

Flash Report

# Field Developments

in Idleb, Northern Hama Countryside  
Western and Southern Aleppo  
Countrysides during the period  
of 1 March till 14 May 2019

Edition 04

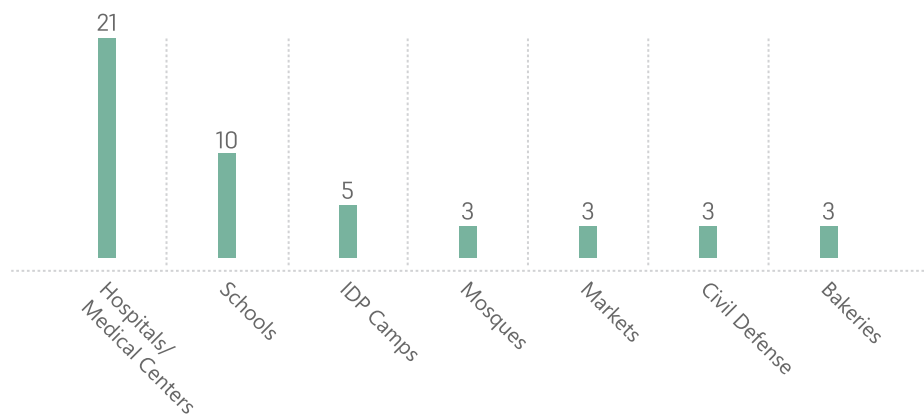
May 2019

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Information Management Unit

## First The Most Prominent Shelling Operations

During March, April and May 2019, the Syrian regime and its Russian ally shelled Idleb Governorate and its adjacent countryside of Aleppo and Hama governorates, with hundreds of air strikes, and artillery and missile shells. The regime bombed 21 medical points, including hospitals and dispensaries; ten schools, including a kindergarten; Pve IDP camps; three bakeries and three civil defense centers, in addition to more than a dozen of shells that targeted the civil defense volunteers during the evacuation of the injured and the victims. The regime also shelled three popular markets crowded with civilians and three mosques.

**Figure 1:** Number of vital facilities targeted with bombing from 1 March till 14 May 2019



The Information Management Unit (IMU) enumerators are working on documenting all the bombardment operations in the areas out of regime control. The Syrian regime and its Russian ally are targeting those areas with dozens of air strikes on a daily basis, in addition to hundreds of artillery shells from the ground rockets. The following events recount the bombing attacks that targeted the vital facilities.

### March 2019

#### ● 1 March:

In the northern countryside of Idleb, the Syrian regime shelled the IDP camps in the vicinity of Bsanqul village south of Idleb, which resulted in killing five civilians. The regime's rockets shelled the IDP camp in Orm Eljoz; the aggression resulted in killing four civilians. An IED was exploded in the town of Arman-az; an act that left no casualties among people. In the southern countryside of Idleb, the regime shelled the cities of Khan Shaykun, Ma'arrat An Nu'man and Saraqab with dozens of artillery and missile shells; the bakery of Durrat Al-Khair in Ma'arrat An Nu'man city caught fire due to this shelling.

#### ● 4 March:

In the southern countryside of Idleb, the regime shelled the cities of Saraqab, Ma'arrat An Nu'man, and Khan Shaykun with heavy artillery and rocket launchers; an act of hostility that left dozens of civilians seriously wounded at Ma'arrat An Nu'man.

### ● 6 March:

In the northern countryside of Idlib, the regime shelled Nayrab town of Idlib sub-district with heavy artillery and rocket launchers, resulted in killing a child and injuring several civilians.

In the southern countryside of Idlib, the regime shelled the towns of Khan Elsobol with rocket launchers, resulted in killing a child and injuring several civilians. Moreover, the regime shelled the cities of Saraqab and Khan Shaykun; the aggression that resulted in injuring several civilians, including women and children. In the western Idlib countryside, the Syrian regime shelled Jisr-Ash-Shugur city with heavy artillery, where the aggression targeted the residential neighbourhoods in addition to a market for selling vegetables "Al Hal market", which resulted in injuring nine civilians in the market, some of them reported to be in serious condition.

### ● 7 March:

In the western Idlib countryside, the Syrian warplanes targeted Saraqab city with five air raids, where three aircrafts flew in the middle of the night over the city and carried out three raids led to the injury of a woman and her child. Moreover, in the western countryside of Idlib, the regime shelled Badama town with heavy artillery; an aggression resulted in killing a woman and injuring two children.

In the western Aleppo countryside, the regime shelled its heavy artillery against the town of Haritan, killing one civilian and injuring several civilians. The regime also shelled the Madiq Castle city, new Zayzun town and Zayzun thermal station with heavy artillery shells; this aggression resulted in killing a civilian and injuring several other civilians in Madiq Castle city.

### ● 8 March:

In the western countryside of Idlib, the regime shelled Badama town with rocket launchers; an aggression resulted in killing a woman and injuring two children, reported to be in serious conditions.

### ● 9 March:

The Syrian regime shelled Saraqab city with heavy artillery and rocket launchers, where the air and ground shelling at Saraqab targeted Al-Hayat Hospital, Obstetrics Hospital, Civil Defense Center, Emergency services, Blood Bank, Saraqab automatic bakery; this aggression resulted in killing a boy and injuring all his family, including his mother and father, as well as his three brothers. The regime also shelled Kafr Nabel city with cluster rockets. Given that, the Education Assembly suspended the school attendance in the southern countryside of the governorate Idlib on the grounds of the fierce-shelling escalation and declared the emergency school attendance if the regime continued its shelling, where the emergency school attendance was attending three hours to learn the basic subjects only.

In the western countryside of Idlib, the Russian warplanes shelled the towns of Mintar and Frikeh with several air raids, which resulted in the killing of a member of the Civil Defense and wounding five others, where the warplanes bombed a car of the civil defence, during its way to the bombing sites.

● **10 March:**

The Syrian regime opened its heavy artillery, and rocket launchers in attacking the Khan Shaykun city, which resulted in killing a family of a father, a mother and four children, where the aggression targeted the city with 40 missiles and dozens of artillery shells. The regime also shelled Kafr Nobel city; the aggression resulted in killing a girl. In view of that, the Education Assembly suspended the school attendance in the southern countryside of the governorate Idleb on the grounds of the fierce-shelling escalation. In the western Idleb countryside; the Syrian regime shelled the towns Najiyeh, Mintar and Badama with heavy artillery. The shelling on Mintar town killed two women and a girl, as well as a member of the civil defence.

