shaar neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 10 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Sad al-Lawz neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 11 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Bustan al-Qasr neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 51 people.

On 11 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Firdaws neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 9 people.

On 11 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces shelled an elementary school in al-Sahara neighbourhood in Daraa al-Mahata in Daraa with locally made missiles, killing 5 children and 1 person.

On 11 October 2016, a suicide bomber detonated the explosive belt he was wearing in al-Mashi village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 9 people.

On 11 October 2016, the International Coalition’s warplanes launched 2 missiles at a car in al-Baq’an village in al-Bukamal in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 5 people.

On 11 October 2016, the International Coalition’s warplanes targeted al-Sha’fa in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 5 people.

On 12 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted a popular market in Bustan al-Qasr neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 22 people.

On 12 October 2016, a cluster bomb that was dropped in an earlier attack on the town of Ibta’ in the countryside of Daraa exploded, killing 5 people from a single family.

On 13 October 2016, ISIS members detonated a car bomb in Azaz in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 20 people.

On 13 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted Bustan al-Qasr neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 11 people.
On 14 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Ghazali village in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, killing 11 people.

On 14 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Katarji neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

The Russian attack on Uwejil village on 17 October 2016 led to a horrific massacre

On 15 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted a healthcare centre in al-Latamna in the countryside of Hama, killing 5 people.

On 15 October 2016, warplanes believe to be Russian, targeted the town of Turmanin in the countryside of Idlib, killing 11 people.

On 15 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Jazraya village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 15 October 2016, the International Coalition’s warplanes targeted al-Suqaif village in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, killing 11 people.

On 16 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Katarji neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 22 people.

On 16 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Sheikh Faris neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 8 people.
On 17 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Marjeh neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 14 people.

On 17 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Zaaroura near the town of Kafr Naha in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 17 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the town of Uwejil in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 30 people.

On 18 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Bustan al-Qasr neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 18 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled a car carrying civilians from the Khan al-Sheeh camp towards the camp’s only exit, killing 6 people.

On 21 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Jisr al-Shughur in the countryside of Idlib, killing 7 people.

On 21 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Maar Shamareen in the countryside of Idlib, killing 7 people.

On 21 October, two mass graves were found in the town of Sawran in the northern countryside of Aleppo. One contained 6 people while the other contained 8 people, all of whom remain unidentified as the corpses were decayed.

On 24 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Douma in Rif Dimashq, killing 6 people.

On 24 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib, killing 6 people.

On 24 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted Kafr Tkharim in the countryside of Idlib, killing 6 people.

On 26 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a schools’ gathering in the town of Haas in the countryside of Idlib, killing 38 people.

On 27 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ rocket launchers targeted Douma in Rif Dimashq with cluster bombs, killing 7 people.

On 27 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Ibreeha village in Deir ez-Zor, killing 5 people.

On 27 October 2016, locally made missiles launched from a tank in Bustan al-Qasr neighbourhood, which is under the control of the armed opposition brigades, fell over Al-Wataniya school in al-Shahba neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 2 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Saraqeb in the countryside of Idlib, killing 8 people.
On 3 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Meernaz village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 9 people.

On 3 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted ar-Rastan in the countryside of Homs, killing 5 people.

On 3 November 2016, several rockets fell over Halab al-Jadida neighbourhood in Aleppo, launched from a rocket launcher in the town of al-Mansoura in the countryside of Aleppo, which is under the control of the armed opposition brigades. The attack killed 6 people.

On 3 November 2016, several rockets, launched from a rocket launcher in the town of al-Mansoura which is under the control of the armed opposition brigades, fell over al-Hamdaniya neighbourhood in Aleppo killing 5 people.

On 4 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the town of Kafr Naha in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 13 people.

On 5 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Darat Azza in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 6 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Bunat Al-Mustaqbal nursery in Harasta in Rif Dimashq, killing 8 people.

On 6 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of al-Dana in the countryside of Idlib, killing 12 people.

On 6 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Darat Azza in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 11 people.

On 6 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Hamouriya in Rif Dimashq, killing 6 people.

On 8 November 2016, the Syrian Democratic Forces’ artillery shelled Heesha village in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, killing 23 people.

On 8 November 2016, the International Coalition’s warplanes targeted al-Heesha village in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, killing 11 people.

On 8 November 2016, the Syrian Air force targeted Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib, killing 11 people.

On 8 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Ba’arbo village in the countryside of Idlib, killing 18 people.

On 8 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Douma in Rif Dimashq, killing 8 people.

On 9 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the town of Mishmishan in the countryside of Idlib, killing 7 people.
On 10 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Douma in Rif Dimashq, killing 8 people.

On 10 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Naseeb in the countryside of Daraa, killing 8 people.

On 11 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, launched several missiles at the town of Kafr Dael in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 11 people.

On 13 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib, killing 5 people.

On 13 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled al-Saliheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 11 people.

On 15 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted the town of Kafr Jalis in the countryside of Idlib, killing 6 people.

On 15 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted al-Waer neighbourhood in Homs with explosive cylinders, killing 7 people.

On 16 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted al-Shaar neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 12 people.

On 16 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted as-Sukkari neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 11 people.

On 16 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Batbo village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 25 people.

On 16 November 2016, a landmine planted by ISIS exploded in Haji Kusa village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 16 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Bugaz village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 17 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Kafr Jalis neighbourhood in the countryside of Idlib, killing 6 people.

On 17 November 2016, a car bomb was detonated in Azaz in the countryside of Aleppo, killing at least 21 people. It is believed that ISIS are responsible for the attack.

On 17 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Firdaws neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 17 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the town of Urum al-Kubra in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people.
On 17 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the town of Qabtan al-Jabal in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 17 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Bustan al-Basha neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 17 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Douma in Rif Dimashq, killing 6 people.

The number of car bombs targeting civilian gatherings and civil institutions has increased this year

On 18 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Arrada village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 18 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Jisreen in Rif Dimashq, killing 7 people.

On 18 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Yaqed al-Adas in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 18 people.

On 18 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Douma in Rif Dimashq, killing 5 people.

On 18 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Tareeq al-Bab neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 10 people.

On 18 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Saliheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 10 people.

On 18 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Masaken Hanano neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.
On 18 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the town of Kafr Jum in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 19 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Marj al-Zuhoor village in the countryside of Idlib, killing 7 people.

On 19 November 2016, the International Coalition’s warplanes targeted Ba’as village in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, killing 8 people.

On 19 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Qadi Askar neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 19 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Bustan al-Basha neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 10 people.

On 19 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Ansari neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 12 people.

On 19 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Halak neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 20 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Idlib, killing 5 people.

On 20 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped toxic barrel bombs at al-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people from a single family.

On 20 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Shaar neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 12 people.

On 22 November 2016, the International Coalition’s warplanes targeted al-Salihiya village in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, killing 9 people.

On 22 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted an industrial market in al-Latamna in the countryside of Hama, killing 9 people.

On 23 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Firdaws neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 23 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted a popular market in Jasim in the countryside of Daraa, killing 8 people.

On 23 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Murad village in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 5 people from a single family.

On 23 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted a popular market in the town of Kafr Naha in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 24 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Binnish in the countryside of Idlib, killing 7 people.
On 24 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces attacked al-Mashad neighbourhood in Aleppo with its rocket launchers, killing 9 people.

On 24 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Rakaya village in the countryside of Idlib, killing 5 people.

On 25 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the town of Taqad in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 12 people.

On 25 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Hatla in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 5 people.

On 25 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted al-Shaar neighbourhood in Aleppo with its rocket launchers, killing 5 people.

On 25 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Karm Homad neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 25 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Mashad neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 25 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 26 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Karm al-Tahan neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 27 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters targeted al-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 26 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Jbala village in the countryside of Idlib, killing 5 people.

On 27 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Tadif village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 27 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the town of Aynjara in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 17 people.

On 27 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in al-Hamidiya neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor, killing 18 people.

On 28 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Shaar neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 10 people.

On 29 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Saliheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 9 people.
On 29 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on al-Ansari neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 29 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Miyasar neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 29 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted a civilian gathering in Bab al-Nayrab neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 25 people.

On 29 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Kafr Zita in the countryside of Hama, killing 7 people.

On 30 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Jubb al-Qubbeh neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 45 people.

On 1 December 2016, several locally made missiles fell over al-Faid neighbourhood in Aleppo, launched from a tank in Bustan al-Qasr neighbourhood, which is under the control of the armed opposition brigades, killing 6 people.

On 3 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted displaced families fleeing from the eastern neighbourhoods of al-Shaar neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 3 December 2016, December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted as-Sukkari neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 4 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a market in Kafr Nabl in the countryside of Idlib, killing 26 people.

On 4 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on the town of al-Taman’a in the countryside of Idlib, killing 6 people.

On 4 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a market in Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, killing 35 people.

On 4 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted al-Jalloum neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 15 people.

On 5 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted Idlib, killing 8 people; 6 of whom were children.

On 5 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Ghanto village in Homs at the same time as the Syrian Armed Forces were shelling the village with its rocket launchers, killing 5 people.

On 5 December 2016, several locally made missiles fell over al-Masharqah neighbourhood in Aleppo, launched from a tank in al-Zabadiya neighbourhood which is under the control of the armed opposition forces, killing 6 people.
On 5 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted al-Marjeh neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 9 people.

On 5 December 2016, the International Coalition’s warplanes targeted the town of al-Jarniya in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, killing 7 people.

On 5 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on al-Zabadiya neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 5 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Maadi neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 5 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Ansari neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 6 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Kafr Sajna in the countryside of Idlib, killing 5 people.

On 6 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Masaken al-Firdaws neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 6 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the main market in the town of Maarrat Misrin in the countryside of Idlib, killing 8 people.

On 6 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the main market in Sarmin in the countryside of Idlib, killing 9 people.

On 6 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted al-Saliheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 6 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted Qadi Askar neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 9 people.

On 7 December 2016, the International Coalition’s warplanes targeted the town of Bza’ah in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 7 December 2016, the International Coalition’s warplanes targeted the town of al-Mushayrifa in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, killing 18 people.

On 7 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted al-Kalaasa neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 12 people.

On 7 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted Sahat Bazzeh in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 7 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on al-Mashad neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.
On 7 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Maadi neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 7 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Saliheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 5 people.

On 7 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Qadi Askar neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 7 December 2016, a landmine planted by an unknown party exploded when a coach ran over it near Khuwaitleh village in the countryside of al-Hasakah, killing 5 people.

On 7 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Aseela neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 16 people.

On 8 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Bustan al-Qasr neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 8 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Qinnasrin neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 8 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted al-Kalaasa neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 9 people.

On 8 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted al-Maadi neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 8 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, launched missiles at a civilian gathering in al-Jalloum neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 25 people.

On 9 December 2016, the International Coalition’s warplanes targeted Ma’zeeleh village in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, killing 28 people.

On 9 December 2016, the International Coalition’s warplanes targeted al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 13 people.

On 9 December 2016, several locally made missiles fell over al-A’thamiya neighbourhood in Aleppo, launched from a tank in Bustan al-Qasr neighbourhood which is under the control of the armed opposition forces, killing 7 people.

On 10 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted Binnish in the countryside of Idlib, killing 7 people.

On 10 December 2016, several locally made missiles fell over Saif al-Dawla neighbourhood in Aleppo, launched from a tank in al-Mashad neighbourhood which is under the control of the armed opposition forces, killing 6 people.
On 10 December 2016, several locally made missiles fell over al-Furqan neighbourhood in Aleppo, launched from a tank in a neighbourhood under the control of the armed opposition forces, killing 5 people.

On 11 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a vegetable market in Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, killing 11 people.

On 11 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on Bustan al-Qasr neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 10 people.

On 11 December 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled a gathering of civilians displaced from Tadmur, near al-Dawweh in the eastern countryside of Homs, killing 5 people.

On 12 December 2016, Syrian and Russian warplanes targeted the town of Uqayribat in the countryside of Hama with toxic missiles, killing 21 people.

On 12 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted ar-Raqqah, killing 26 people.

On 12 December 2016, members of the Syrian Armed Forces and its foreign allied militias carried out field executions in al-Kalaasa neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 21 people.

On 12 December 2016, members of the Euphrates Shield Brigade targeted al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo with its missiles, killing 12 people.

On 21 December 2016, members of the Euphrates Shield Brigade targeted al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 22 December 2016, members of the Euphrates Shield Brigade targeted al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 57 people.

On 22 December 2016, the International Coalition’s warplanes targeted Jabar village in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, killing 6 people.

On 23 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on the town of Ain al-Fija in Wadi Barda in Rif Dimashq, killing 7 people.

On 23 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Hatla village in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 5 people.

On 23 December 2016, the Euphrates Shield Brigade targeted al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 24 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the town of al-Atareb in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 25 December 2016, a landmine planted by ISIS exploded in al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo while families were fleeing from the shelling, killing 32 people.
On 25 December 2016, members of the Syrian Armed Forces and its allied foreign militias carried out field executions in Jibrin in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 15 people.

On 27 December 2016, unknown warplanes targeted the town of al-Hajneh in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 12 people.

On 28 December 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Daraa al-Balad in Daraa, killing 5 people.

On 28 December 2016, several landmines planted by ISIS, exploded in western al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 29 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Douma in Rif Dimashq, killing 14 people.

On 29 December 2016, a car bomb detonated by an unknown party exploded in the town of Sawran near Azaz in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 11 people.

On 30 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted Tadif in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 12 people.

On 30 December 2016, members of the Euphrates Shield Brigade targeted al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 9 people.
**Targeting markets**

The targeting of markets, shopping centres and bakeries continued unceasingly in 2016. SHRC has documented 78 incidents this year, 17 of which targeted bakeries. Markets were mainly targeted in peak times such as mornings in cattle markets, afternoons in fruit and vegetable markets and evenings during the holy month of Ramadan. These attacks were targeted at the governorates of Aleppo and Idlib mainly, as 32 of them occurred in Aleppo and 27 of them in Idlib.

On 7 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in Arbin in Rif Dimashq, killing 12 people.

On 11 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a petroleum refinery south of Saraqeb in the countryside of Idlib, setting several tankers that were parked there on fire.

On 15 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a trade area in the town of Hamouriya in Rif Dimashq, damaging a number of the stores there.

On 16 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in as-Sukkari neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 18 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force launched a surface to surface missile at a popular market in al-Firdaws neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing a person, injuring 25 others and destroying parts of the market.

On 26 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in Areehah in the countryside of Idlib, killing 9 people.

On 27 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a cattle market in the town of al-Shumaytiya in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, injuring 2 people and killing some of the cattle.

On 28 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a fuel market in Ajaja village in the countryside of al-Hasakah, killing 9 people and setting a number of vehicles on fire.

On 5 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Haritan’s reserve bakery in Haritan in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it.

On 7 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an automated bakery in al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it and causing it to close down.

On 9 February 2016, a car bomb was detonated in a vegetable market in Masaken Barza neighbourhood in Damascus, which is under the control of the regime, injuring several people.

On 16 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an automated oven in al-Shaddadi neighbourhood in the countryside of al-Hasakah, damaging it and causing it to close down.
On 24 February 2016, a warplane targeted the market in Areehah, killing 8 people and injuring 25 others.

On 7 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a fuel market in the town of Abu al-Dhur in the countryside of Idlib, killing 19 people.

On 25 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force launched a thermobaric missile at the market in Areehah in the countryside of Idlib, killing 3 people and injuring 12 others. This was the sixth time the market has been targeted within the last 12 months.

On 19 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in Kafr Nabl in the countryside of Idlib, killing 10 people.

On 19 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, killing 38 people.

On 23 April 2016, the Syrian Army’s artillery targeted a popular market in Douma in Rif Dimashq, killing 14 people.

On 23 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in Tareeq al-Bab neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 10 people.

On 24 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in as-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 28 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an oven in al-A’amiriya neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing it to close down.
On 30 April 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted the market in the town of Kafr Naha in the western countryside of Aleppo with its artillery, injuring 4 people.

On 9 May 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted the popular market in Arbin in Rif Dimashq with mortar shells, injuring 20 people.

On 10 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force carried out several airstrikes over Binnish in the countryside of Idlib, killing 10 people including an infant.

On 22 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Haal market it al-Mihrab roundabout in Idlib, killing 4 people and injuring 11 others.

On 24 May 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, carried out seven airstrikes with cluster bombs over Darat Azza in the countryside of Aleppo, whilst fuel tanks arriving from Afrin which is under the control of the Kurdish militias in Aleppo. At least one fuel tank was set on fire and its driver was killed.