In the northern Hama countryside, the regime shelled Murak town with heavy artillery, which resulted in the killing of a member of the civil defence and the injury of another.

● **11 March:**

The Syrian regime shelled Telamnas and Hbit towns; the aggression on Telamnas resulted in killing two civilians and injuring several others, whereas the shelling on Hbit resulted in killing a woman and several civilians.

● **12 March:**

The Syrian regime shelled Hbit town with heavy artillery and rocket launchers; an act of hostility resulted in killing a woman and injuring three others.

● **13 March:**

The Russian warplanes shelled the central prison resulting in the death of 12 prisoners and the escape of a large number of prisoners, in addition to the Governorate and Ibn Sina Hospitals, which led to rendering them out of service. The aggression on the city resulted in killing nine civilians, two of whom are children, and injuring 30 civilians, some of whom reported to be in serious condition. The Russian warplanes also shelled poultry farms and camps' cluster near Kafr Omeim town, killing two women and injuring 19 IDPs within the camps, most of whom are women and children. It should be mentioned that the camp clusters that have been targeted were for widows. The regime shelled Tamana town with phosphorus and incendiary missiles, which resulted in great destruction in the city and the ignition of the fire, as the city was bombed with 40 rockets.

● **14 March:**

The Russian warplanes shelled Khan Shaykun city. The aggression rendered three civilians dead and 12 others wounded.

● **16 March:**

In the northern Hama countryside, the regime shelled Tweini town, which resulted in killing a woman and injuring dozens of civilians, as a result of the shelling that targeted the countryside of Hama governorate.

- **20 March:**

In the southern countryside of Idleb, the Russian warplanes shelled Faqie town with several air strikes in the midnight; the act of hostility resulted in killing a family of a father and four children and wounding six others. Meanwhile, the Russian warplanes shelled Qasabiyeh town surrounding Faqie town with several air strikes, killing five civilians.

- **22 March:**

In the northern countryside of Idleb, the Russian warplanes launched 14 hostility air strikes on Kafraya and Foah towns, killing 15 civilians, including four children and two women, in addition to injuring 27 others including 13 children and a woman.

In the southern countryside of Idleb, the Russian warplanes shelled Khan Shaykun city with several missiles; the hostility resulted in killing four civilians and injuring dozens of others, where three Russian planes alternated on shelling the city.

- **25 March:**

In the southern countryside of Aleppo, the regime shelled its heavy artillery against the town of Othmaniya, killing one child and seriously injuring another one.

- **26 March:**

In the southern countryside of Idleb, the regime shelled the school of Sheikh Idris village with rocket launchers, resulted in killing two children and injuring several others. Moreover, the regime shelled Tamanaah city with heavy artillery.

## April 2019

- **2 April:**

In the western countryside of Aleppo, the regime bombed Kafr Hamra town with rocket launchers killing a child and injuring seven civilians, some of whom were severely injured.

- **3 April:**

In the western countryside of Aleppo, the regime shelled Hayyan, Mansura and Khan Al-Asal towns with heavy artillery killing a child and two women in Khan Al-Asal town and injuring several civilians.

- **4 April:**

In the southern countryside of Idleb, the regime shelled cluster rockets at Kafr Nobol city killing 11 civilians, two of whom were children, and injuring 30 other civilians as the regime bombed a popular market in the city.

- **5 April:**

In the southern countryside of Idleb, the RUAf struck Khan Shaykun city with multiple airstrikes killing three civilians and injuring nine others.

● **6 April:**

In the southern countryside of Idleb, the regime shelled Saraqab city with rocket launchers killing three civilians and injuring 17 others. Additionally, it shelled Nayrab town with rocket launchers killing four civilians and injuring 25 other civilians. It has also bombed Tramla and Shorlin towns and Kafr Nobol city with cluster rockets killing a child and a woman and injuring 22 other civilians in Kafr Nobol city.

● **7 April:**

In the southern countryside of Idleb, the regime fired cluster rockets at Saraqab city, killing four civilians and injuring 20 other civilians, including two children and two women, at Nayrab town, the bombing led to killing seven civilians, including a child and a woman, and injuring 18 other civilians.

● **8 April:**

In the southern countryside of Idleb, Kafr Nobel city was hit by a large-scale missile. However, the source of the rocket remained unknown, as all of the source information pointed that the rocket was launched from a Russian ship in the Mediterranean, while other sources said that the source of the missile was the regime forces camps near Kafr Nobel city. On the other hand, in the western Idleb countryside, Jisr-Ash-Shugur city was shelled by three large-scale rockets that caused extensive destruction in the city; the act of hostility resulted in injuring 17 civilians including four students, where one of the rockets hit Raqiah school in the northern neighborhood, which led to completely destroying it.

● **17 April:**

In the southern countryside of Idleb, the regime shelled Abu Habbeh town with heavy artillery, which resulted in killing a woman and a civilian, as well as injuring five others. One of the town schools was also shelled, resulting in massive destruction of the school building and furniture.

● **18 April:**

In the southern countryside of Idleb, the regime shelled Um Jalal town with dozens of artillery shells; an act of hostility resulted in killing seven civilians in the town's farms and an IDPs camp close to the town, in addition to injuring 12 civilians. The regime shelled Um Sharji town with heavy artillery, which resulted in killing two women and injuring three civilians.

● **23 April:**

In the southern countryside of Idleb, the regime opened its rocket launchers on Khan Shaykun city; an act of hostility resulted in killing three children and injuring 17 civilians, most of whom are in critical conditions. In the western Idleb countryside, the Syrian regime shelled Hambushiyeh town of Jisr-Ash-Shugur district with dozens of missiles; an aggression resulted in killing a civilian and injuring 13 others, as the shelling targeted residential neighborhoods and a school within the town, as well as tents near the town. The shelling caused panic among the IDPs and students, in addition to the massive destruction of property. Furthermore, the regime shelled civil defense teams during their evacuation of wounded from the rubble.

**● 24 April:**

In the western Idleb countryside, an explosion took place in Jisr-Ash-Shugur city, which resulted in killing 16 civilians and injuring 41 others. The population was unable to determine the explosion reasons due to the intensity of the explosion; there were no explosive or bombardment remnants left at the site.

**● 26 April:**

In the southern countryside of Idleb, the Russian warplanes shelled Kafr Nobel city; an aggression that left three civilians killed, including a child. The Russian warplanes also shelled Lower Amiqa town; an aggression rendered a family of five people dead, including three children, as well as injuring seven civilians.

**● 27 April:**

In the northern Hama countryside, the Russian warplanes shelled Madiq Castle city with five airstrikes; an act of hostility rendered five civilians, including a child and his mother; in addition to, 15 civilians, most of whom reported to be in serious condition. Furthermore, the regime heavy artillery shells targeted Lower Amiqa town; an aggression led to rendering five civilians dead and injuring nine others.

**● 28 April:**

In the northern Hama countryside, the Russian warplanes shelled Madiq Castle city; which led to rendering the Hospital 111 out of service.

**● 29 April:**

The Syrian regime shelled an IDP camp near Zur Maghar town; an act of hostility resulted in killing two civilians, including a child and injuring three civilians. It is worth mentioning that the camp is about 100 meters away from the Turkish observation point, so the displaced people settled in this camp, as they consider it relatively safe due to its proximity to the Turkish point.

**● 30 April:**

The Russian warplanes also launched several hostility air strikes on Hbit town, which led to rendering the Medical Center in the town out of service. In the northern Hama countryside, the Russian warplanes shelled Latmana town with several air strikes, which led to rendering the Latmana hospital out of service.

## May 2019

### 1 May:

In the central area of Idleb governorate, the Russian warplanes shelled Kansafra town with several air strikes; this aggression resulted in killing a family of a father, a mother and three children. On the other side, the regime helicopter shelled Kafr Nobol city with two air strikes, killing a civilian, where the shelling targeted a building near the surgical hospital of Kafr Nobol. Furthermore, the regime helicopter targeted a car of IDPs at the road of Haj Abdin village, an aggression resulted in killing three civilians including a child and a woman, in addition to seriously injuring another woman.

### 2 May:

The Russian warplanes shelled Ablin town with four explosive barrels, which led to the injury of a woman and a child; one of the explosive barrels targeted a kindergarten next to Ablin bakery. Meanwhile, the regime helicopter shelled Basqala automatic bakery with an explosive barrel. The regime helicopters also shelled Kafr Nobol town with five explosive barrels, three of which targeted the surgical hospital of Kafr Nobol which became completely out of service.

### 3 May:

In the northern countryside of Hama, the regime forces launched a guided missile targeting the car of the administrative manager of Sham hospital near Madiq Castle city, which resulted in killing him. Meanwhile, the opposition forces managed to fight back an attempt by the regime to make headway to Madiq Castle city in the northern countryside of Hama.

### 4 May:

In the central area of Idleb governorate, the Russian warplanes shelled Mastumeh town and its camp with five airstrikes; the shelling resulted in killing a civilian and injuring four others. On the other side, the regime helicopter shelled Rakaya Sijneh town with six explosive barrels, which resulted in killing a woman and a civil defense volunteer; one of the barrels targeted the town's health center, causing its complete destruction. Furthermore, the Russian warplanes shelled the Civil Defense building in new Zayzun town.

A rocket-propelled grenade said to be from Al Karim checkpoint of the regime shelled the Turkish checkpoint in the town of Zur Maghar. The missile killed and wounded several Turkish fighters, where four Turkish helicopters entered to evacuate the dead and wounded.

### 5 May:

The Russian warplanes shelled Has town with five airstrikes, two of which targeted Sham Hospital (Nabd Al-Hayat Hospital), which led to rendering it out of service. The Russian warplanes also shelled Raba Al-Jozz town; an act that led to the death of five civilians, including four women. Furthermore, the regime helicopter shelled Nqeir town with five explosive barrels, and three naval mines, which resulted in wounding five civilians, including two women and two children. From another hand, the Syrian warplanes targeted Kafr Nobol city with three air strikes and the city forest with an air strike; this aggression resulted in killing two civilians, one of whom is the first-aid man in the first-aid system, where he was killed by an air strike while he provided aid to the wounded.

The Russian warplanes shelled Orient Hospital in Kafr Nobol city with three airstrikes, which led to rendering it out of service, as well as killing a civilian and wounding seven others.



### ● 6 May:

In the southern countryside of Aleppo, the Russian warplanes shelled Zarah town with two air strikes, which resulted in killing two civilians and injuring three others, including a child and a woman. Meanwhile, the Syrian warplanes shelled Shinan town with an air strike, which resulted in injuring two children.

In the western Idlib countryside, the Russian warplanes shelled the towns of Bkafla, Tal Awar, Marj Elzohur, Kniset Nakhleh with several air strikes, which resulted in killing three civilians and injuring 15 others.

In the southern countryside of Idlib, the Russian warplanes shelled Tramlia town with five air strikes, Kafr Oweid with an air strike, Kafr Nobol city with an air strike, the last one occurred near the Surgical hospital of Kafr Nobol, as well as, the regime opened its rocket launchers on Kafraajna town. In addition to, several rockets landed on the Medical Technology Institute in the town, causing massive destruction to the building.

In the northern countryside of Hama, the regime took control of Tal Othman and parts of Al-Janahara town after heavy shelling of the Russian and regime warplanes. On the other side, the Russian warplanes shelled Kafr Zeita city with five air strikes, which resulted in killing and injuring of a whole family, where four civilians were killed, and three others were wounded due to this aggression.

### ● 7 May:

In the central area of Idlib governorate, the regime helicopters shelled Kansafra town with three explosive barrels; an aggression resulted in killing a woman and injuring three civilians.

The Syrian warplanes also shelled Balyun town, killing four civilians, including a child and two women.

In the southern countryside of Idlib, the regime warplanes shelled Maar Tahroma town with two air strikes, which resulted in killing a civilian and injuring three others, while the regime helicopters shelled the town with two explosive barrels, as well as, the regime warplanes shelled it with an air strike, which resulted in killing a man and a girl, in addition to injuring a woman.

Furthermore, the Russian warplanes shelled Ras al ayn town with three air strikes, an act of hostility resulted in killing five civilians, including three children and two women, in addition to wounding 20 other civilians, most of whom were stuck for hours under the rubble, and the bulk of whom was seriously injured. In the northern Hama countryside, the Russian warplanes shelled Kafr Zeita city with an air strike, which resulted in killing a man and his wife. Besides that, the Russian warplanes shelled the towns of Latmana, Zakat, and Latmin with several air strikes; an act of hostility resulted in killing a woman in Zakat town and injuring seven civilians. From another side, the regime shelled Kafr Zeita city and its surrounding towns with heavy artillery and rocket launchers, as well as, Kafr Nabutha town with more than 100 missiles of the rocket launchers.