On 26 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force bombarded a cattle market in the town of Saraqeb in the countryside of Idlib with cluster bombs, killing 15 people and some of the cattle.

On 27 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an automated bakery in al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to the bakery.

On 27 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the automated bakery in Haritan in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to the bakery.

On 29 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in Tal al-Daman in the southern countryside of Aleppo, killing 10 people.

On 1 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civilians gathering in front of a fuel distribution centre in the town of Sejar in the western countryside of Idlib, killing 16 people.

On 5 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force carried out several airstrikes using cluster and phosphoric missiles over Idlib, two of which targeted the vegetable market in the city. The strikes injured many civilians damaged many stores.

On 11 June 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted a popular market in the town of Qabasin near al-Bab in the eastern countryside of Aleppo, killing 6 people.

On 14 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force dropped naval mines at the market in al-Baara village near Jabal al-Zawiya in the countryside of Idlib, killing 5 people.

On 1 July 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted al-Hilwaniya market in Tareeq al-Bab neighbourhood in Aleppo moments before it was time for people to break their fast during the holy month of Ramadan. The attack killed 15 people and injured dozens.
On 5 July 2016, an ISIS suicide bomber detonated the explosive belt he was wearing in front of al-Sala bakery in al-Salihiya neighbourhood in al-Hasakah, killing 13 people.

On 11 July 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted a fuel market in the town of Turmanin in the countryside of Idlib with thermobaric bombs, killing 4 people and injuring others.

On 13 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force launched three thermobaric missiles at Souq Hanan neighbourhood, near the market in Areehah in the countryside of Idlib, killing 11 people and causing substantial damage to the stores.

On 13 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in ar-Rastan in the countryside of Homs, killing 21 people.

On 21 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on a popular market in al-Mashad neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 9 people and injuring 15 others.

On 21 July 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled and launched missiles at the popular market in Douma in Rif Dimashq, killing 9 people and injuring others.

On 22 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an automated bakery in Binnish in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to the bakery and forcing it to go out of service.

On 24 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the main market in al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 12 people.

On 27 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market and a residential area in al-Sakhur neighbourhood, east of Aleppo, killing 10 people and injuring 15 others.

On 28 July 2016, warplanes believed to belong to the International Coalition Against ISIS targeted the main commercial street in al-Ghandoura village, which is under the control of ISIS north of Manbaj in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 10 people.

On 2 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the market in al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 11 people including 4 children.

On 10 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in Hatla village in the eastern countryside of Deir ez-Zor, killing 7 people.

On 10 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an automated bakery in Areehah in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 12 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Haal vegetable market in the town of Urum al-Kubra in the western countryside of Aleppo, killing 6 people and injuring 13 others.

On 13 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Sinaiya area in Idlib, killing 6 people and injuring several others.
On 13 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a fuel store in the town of Arab Saeed in the countryside of Idlib, killing 10 people.

On 13 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Andan in the northern countryside of Aleppo. One of the airstrikes targeted the main marker there, injuring several people.

On 16 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the cars carrying civilians and vehicles carrying vegetables on the road between Aleppo and al-Ramus, killing 17 people and injuring others.

On 16 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in Tareeq al-Bab neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 24 people and injuring dozens others.

On 16 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in Tareeq al-Bab neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 24 people and injuring dozens others.

On 16 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the main vegetable market in Idlib, killing 60 people and injuring 20 others.

On 12 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in the town of Maarrat Misrin in the countryside of Idlib on the first day of Eid al-Adha celebrations, killing 13 people and injuring others.

On 19 September 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted the only bakery in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 23 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Hamdan bakery in al-Haydariya neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 28 September 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled the civilians gathering in front of a bakery in al-Maadi neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 6 people and injuring 10 others.

On 29 September 2016, warplanes believed to Russian, targeted the only bakery in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.
On 29 September 2016, warplanes believed to Russian, targeted a bakery in the town Kafr Naha in the countryside of Aleppo, injuring several people and causing substantial damage to the bakery.

On 2 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in Arbin in Rif Dimashq with thermobaric missiles, killing 3 people.

On 5 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force carried out several airstrikes over the trade area in Douma in Rif Dimashq, killing 5 people.

On 12 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted a popular market in Bustan al-Qasr neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 22 people.

On 12 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the popular market in Saqba in Rif Dimashq, causing several injuries amongst the civilians who were there.

On 2 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the popular market in the town of Urum al-Kubra in the western countryside of Aleppo, killing 2 people and injuring several others.

On 8 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Sarmin’s main bakery in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 11 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the automated bakery in the town of Sinjar in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 22 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted a market in al-Latamna in the countryside of Hama, killing 9 people.

On 23 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in Jasim in the countryside of Daraa, killing 8 people.

On 23 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted a popular market in the town of Kafr Naha in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 7 people.

On 27 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a popular market in al-Hamidiya neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor, killing 18 people.

On 4 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the trade centre of Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, killing 35 people and injuring dozens others.

On 6 December 2016, Russian warplanes launched two missiles at the main popular market in Sarmin in the countryside of Idlib, killing 9 people and injuring others.

On 11 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force carried out 4 parachute raids over the popular market in Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, killing 6 people and injuring 20 others.

On 30 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an automated bakery in Halfaya in the countryside of Hama, causing substantial damage to it.
Detention and kidnappings

The Syrian regime’s forces continued carrying out arbitrary detentions in the various regions in controls. Most of these acts take place at the various street checkpoints, at border crossings and at Damascus International Airport. Furthermore, SHRC has documented arbitrary detentions carried out by al-Nusra Front (in the north of Syria), ISIS, the Kurdish autonomous cantons and some of the armed opposition groups.

On 3 May 2016, the inmates in Hama’s central prison started a riot by taking some of the guards as hostages, in response to plans to transfer some of the inmates to the infamous Sednaya prison, in which they believed they will be executed. The riot ended on 6 May 2016, when the military police broke into the prison. Two inmates were killed and all mobile phones were confiscated, preventing any of the prison’s events from being leaked. A similar riot had taken place in the prison on 14 August 2015, in response to the brutal torture the inmates were undergoing.

Detentions are very difficult to document and many families avoid reporting them, hence the lack of statistics regarding this issue. Some detentions last hours, some last days and while some detainees are forced to enlist in the army, others are executed.

Four Afghan fighters were released in exchange for four women and a man who were detained in the regime’s prisons

As in previous years, many prisoner exchange deals were arranged in 2016. SHRC documented 7 incidents in which prisoners and bodies were exchanged this year:

On 19 January 2016, an exchange took place between the Syrian Armed Forces and Duha al-Islam Brigade, one of the armed opposition groups, at the checkpoint in the town of Babilla in eastern Rif Dimashq. Six detainees were released by the Syrian Army; 4 women and 2 elderly men in exchange for Yusuf Tawfik Shbeb who is a member of the Lebanese militias.
On 11 May 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces and the armed opposition brigades exchanged prisoners and bodies in Aleppo under the supervision of the Syrian Red Crescent. The armed opposition brigades released 25 prisoners, amongst whom were officers, in addition to the bodies of 70 other officers, while the Syrian Army released 13 prisoners and 11 bodies of fighters who were killed in al-Rashideen neighbourhood in Aleppo.

On 27 May 2016, an exchange deal had been completed between the Syrian regime and the armed opposition groups when the armed opposition forces were successful in overtaking al-Zara village in the southern countryside of Hama. The deal lasted for two days, in which 45 bodies from the regime’s fighters alongside 19 civilians from al-Zara were released by the opposition in exchange for the release of 90 civilians – including women and children- who were detained by the Syrian Armed Forces when they took over al-Zara. Most of these detainees were from the town of Teir Maalah in the northern countryside of Homs.

On 11 June 2016, an exchange deal took place in the town of Maleeha al-Atash between Afghan groups which have been fighting for the Syrian regime and the armed opposition brigades in Daraa. The Syrian regime released 4 women and a man they had detained in exchange for 4 Afghan fighters.

On 13 June 2016, an exchange deal took place in Barza neighbourhood in Damascus, in which 3 detained women were released by the Syrian regime in exchange for 3 detainees from Adra al-Ummaliya.

On 28 June 2016, an exchange deal took place in the town of Maleeha al-Atash in Tafas in the countryside of Daraa between the Syrian Armed Forces and the armed opposition brigades, in which 3 female detainees from Izra who were kept in the regime’s military security prison in Daraa were exchanged for an officer’s relative.

On 25 December 2016, an exchange deal took place in al-Razi in the western countryside of Aleppo between the armed opposition brigades and the Syrian Armed Forces. The opposition released 15 detainees in exchange for 2 of the regime’s detainees.

Al-Nusra Front was also responsible for some of the arbitrary detentions which took place in 2016, as it detained several civil activists, especially media activists, in the areas it was present. In most cases, these detainees were released a few days after being tortured or forced to pay a fine.

On 10 January 2016, members of al-Nusra Front raided the media centre of Kafr Nabl and Fresh Radio office in Kafr Nabl in the countryside of Idlib. They confiscated all airing equipment which had forced the station to close down. They also detained media personnel Raed al-Faris and Hadi al-Abdullah and forced one of the radio staff members to step on the independence flag which the armed opposition groups use.
On 7 March 2016, an armed group from al-Nusra Front in Idlib attacked a peaceful demonstration that was arranged by anti-regime protesters in the city. The armed men tore the independence flags that the protesters were carrying and detained 5 media activists who were covering the protest.

On 26 October 2016, al-Nusra Front detained 7 activists who were organising a party for displaced children in a camp in the countryside of Latakia. They were referred to a Sharia court and were detained and fined.

Furthermore, many cases of arbitrary detention took place in the areas controlled by the Kurdish Democratic Union Party (PYD) for political reasons, especially in al-Jazeera and Afrin. The Asayish detained those who oppose the Kurdish autonomous cantons on charges of “causing disruption and division”, “unauthorised demonstrations” and “smuggling young people abroad”. Some detainees were not even interrogated or sent to courts. On 14 August 2016, the Asayish forcibly sent Ibrahim Biro, head of the National Kurdish Council, into exile in Iraqi Kurdistan and denied him any access into the areas under their control. Moreover, the Asayish and the military police units detained hundreds of young men and forced them to enlist to their military forces in al-Jazeera, Kobani and Afrin.

With regards to freedom of the journalism, many media personnel were assaulted by the Asayish in 2016 while TV channels Orient TV and Rudaw remain prohibited from working within the autonomous cantons. Alan Salim Ahmed, correspondent for Yekiti Media, remains detained since 15 August 2016.

A prisoner and body exchange deal took place on 27 May 2016 following the takeover of al-Zara village.
Targeting healthcare and relief work

The Syrian Armed Forces escalated its attacks on the healthcare sector, its staff, venues and equipment in 2016, in a continuation of its strategy that it has been following since 2011. SHRC has documented 142 incidents in which hospitals and medical centres were targeted this year, in addition to 92 incidents in which ambulances were targeted. Medical staff were also continuously attacked; SHRC has documented the death of 27 members of medical staff, 17 of whom were doctors, doctors’ assistants or pharmacists.

Among the most notable of these attacks is that of the Syrian Air Force targeting the Doctors Without Borders Hospital near al-Hamdiya village near Maarrat al-Nouman in Idlib on 15 February 2016, killing 16 people, 9 at least of whom were members of staff, and destroying the hospital almost entirely. Another serious attack was that on 27 April 2016 when warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Al-Quds Hospital in as-Suukari neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 44 people, 5 of whom were members of medical staff.

Emergency and relief sectors have also continuously been targeted, as the warplanes, Russian warplanes especially, attacked the civil defence, its members, offices, equipment and vehicles. The report also shows the use of a strategy of continuous attacks on ambulances, fire engines and civil defence vehicles, as 29 of them were attacked till the end of November 2016.

In total, 46 civil defence centres were attacked while 47 civil defence members were injured.

The Syrian Armed Forces alongside Russian warplanes continued targeting relief workers, including those working for the Red Crescent; an organisation that actually works in coordination with the Syrian regime, in the areas under its control and under its supervision. The report has documented the death of 14 members of the Red Crescent throughout 2016, in addition to 7 attacks on aid convoys: 5 of which were in Aleppo and Idlib and 2 in Rif Dimashq. One of the most notable attacks is that which took place on 19 September 2016, when a warplane targeted a Red Crescent aid convoy in al-Atarib, killing 12 of its volunteers and setting the lorries carrying UN aid on fire. The Red Crescent investigated the incident, and the results are yet to be published. Other attacks include:
**Violations committed against healthcare and relief work**

On 2 January 2016, Hassan Abdulazim Haj Omar, a member of the civil defence in Maarat al-Artiq in the countryside of Aleppo, was killed following an airstrike over the town.

On 2 January 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted an ambulance in the town of the al-Nashabiya in Rif Dimashq with its artillery, severely damaging the vehicle and injuring a paramedic it was carrying.

On 4 January 2016, Faruk Bakeer, a member of the civil defence in al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo, was killed following an airstrike over the city.

On 6 January 2016, Hasaan Anwar Zino, a firefighter from the civil defence centre in Zamalka in Rif Dimashq, was killed after the Syrian Air Force raided the road between the town of Hazza and Zamalka in Rif Dimashq.

On 7 January 2016, the Syrian Air force targeted the civil defence team in Zamalka in Rif Dimashq, injuring 2 of its members and damaging 2 ambulances.

On 9 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an ambulance that belonged to the civil defence team in Douma in Rif Dimashq, damaging the vehicle.

On 9 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civil defence team in Douma in Rif Dimashq, injuring Hamed Masarwa; a member of its team.

On 10 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Byouti Hospital in the town of Kafr Naha in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging its building and setting one of its ambulances on fire.

On 12 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an area it had just struck, whilst the civil defence team were aiding the victims and casualties of the shelling. Sameer al-Asfar, a member of the team was killed while another 3 were injured.

On 12 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an ambulance that belonged to the central charity emergency service in Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, destroying it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 12 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Qadi Askar neighbourhood in Aleppo, inflicting civil defence member Ayman Saeed Sitir with injuries in his head and shoulder.

On 16 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Al-Watani Hospital in ar-Raqqah, damaging it.

On 21 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the field hospital in the town of al-Khareeta in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, causing it substantial damage.

On 22 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Dar Al-Salam Hospital in ar-Raqqah, damaging it.
On 22 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the children’s hospital in Adnan al-Maliki Street in ar-Raqqah, partially damaging the building.

On 22 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Salam Hospital on 23 Shbaat Street in ar-Raqqah, damaging the building.

SHRC has documented 92 incidents in which ambulances were targeted in 2016.

On 22 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Bab al-Hawa camp for displaced people. Whilst the civil defence team was aiding the victims, a ballistic missile -believed to be a transoceanic Russian missile- was dropped at the area, injuring Hasan al-Jaa who is a member of the al-Dana civil defence centre.

On 23 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the Al-Iyadat Al-Shamila clinic centre in ar-Raqqah, causing substantial damage to the building and forcing it to go out of service.

On 26 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs at the town of Hayyan in the countryside of Aleppo, killing Ahmed Abdulkarim Daboul; a member of the civil defence team.

On 27 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Andan Al-Khayri Charity Hospital in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to the hospital and damaging one of its ambulances.

On 27 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, killing Abdulrahman Obaid who was a medical assistant.
On 28 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Siddiq Hospital in B’zaah in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it.

On 28 January 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted Douma in Rif Dimashq with its artillery, injuring 2 of the civil defence members in the city.

On 30 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped 6 barrel bombs at the civil defence centre in Darayya in Rif Dimashq, injuring a number of its staff and damaging the centre.

On 1 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Marj in eastern Ghouta, injuring Qasem Mohammed Ammouri who is a member of its civil defence team.

On 2 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Andan Al-Khayri Charity Hospital in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to the building.

On 2 February, the Syrian Air Force targeted an ambulance that belongs to the Red Crescent in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 2 of its staff: Abdulkarim Khayrullah and Mohammed Saleh. The attack also caused slight damage to the vehicle.

On 2 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a healthcare centre in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it.

On 2 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the physiotherapy centre in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it.

On 4 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the health centre for combatting communicable diseases in ar-Raqqah, damaging it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 5 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the field hospital in the town of al-Ghariyah al-Gharbiyah in the countryside of Daraa, causing substantial damage to it.

On 9 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an ambulance in Tal Rifat in the countryside of Aleppo, severely damaging the vehicle.

On 10 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Uthman Hospital in al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo, causing it to close down.

On 11 February 2016, Tareq Akrad (also known as Abu Wasim) who was a member of the civil defence, passed away from the injuries he incurred following an airstrike on Tareeq al-Sad neighbourhood in Daraa on 9 February 2016.

On 12 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Ghanto village in the countryside of Homs, killing Osama al-Khatib who was a member of the civil defence.

On 14 February 2016, warplanes, believed to be Russian, targeted the only field hospital in the town of Al-Ghariyah al-Gharbiyah in the eastern countryside of Daraa, destroying it.
On 15 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Aisha Hospital in al-Bukamal in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, causing substantial damage to it.

On 15 February 2015, the Syrian Air Force targeted the Al-Watani Hospital in al-Bukamal in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, damaging it.

On 15 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the 101 Al-Watani Hospital in Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to the building.

On 15 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the Doctors Without Borders Hospital in al-Hamdiya village near Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib killing 26 people; at least 9 of whom were members of the medical staff and destroying the hospital almost completely, forcing it to close down.

On 15 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a point of care in Abul Dhur village in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 15 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the Hospital for Women and Children in Azaz in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to the building and forcing it close down.

The Doctors Without Borders hospital was targeted and completely destroyed.
On 16 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Shaddai Al-Watani Hospital in al-Shaddadi in the countryside of al-Hasakah, causing substantial damage to the building and forcing it to close down.

On 17 February 2016, Ahmed Tayyeb Miqdad, a member of the civil defence in Daraa, passed away from injuries he incurred in an airstrike over Bosra al-Sham in the countryside of Daraa a few days earlier.

On 18 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force's helicopters dropped barrel bombs on the town of al-Marj in eastern Ghouta, one of which fell on the town’s hospital that provided medical services to 8 surrounding areas. As a result, the director of the hospital was injured, the hospitalization room was damaged and the fuel storage was destroyed completely. The hospital closed down and the ambulance has gone out of service.

On 19 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Andan Al-Khayri Charity Hospital in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, destroying it and forcing it to close down.

On 25 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Shaheed Eesa Ajaj Hospital in Daraa, causing slight damage to it.

On 26 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted one of the civil defence centres in Zamalka in Rif Dimashq, causing slight damages to 2 ambulances and damaging the building.

On 26 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the medical centre in Deir al-Asafir in Rif Dimashq, causing slight damage to it.

On 26 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of the field hospital in the town of Kafr Hamra in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging both its building and 2 of its ambulances.

On 26 February 2016, Ahmed Saleh Emjajo, member of the civil defence centre in Areehah in the countryside of Idlib, passed away from injuries he incurred during the Areehah market massacre on 24 February 2016.

On 26 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Areehah in the countryside of Idlib, injuring Hasaan al-Asi, director of the civil defence centre in Bzabur village in the countryside of Idlib. He passed away the following day as a result.

On 29 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the central clinic in Tadmur in the countryside of Homs damaging it.

On 4 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of al-Shifoniya in Rif Dimashq injuring the head of the civil defence centre in the town of al-Rayhan, known as Abu Omar, whilst he was on duty.

On 9 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the Red Crescent clinic in Tadmur in the countryside of Homs, causing substantial damage to the building and forcing it to close down.
On 10 March 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces fired heavy artillery shells at Douma in Rif Dimashq, burning a fire engine that belonged to the civil defence centre of the city.

On 23 March 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted an ambulance that belonged to the civil defence in Yamdiya village in the countryside of Latakia with its artillery, damaging it.

On 23 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an ambulance that belonged to the civil defence in Harasta in Rif Dimashq, damaging it slightly.

On 23 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Harasta in Rif Dimashq, killing Ahmed Sadqa who was a member of the civil defence in the city.

On 31 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Deir al-Asafir in Rif Dimashq, killing Mohammed Waleed al-Ghorani who was a member of the civil defence services in Rif Dimashq.

On 31 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civil defence centre in the town of Deir al-Asafir in Rif Dimashq, destroying it almost completely.

On 31 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a fire engine and an ambulance, both of which belonged to the civil defence centre in the town of Deir al-Asafir in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to the vehicles and forcing them to go out of service.

On 31 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the only hospital in Deir al-Asafir in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.

On 1 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a point of care in the town of Zabdin in Rif Dimashq with multiple rocket launchers, damaging it and causing to go out of service.

On 2 April 2016, the Syrian Armed Force’s artillery targeted Osama Ablaq Hospital and the Freedom Floka centre for physiotherapy in Yamdiya village in the countryside of Latakia, which is under the control of the armed opposition forces, causing them both substantial damage.

On 5 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs at al-Damir in Rif Dimashq, killing Abdulsalam Khaza’i who was a vet.

On 6 April 2016, a civil defence emergency team was shelled by the Syrian Armed Force’s artillery whilst it was attending to the casualties of an earlier shelling over the road connecting the town of al-Rayhan and Douma in Rif Dimashq, causing slight damage to the ambulance that was carrying them.

On 10 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on the surroundings of Hanano fire station which belongs to the Syrian civil defence in al-Haydariya neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to the building and forcing it to close down.

On 10 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Tib Al-Hadith Hospital in ar-Raqqah, causing substantial damage to the building.
On 10 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Tib al-Hadith Hospital in ar-Raqqah, killing nurse Batoul al-Aloush.

On 10 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Watani Hospital in al-Thakna neighbourhood in ar-Raqqah, partially damaging one of its buildings.

On 10 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the Al-Tawlid obstetrics Hospital in Adnan al-Maliki Street in the city centre of ar-Raqqah, damaging the building and forcing it to close down.

On 10 April 2016, an armed group kidnapped Khaled Eskef, a nurse who worked at Al-Daqqa Hospital in al-Shaar neighbourhood in Aleppo, which is under the control of the armed opposition brigades. He was released 7 hours following his kidnapping and his body had marks and traces of severe torture, indicating the use of electrocution and sharp objects. He passed away shortly after his release.

On 13 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of al-Maghara Central Hospital in Kafr Zita in the countryside of Hama, killing Dr. Hassan Mohammed al-A’raj; director of the Hama Al-Hurra health directorate and the Al-Maghara Hospital.

On 14 April 2016, the Syrian Armed Force’s artillery targeted the surroundings of an ambulance that belonged to the health directorate of Halab al-Hurra on the al-Kastillo road in Aleppo, damaging the vehicle.

On 17 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Damir in Rif Dimashq killing Ahmed Kaser, a local volunteer at the Syrian Red Crescent.
On 18 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the field hospital in the town of Taldou in Sahl al-Hula in the countryside of Homs, causing substantial damage to the building and forcing it to close down.

On 22 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an ambulance that belonged to the rescue services whilst they were heading towards the casualties in al-Saliheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing Abu Ahmed Juwaya who was driving the ambulance and injuring a paramedic critically.

On 25 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs at Khan al-Sheeh camp for Palestinian refugees in Damascus’s western Ghouta, causing substantial damage to the camp’s clinic.

On 26 April 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces launched a ballistic missile at the civil defence centre in al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 5 of its team and causing substantial damage to the centre’s building, vehicles and fire engines. The victims were: Ahmed Tareq al-Abdullah, Khaled Mohammed Bashar al-Khaib, Ahmed Taher, Hussien Ismaeel Haj Orabi and Hamdo Haj Ibrahim.

On 27 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Quds Hospital in as-Sukkari neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 44 people including: paediatrician Mohammed Wasim Ma’az from Aleppo, dentist Ahmed al-Mohammad, nurse Safaa Deeb al-Qassoum and 2 members of security. The shelling also caused substantial damage to the hospital which is financed by Doctors Without Borders.

On 27 April 2016, an unidentified party shelled al-Hamadaniya neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing firefighter Salahuddin Khalil.

On 28 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an ambulance which belonged to a point of care in al-Kalaasa neighbourhood in Aleppo, damaging it.

On 29 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a primary healthcare centre in al-Marja neighbourhood in Aleppo, destroying it completely. The centre was part of the Union of Medical Care and Relief Organizations (UOSSM).

On 29 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a medical warehouse in Tareeq al-Bab neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 1 May 2016, the Lebanese Air Force targeted the only field hospital in Jrud Arsal in al-Qalamoun along the Syrian-Lebanese borders, destroying it and killing 2 of its medical staff.

On 2 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of an ambulance in al-Halak neighbourhood in Aleppo, damaging the ambulance.

On 2 May 2016, tanks owned by the armed opposition brigades targeted the medical point in the town of Beit Sawa in Rif Dimashq, damaging it.

On 3 May 2016, an explosion took place in the surroundings of al-Dubeit Hospital in al-Muhafatha neighbourhood in Aleppo, which is under the Syrian regime’s control, killing 6 people and injuring several others. The Syrian authorities stated that the explosion was a result of a rocket launched by the
armed opposition groups in the areas they control in the city. The explosion killed three nurses: Wasila Mahmoud al-Zain, Kifah Mohammed Zain and Hanan Mohammed Zain.

On 8 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Byouti Hospital in Kafr Naha village in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to the hospital. The attack also damaged two hospital ambulances.

On 8 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a medical point in Khan Tuman in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 10 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the warehouses of the Islamic Medical Complex in Binnish in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to them.

On 11 May 2016, gynaecologist Nabil al-Da’as died from the injuries he incurred from a sniper from the armed opposition brigades in Douma in Rif Dimashq.

On 11 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a medical point in Khan Tuman in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 11 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a clinic in the town of Shuheil in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 12 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a clinic in al-Toob village in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, damaging it.

On 13 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a Red Crescent ambulance in Areehah in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 13 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a Red Crescent centre in Areehah in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 13 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a maternity hospital in Areehah in the countryside of Idlib, causing slight damages to it.

On 13 May 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces opened fire at an ambulance that belongs to the civil defence services in Deir al-Asafir in Rif Dimashq, causing slight damages to it.

On 15 May 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled a civil defence centre in the town of Badama in the countryside of Idlib, causing it substantial damage and injuring many of its staff.

On 17 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on al-Shaheed Ziyad al-Baq’a’i Hospital in Khan al-Sheeh camp in Rif Dimashq, destroying it.

On 20 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an ambulance that belongs to the civil defence centre in Urum al-Kubra in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it.

On 21 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on the clinic in Burj Qa’i village in the countryside of Homs, destroying it completely.

On 22 May 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled the surroundings of the civil defence centre in the town of Taldou in the countryside of Homs, damaging one of the centre’s ambulances.

On 30 May 2016, Safwan Daboul, head of the food security department in Banafsaj organisation and member of Mulham’s Volunteers, was killed when the Syrian Air Force launched its missiles at Idlib.

On 30 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Watani Hospital in Idlib, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 30 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of an ambulance that belongs to the civil defence team in the town of Maarat Artiq in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it.

On 30 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the centre of Isaaf Sham emergency services in Idlib, causing it substantial damage and forcing it to go out of service. The attack also destroyed 4 of its ambulances.

On 30 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Ibn Sina Hospital in Idlib, damaging its dialysis centre.

On 31 May 2016, civil defence member Rajeh Ali al-Khatib was killed in an airstrike over the road between al-Baara and Kafr Nabl in the countryside of Idlib.

On 31 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of the clinic in Kafr Tkharim in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 2 June 2016, Jamal Arab who worked as a driver in Isaaf Ikhlas emergency services in Aleppo, died following injuries he incurred during the shelling of al-Halak neighbourhood in Aleppo earlier.

On 2 June 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled the emergency team in Jobar neighbourhood in Damascus several times, causing substantial damage to the ambulance they were in and causing slight injuries to some of them.

On 4 June 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted al-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo with its rocket launchers, killing Fawzi Malek Barghouth and injuring Mahmoud Najjar; both members of the civil defence service in Aleppo.

On 4 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Ihsan Hospital in Saraqeb in Idlib with cluster bombs, causing slight damages to its building.

On 4 June 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces launched several missiles at an ambulance that belongs to the civil defence team in al-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo, damaging it.

On 5 June 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled al-Zibdiya neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing Abdulaziz Fadel Sarhal; member of the emergency services in Aleppo.
On 8 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters targeted the surroundings of al-Bayan Hospital in al-Shaar neighbourhood in Aleppo, damaging it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 8 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civil defence centre in the town of Kafr Halab in the countryside of Aleppo, causing it substantial damage.

On 9 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Shaam al-Isaafiya emergency services’ building in Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 11 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on the town of Urum al-Kubra in the countryside of Aleppo, killing Yaser al-Sayyed Hussein, who was a member of the civil defence services in Aleppo. Mohammed Faris al-Deeb, also member of the team, was injured whilst they were attempting to put out the fire caused by the attack. His hand was amputated as a result.

On 13 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an ambulance that belongs to the civil defence centre in Idlib, damaging it slightly.

The Syrian Armed Forces targeted the civil defence centre in al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo on 26 April 2016.

On 15 June 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled the advanced medical point which belongs to the civil defence team in al-Marj in Rif Dimashq several times, causing substantial damage to some of its equipment.

On 15 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civil defence centre in Kafr Tkharim in the countryside of Idlib, damaging its building and one of its ambulances.
On 18 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on Dahrat Awwad in Aleppo, damaging an ambulances of that belongs to the Isaaf charity emergency services and injuring a number of paramedics.

On 18 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on a medical point in al-Bihariya in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 19 June 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled the civil defence team in al-Marj in Rif Dimashq, injuring 3 of its members and damaging the ambulance they were in.

On 20 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an ambulance that belongs to Ihya medical services in al-Bihariya in Rif Dimashq, destroying it completely.

On 24 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted advanced medical point 115 which belongs to the civil defence team in the town of Hazrama in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it and destroying one of its ambulances.

On 24 June 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled an ambulance that belongs to the French Relief Emergency Service in Daraa al-Balad in Daraa, damaging it.

On 27 June 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted the surroundings of an ambulance that belongs to the civil defence centre in al-Marj in Rif Dimashq, injuring team member Kahled Saleem and damaging the ambulance.

On 27 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an ambulance that belongs to Shaam emergency services in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 28 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the firefighting team that belongs to the civil defence centre in Maarat Artiq in Aleppo, whilst it was putting out fires in the town of Yaqed al-Adas in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 4 of its members and destroying the fire engine.

On 29 June 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ snipers targeted a United Nations (UN) convoy in eastern Ghouta whilst on its way to Harasta in Rif Dimashq, causing slight damage to one of its vehicles.

On 30 June 2016, member of the civil defence team Ayman al-Samman was killed whilst rescuing injured victims from an earlier airstrike in Jobar neighbourhood in Damascus.

On 2 July 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted civil defence centre 300 in Douma in Rif Dimashq with its shells and missiles, damaging an ambulance.

On July 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted the medical centre in Jayrud in eastern Qalamoun with its shells and missiles, killing head of the centre Amjad Nadif, nurse Amer Othman and damaging the centre.

On 2 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the field hospital in al-Malolah village in the countryside of Hama, damaging it.
On 2 July 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces shelled a civil defence ambulance in Jayrud in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 3 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, killing nurse Ahmed Shaheen.

On 3 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted civil defence centre in Haritan in the countryside of Aleppo, injuring two of its staff and causing all of its vehicles to go out of service.

On 3 July 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces launched a surface to surface missile at two emergency vehicles and an ambulance which belong to the civil defence centre in Masaken Hanano neighbourhood in Aleppo, damaging them.

On 3 July 2016, Faris Mohammed Ali, a member of the civil defence team in Haritan in the countryside of Aleppo, died following injuries he incurred when the Syrian Air Force shelled his hometown Haritan on 12 June 2016.

On 6 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of al-Watani Hospital in Jisr al-Shughur in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to its building.

On 8 July 2016, the International Coalition’s warplanes targeted the surroundings of al-Watani Hospital in Manbaj in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging its building.

On 9 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Jubb al-Qubbeh in Aleppo, killing Ayman Saeed Sitir and Mohammed Walid Mashadi, members of the civil defence team in Aleppo.
On 9 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civil defence team in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, injuring 5 of its members who are: head of civil defence in northern Aleppo Mahmoud Kojak, head of the civil defence in Andan Mohammed Ateeq and members: Asem Abdulsalam, Abdulsalam Qarqash and Mohammed Sheikh Qudoor.

On 9 July 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces shelled two ambulances that belong to the civil defence centre in Douma in Rif Dimashq, causing them slight damages.

On 10 July 2016, locally made shells hit al-Hamdaniya neighbourhood, which is under the control of the regime in Aleppo. The attack killed pharmacist Fadel Idris; the director of the Al-Shifaa pharmaceutical laboratory.

On 10 July 2016, a member of the civil defence team in the southern sector in Rif Dimashq was injured whilst in the centre when an explosive device was haphazardly dropped from an unknown source.

On 11 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a civil defence emergency vehicle in al-Ansari neighbourhood in Aleppo, damaging it.

On 11 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of Turmanin in the countryside of Idlib, killing Haitham Al-Hasan and Hasan Barad’l; members of the civil defence centre in Kalali.

On 13 July 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces shelled an ambulance that belongs to civil defence centre 250 in eastern Ghouta in Rif Dimashq, causing slight damage to the vehicle.

On 14 July 2016, an explosive device detonated in Sarmin in the countryside of Idlib, damaging an ambulance that belongs to the civil defence centre there. The party responsible for the attack remains unidentified.