### ● 8 May:

In the central area of Idleb governorate, the Russian warplanes shelled Shinan town with an air strike; an aggression resulted in killing a woman and her children. Meanwhile, the regime warplanes shelled Kansafra town with two air strikes, which resulted in injuring two civilians.

In the southern countryside of Idleb, the regime warplanes shelled Khan Shaykun city with 25 air strikes, and the regime helicopters shelled the city with eight explosive barrels, as well as the regime heavy artillery and rocket launchers shelled it with dozens of artillery and missile shells; the aggression on the city resulted in killing four civilians, including a child, and injuring 26 others, including ten children and six women, most of whom reported to be in serious condition. In a related context, the regime warplanes shelled a car for the IDPs on its way to the Khan Shaykun city, which resulted in killing a man and injuring a man and a woman.

The regime warplanes shelled Sfuhen town with an air strike, which resulted in injuring two children and a woman. The regime warplanes also shelled Heish city with four air strikes, while the regime helicopter shelled the towns with four explosive barrels; an act of hostility left two civilians dead, as well as a woman and three children wounded. The regime opened its heavy artillery shells on Hraki town, which resulted in killing two civilians, one of whom is a child.

In the northern Hama countryside, the regime forces with the support of Russian Air-Force (RUAF) have controlled Kafr Nabutha town, as well as; the regime is trying to advance and take control on Hbit town in the southern countryside of Idleb by the preface to progress with land and aerial bombardment. Where the regime warplanes shelled Hbit town with 17 air strikes, while the regime helicopters shelled the town with four explosive barrels, as well as; the regime targeted it with dozens of artillery shells and missiles; the aggression on the town resulted in injuring five civilians.

Furthermore, the land and air strikes on Kafr Zeita resulted in killing a civilian and another one in Zakat town, and two others in Latmana. It is noteworthy that the Russian warplanes shelled the health center at Kafr Zeita with several air strikes, which led to rendering it completely out from service.

### ● 9 May:

In the southern countryside of Aleppo, the regime shelled Zarbah town with heavy artillery and rocket launchers; an aggression that resulted in the injury of a woman reported to be in a serious condition.

In the central area of Idleb governorate, the regime warplanes shelled Shinan town, leading to injuring a civilian. Moreover, the regime warplanes shelled Sarja school at Ariha center with an air strike.

In the southern countryside of Idleb, the Russian warplanes shelled Sfuhen town with an air strike; the aggression resulted in injuring two civilians and a woman. On another hand, the regime launched 80 missiles on Khan Shaykun city with rocket launchers, which resulted in killing a civilian and injuring another one. Besides that, the regime helicopters shelled Kafr Ein town with four explosive barrels, which resulted in injuring a woman and a man. Whereas the regime warplanes shelled Maar Tahroma town with an air strike.

The regime helicopter shelled Hbit town with four explosive barrels, while the regime warplanes shelled the towns with seven air strikes and its forest with three air strikes. The regime also shelled Hbit town by more than 100 missiles land artillery and more than 100 artillery shells.

In the northern countryside of Hama, the regime forces took control of Madiq Castle city and the towns of Kafr Nabutha, Jamasa Odayat - Alshareeah, Tweini, Karkat, and Bab Eltaqa. The regime is trying to make an advance move in Hbit town from the routes of Al-Janahara and Tel Othmant; the opposition forces, however; managed to frustrate its move.

It should be mentioned that the Ancient Castle in Madiq Castle city was under the Syrian regime control throughout the Syrian revolution, where it is considered the highest point within Madiq Castle city, making it easier for the regime's forces to target all opposition macineries within the city; the regime took control of the city after the withdrawal of opposition forces from it.

#### ● 10 May:

In the western countryside of Idleb, the regime shelled Badama city with heavy artillery; an aggression resulted in injuring a man and a woman.

In the southern countryside of Idleb, the RUAf shelled Kafr Nobel city with six air strikes, and the regime warplanes shelled the city with heavy machine guns, while the regime heavy artillery and rocket launchers targeted the city with dozens of artillery and missile shells; the act of hostility resulted in killing two women and a child and injuring 20 civilians, most of whom reported to be in a serious condition, as well as; fires broke out in several residential buildings within the city, one of the Russian raids targeted " Al kbeer" Mosque within Kafr Nobel city, which led to the destruction of parts of it.

Moreover, the regime warplanes shelled Maar Tesin town with four air strikes, which resulted in killing two children and their mother, as well as injuring five civilians, where one of the rides targeted the city mosque. Furthermore, the Russian warplanes shelled Maarzita town with two air strikes, whereas the regime helicopter targeted the town with two explosive barrels, one of the barrels targeted the town mosque. In the meantime, the Russian warplanes shelled Ma'arrat An Nu'man town with two air strikes; an aggression resulted in injuring four civilians. Besides that, the regime opened its heavy artillery and rocket launchers on Khan Shaykun city, which resulted in killing three civilians, including a woman, and seriously injuring a man and a woman, as several rockets targeted popular market in the city. The regime helicopters shelled Has town with eight explosive barrels, one of the barrels targeted Sham Hospital (Nabd Al-Hayat Hospital), which came out of service several days ago. The regime helicopters also shelled Heish city with three explosive barrels, which resulted in killing two civilians and injuring another one, where one of the barrels targeted "Al Odeh school" in Heish city. Moreover, the regime opened its heavy artillery on Ziyara city and the towns of Qastun and Qalidin, the shelling on Qalidin resulted in injuring a woman and a child.

#### ● 11 May:

In the central area of Idleb governorate, the Russian warplanes shelled Ehsem town with two explosive barrels, while the regime warplanes shelled the town with six air strikes, which resulted in injuring a child. Meanwhile, the regime opened its heavy artillery and rocket launchers attacking Badama city, which resulted in injuring a man and a woman.

In the southern countryside of Idleb, the Russian warplanes shelled Hbit town with seven air strikes, while the regime warplanes shelled the town with 25 air strikes. The regime helicopters also targeted Hbit town with ten explosive barrels, in addition to dozens of missiles from ground launchers. In the meantime, the regime helicopters shelled Rakaya Sijneh town with four explosive barrels, whereas the regime warplanes with four air strikes, an aggression resulted in injuring a civilian. In the northern countryside of Hama, the Russian warplanes shelled "Sham Central" Hospital of Health Directorate of Hama with two air strikes. Moreover, the regime shelled Kafr Zeita Hospital with several arterially shells and a medical center in Qastun town of Sahl Elghab with rocket launchers.