On 14 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Kafr Hamra Hospital in Kafr Hamra in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 15 July 2016, relief worker and sports coach Bahaa al-Amin (also known as Abu Saleem) was killed when unknown gunmen shot him in al-Yarmouk Camp, south of Damascus.

On 16 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Omar bin Abdulaziz Hospital in al-Maadi neighbourhood in Aleppo, destroying it and causing it to go out of service. The attack also injured several members of staff and destroyed an ambulance.

On 16 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civil defence centre in Azaz in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it and causing it to go out of service.

On 17 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civil defence team in al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, injuring many of its members.

On 16 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters targeted Al-Jilani Hospital in al-Saliheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.
On 17 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civil defence centre in al-Marj in Rif Dimashq, damaging the centre, an ambulance and an evacuation vehicle.

On 17 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Atarib civil defence centre in al-Jina village in the countryside of Aleppo, destroying the centre and its equipment.

On 18 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the emergency services in Jamiyat al-Muhandiseen in the western countryside of Aleppo, destroying its building and seven of its ambulances.

On 19 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the health directorate of Idlib, damaging its building.

On 19 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of an ambulance that belongs to the relief emergency services in al-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo, damaging the vehicle.

On 20 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Dakhiliya Specialist Hospital in Idlib, damaging the hospital and its facilities.

On 20 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the morgue in as-Sukkari neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to one of its ambulances.

On 20 July 2016, Jihad al-Balaqsi, who was a member of the civil defence team in Darayya in Rif Dimashq, was killed whilst attempting to remove the rubble following an airstrike over the city.

On 20 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of an ambulance that belongs to Shaam emergency services in al-Mashad neighbourhood in Aleppo, damaging it.

On 21 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on the morgue in as-Sukkari neighbourhood in Aleppo, destroying it.

On 21 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters targeted the surroundings of the civil defence centre in Bab al-Nayrab neighbourhood in Aleppo, damaging the centre and its equipment.

On 23 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Jisr al-Shughur in the countryside of Idlib, killing Nawwar Mohammed Farran; a volunteer in Namaa’s Volunteers. Farran was from Jisr al-Shughur.

On 23 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an ambulance that belongs to the civil defence centre in al-Ansari neighbourhood in Aleppo, damaging it.

On 23 July 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, carried out three airstrikes over the hospital in al-Atarib in the western countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 24 July 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted Dar Al-Shifa Hospital in Hamouriya in Rif Dimashq with several missiles and shells, causing substantial damage to it.

On 24 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force alongside Russian warplanes carried out several airstrikes over Aleppo. The raids caused substantial damage to five hospitals and medical institutions in an unprecedented attack on such institutions in one single day in Syria. The targeted buildings were: Al-
Bayan Surgical Hospital, Al-Sayyidah Zahraa Gynaecology Hospital, Al-Daqqaq Surgical Hospital, the Central Blood Bank and Al-Hakim Specialist Children’s Hospital.

On 24 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Ihsan’s Charity Association’s warehouse in Jubb al-Qubbeh neighbourhood in Aleppo, destroying the warehouse and the medical and food aid inside it.

On 24 July 2016, Ahmed al-Shuhud, member of the civil defence team in al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, was injured whilst rescuing victims of the Syrian Air Force’s raid over the city.

On 27 July 2016, a cluster bomb exploded in the surroundings of Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib whilst the civil defence team was attempting to dismantle it. The explosion injured volunteers Mustafa al-Sah, Kahled al-Nisir and Mohammed al-Taha.

On 28 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the blood bank in Saraqeb in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to the building.

On 28 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an ambulance that belongs to the emergency services in Saraqeb in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 28 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of an ambulance that belongs to Inqaath emergency services in Karm al-Beik in al-Shaar neighbourhood in Aleppo, damaging it.

On 29 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Maarrat Hurma Hospital in the town of Maarrat Hurma in the countryside of Idlib, injuring several of its staff and damaging its building.

On 29 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the maternity hospital supported by Save the Children in the town of Kafr Tkharim in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 29 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of the civil defence centre in Kafr Tkharim in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it and its contents.

On 30 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the field hospital in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 30 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an ambulance that belongs to the civil defence team in ar-Rastan in the countryside of Homs, injuring two of its members and damaging the vehicle.

On 30 July 2016, Abdullah Baksarawi, member of the civil defence team in Badama in the countryside of Idlib, was injured whilst rescuing victims of an earlier attack in which a ballistic missile was launched at the town.

On 31 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the field hospital in Jasim in the countryside of Daraa, causing substantial damage to the hospital and destroying an ambulance.

On 31 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Huda Hospital in the town of Hoor in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.
On 31 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of the blood bank in al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 2 August 2016, Ibrahim Jibs, member of the civil defence team in the town of Kafr Tkharim in the countryside of Idlib, was injured whilst rescuing the victims of an earlier airstrike over the town.

On 2 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an ambulance that belongs to Shaam emergency services in Khan al-Asal village in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it.

On 2 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civil defence centre in the town of al-Rayhan in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it and destroying one of its ambulances.

On 3 August 2016, civil defence member Mohammed Abu Salah was killed whilst rescuing the victims of an earlier airstrike over Aleppo.

On 4 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the centre of medical clinics in al-Shifoniya in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 9 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civil defence centre in the town of al-Rayhan in Rif Dimashq, causing slight damage to it.

On 10 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Omar bin Abdulaziz Medical Academy in the town of Urum al-Kubra in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it and causing it to go out of service.

On 10 August 2016, three members of the civil defence team in Aleppo were injured whilst putting out the fire caused by an earlier airstrike over al-Zirbe in the countryside of Aleppo.

On 11 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted two ambulances which belong to Shaam emergency services in Idlib, damaging them.

On 13 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an emergency point, which belongs to the General Medical Association in eastern Ghouta, in the town of Hawsh al-Fara in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 14 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civil defence centre in the town of Ruhaybe in Rif Dimashq, damaging it.

On 16 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Reeh Al-Mursala Hospital in Darat Azza in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 16 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Lindaw Centre in al-Jina village in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it and its pharmacy.

On 16 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on the only field hospital in Darayya in Rif Dimashq, damaging it.
On 17 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Mulham Volunteers office in Idlib, damaging it.

On 18 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of the health directorate in Idlib, damaging it.

On 18 August 2016, Manar Abu Mohammed, member of the civil defence team in Darayya, was killed when a sniper form the Syrian Armed Forces targeted him.

On 19 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped four barrel bombs on the only field hospital in Darayya in Rif Dimashq, burning it completely.

On 19 August 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ tanks shelled Al-Bir Hospital in al-Waer neighbourhood in Homs in an unprecedented attack on the hospital. The attack caused substantial damage to the department of kidney diseases and caesarean births.

On 25 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Ikda camp (also known as al-Zaizafun) for displaced people in Kityan village in the countryside of Aleppo, injuring Ali Khulief; member of the civil defence team there.

On 27 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on the surroundings of an ambulance that belongs to the emergency services in Bab al-Nayrab neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 27 August 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Al-Walid Maternity Hospital in al-Waer neighbourhood in Homs, damaging it.

On 28 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Bir Hospital in al-Waer neighbourhood in Homs, causing slight damages to it.

On 29 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Haritan in the countryside of Aleppo, killing Zaher Moahammed Ali; member of the civil defence centre in Haritan.

On 30 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the Specialist Surgical Hospital (also known as Al-Iyadat al-Shamila) and Al-Majd Hospital in Idlib, causing substantial damage to them both.

On 1 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force carried out several airstrikes over Kafr Zita in the northern countryside of Hama, injuring several members of its staff and damaging the hospital and its equipment.

On 3 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force launched a missile carrying cluster heads at Al-Rahma Hospital in Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib, causing it substantial damage and damaging two ambulances.

On 4 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Shifa Hospital in Saraqeb in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.
On 5 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civil defence centre in Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, damaging some of its vehicles.

On 5 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the medical point in Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib, causing it substantial damage and forcing it to go out of service.

On 6 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Khan Shaykhun in Idlib, killing Abdulhamid Abdullah Kerawan and Ibrahim Ahmed Dyoub; both who were members of the civil defence team in the city.

On 6 September 2016, Hasan Hanan and Ihsan Dalati, who were members of the civil defence team in Bab al-Nayrab in Aleppo, were killed whilst rescuing victims trapped under the rubble of an earlier airstrike over the area.

On 6 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on an ambulance that belongs to the civil defence team in Haritan in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

The attack on the convoy on 19 September 2016 was considered one of the most serious attacks against the relief sector since 2011. An international investigation was launched and its results are yet to be published.

On 6 September 2016, Ahmed al-Sheik, member of the civil defence centre in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, was injured whilst rescuing victims of an earlier raid.

On 6 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Salahadin neighbourhood in Aleppo whilst the civil defence team were rescuing the victims of an earlier airstrike. The attack injured Ahmed Walid Sheikh Naser, member of the civil defence team.
On 7 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Douma in Rif Dimashq whilst the civil defence team were rescuing the victims of an earlier airstrike. The attack injured Imran Abu Imad who is a member of the civil team.

On 9 September 2016, a locally made missile hit the Maternity Hospital in al-Sabeel neighbourhood, which is under the control of the Syrian regime in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and its equipment.

On 10 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Quds Hospital in as-Sukkari neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing it slight damages.

On 11 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civil defence centre in Saraqeb in the countryside of Idlib, injuring three of its volunteers and causing substantial damage to the centre and its equipment.

On 16 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civil defence centre in the town of al-Taman’a in the countryside of Idlib, damaging the centre and its ambulance.

On 19 September 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted a humanitarian aid convoy in the town of Urum al-Kubra in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 12 Red Crescent volunteers and burning 20 lorries carrying humanitarian aid.

On 19 September 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled the civil defence team whilst it was putting out the fire caused by an earlier airstrike in al-Qabr al-Ingleezi in Aleppo, injuring firefighter Bilal al-Saab.

On 21 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an advanced medical point which belongs to the Union of Medical Care and Relief Organizations (UOSSM) in the town of Khan Tuman, causing it substantial damage and forcing it to go out of service.

On 21 September 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled the field hospital in the town of Jubata al-Khashab in the countryside of al-Quneitra, causing substantial damage to the hospital and its equipment.

On 23 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted two civil defence centres in Aleppo; one in al-Ansari neighbourhood while the second remains unknown specifically. The attack caused both centres to go out of service.

On 23 September 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces shelled al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo, killing civil defence member Khaled Ahmed al-Nima.

On 24 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civil defence centre in Bab al-Nayrab in Aleppo, injuring 6 of its volunteers and causing two ambulances and a fire engine to go out of service.
On 25 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on the civil defence centre in al-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 28 September 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled an ambulance that was heading towards the victims of an earlier shelling on al-Maadi neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to the vehicle and injuring its driver.

On 28 September 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted the civil defence team whilst it was rescuing the victims of an earlier airstrike in al-Buweihij village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing members Naser Qablawi And Ali Hajjar.

On 30 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Daqqaq Hospital in al-Shaar neighbourhood in Aleppo with phosphoric bombs, setting the hospital and several other nearby buildings on fire.

On 1 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped two barrel bombs and a fission bomb on the M10 Hospital in al-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing it substantial damage and to go out of service.

On 2 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Shawqi Hilal Hospital in Jubb al-Qubbeh neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing it to go out of service.

On 2 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Al-Shaheed Hasan Al-Araj Hospital in Kar Zita in the countryside of Hama, causing substantial damage to it.

On 2 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Khan al-Sheikh camp in Rif Dimashq, killing paramedic Mohammed Ali and causing substantial damage to the camp’s ambulance.

On 3 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Al-Sakhur Hospital in al-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 2 of the medical staff and causing substantial damage to the hospital.

On 4 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the clinic in the town of Kafr Karmin in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 5 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on the field hospital in Khan al-Sheeh in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.

On 5 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on the civil defence office in the town of al-Haama in Rif Dimashq, burning all the equipment in its warehouses and its only fire engine.

On 5 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on Al-Salam Hospital in the town of al-Haama in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it, injuring the entire medical team and killing 2 of its members.

On 5 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Shaam Al-Amal Hospital in the town of Qudsaya in the Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.
On 7 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ rocket launchers targeted the town of Ibta’ in the countryside of Daraa, killing civil defence member Mahmoud Ali Mohammed whilst he was rescuing the victims of a previous shelling.

On 7 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ helicopters dropped barrel bombs on the civil defence centre in al-Latamna in the countryside of Hama, causing substantial damage to the centre and to 3 of its vehicles.

On 12 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted a mill which belongs to the IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation in the centre of Aleppo, killing 2 of the mill’s employees and causing the mill to close down.

On 14 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Al-Sakhur Hospital in al-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo, setting the hospital on fire, injuring 5 people including 2 of its staff.

On 14 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted an ambulance which belongs to Shaam emergency services, causing substantial damage to the vehicle and killing its driver.

On 15 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the healthcare centre in al-Latamna in the countryside of Hama, causing substantial damage to it.

On 18 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Al-Iman Hospital in the town of Sarja in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it and injuring 5 of its medical staff.

On 18 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the field hospital in Jadeed Akeedat village in the eastern countryside of Deir ez-Zor, causing slight damages to it.

On 20 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the civil defence centre in Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to the centre and killing its member: Bassam Ghassan Hadleh.

On 20 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civil defence centre in Kafr Nabl in the countryside of Idlib, injuring 3 of its volunteers and causing slight damages to its ambulance and fire engine.

On 22 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted Andan in the countryside of Aleppo with its rocket launchers, killing Mohammed Osama Hawwa and injuring two others, all of whom were members of the city’s civil defence team, while they were attempting to rescue the casualties of a previous attack.

On 23 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled an ambulance which belongs to civil defence Centre 114 in Rif Dimashq, whilst the emergency team were rescuing casualties in al-Marj, causing substantial damage to the vehicle.
On 27 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of the Maternity Hospital in the town of Turmanin in the countryside of Idlib, causing slight damage to it.

On 30 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled the eastern neighbourhoods of Aleppo, injuring civil defence volunteers; Mahmoud Al-Ali and Aladdin Khewi.

On 30 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled as-Sukkari neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing Ibrahim Hussein Mahmoud, who was a member of the civil defence in Al-Ansari centre, whilst he was rescuing the casualties of an earlier attack.

On 11 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on Kafr Zita’s Specialist Hospital, causing substantial damage to it.

On 14 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the training and rehabilitation centre which belongs to the civil defence centre in al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 13 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the Islamic Complex for Medicine in Binnish in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to the complex and 2 of its ambulances, forcing them to go out of service.

On 13 November 2016, Iyad Tineh; director of the civil defence centre in Jayrud in Rif Dimashq, passed away from kidney failure which he was unable to treat due to the siege that was laid by the Syrian Armed Forces who prohibited any aid from entering the city.

On 15 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Baghdad Hospital in the town of Uwejil in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.
On 15 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted the Medical Clinics Centre in al-Waer neighbourhood in Homs with explosive cylinders, causing substantial damage to it.

On 16 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on Tareeq al-Bab neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing paramedic Khaldun Aryan.

On 16 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on the surroundings of Al-Bayan Surgical Hospital in al-Shaar neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and slight damages to its ambulance.

On 17 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted an ambulance which belongs to Isaaf charity emergency services in Masaken Hanano neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 18 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Al-Hakim Specialist Children’s Hospital in al-Shaar neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing to go out of service.

On 18 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Al-Bayan Hospital in al-Shaar neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 18 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled an ambulance which belongs to the civil defence centre in the town of Jisrin in Rif Dimashq, damaging it.

On 18 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on the civil defence centre of Bab al-Nayrab neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 19 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of an ambulance which belongs to Al-Marj Hospital in the town of Jisrin in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 19 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on the surroundings of an ambulance which belongs to Inqaath rescue services in al-Shaar neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 20 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of the civil defence centre in Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib, causing slight damages to it and to two of its ambulances.

On 20 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the health centre in Taybat al-Imam in the countryside of Hama, causing substantial damage to it.

On 20 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on Hanano Rescue Centre, which belongs to the civil defence centre in al-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.
On 20 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the civil defence centre in the town of Urum al-Kubra in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 21 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an ambulance which belongs to the civil defence service in Harasta in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.

On 21 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped a barrel bomb at the surroundings of Al-Bayan Surgical Hospital in al-Shaar neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 24 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on the surroundings of the medical point in the town of al-Taman’a in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 24 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of al-Taman’a in the countryside of Idlib, damaging an ambulance which belongs to the town’s civil defence centre.

On 25 November 2016, paramedic Hussein al-Sayyed Mahmoud died from injuries he incurred from the missiles launched by the Syrian Air Force in an airstrike over Douma in Rif Dimashq on 19 November 2016.
On 25 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces deployed at al-Nayrab Military Airport targeted the surroundings of Al-Zahraa Gynaecology Hospital in al-Shaar neighbourhood in Aleppo with its rocket launchers, causing substantial damage to its pharmacy.