● **12 May:**

In the southern countryside of Idlib, the regime helicopters shelled Hbit town with 25 explosive barrels and 12 air strikes, where three planes alternated on shelling the town, while the regime rocket launchers targeted the town with dozens of missiles.

Meanwhile, the regime opened its heavy artillery shells on the outskirts of Turkish checkpoint near Zur Maghar town, an act of hostility resulted in killing three civilians, as one of the shells targeted an IDPs camp. Furthermore, the regime opened its rocket launchers on Elteh town; an aggression resulted in killing three children and seriously injuring a woman.

● **13 May:**

In the southern countryside of Idlib, the Russian warplanes shelled Kafr Nobel city with two air strikes that targeted a Civil Defense Center, an aggression resulted in seriously injuring two volunteers and two civilians, as well as; led to rendering the center out of service and destroying a number of civil defense machineries. Meanwhile, the regime helicopters shelled Kafr Ein town with two explosive barrels, the aggression resulted in killing two civilians and injuring three others, as well as, Hazarin town was shelled with three explosive barrels, which resulted in injuring three civilians, including a child. In the northern countryside of Hama, the regime shelled Kafr Zeita city with phosphorus missiles.

● **14 May:**

In the western countryside of Aleppo, the regime opened its heavy artillery shells on the towns of Kafr Naha, Khan Al-Asal, Kafr Dael, Khan Elsobol, Al Rahsidin, Kafr Hamra, the building of the Electricity Association, and Haritan city; the act of hostility on Kafr Dael town resulted in killing three civilians and injuring seven others.

In the western Idlib countryside, the regime warplanes shelled Jisr-Ash-Shugur city with three air strikes, which resulted in killing four civilians and injuring 15 others, one of the raids targeted a popular market within the city, which resulted in a massive destruction and fires within the market.

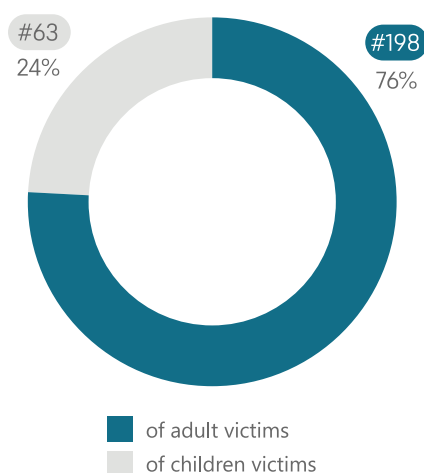
In the southern countryside of Idlib, the regime helicopters shelled the outskirts of Fleifel town with two explosive barrels, which led to the death of 40 head of sheep, where the barrels targeted the sheep herd directly. Meanwhile, the regime warplanes shelled Heish city with 13 air strikes, whereas, the regime helicopters shelled the city with 25 explosive barrels; one of the barrels targeted "Ibn Al-Qayyim" School; an act of hostility resulted in killing a civilian and injuring three others. On the view of that, the Education Directorate in the governorate of Idlib, Hama and Lattakia suspended the examinations of the lower and upper secondary certificates from 9 of June 2019 till 23 of June 2019, on the ground of the security operations escalation by the regime and its allies in the liberated areas.

In the northern countryside of Hama, the RUAf shelled Kafr Zeita city with two air strikes, whereas the regime helicopters shelled the city with three explosive barrels, and the regime shelled it with heavy artillery and napalm-burning missiles.

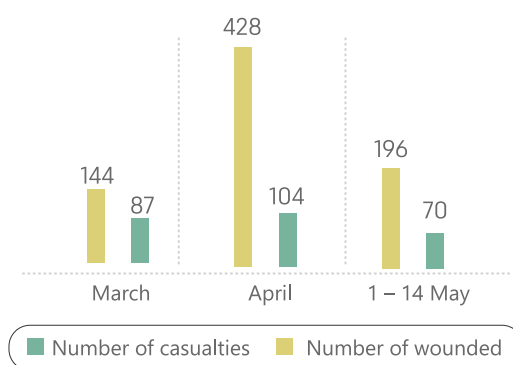
## Second The Victims of the Shelling

The number of casualties from the beginning of March until 14 May 2019 due to the Syrian regime and its Russian ally shelling, has reached 261 civilians, including 63 children and a large number of women. The documentation shows that the number of casualties is continuously increasing, where the casualties' number in April increased to 104 civilians, and until mid of May, the number of victims reached 70 civilians. On another hand, the shelling of the Syrian regime and its Russian ally on Idleb and its adjacent countrysides of Aleppo and Hama governorates resulted in injuring 768 civilians; most of whom suffer from serious injuries. The shelling resulted in the amputation of the limbs in most cases, and some of the wounded died several days later, due to their critical condition.