On 25 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Al-Sahfaq Hospital for Women and Children in the town of Turmanin in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 29 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted an ambulance which belongs to Isaf emergency services in Kafr Zita in the countryside of Hama, setting it on fire and causing it to go out of service.

On 29 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on the surroundings of an ambulance which belongs to Al-Zarzour Surgical Hospital in al-Ansari neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 4 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on Omar bin Abdulaziz Hospital in al-Maadi neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and to its ambulance.

On 5 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted Almustawsaf health centre in Binnish in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 5 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted the Islamic Medical Complex in Binnish in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 6 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on the field hospital in the town of Madaya in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.

On 10 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped toxic barrel bombs on a medical centre in al-Kalaasa neighbourhood in Aleppo, suffocating several attendees and members of staff.

On 15 December 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces and its allied militias opened fire at the medical teams attempting to rescue the casualties of one of Aleppo’s besieged neighbourhoods, injuring many of them.

On 23 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on the Medical Association in the town of Ain al-Fija in Wadi Barada in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.

On 30 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a clinic building in Halfaya in the countryside of Hama, damaging it.
Targeting education

SHRC has documented 132 incidents in which educational institutes were targeted this year, 113 of which were attacked by the Syrian regime’s forces and Russian warplanes. Education in Syria has been seriously impacted in the last few years due to the ongoing airstrikes over schools, the military operations taking place on the ground in many regions, the displacement and immigration of a large number of academic staff, school buildings being used as shelters for displaced people and the difficult economic conditions which the targeted areas are going through. Estimates show that 2.8 million children in school age did not attend any type of formal or structured schooling in Syria in 2012. This went down to 2 million children in 2013, and then bounced back to 2.7 this year in 2016. This in mainly due to the decrease in support given by donors which peaked in 2012, as reflected in the educational programmes carried out in 2013, and plummeted in 2015.

The number of school dropouts is not restricted to Syrian children within Syria only, as international reports have shown a rise in school dropout levels amongst refugee Syrian children in neighbouring countries as well. Rates have reached 61% in Turkey, 49% in Lebanon, 39% in Iraq and 14% in Jordan. In total, around 695,000 Syrian children in these countries do not receive any formal education.

Although Syrian children who managed to immigrate do not face the brunt of war in their receiving countries, they still live in difficult financial conditions, forcing them to enter the workforce at an early age or to get married at a young age in the case of girls.

Similarly to other conflicts around the world, children are considered the most effected segment of the Syrian society. In addition to all the violations and crimes they witnessed alongside their families, they are also deprived of their basic rights, such as the right to education, which will have long-lasting effects on their futures and the future of the communities they live in, both socially and economically. The impact of such violations could easily last for generations.
Violations committed against the education sector in 2016

On 3 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Menagh primary school in Menagh in the countryside of Aleppo, causing it slight damage.

On 9 January 2016, warplanes, believed to be Russian, targeted the surroundings of Al-Dimashqi primary school in Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, causing slight damage to it.

On 10 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Yaqed al-Gharbiya primary school in Yaqed al-Adas village in the countryside of Aleppo with naval mines, killing 2 children and injuring others.

On 11 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Banat al-Ula school in al-Hamidiya neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor, damaging it.

On 11 January 2016, missiles were launched at Tareq bin Ziyad school behind Al-Rahman Mosque in al-Sabeel neighbourhood, which is under the control of the Syrian regime in Aleppo, causing slight damage to its building.

On 11 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted three primary schools in Aynjara village in the countryside of Aleppo whilst the students were sitting their term exams. The attack killed 17 people, mostly teachers and pupils, and caused the building substantial damage.

On 12 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Hayyan high-school for boys in the town of Hayyan in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging the school and its fence.

On 12 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Hardatnin village in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to the school and forcing it to close down.

On 12 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Tulip nursery in the town of Deir al-Asafir in Rif Dimashq, killing 3 children and a teacher and causing substantial damage to the nursery.

On 13 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Ibn Qayyem al-Jawziyya school in al-Zabadiya neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing a child and injuring 6 others.

On 13 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of the Tishreen elementary school in Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, causing slight damages to it.

On 18 January 2016, a female teacher was killed while 5 pupils were injured in a school for displaced people in the Turkish municipality of Killis when 3 missiles were fired at the school and its surroundings. The Turkish authorities stated that members of ISIS from within Syria were responsible for the attack.

On 20 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a school sheltering displaced people in al-Qasabi village in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, damaging it.

On 22 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Omar al-Mukhtar school in al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo damaging it.
On 23 January 2016, ISIS members launched mortar shells at Ilyas Harb school in al-Qusour neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor, damaging its building.

On 23 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Munir Habeeb high-school in ar-Raqqah, destroying parts of the building.

The attack on the school complex in the town of Haas in the southern countryside of Idlib during school hours on 26 October 2016 is considered one of the worst attacks on education in 2016.

On 25 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Al-Gharbiya school in Kalta village in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, causing parts of its building to collapse.

On 30 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters targeted one of the schools in Nawa in the countryside of Daraa, destroying parts of it.

On 1 February 2016, the Syrian Armed Force’s targeted Al-Nour secondary school for girls in the town of Baqin in Rif Dimashq with its artillery, injuring a number of pupils and damaging the school.

On 1 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a school in the town of Bayanoun in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 2 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an elementary school in Haritan in the countryside of Aleppo, partially damaging its building.

On 2 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Manahel school in the town of Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, slightly damaging it.

On 2 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Shaheed Yaser Da’boul school in the town of Hayyan in the countryside of Aleppo, causing it substantial damage.
On 2 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Ahmed Kamel Atro school in the town of Hayyan in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 6 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Baraem Al-Huriya school in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it.

On 15 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an e primary school in Urum al-Kubra village in the countryside of Aleppo, injuring 5 children, causing substantial damage to the school and forcing it to close down.

On 16 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a school in the town of Hayyan in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 17 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Hafez Bayazeed school in the town of Taftanaz in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 21 February 2016, ISIS members launched mortar shells at Ilyas Harb school in al-Qusour neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor, damaging it.

On 7 March 2016, ISIS members shelled Zaki Al-Arsuzi school in al-Qusour neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor with its artillery, damaging the school.

On 7 March 2016, ISIS members targeted the surroundings of Adnan Al-Maliki school in the al-Qusour neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor, slightly damaging it.

On 18 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Rab’a Al-Adawiya school in ar-Raqqah, partially damaging it.

On 31 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the only school in the town of Deir al-Asafir in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to the school and forcing it to close down.

On 4 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Sinaa’iya school in al-Ruwayda neighbourhood in the town of al-Boleel, causing substantial damage to school and forcing it to close down.

On 5 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a high-school in al-Damir in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.

On 8 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Sinaa’iya high-school in al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it slightly.

On 9 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a school in Jobar neighbourhood in Damascus, partially damaging it.

On 14 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Asa’ad Asa’ad school in al-Damir in Rif Dimashq, destroying parts of it.
On 14 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Rashid school in Adnan al-Maliki Street in ar-Raqqah, partially damaging its building and fence.

On 19 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Saleem Mulla school in Jisr al-Shughur in the countryside of Idlib, partially damaging it.

The shelling of al-Qurma school in al-Nashabiya caused substantial damage to its building.

On 23 April 2016, a number of locally made rocket missiles were launched at Al-Talee’a Al-Arabiya school, which is in al-Neel Street that is under the control of the regime in Aleppo, partially damaging it. The party responsible for the attack remains unidentified.

On 25 April 2016, several locally made rocket missiles were launched at Al-Mamun high-school in Al-Jamiliyya neighbourhood, which is under the control of the Syrian regime in Aleppo, partially damaging it. The party responsible for the attack remains unidentified.

On 28 April 2016, a number of locally made rockets were launched at Al-Farouq school in al-Jamiliyya neighbourhood, which is under the control of the Syrian regime in Aleppo, partially damaging the school. The party responsible for the attack remains unidentified.

On 3 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Bilqis school in ar-Raqqah, damaging it.

On 9 May 2016, ISIS members shelled the surroundings of Adnan al-Maliki school in al-Jorah neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor, damaging it.

On 11 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Thee Qar school in Ibn Khaldoun neighbourhood in ar-Raqqah, destroying parts of its fence.

On 17 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Mutarem primary school in Mutarem village in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.
On 23 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Zirbe elementary school in the town of al-Zirbe in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to the school and forcing it to close down.

On 27 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of al-Sinaiya school in Areehah in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it slightly.

On 31 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Quzaiz school in Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to the school and forcing it to close down.

On 4 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Saraqeb high-school for boys in Saraqeb in the countryside of Idlib, damaging its fence.

On 5 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of the Yahya Dahnin school in Idlib, destroying its fence.

On 15 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Bassam Shawi school in Idlib, damaging it.

On 26 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Shaheed Najeeb al-Dekis school in the town of al-Bara in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 25 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the elementary school in Afs village in the suburbs of Saraqeb in the countryside of Idlib, damaging the school playground.

On 26 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Shaheed Najeeb al-Dekis school in the town of al-Bara in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 26 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Mahdum al-Janubiya school in al-Mahdum village in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to close down.

On 29 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Yusuf Taha Gharib school in Abbarat Zahra in Idlib, damaging parts of its fence and its furniture.

On 6 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Kafr Hamra’s modernised school in the town of Kafr Hamra in the countryside of Aleppo, causing it substantial damage.

On 14 July 2016, locally made shells missiles hit the surroundings of Wahat al-Tufula nursery in al-Shahba neighbourhood, which is under the control of the regime in Aleppo, damaging the school building.

On 19 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the education directorate in Idlib, damaging it.

On 20 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several explosive cylinders on Ridwan al-Qudur school in the town of al-Taman’a in the countryside of Idlib, causing it substantial damage and forcing it to close down.

On 21 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force launched several missiles at the surroundings of Ibn al-Qayyem al-Mutawasset Academy for Islamic Studies in Idlib, causing substantial damage to it and its building.
On 22 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the examining board’s building in Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 24 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Sakhun school in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it.

On 29 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Yaqed al-Adas school in Yaqed al-Adas village in the countryside of Aleppo, destroying it.

On 30 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Jumat Khashan school in Kafr Tkharim in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 30 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Ebla University in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 31 July 2016, locally made missiles fell over the industrial high-school in al-Furqan neighbourhood, which is under the control of the Syrian regime in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 2 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force launched several missiles at the surroundings of Mohammed Baydoun school in Sarmin in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 22 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Sinaiya school in Areehah in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 23 August 2016, the International Coalition’s warplanes targeted Munir Habib high-school in al-Ramliya neighbourhood in ar-Raqqah, causing substantial damage to it forcing it to close down.

On 27 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a nursery in al-Tabaqa in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to close down.

On 30 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a warehouse containing school books which belong to the education directorate in Idlib al-Hurra in Khan Shaykhun in Idlib, damaging it and its contents.

On 30 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on Jamil Qabbani school in al-Mashad neighbourhood in Aleppo, destroying its fence.

On 18 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a school in the town of al-Ghanto in the western countryside of Homs, damaging it.

On 20 September 2016, a landmine that was planted by ISIS members in Saif al-Dawla school in Manbij in the countryside of Aleppo exploded, damaging the school.

On 28 September 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces shelled Bir al-Sabe’ secondary school in Khan al-Sheeh camp for Palestinian refugees in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.

On 30 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Latama school for boys in the town of al-Latamna in the countryside of Hama, damaging it.
On 30 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Abdin elementary school in the town of Abdin in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 4 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted the surroundings of an elementary school in the town of al-Mozara in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 8 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the surroundings of the Asa’ad Aref Aldani school in Binnish in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 11 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Al-Nitaqayn elementary school in al-Sahara neighbourhood in Daraa al-Mahata in Darra, causing substantial damage to it.

On 13 October 2016, locally made missiles fell on Al-Ta’i school in al-Salimaniya neighbourhood, which is under the control of the Syrian regime in Aleppo, launched from a tank in an area controlled by the armed opposition brigades, killing 4 children and injuring others.

On 24 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Khaled bin Al-Walid school in Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 26 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Shaheed Kamal Qalaji schools’ main square in the town of Haas in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 27 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Al-Sinaiya high school in Dael in the countryside of Daraa, setting the school building on fire and causing substantial damage to it.

On 28 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the surroundings of Al-Shaheed Basheer Halli school in Jisr al-Shughur in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it slightly.

On 29 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Al-Sinaiya high school in Dael in the countryside of Daraa, setting the school building on fire and causing substantial damage to it.

On 31 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Abdulqader Shashu school in Salahadin neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 2 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Sinaiya school in Saraqeb in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to close down.
On 3 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Mozara high school in the town of al-Mozara in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 3 November 2016, several locally made missiles fell on Mahmoud Tayfour school in al-Akramiya neighbourhood in Aleppo, launched from a tank in al-Mashad neighbourhood which is under the control of the armed opposition brigades, causing substantial damage to it.

On 4 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Al-Jina high school for girls in the town of al-Jina in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it.

On 5 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Abul Zuhur Al-Wasati school in the town of Abul Zuhur in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 5 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the surroundings of Abin Al-Sharqiya school in the town of Abin Sam’aan in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 6 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Bunat Almustaqbal nursery in Harasta in Rif Dimashq, damaging it.

On 8 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the surroundings of Al-Nayrab school for girls in the town of al-Nayrab in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 8 November 2016, the International Coalition’s warplanes targeted the elementary school in Tal al-Samin village in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to close down.

On 9 November 2016, several missiles fell on the Faculty of Science in the University of Aleppo in Aleppo, launched from a rocket launcher in the town al-Mansoura in the countryside of Aleppo, which is under the control of the armed opposition brigades, causing substantial damage to the chemistry department.

On 11 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on Al-Reefiya school in Kafr Zita in Hama, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to close down.

On 12 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of a school complex in the town of Hazareen in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 14 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted Saleh Dadu elementary school in Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 14 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Abu Abdeh elementary school in Abu Abdeh village in the southern countryside of Aleppo, damaging it.

On 17 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Hattin elementary school in Saraqeb in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.
On 17 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ rocket launchers targeted Beria school which is affiliated to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in Khan Shaykhun in a camp for Palestinian refugees in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.

On 18 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted the Faculty of Education in the University of Free Aleppo in Darat Azza in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to go out of service.

On 20 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Abul Alaa Al-Maarai, also known as the Educational Complex in Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 20 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Hasub school in the town of Maarrat Misrin in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 20 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Qurma elementary school in the town of al-Nashabiya in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.

On 20 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on the Eastern Educational Complex in al-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 21 November 2016, the International Coalition’s warplanes targeted the surroundings of the middle school in Mazra’at al-Asadiya village in the countryside of ar-Raqqah, damaging it.

On 22 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Baraem al-Ghouta nursery in Saqba in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.

On 22 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Wihda school, also known as Al-Irshadiya, in the town of Maar Shamareen in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 24 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Shaheed Basheer Abduljawad elementary school in Hamouriya in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to close down.

On 24 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Al-Hamza elementary school in the town of Kafr Sajna in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 24 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Hasub school in Binnish in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 26 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Kafr Ain school primary school in the town of Kafr Ain in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 26 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a school complex in the town of Maar Zita in the countryside of Idlib, which contains Maar Zita’s primary school, high school in addition to Al-Shaheed Abdulrahman Hallaq school, damaging them.
On 28 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters targeted the surroundings of Al-Tal high school for boys in al-Tal in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.

On 3 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted the surroundings of Bisamis middle school in the town of Bisamis in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 4 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Shaheed Ahmed al-Ta’an elementary school in Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 4 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the surroundings of Al-Safa wal Marwa school in al-Firdaws neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 6 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of the high school for girls in the town of Maararat Misrin in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 7 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Shaheed Abdulkarim Hallaq school in the town of al-Mozara in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 9 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Thawra modernised school in Idlib, damaging it.

On 10 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Mustafa Ammouri primary school in Binnish in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 10 December 2016, several missiles damaged the Faculty of Civil Engineering in the University of Aleppo in Aleppo. They were launched from a tank in the town of al-Mansoura, which is under the control of the armed opposition brigades in the countryside of Aleppo.

On 12 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted the surroundings of Al-Atarib Educational Complex in al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 20 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted the surroundings of a high school for girls in Jisr al-Shughur in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 24 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted the surroundings of Mustafa Al-Bakri school in the town of al-Taman’a in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 25 December 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ rocket launchers targeted Madaya primary school in the town of Madaya in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 28 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a nursery in Douma in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.

On 29 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Almustaqbal primary school in Arbin in Rif Dimashq, damaging it.