**Figure 2:** Number of victims including adults and children from 1 March till 14 May 2019



**Figure 3:** Number of casualties and wounded due to the shelling from 1 March till 14 May 2019

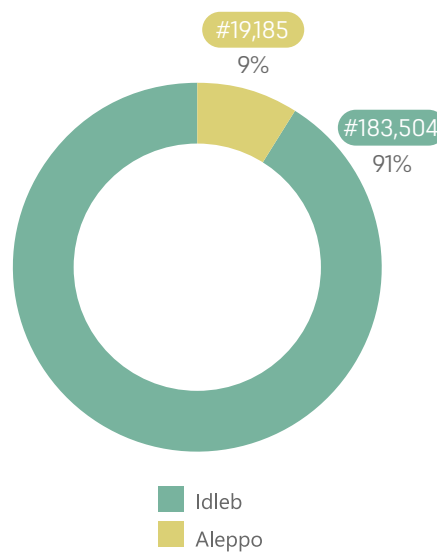


### Third Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Statistics

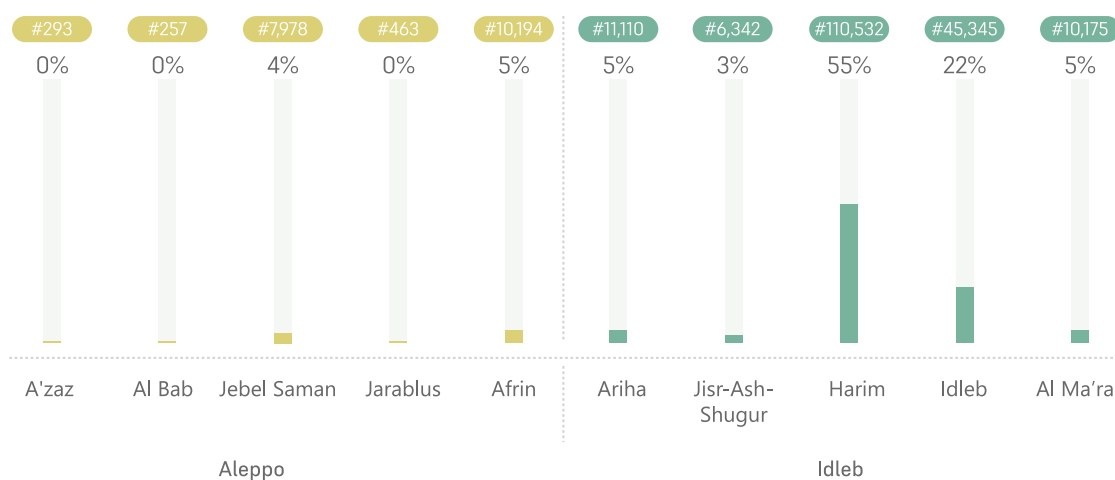
The IMU of the ACU, through its network of enumerators distributed in all areas outside the regime’s control, and northern Syria camps, periodically track the numbers of IDPs, where the IMU released its first issue<sup>1</sup> of “The Field Developments & Displacement Movements in Idleb” flash report in September 2018, documenting the displacement of 85,233 IDPs. The IMU released the second issue<sup>2</sup> of the flash report in December 2018 documenting the displacement of 21,243 IDPs, the majority of whom were from Jarjnaz, and Tah towns. The IMU released the third edition<sup>3</sup> of the flash report on 7th of May 2019, where a total of 143,710 IDPs were documented.

Since the beginning of the recent military escalation which has been ongoing for approximately 30 days and till 14 May 2019, the IMU enumerators managed to document a total of 202,689 IDPs, out of whom 146,188 IDPs are distributed among the cities and towns of Idleb and Aleppo governorates, where also 56,501 IDPs arrived in the northern Syria camps.

**Figure 4:** Number/Percentage of IDPs - Governorate Level



**Figure 5:** Number/Percentage of IDPs - District Level



[1] [https://www.acu-sy.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Field-updates-and-displacement-movements-in-Idleb-140918\\_EN.pdf](https://www.acu-sy.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Field-updates-and-displacement-movements-in-Idleb-140918_EN.pdf)  
 [2] [https://www.acu-sy.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/IMU\\_Displacement-in-Idleb\\_En\\_051218.pdf](https://www.acu-sy.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/IMU_Displacement-in-Idleb_En_051218.pdf)  
 [3] [https://www.acu-sy.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/IMU\\_Displacement-in-Idleb-03-En.pdf](https://www.acu-sy.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/IMU_Displacement-in-Idleb-03-En.pdf)

The bulk of IDPs are distributed in Idleb governorate by 91% (183,504 IDPs) of the total IDPs, as (110,532 IDPs) arrived and settled in the cities and towns of Harim district; (45,345 IDPs) settled in the cities and towns of Idleb district; (11,110 IDPs) settled in the Ariha district; (10,175 IDPs) were still in the cities and towns of Ma'arrat An Nu'man district. It should be mentioned that Ma'arrat An Nu' man district is considered a first displacement area for all IDPs due to the heavy shelling that took place there on a daily basis.

The number of IDPs who arrived in Aleppo governorate have formed 9% (19,185 IDPs) of the total IDPs; (10,194 IDPs) of whom were settled in Afrin district; (7,978 IDPs) were settled in the cities and towns of Jebel Saman district in the western countryside; whereas (463 IDPs) were settled in Jarablus district; (293 IDPs) were settled in A'zaz district; and (257 IDPs) were settled in Al Bab district

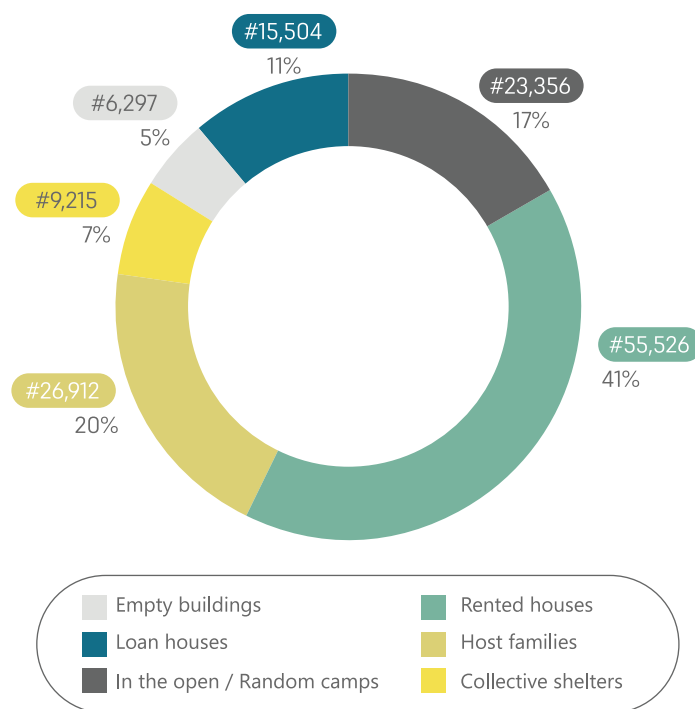
During the period of tracking the IDP numbers from 10 to 14 May 2019, there were no IDPs in all the sub-districts of the northern Hama countryside, where all the IDPs have left it because of the continued escalation of shelling by the regime and its allies, as well as the regime's attempts to advance in the northern Hama countryside to control new towns.

## Fourth The Current Living Places of IDPs

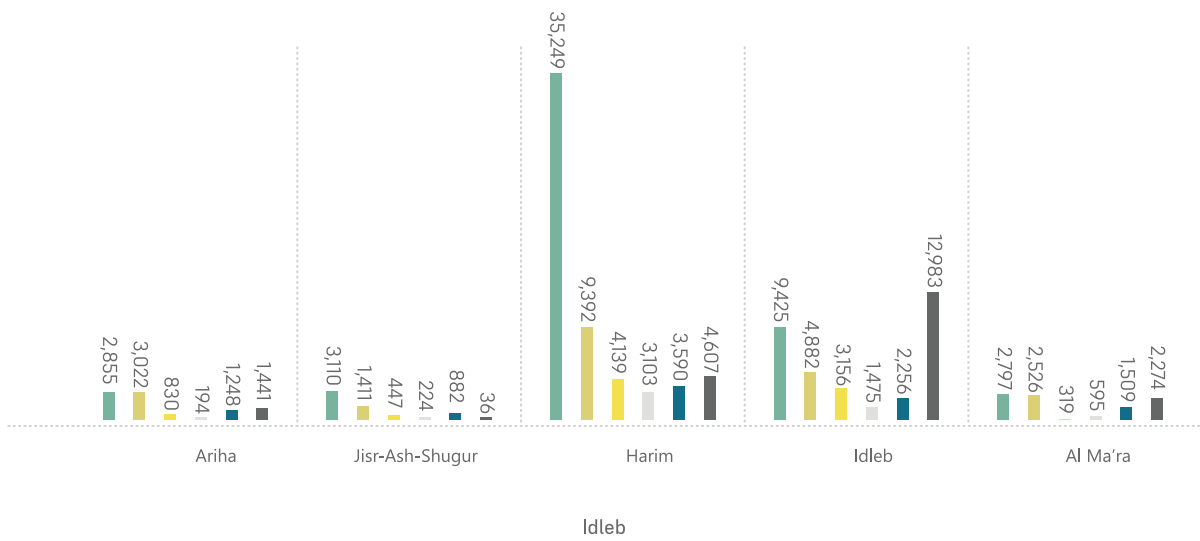
The number of IDPs tracked by IMU enumerators reached 202,689 IDPs, 146,188 IDPs of whom were distributed within the cities and towns of the governorates of Idleb and Aleppo, while 56,501 IDPs have been displaced to the northern Syrian camps.

In the cities and the towns of Idleb and Aleppo governorates, the majority of IDPs were settled at rented houses by 41% (55,526 IDPs); host families came as a second living place for them, as 20% (26,912 IDPs) of the total IDPs settled there; 17% (23,356 IDPs) settled in the open and in random camps; 11% (15,504 IDPs) settled in loan houses; 7% (9,215 IDPs) settled in collective housing; 5% (6,297 IDPs) settled in empty houses.

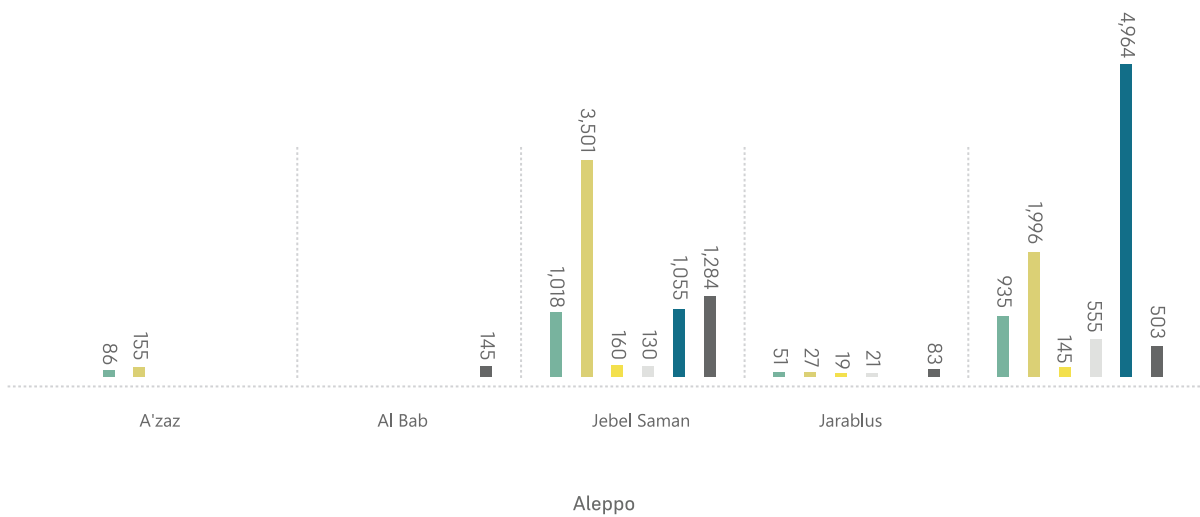
**Figure 6:** Number /Percentage of IDPs by living places



**Figure 7:** Number of IDPs by living places in Idleb Governorate - District Level



**Figure 8:** Number of IDPs by living places in Aleppo Governorate - District Level



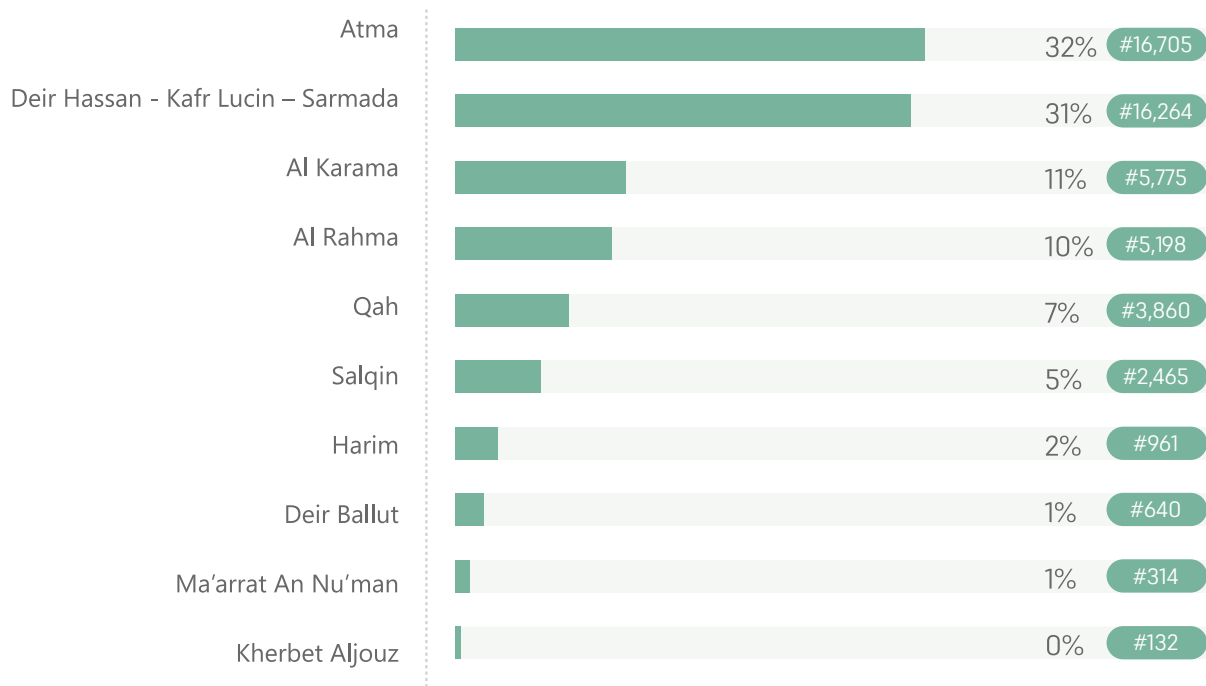
In the cities and the towns of Idleb governorate, the majority of IDPs were settled at rented houses; the bulk of whom distributed in Harim district by 35,249 IDPs settled in rented houses. Whereas, the number of IDPs who settled in rented houses in the Idleb district was 9,425 IDPs. There were 12,983 IDPs who settled in the open and in random camps within the Idleb district.