On 29 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Fajr Al-Sabah nursery in Douma in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.
Targeting the media and media personnel

For the fourth consecutive year, Syria remains the number one country on the list of most dangerous countries for journalists and also holds the top position on the list of most restrictive countries for the freedom of journalism. SHRC has found that 59 personnel were killed throughout 2016, and 43 others were injured, mainly due to the indiscriminate shelling and firing that took place while they were covering the clashes. In addition, 11 media personnel were detained or kidnapped this year; 6 by al-Nusra Front, 2 by the Kurdish People’s Protection Unit (YPG). The parties responsible for the remaining 3 incidents remain unidentified. Many media offices and institutions were also targeted this year: 3 in Aleppo and Idlib by al-Nusra Front and 6 in Rif Dimashq by warplanes.

As in 2015, the largest number of victims among media personnel was among media activists in 2016. This is due to the nature of their work and their presence at the front lines of any armed clashes, in addition to the lack of safety equipment used by professional journalists such as bulletproof vests and the lack of safety courses and training.

Furthermore, many Syrian journalists were repeatedly targeted by ISIS on Turkish lands this year. For example, on 12 April 2016, Zaher al-Shurqat from al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo, passed away from injuries he incurred when he was shot in Gaziantep on 10 April 2016. ISIS declared their responsibility for the assassination, as al-Shurqat was recording a programme which contained material about them.
Violations committed against media personal in 2016

On 4 January 2016, members of the Syrian Democratic Forces and the People’s Protection Units (YPG) kidnapped and assaulted journalist Jenkin Aliko, who works for Yekiti Media in al-Darbasiya in the countryside of al-Hasakah.

On 9 January 2016, members of al-Nusra Front kidnapped media activist and cameraman Ammar al-Abdo from his house in Mashun village in Jabal al-Zawiya in the countryside of Idlib. He turned 17 whilst he was detained and was later released on 9 April 2016. The reasons behind his kidnapping remain unknown.

Members of al-Nusra Front raided the media centre of Kafr Nabl and Fresh Radio office and confiscated all airing equipment and detained some of their staff which had forced the station to close down.

On 10 January 2016, media activist Mohammed Dahkoul was killed whilst covering the clashes taking place between the armed opposition brigades and ISIS members in Qarah Mazra’a village in the countryside of Aleppo. Dahkoul is the head of media in Sham Legion, one of the armed opposition brigades.

On 10 January 2016, members of al-Nusra Front raided the media centre of Kafr Nabl and Fresh Radio office in Kafr Nabl in the countryside of Idlib. They confiscated all airing equipment which had forced the station to close down. They also detained media personnel Raed al-Faris and Hadi al-Abdullah and forced one of the radio staff members to step on the independence flag which the armed opposition groups use. Al-Abdullah was asked to sign a pledge, after which both journalists were released. The incident happened following a post that al-Faris had written on his Facebook page that the Front claimed violated Shariah law.
On 11 January 2016, five masked gunmen raided the office of Radio Alwan in Aleppo, destroyed the equipment it contained and assaulted the staff there. It was claimed that they were chanting “we shall destroy all secularists and their financial financiers”.

On 11 January 2016, members of the Syrian Democratic Forces detained journalist Kilal Layani, who works for Orient TV, in al-Qamishli in the governorate of al-Hasakah.

On 12 January 2016, unidentified assailants kidnapped media activist and relief worker Mahmoud Hasan, head of the Sunna’ Basma aid team from al-Sakhrur neighbourhood in Aleppo. Hasan had been detained twice since 2011; once by the Syrian regime and once by al-Nusra Front.

On 12 January 2016, media activist Liwa Abdulnaser al-Mandil was killed following an airstrike over Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib.

On 13 January 2016, media activist Moutaz Abu Riyad was injured whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and ISIS members in the northern countryside of Aleppo. Abu Riyad works as an activist for the Levant Front, one of the armed opposition groups.

On 3 February 2016, Yahya al-Raju, media activist and Halab News journalist, was injured whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and members of ISIS in the northern countryside of Aleppo.

On 5 February 2016, Mohannad al-Zubi (also known as Abu Hamza), media activist and one of the founders of Tafas media team, was injured following an airstrike by the Syrian Air Force over the town of Tafas in the countryside of Daraa.

On 8 February 2016, media activist Zakaria Orfali was killed whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition forces and ISIS members in the northern countryside of Aleppo.

On 14 February 2016, media activist Anas al-Khatib was killed in Tal Rifat in the countryside of Aleppo by members of the Kurdish People’s Protection Units (YPG) whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and the YPG members there.

On 19 February 2016, Majd Shafeeq, media activist at Darayya media centre and journalist for Anadolu Agency in Darayya in Rif Dimashq, was killed following injuries he incurred from a tank shelling.

On 19 February 2016, media activist Mohammed Ghurab was injured whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition groups and the Syrian regime’s forces in the northern countryside of Aleppo.

On 2 March 2016, Muath al-Naimi, journalist at the media office for the Revolutionary Forces of Syria (RFS), was injured when a car bomb was detonated by an unknown party in the town of al-Isha in the countryside of al-Quneitra.
On 7 March 2016, the security branch of Jaysh al-Fath (one of the armed opposition forces) detained 5 media activists following their coverage of a demonstration in Idlib. The detainees are: Muath al-Shami (from the Syrian Revolution Network), cameraman Mohammed Karkas, Husam Hazbar, Nasser Hazbar and Omran Qitaz, all of which were released on 10 March 2016, other than Husam Hazbar who was released on 31 March 2016.

On 26 March 2016, unidentified gunmen kidnapped Ahmed Raslan, a member of staff at Radio Fresh in Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib. He was released the following day.

On 31 March 2016, media activist Abu Jamal al-Homsi was killed whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition forces and the Syrian Armed Forces in the northern countryside of Homs.

On 5 April 2015, media activist Ismaeel al-Natur was killed following an injury he incurred during the airstrikes carried out by the Syrian Air Force on al-Damir in Rif Dimashq.

On 5 April 2016, media activist Abdulrahman Ajuz was killed whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and the Syrian regime’s forces in the southern countryside of Aleppo.

On 9 April 2016, media activist Saif Taha, journalist for Orient News in ar-Rastan in the countryside of Homs, was kidnapped and assaulted and had his equipment stolen by unidentified men.

On 10 April 2016, Uqba al-Hattab, from Deir ez-Zor, was killed following injuries he incurred when a landmine detonated whilst he was covering the clashes between the armed opposition forces and the Syrian Armed Forces in the town of al-Ra’i in the countryside of Aleppo. Al-Hattab worked for the Levant Front, one of the armed opposition groups.

On 12 April 2016, media activist Zaher al-Sharqat, from al-Bab in Aleppo, passed away following injuries he incurred when he was shot in Gaziantep in Turkey on 10 April 2016. He worked as a presenter on Halab Alyawm TV channel. ISIS declared their responsibility for the assassination.

On 14 April 2016, Orient TV’s Ibrahim al-Khatib was injured whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition forces and the Syrian Armed Forces in the region of al-Milah in the countryside of Aleppo.

On 19 April 2016, media activist Mohammed Isameel was killed whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and the Kurdish forces in the town of Menagh in the countryside of Aleppo.

On 21 April 2016, media activist Abdullah al-Saleh, from Tal Rifat in the countryside of Aleppo, was killed whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and ISIS members at the Baraghida front in the countryside of Aleppo.

On 29 April 2016, media activist Luay Hawwa passed away following an injury he incurred when he was shot by a sniper in the town of Misraba in Rif Dimashq.
On 29 April 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces launched rockets at Alkul Radio office in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to the office and forcing it to go off air.

On 2 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Halak neighbourhood in Aleppo, injuring media activist Abu Tayyem al-Halabi.

ISIS assassinated Zaher al-Shurqat in Gaziantep in Turkey

On 3 May 2016, media activist Akram Rajab, from Douma in Rif Dimashq, was killed following an injury he incurred from a sniper in the armed opposition brigades in al-Asha’ari in Rif Dimashq. Rajab worked for Jaysh as-Islam, one of the armed opposition brigades.

On 4 May 2016, media activist Abdo Omar Amin, from the town of Qabtan al-Jabal in the countryside of Aleppo, was killed whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and the Syrian regime’s forces at the Family House front in Aleppo.

On 5 May 2016, media activist Ma’d Barish, who worked for Jund al-Aqsa brigade and who is from Saraqeb in Idlib, was shot dead whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and the Syrian regime’s forces in Khan Tuman in Aleppo.
On 5 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters targeted Um al-Karameel village in the countryside of Aleppo, killing media activist Muhammad Zurieq who worked for Ahrar al-Sham and who is from Jabal al-Zawiya in the countryside of Idlib.

On 7 May 2016, media activist Faruq Abdulrazzaq Marjana, who worked for Jaysh al-Islam and who is from Douma in Rif Dimashq, was killed following injuries he incurred whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades in eastern Ghouta.

On 9 May 2016, media activist Mohammed al-Eesa (also known as Abu Marwan) died from the torture he underwent in detention whilst detained by ISIS for months in Deir ez-Zor.

On 16 May 2016, Muayyad al-Jark, member of al-Haama’s media office in Rif Dimashq, died following the injuries he incurred when an explosive device detonated in a farm near the office a few days prior. The party responsible for the attack remains unidentified.

On 18 May 2016, media activist Ayman al-Uqde (also known as Abul Walid Uqde), who worked for Levant Front (al-Jabha al-Shamiya) was killed whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigade and ISIS members at the Kafra front in the countryside of Aleppo.

On 22 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Homs’s northern countryside, injuring Qatar’s Al-Jazeera correspondent Jalal Sulieman.

On 27 May 2016, media activist Mohammed Bakkar, who worked for the Levant Front (al-Jabha al-Shamiya) and who is from Manbaj in the countryside of Aleppo, died following an injury he incurred when an ISIS sniper shot him at the Nidda village front in the countryside of Aleppo.

On 30 May 2016, media activist Mahmoud al-Wahsh, from the town of al-Ibizmu in the countryside of Aleppo, died from an injury he incurred when an ISIS sniper shot him whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and ISIS in Breighida in the countryside of Aleppo.

On 4 June 2016, media activist Abu Obayda, who works for Thiqa Agency, was injured when the shrapnel of a shell fired by Syrian Armed Forces hit him whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and the Syrian Armed Forces in Aleppo.

On 5 June 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled al-Zibdiya neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing media activist Osama Jumah.

On 5 June, Baraa Jabli (also known as Bahaa al-Halabi), who works for Anadolu Agency and is a media activist at Aleppo’s media centre, was injured in the head when the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on al-Katarji neighbourhood in Aleppo.
On 7 June 2016, Hassan al-Dirani (also known as Abu Muslim), who worked for Shuhada al-Islam Brigade and the Syrian Media Organisation, was killed whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and the Syrian Armed Forces at the southern front of Darayya in Rif Dimashq.

On 12 June 2016, Ahmed Abdulqader, editor of Ayn Ala al-Watan newspaper, was injured when unknown gunmen opened fire on him in Şanlıurfa in Turkey.

On 15 June 2016, media activist Ahmed Ismail was injured when a sniper shot him at the Bustan al-Bashsa front in Aleppo whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and the Syrian Armed forces.

On 16 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force dropped barrel bombs on Qadi Askar neighbourhood in Aleppo, injuring media activist and paramedic Omar Suweid.

On 21 June 2016, Abdulwahed Abdulghani who was a member of Andan media centre and who is from Andan in Aleppo himself, died from injuries he incurred from the shrapnel of a shell the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery fired whilst he was covering their clashes with the armed opposition brigades at al-Mallah front in the countryside of Aleppo on 9 June 2016.

On 25 June 2016, ISIS published a video bearing the name “Satan revelation” which showed the execution of five media activist in Deir ez-Zor. The five journalists are Samer Mohamad Al-Abboud (founder of free Deir ez-Zor Radio network), the video showed a veiled person slaughtering him in a residential street, Sami Jawdat Rabah (who identified himself as an independent journalist), the video showed his murder by mining his personal laptop and detonating him at home, Mahmud Sh’aban Haj Kheder ( in charge of Al-Aan channel in Deir ez-Zor) who was killed strangled by iron chain at home, Mohamad Marwan Al-Issa (who worked with the official spokesperson network in Deir ez-Zor), the video showed that he was slaughtered by a knife, and Mostafa Hassa (journalist and human rights activist) who was killed by mining his video camera and then it was hanged on his neck while he was hand tightened at his home terrace.

On 26 June 2016, media activist Yaser Abdullatif, who worked for Ahrar as-Sham Brigade, was injured whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and the Syrian Armed Forces in al-Mallah in the countryside of Aleppo.

On 3 July 2016, Mohammed Nour al-Sheikh, media activist from Aleppo, died following an injury he incurred when the shrapnel of a tank’s shelling hit him whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and the Syrian Armed Forces at the al-Khalidiya front in Aleppo.

On 9 July 2016, Ahmed al-Ahmed who is a media activist at Sham Legion, was injured whilst covering the airstrikes over Asiya in Haritan in the countryside of Aleppo.
On 10 July 2016, media activist Mohammed al-Rashadan was killed whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and ISIS members at the Ayn Ziker front in the countryside of Daraa.

On 11 July 2016, Luay Barakat, media activist as Barq Media Organisation, was injured whilst covering the airstrikes over al-Ansari neighbourhood in Aleppo.

On 11 July 2016, media activist Yahya al-Raju was injured whilst covering the airstrikes over al-Ansari neighbourhood in Aleppo.

Mostafa Hassa was murdered by mining his video camera and detonating it while hanged on his neck at his home terrace.

On 11 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town to Turmanin in the countryside of Idlib, killing media activist Ibrahim Mohammed Omar who also liaised with Qatar’s Al-Jazeera TV channel.

On 13 July 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled the town of al-Shifoniya in Rif Dimashq, killing Mohammed Salah (also known as Abu Qais) who was a media activist at civil defence centre 250 in eastern Ghouta in Rif Dimashq.

On 14 July 2016, Abdullah Ghannam, correspondent for Shahba Press, was killed whilst covering the airstrikes over the town of Kafr Hamra in the countryside of Aleppo.

On 21 July 2016, media activist Anas al-Khouli was injured whilst covering the airstrikes over the town of Masraba in Rif Dimashq.

On 22 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the centre responsible for the documentation of violations committed in Douma in Rif Dimashq, damaging it.
On 23 July 2016, media activists Abu Samer and Abu Saddam were both killed when a shell hit them directly whilst they were filming the shelling of Khan al-Sheeh camp in Rif Dimashq.

On 24 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, injuring Hamad Sayyed Hasan, the chief editor of Naba magazine and Naba media centre.

On 26 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Farhanniya village in the countryside of Homs, injuring media activist Anas Abu Subhi.

On 29 July 2016, media activist Mohammed Noor Hashem, who worked for Harakat Nour al-Din al-Zenki and who is from Aleppo, was killed when a shell fired by the Syrian Armed Forces hit him whilst covering the clashes between them and the armed opposition brigades at the Handarat front in Aleppo.

On 30 July 2016, media activist Abdullah Razouk was injured whilst covering the clashes between the Syrian Armed Forces and the armed opposition brigades at Jam’iah al-Zahraa in Aleppo.

On 1 August 2016, Ughayd Iyad Badawi, media activist from Binnish, was killed when a tank’s shelling injured him whilst covering the clashes at the Shurfa village front in the countryside of Aleppo.

On 2 August 2016, Mohammed Talha, media activist at Harakat Nour al-Din al-Zenki, died following an injury he incurred during an airstrike whilst covering the clashes at al-Rashideen neighbourhood in Aleppo.

On 2 August 2016, Mohammed Mustafa Abdulrazzaq, media activist as Sham Legion and who is from al-Atarib in Aleppo, died following an injury he incurred during an airstrike whilst covering the clashes at the Jamiyat al-Sahafiyeen front in Aleppo.

On 4 August 2016, Al Jazeera’s media team, Orient’s media team and media activists Muath al-Shami, Majed Abdulhadi and Aref Watad, all incurred slight injuries whilst covering the clashes between the Syrian Armed Forces and the armed opposition brigades in al-Hamdaniya neighbourhood in Aleppo.


On 7 August 2016, Ahmed Subhi Sanda, media activist from al-Kalaasa neighbourhood in Aleppo, died from an injury he incurred in the shelling taking place at al-Ramusa front in Aleppo whilst covering the clashes there.

On 7 August 2016, Uday Salah al-Dandoush, media activist from Kafr Nabl in Idlib who was born in 1992, was killed when a sniper shot him whilst covering the clashes at the 1070 Shaqqa front in Aleppo.