In the cities and towns of the northern countryside of Aleppo; 4,964 IDPs were settled in loan hoses within Afrin district; 1,966 IDPs were settled at host families, and 935 IDPs were settled in rented houses. In the western Aleppo countryside within Jebel Saman district, there were 3,501 IDPs at host families; 1,284 IDPs were in the open and in random camps, and 1,055 IDPs were in loan houses.

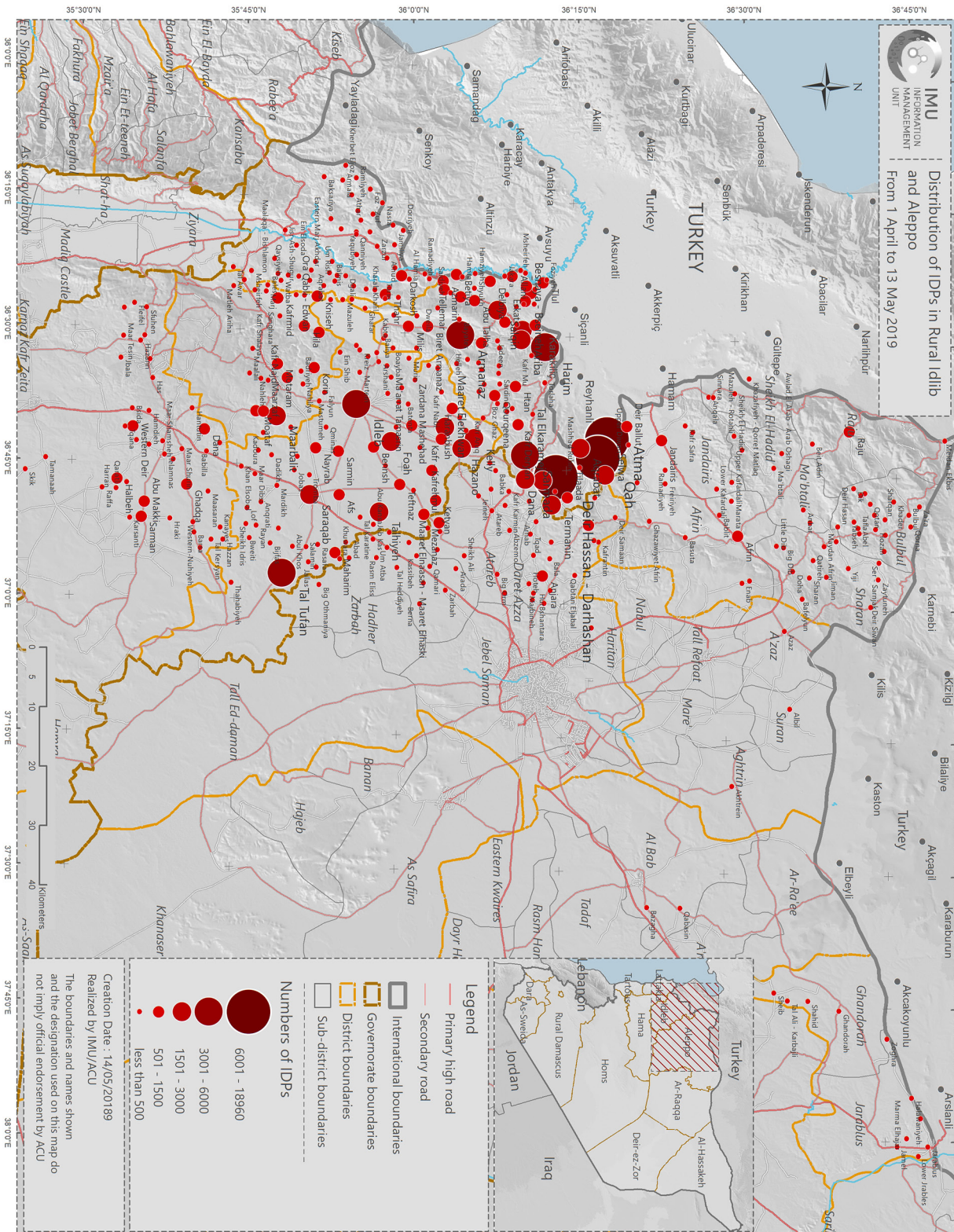


56,501 new IDPs arrived in the northern Syrian camps from the beginning of March 2019 to May 14, 2019. The bulk of whom were distributed in Atma cluster by 16,705 IDPs; the number of new IDPs in Deir Hassan, Sarmada and Kafr Lucin clusters was 16,264 IDPs; the number of new IDPs in Al Karama cluster was 5,775; the number of new IDPs in Al Rahma cluster 5,198 IDPs and the number of new IDPs in Qah Cluster was 3,860 IDPs.

**Figure 9:** Number of IDPs who arrived in the Northern Syria Camps till 14 May 2019- Cluster Level



**Map 1:** Number of IDPs and their distribution places from 1 April till 13 May 2019







## Field Developments

in Idleb, Northern Hama Countryside  
Western and Southern Aleppo  
Countrysides during the period  
of 1 March till 14 May 2019

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