On 20 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force launched missiles carrying cluster bombs at Saif al-Dawla neighbourhood in Aleppo, injuring Bilal Abu Mumen, media activist at Buraq Media Organisation.
On 27 August 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted al-Gharbi neighbourhood in Darat Azza in the countryside of Aleppo with its rocket launchers, killing Taha Shawkat al-Hilu; media activist from Darat Azza.

On 2 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on al-Mashad neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing media activist Ahmed Mohammad al-Hamoud (AKA Shamel al-Ahmed). On 2 September 2016, Qusai Ali (AKA Abu Yazan), reporter for Assi Press Centre who is from Hama, was killed following an injury he incurred from an airstrike whilst covering the clashes between the Syrian Armed Forces and the armed opposition brigades at the Ma’an front in the countryside of Hama.

On 26 June 2016 the journalistic photographer Khalid Al-Issa died in consequence to his causality with a bomb on 17 June 2016 in Aleppo.

On 5 September 2016, Orient TV’s reporter Ammar al-Halabi (AKA Ammar Jaber) and cameraman Ahmed Haj Omar were both injured when a shell hit them whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and the Syrian Armed Forces in al-A’amiriya neighbourhood in Aleppo.

On 7 September 2016, Ayman Raja Bajbouj, reporter and media activist for Naba Organisation who is from Daraa al-Balad in Daraa, died from the injuries he incurred when unknown gunmen opened fire at him on 4 September 2016.

On 9 September 2016, Mohammed Khudier, reporter for Jisr al-Shughur media centre, was injured whilst covering the Syrian Air Force’s strikes over Jisr al-Shughur in the countryside of Idlib.
On 12 September 2016, Abdulbasit Abdulkarim, media activist from the town of Akhtarin in the countryside of Aleppo, died from injuries he incurred when the Syrian Armed Forces were shelling al-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo the previous day.

On 16 September 2016, media activist Ehab Mahameed died from injuries he incurred whilst covering the clashes between the Syrian Armed Forces and the armed opposition brigades in the countryside of al-Quneitra.

On 18 September 2016, Hazem al-Shami, media activist and reporter for Al-Jisr TV in eastern Ghouta, was injured whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and the Syrian Armed Forces in Jobar neighbourhood in Damascus.

On 21 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Katarji neighbourhood in Aleppo, injuring media activist Mustafa Sarut.

On 25 September 2016, Abdulmunim Junied (also known as Gayth al-Marjan), media activist for Thiqa Agency, was injured whilst covering the airstrikes on Salahadin neighbourhood in Aleppo.

On 8 October 2016, Orient TV’s reporter Mohammed al-Ashqar was killed in Jabal al-Zawiya in the countryside of Idlib by an unknown party. He was released the following day.

On 8 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ tanks shelled al-Saliheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing media activists Ammar Junaid and Ahmed Abulnur. Junaid was a member of the general authority of Aleppo’s council while Abulnur was director of the organisation Basamat.

On 11 October 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled the town of al-Karak in the countryside of Daraa, injuring media activist Basel al-Karaki in his jaw.

On 12 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a building in Douma in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it. The building contained: Tala’na Al Huriya magazine’s office, the Violations Documentation Centre’s office, the development of entrepreneurship and small business’s office and Hurras child protection centre’s office.

On 15 October 2016, media activist Eesa al-Hamdo from al-Ahmadiya in the countryside of Aleppo, was killed when a landmine planted by ISIS exploded whilst he was covering the clashes between ISIS and the armed opposition brigades in the town of Arshaf in the north-eastern countryside of Aleppo.

On 17 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the town of Uwejil in the countryside of Aleppo, injuring media activist known only as Abdullah, who worked for Aleppo’s media office. Abdullah had his right arm amputated following the injury.

On 17 October 2016, media activist Nur Qitar was killed whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and the Syrian Armed Forces in Aleppo’s southern countryside.
On 31 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the town of al-Za’faraniya in the countryside of Homas, killing Al-Jisr TV’s cameraman Abdulsalam Kanaan.

On 31 October 2016, media activist Mohammed al-Hussein was injured whilst covering the clashes between the armed opposition brigades and the Syrian Armed Forces in the southern countryside of Aleppo.

On 6 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted al-Dana in the countryside of Idlib, killing media activist Ammar al-Bukour.


On 11 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Douma in Rif Dimashq, killing Hasan al-Mahshi, media activist for the city’s civil defence services.

On 23 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on the general authority’s office in the Ain al-Fija in Wadi Barda in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.
The displacement and refugee crisis

The refugee and displacement crisis has continued for the sixth consecutive year, as the numbers of refugees registered with the United Nations by the end of 2016 reached a total of 4,861,112 refugees; 470,673 more than the previous year.

The continuous violence that started in 2011 has led to a dramatic decline in the Syrian population throughout the last 6 years, which fell from from 22 million in 2011 to 17 million towards the end of 2016. Estimates have shown that around 5,000 people have been leaving the country daily since 2012, that one in two Syrians had been forced to flee from their homes, and that 50 families have been forced to leave their homes every hour since 2011.

In addition to migrating abroad, 6.3 million Syrians are displaced within the country itself; 300,000 people fewer than those in 2015. However, this year saw a rise in the incidents attacking displaced people. SHRC has documented 36 incidents in which displaced people were targeted throughout the last months, mainly by the Armed Forces’ artillery which shelled the camps in which displaced people are staying, especially in the countryside of Idlib. The Syrian Armed Forces and Russian warplanes were responsible for 28 of these attacks, while ISIS was responsible for 8 of them.

In contrast to previous years in which people would abandon their homes sporadically, this year saw an unprecedented use of forced migration in an organised and regulated manner, as specific areas were targeted for specific reasons in order to force their residents to leave. SHRC has found that a minimum of 50,000 people have had to go through systematic forced migration this year, 40,000 of which were from Aleppo’s eastern neighbourhoods alone and 5,000 of which were from Darayya in Rif Dimashq.

The Syrian regime followed a systematic policy of subjugating the areas opposing its rule, mainly through besieging and shelling these areas. As its operations come to an end, the exhausted residents of these areas are given 2 options: either displacement or liaising with the regime’s forces which leads to either their detention or in the case of men, enlisting to the Syrian Army.

The Governorate of Idlib, which is almost entirely under the control of the opposition, has turned into a destination for people who have gone through forced migration, as the Syrian regime refuses to allow people to leave unless their destination is Idlib. In Aleppo’s case, Russian negotiators agreed to allow displaced people to head towards Aleppo’s western countryside, which is adjacent to Idlib.

This year also saw the forced migration of residents in areas out of the Syrian regime’s control around Damascus. One of the primary examples of this is Darayya. The area has been suffering for years from brutal shelling and a severe lack of aid, which has forced the opposition forces there to accept and sign an agreement offered by the Syrian regime that allows the opposition members and the residents to flee to Idlib or to other areas controlled by the regime in Damascus. Opposition members were
permitted to leave with their families and light weapons only. As a result, on 26 August 2016, Darayya became completely vacant as 5,000 of its residents migrated elsewhere. Other areas which witnessed similar forced migrations include Qudsaya, al-Haama, al-Tal, Zakiya and Khan al-Sheeh.

In the last month of 2016, the Syrian regime alongside its allied foreign militias completed the largest forced migration ever to take place in the history of Syria. From 15 December 2016 till 23 December 2016, more than 40,000 residents from eastern Aleppo fled the area following a suffocating besiegement and the military operations there.

Negotiations are also being held in the besieged al-Waer neighbourhood in Homs to evacuate the armed opposition members and the residents from the area, which has been shelled heavily since May 2016 in order to force the residents and the negotiations committee to accept the Syrian regime’s offer.

Syrian refugees have also had violations committed against them in their receiving countries abroad this year, especially in Lebanon. On 27 June 2016, a series of suicide attacks occurred in the town of al-Qaa which has a majority Christian community. The Lebanese authorities stated that 8 suicide bombers detonated the explosives they were wearing in an empty building, killing 5 Lebanese people. As a result, the Lebanese Army and Security Forces launched a series of detentions and arrests against Syrians. Within days, the Army announced that it had detained thousands of Syrians. SHRC, alongside other Lebanese human rights organisations, have documented many violations committed against Syrians at that time such as: arbitrary detention, physical abuse, verbal abuse and racist rhetoric. The Lebanese Army and Security Forces have carried out other similar campaigns against refugees, forcing them to remove their tents without providing them with alternatives. It is also worth mentioning that the Lebanese authorities refused to permit the UN to set up regulated camps for refugees, unlike Syria’s other neighbouring countries.
Targeting refugees and the violations committed against them

On 5 January 2016, thirty-six immigrants, most of whom were Syrians, died whilst travelling illegally to Greece at the Turkish coast in the Aegean Sea after the boat that was carrying them capsized.

On 5 January 2016, a Syrian child passed away from the cold temperature in his tent in Balinbar in Turkey.

On 18 January 2016, a female teacher was killed while 5 pupils were injured in a school for displaced people in the Turkish municipality of Killis when 3 missiles were launched at the school and its surroundings. The Turkish authorities stated that ISIS members from within Syria were responsible for the attack.

On 26 January 2016, the Lebanese Army detained 25 Syrian refugees in Akkar in Lebanon under the claims that they did not carry the required legal documents.

On 28 January 2016, a body of a Syrian refugee, who had died from the freezing cold, was found in A’idoon refugee camp in Arsal northern Lebanon.

On 3 February 2016, approximately 15,000 people gathered at the Bab al-Salama crossing near Azaz at the Syrian-Turkish borders following the heavy airstrikes carried out by Russian warplanes over the northern countryside of Aleppo. However, the Turkish authorities denied the displaced people access into Turkish lands.

On 29 March 2016, three Syrian children were the victims of a fire that broke out at a refugee camp near the town of Derik in Mardin Province in Turkey.

On 1 April 2016, the Lebanese Internal Security Forces announced that they had broken up a prostitution network in Lebanon and that 75 women were released, most of whom were Syrians that were forced to practise prostitution. Investigations have found that a Syrian man called Imad al-Rihawi was the person behind the network and that he used to part of the Syrian Air Intelligence.

On 13 April 2016, the Lebanese Army raided a number of refugee camps in the town of Bar Ilyas in the countryside of Zahle. It detained 57 refugees under the claims that they did not carry the required legal documents.

On 18 April 2016, a Syrian refugee was killed and another injured in Kilis in Turkey following an attack on the city with mortar shells.

On 23 April 2016, a Syrian refugee passed away in Idomeni refugee camp at the Greek – Macedonian borders following an injury he incurred when a Greek police car deliberately ran him over a week earlier.
**Targeting displaced people**

On 20 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a school sheltering displaced people in al-Qasbabi village in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, damaging it.

On 22 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Bab al-Hawa camp for displaced people, killing 10 people.

On 30 January 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted Oben refugee camp in Turkmen Mountain in the northern countryside of Latakia with multiple rocket launchers, injuring 10 people and damaging and burning many of the tents.

On 8 February 2016, a Syrian refugee passed away due to the freezing cold and lack of heating equipment near Bab al-Salama border crossing with Turkey in Azaz.

On 9 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the mud house camp for displaced people in Afs village in the countryside of Idlib, killing 7 people including 4 children from one family.

On 15 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a school sheltering displaced people in the town of Kaljibrin in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 6 of them.

On 9 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a shelter for displaced people in al-Rahma village near the town of Haas in the countryside of Idlib, killing 4 people and destroying the shelter.

On 14 April 2016, members of ISIS launched mortar shells at Ekda camp for displaced people near the town of Azaz in the northern countryside of Aleppo, killing a mother and her child and burning approximately 40 tents.

On 15 April 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted Kharmash camp for displaced people in the countryside of Idlib with multiple rocket launchers, setting 3 camps on fire.

On 24 April 2016, a little girl was killed while others were injured in Turmanin village’s camp for displaced people after two bombs, which were leftover following an earlier airstrike, detonated.

On 24 April 2016, artillery shells were fired from an unidentified source at a camp for displaced people in the town of Turmanin in the countryside of Idlib, killing one person and setting some of the tents on fire.

On 25 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Zuf camp for displaced people in the countryside of Jisr al-Shughur in Idlib, killing a little girl, injuring 9 people and setting a few tents on fire.

On 5 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Kammuneh camp for displaced people in Sarmada in the countryside of Aleppo, killing 16 people, mostly children, injuring others and setting a large number of tents of fire.

On 20 May 2016, al-Hambushiya camp for displaced people was shelled by what is believed to be the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery in the countryside of Latakia, injuring 4 people.
On 24 May 2016, al-Karnak camp for displaced people in the governorate of Tartus was attacked by government supporters following the explosions that took place in Tartus and Jableh on Monday. According to eye witnesses from the camp, they set several tents on fire, destroyed people’s possessions, and even assaulted some of them.

On 29 November 2016, Syrian regime forces targeted a crowd of displaced residents while departing eastern Aleppo.

On 17 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a camp for displaced people in Um Harteen village in the countryside of Hama, killing 5 people.

On 10 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a camp for displaced people near al-Sakhna in the countryside of Homs, setting some of the tents on fire and injuring a few people.

On 14 July 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Raqban camp for displaced people in Hammad al-Shami along the Syrian-Jordanian borders, killing 8 people and injuring around 50 others.

On 19 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Tal al-Sheeh camp near Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib, killing 2 displaced people.

On 25 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Ikda Camp (also known as al-Zaizafun) for displaced people around Kityan village in the countryside of Aleppo, injuring 1 of its inhabitants and a member of the civil defence service.
On 25 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a camp near the town of Kityan in the countryside of Aleppo, injuring several displaced people there and setting some of their tents on fire.

On 1 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a convoy of displaced people near Sawran in the countryside of Hama, killing 7 people and injuring several others.

On 4 September 2016, six people were killed and others were injured when a suicide bomber detonated himself in Khalfatli village in the northern countryside of Aleppo. The explosion targeted a gathering of displaced people in the village who were fleeing from the areas controlled by ISIS in the northern countryside of Aleppo. It is believed that the suicide bomber was an ISIS member himself.

On 10 September 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled the camp for displaced people in the countryside of Idlib at the Syrian-Turkish borders, injuring 7 people.

On 1 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a gathering of displaced people in the surroundings of al-Farha village in the countryside of Idlib, killing 6 of them.

On 23 October 2016, the Syrian regime’s artillery that is based in the countryside of Latakia, targeted the camps in Kharmash, Ain al-Hawr, al-Wafa and al-Hamboushiya in the western countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to them and injuring some of the refugees there.

On 9 November 2016, a scouting drone targeted one of the camps for displaced people in the surroundings of al-Jamiliya village in the countryside of Idlib, injuring 4 people.

On 12 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled the surroundings of Kharmash camp for displaced people in the western countryside of Idlib, causing slight damage to it.

On 18 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Um al-Seer camp for displaced people in the southern countryside of Idlib with cluster bombs, causing substantial damage to it.

On 23 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled al-Shahar camp for displaced people in the countryside of al-Quneitra, injuring several refugees.

On 29 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted a gathering of displaced people in al-Nayrab neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 25 people.

On 30 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled families displaced from the eastern neighbourhoods in Jubb al-Qubbeh in Aleppo, killing 45 people.

On 3 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted families displaced form the eastern neighbourhoods in al-Shaar neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 8 people.

On 9 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted a gathering of displaced people in al-Jalloom neighbourhood in Aleppo, killing 25 people.
On 11 December 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled a gathering of displaced families in Tadmur near al-Dawweh in the countryside of Homs, killing 5 of them.

On 24 December 2016, five people displaced from Aleppo passed away from the freezing cold whilst staying in a tent in Ikarda, south of Aleppo.

On 25 December 2016, two children passed away from the freezing cold in Rubar camp for displaced people at the outskirts of Afrin in the countryside of Aleppo.

On 25 December 2016, a landmine planted by ISIS in al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo exploded when families fleeing from the shelling walked over it, killing 32 people.
Targeting houses of worship and historical sites

Mosques were continuously targeted throughout 2016. SHRC has documented 140 incidents in which mosques were attacked, 41 of which were by Russian warplanes and 84 of which were by the Syrian regime’s forces. Weekly congregational Friday prayers were cancelled several times consecutively due to the intensified airstrikes and raids on civilian gatherings, especially in Aleppo and the northern countryside of Homs. On 29 April 2016, the congregational Friday prayers were cancelled in Aleppo for the first time since 2011. It was also cancelled several times in the last quarter of 2015 in the northern countryside of Homs following Russian airstrikes over the area.

Targeting houses of worship

On 2 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Omar bin al-Khattab mosque in the town Maarat al-Artiq in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it.

On 4 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Osama bin Zayd mosque in the al-Bab in the countryside of Aleppo, causing slight damages to it.

On 4 January 2016, several mortar shells were launched near al-Salam mosque in al-Sheikh Maqsud neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing slight damage to it.

On 6 January 2016, Iraqi militias raised banners saying “we answer your call Zaynab” over Omar bin al-Khattab mosque in Ibteen village in the southern countryside of Aleppo after they gained control over the village. They also demolished the mosque’s minaret.

On 12 January 2016, Russian warplanes targeted the surroundings of Omar bin al-Khattab mosque in the town of Bayanoun in the countryside of Aleppo, causing slight damage to the mosque.

On 9 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Abdullah bin Abbas mosque in Al-A’amiyya neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing slight damage to the mosque.

On 10 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force launched two rockets at the surroundings of the Aisha mosque in al-Hamidiya neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor, damaging the mosque and its fence.

On 12 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Aghajeq mosque in Qadi Askar neighbourhood in Aleppo whilst attendees were performing the afternoon prayers, damaging parts of the mosque.

On 12 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force launched a number of rockets at the surroundings of al-Kabir mosque in the town of Maarsata al-Khan in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging the mosque.
On 12 January 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces shelled Abdulrahamn mosque in Darayya in Rif Dimashq with its artillery, causing slight damages to the mosque.

On 13 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Kabir mosque in al-Mozara village in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to its building.

On 15 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Kabir mosque in Zamalka in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to its building.

On 15 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Kabir mosque in the town of Deir al-Asafir in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.

Targeting Al-Kheirat Mosque at Al-Sakhoor neighbourhood while worshippers leaving the mosque

On 17 January 2016, several locally made shells were launched at Immanuel church for Armenians in al-Manshiyah neighbourhood, which is under the control of the Syrian regime in Aleppo, causing it substantial damage.

On 19 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Nour mosque in the town of al-Boleeel in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, damaging it.

On 19 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Jazeera mosque in al-Bgheliya neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor, damaging it slightly.

On 28 January 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings in al-Bishr mosque in Kafr Tkharim in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it slightly.
On 2 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Hamza mosque in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging the mosque and its fence.

On 5 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of al-Khayrat mosque in al-Sakhur neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 8 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Faruq mosque in Misqan village in the countryside of Aleppo, demolishing its minaret.

On 10 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Sheikh Qasem mosque in Hayyan in the countryside of Aleppo, destroying it and causing it to close down.

On 15 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Omar bin al-Khattab mosque in the Kaljibrin in the countryside of Aleppo, causing it substantial damage.

On 16 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs at Abu Bakr al-Siddique mosque in Kafr Zita in the countryside of Hama, damaging it.

On 16 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of al-Souk mosque in Tadmur in the countryside of Homs, substantially damaging it and causing it to close down.

On 17 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a mosque in the town of al-Nashabiya in Rif Dimashq, demolishing its minaret.

On 20 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Muhyildin bin Arabi mosque in al-Maysar neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 21 February 2016, a number of shells launched from areas controlled by the armed opposition forces hit al-Maruf mosque in al-Sheikh Maqsud neighbourhood in Aleppo, which is under the control of the Kurdish Units, damaging prats of its minaret.

On 23 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a mosque in Talbiseh in the countryside of Homs, damaging it.

On 26 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Ali bin Abi Taleb mosque in Darat Azza in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it.

On 3 March 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces shelled the surroundings of mosque in the town of Maleeha al-Atash in the countryside of Daraa with its artillery, slightly damaging it.

On 7 March 2016, members of ISIS targeted the surroundings of Kahled bin al-Waleed mosque in al-Qusour neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor with artillery shells, slightly damaging it.

On 9 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Saaha mosque in Tadmur in the countryside of Homs, causing substantial damage to the mosque and forcing it to close down.
On 23 March 2016, locally made missiles were launched at al-Sayida Aisha mosque in al-Zahraa neighbourhood, which is under the control of the Syrian regime in Aleppo, damaging it.

On 30 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Rawda mosque in Douma in Rif Dimashq, demolishing its minaret.

On 30 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Aqil bin Abi Taleb mosque in Harasta in Rif Dimashq, damaging parts of it.

On 31 March 2016, Russian warplanes targeted the surroundings of Hamza bin Abdulmuttaleb mosque in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, slightly damaging it.

On 1 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of al-Nour mosque in al-Dir’iyah neighbourhood in ar-Raqqah, damaging it slightly.

On 2 April 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces shelled the surroundings of al-Huda mosque in the town of Khan al-Sheikh in Rif Dimashq with its artillery, causing substantial damage to it.

On 5 April 2016, a car bomb was detonated near al-Kabir mosque in Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to the mosque.

On 5 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Abu Bakr al-Siddique mosque in al-Damir in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to the mosque.

On 8 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Sheikh Saeed mosque in Saraqeb in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to the mosque and forcing it to close down.

On 11 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs at the surroundings of al-Nour mosque in Teir Maalah village in the countryside of Homs, destroying parts of its minaret.

On 15 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Gharbi mosque in the town of al-Taman’a in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 17 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Khaled bin al-Waleed mosque in the town of al-Ees in the countryside of Aleppo, causing it substantial damage and forcing it to close down.

On 22 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Zayd bin Haritha mosque in al-Nayrab neighbourhood in Aleppo, damaging it.

On 28 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs at the mosque in Burj Qa’il village in the northern countryside of Homs, damaging it.

On 29 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Uways al-Qarni mosque in as-Sukkari neighbourhood in Aleppo, damaging it.

On 29 April 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted al-Hussein mosque in al-Katerji neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.
On 7 May 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted Al-Iman mosque in al-Sheikh Yaseen neighbourhood in Deir ez-Zor, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to close down.

On 10 May 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted Al-Sheikh Shuaib mosque in Binnish in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 11 May 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted Al-Kabeer mosque in al-Sakhna village in the countryside of Homs, destroying the mosque’s main gate almost completely.

On 14 May, ISIS members booby-trapped Jariz mosque in the town of Jariz in the countryside of Aleppo, destroying it completely.

On 20 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Baraa bin Malek mosque in Haritan in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it.

On 21 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on Burj Qa’i village in the countryside of Homs, destroying Ali bin Abi Taleb mosque almost completely.

On 23 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Ammar bin Yasser mosque in the town of Kafr Hamara in the countryside of Aleppo with several rockets, causing substantial damage to it.

On 23 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Khaled bin Al-Walid mosque in the town of Kafr Naha in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to close down.
On 27 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Bani Alu in al-Sakhna in the countryside of Homs, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to close down.

On 27 May 2016, the Islamic law bodies in the town of Binnish in the countryside of Idlib decided to cancel the weekly congregational Friday prayers due to the intensified airstrikes and raids on civilian gatherings in the town. The Islamic court in al-Hula in the northern countryside of Homs decided to issue a similar law for the same reasons.

On 27 May 2016, two people were killed while another 20 were injured when a car-bomb was detonated in front of Shuaib mosque in Idlib whilst people were attending the weekly congregational Friday prayers. The party responsible for the attack remains unidentified.

On 28 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Hamza bin Abdulmuttaleb mosque in the town of Hayyan in the countryside of Aleppo, causing slight damages to it.

On 29 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs over the surroundings of Jaafar bin Abi Taleb mosque in al-Haydariya neighbourhood in Aleppo, destroying it and forcing it to close down.

On 30 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Ubayda Amer bin al-Jarrah mosque in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it and forcing it to close down.

On 30 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs over the surroundings of Abu Bakr Al-Siddique in Haritan in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it.

On 30 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Al-Abrar mosque in Idlib, causing it slight damages.

On 30 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Al-Rawda mosque in Idlib, causing it slight damages.

On 31 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Saad bin Muaath mosque in Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, causing it slight damages.

On 31 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Hamza bin Abdulmuttaleb mosque in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, causing it substantial damage and forcing it to close down.

On 1 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Kabeer mosque in Maarrat Misrin in the countryside of Idlib, causing it substantial damage and forcing it to close down.

On 1 June 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted Abul Raja mosque in al-Kalaasa neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing it substantial damage.

On 2 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Abu Bakr Al-Siddique mosque in the town of Theeban in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, damaging it and forcing it to close down.

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On 5 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Al-Aqara’i mosque in Idlib, setting it on fire and forcing it to close down.

On 8 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on the surroundings of Al-Mustafa mosque in Darayya in Rif Dimashq, causing it substantial damage and forcing it to close down.

On 12 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Al-Masri mosque in Maarrat al—Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 24 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on the town of al-Baara in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 28 June 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Foqani mosque in town of al-Hubeit in the countryside of Idlib, damaging the section where attendees perform their prayers and damaging the mosque’s building.

On 1 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Omar bin Al-Khattab mosque in the town of Kafr Hamra in the countryside of Aleppo, causing it substantial damage.

On 1 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Ammar bin Yasser mosque in the town of Maarat al-Artiq in the countryside of Aleppo, causing it substantial damage.

On 1 July 2016, locally made missiles hit Al-Ghufran mosque in al-Khalidiya neighbourhood, which is under the control of the Syrian regime in Aleppo, damaging it.

On 2 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a mosque in Haritan in the countryside of Aleppo, setting it on fire.

On 2 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on a mosque in Darayya in Rif Dimashq, causing it substantial damage and forcing it to close down.

On 3 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Hasan Wal Hussein mosque in the town of Kafr Hamra in the countryside of Aleppo, causing it substantial damage and forcing it close down.

On 5 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Al-Kabeer mosque in the town of al-Baara in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 9 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Musafer mosque in Ghirnata village in the countryside of Homs, causing substantial damage to it.

On 13 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Omar bin Al-Khattab mosque in the town of al-Buamer in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, damaging it.

On 13 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Tawwabeen mosque in al-Leirmun neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing it substantial damage and forcing it to close down.
On 14 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Shuhada Al-Aqsa mosque in Tareeq al-Bab neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing it substantial damage.

On 14 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Abu Bakr Al-Siddique mosque in the town of Kafr Hamra in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to close down.

On 16 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on the surroundings of the Al-Maqamaat mosque in al-Maadi neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 16 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters targeted Al-Saliheen mosque in al-Saliheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 19 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Rawda mosque in Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 19 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Othman bin Affan mosque in al-Atarib in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it.

On 21 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on the surroundings of Abdulqader Al-Jilani mosque in al-Saliheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, damaging it.

On 21 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Hijaz mosque (also known as Al-Saaha) in Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 22 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Aqil mosque in Harasta in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.

On 28 July 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled the Al-Sheikh Khalil mosque in al-Yarmouk neighbourhood in Daraa, causing substantial damage to it.

On 8 August 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted Al-Umawi Al-Kabeer mosque in Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 15 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on the surroundings of Al-Hussein mosque in Al-Miyasar neighbourhood in Aleppo, damaging it.

On 19 August 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped barrel bombs on the surroundings of Salahadin mosque in Salahadin neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing it substantial damage.

On 1 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Tikya mosque in Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 2 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Omar bin Al-Khattab mosque in Maarrat Misrin in the countryside of Idlib, causing it substantial damage and forcing it to close down.

On 2 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Al-Kabeer mosque in Kafr Nabl in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.
On 6 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Kabeer Mosque in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to close down.

On 7 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted a mosque in Mazare’ al-Shamiko in the surroundings of the town of Kafr Naha in the western countryside of Aleppo, damaging it.

On 10 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Fatima Aqil mosque in as-Sukkari neighbourhood in Aleppo, damaging it slightly.

On 10 September 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the surroundings of Musa bin Naseer mosque in the town of Batbo in the western countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 16 September 2016, the Syrian Air Force carried out three airstrikes over Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib with cluster bombs whilst attendees were leaving the congregational Friday prayers, killing 3 of them.

On 18 September 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces targeted Omar bin Al-Khattab mosque in Talbiseh in the countryside of Homs, damaging its minaret.

On 2 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Karsa’a mosque in the town of Karsa’a in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.
On 9 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted Al-Miqdad bin Amr mosque in al-Saliheen neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 12 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Kabeer mosque in the town of Mishmishan in the countryside of Jisr al-Shughur in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 12 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the surroundings of Al-Sabhan mosque in al-Klaasa neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 17 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Zain Prayer Room in Douma in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.

On 18 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Omar bin Al-Khattab mosque in the town of al-Sabha in the countryside of Deir ez-Zor, damaging it.

On 20 October 2016, a landmine planted by an unidentified party exploded in Al-Thanawiya Al-Sharqiya mosque in Turkman Bareh village in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it.

On 20 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Othman bin Affan mosque in the town of Maar Tahroma in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 20 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Al-Sheikh Mustafa mosque in al-Sheikh Mustafa village in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 20 October 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Tarmala Al-Kabeer mosque in Tarmala village in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 26 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted the mosque in Khan Shaykhun in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 3 November 2016, a missile fell near Zain Al-Abideen mosque in Halab al-Jadida in Aleppo, damaging it. The missile is believed to have been launched from a rocket launcher in the town of al-Mansoura in the countryside of Aleppo, which is under the control of the armed opposition brigades.

On 5 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the surroundings of Abu Bakr Al-Siddique mosque in Darat Azza in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 8 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Tarmala Al-Kabeer mosque in the town of Tarmala in the southern countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 11 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on Abu Ubayda Amer bin Al-Jarrah mosque in Kafr Zita in the countryside of Hama, causing substantial damage to it.

On 13 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted Al-Huda mosque in Khan al-Sheeh camp for Palestinian refugees in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to close down.
On 14 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Mishmishan mosque in the town of Mishmishan in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to close down.

On 17 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Sayyedna Al-Hussein mosque in al-Katarji neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to close down.

On 17 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Hamza bin Abdulmuttaleb mosque in Andan in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it and forcing it to close down.

On 17 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted the surroundings of Birsin mosque in al-Maadi neighbourhood in Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 18 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled the surroundings of Al-Qadeem mosque in Kafr Nabta in Rif Dimashq, damaging it.

On 18 November 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled Al-Kabeer mosque in the town of Jisreen in Rif Dimashq, damaging it.

On 19 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force’s helicopters targeted the surroundings of Al-Mishatiya mosque in al-Jalloum neighbourhood in Aleppo, damaging it.

On 20 November 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Hussein mosque in Binnish in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 23 November 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, launched missiles carrying flammable napalm at Badr mosque in Douma in Rif Dimashq, burning it completely.

On 9 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Badr mosque in Taftinaz in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 9 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Al-Siddique mosque in Taftinaz in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 21 December 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces’ artillery shelled the surroundings of Al-Khoulani mosque in Hamouriya in Rif Dimashq, damaging it.

On 27 December 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted Uthman bin Affan mosque in al-Jina village in the countryside of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 29 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Um Habiba mosque in Douma in Rif Dimashq, causing substantial damage to it.

On 20 December 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted Halfaya Al-Kabeer mosque in Halfaya in the countryside of Hama, causing substantial damage to it.
Targeting historical and archaeological sites
Attacks against archaeological sites have decreased significantly in 2016 compared to previous years. SHRC has documented only 10 incidents in which such sites were targeted this year, most of which only caused slight damage. In contrast, archaeological sites were targeted directly in previous years, especially by ISIS, which planted explosives in many of these places in 2014 and 2015.

On 12 January 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian targeted Aghajeq ancient mosque in Qadi Askar neighbourhood in Aleppo whilst attendees were performing the afternoon prayers.

On 27 January 2016, warplanes, believed to be Russian, targeted al-Rahba Castle in al-Mayadin in Deir ez-Zor, causing substantial damage to it.

Ancient Aghjak mosque was targeted at qadi-Asker neighbourhood in Aleppo while the congregation of Asr prayers on

On 31 January 2016, the Syrian Air force targeted Palmyra in the countryside of Homs, causing substantial damage to five of the pillars at the site.

On 10 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of the amphitheatre in Palmyra in the countryside of Homs, demolishing 4 ancient pillars and part of the amphitheatre’s wall.
On 10 February 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of the Temple of Bel in Palmyra in the countryside of Homs, demolishing 3 ancient pillars.

On 10 March 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the archaeological site and Palmyra Castle in Palmyra in the countryside of Homs, causing slight damage to the site.

On 25 March 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces used multiple rocket launchers to target Palmyra Castle in Palmyra in the countryside of Homs, damaging parts of it.

On 9 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force launched several rockets at the surroundings of the National Museum in Idlib, causing substantial damage to its fence.

On 9 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of Khan Murad Basha museum in Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, causing substantial damage to it.

On 12 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the historical Church of Saint Simeon in Darat Azza in the countryside of Aleppo, damaging it and its fence.

On 22 May 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted the surroundings of the National Museum in Idlib, partially destroying its fence.

On 30 July 2016, the Syrian Air Force targeted an archaeological site near Maarrat al-Nouman in the countryside of Idlib, damaging it.

On 11 August 2016, the Syrian Armed Forces bombarded the area near the historical Citadel of Aleppo, causing substantial damage to it.

On 15 October 2016, warplanes believed to be Russian, targeted the surroundings of the archaeological palace in Qasr bin Wardan village in the countryside of Hama, damaging it.