

27 Documented Massacres in September

Executive Summary

Details

Conclusions and Recommendations

Executive Summary

SNHR documented 27 massacres perpetrated during the month of September. The Syrian regime and its militias perpetrated 25 of the 27 massacres while the Kurdish Protection Forces perpetrated one and one massacre was perpetrated by the international alliance forces

Distribution of the massacre perpetrated in September by the governorate

Damascus countryside: seven massacres

Aleppo: six massacres

Der Ezzor: four massacres

Idlib: four massacres

Ar-Raqqa: two massacres

Homs: two massacres

Al-Hassaka: two massacres

Hama: one massacre

The most notable massacre was in Doma on 11 September, 2014 where SNHR documenting team documented 58 victims killed in that massacre at least.

In total, 551 victims including 122 children and eight women were killed in the massacres perpetrated in September according to SNHR documenting team. The percentage of women and children victims, 36%, indicates that civilian residents were targeted in all the massacres.

Details

Damascus countryside

1- On 9 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes targeted a residential areas in Jesr Misraba neighborhood, located in Doma city, with missiles. SNHR documented [the killing of 27 victims including nine children and five women](#).

2- On 11 September, 2014, the Syrian regime targeted Masjed Hasiba neighborhood in the middle of the city with four airstrikes. SNHR documented 58 victims including 22 children and 10 women. Also, no less than 175 were wounded.

3- On 14 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes carried out two airstrikes targeting a popular market in Damascus countryside – Doma city. SNHR documented the killing of 11 people including two children and one lady.

4- The Syrian regime warplanes carried out two airstrikes targeting Hamouriya city in Damascus countryside on 16 September, 2014. SNHR documented the killing of 20 victims including two children and one lady.

5- On 17 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes targeted Al-Jalaa Street in Doma city with two directed missiles. SNHR documented the killing of 15 victims including seven children and five women.

6- On 22 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes targeted with missiles Hmaouriya city in Damascus countryside. SNHR documented the killing of 13 people.

7- The Syrian regime warplanes carried out four consecutive airstrikes on 24 September, 2014 targeting Doma city. SNHR documented the killing of 12 people including four children and seven women.

Der Ezzor

1- On 3 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes targeted a passenger bus in Ash-Shula area, located on Damascus – Der Ezzor road. SNHR documented the killing of 14 people including eight women and tens of injuries.

2- The Syrian regime warplanes targeted Al-Ashara city in Der Ezzor countryside on 4 September, 2014. SNHR documented the killing of eight victims including two children and five ladies. Also, no less than 14 were wounded and many residential buildings were damaged.

3- On 7 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes launched a number of missiles targeting As-Sbiekhan town in Der Ezzor countryside. The missiles hit a school where IDPs were staying. SNHR documented the killing of 11 people including five children and three women. Additionally, a part of the school building was destroyed.

4- The Syrian regime warplanes targeted Al-Aradi neighborhood in Der Ezzor with a number of missiles. SNHR documented the killing of 8 civilians including two children and three women.

Ar-Raqqa

1- On 6 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes carried out eight airstrikes against Ar-Raqqa city which resulted in a massacre at Tal Abyad Street near Al-Andalus bakery and at Al-Byatra neighborhood. SNHR documented that 54 civilians were killed at least in addition to more than 40 injuries by two thermobaric missiles.

2- On 16 September, 2014, one of the Syrian regime warplanes fell after it was targeted by ISIS forces on a residential building in Ar-Raqqā – Al-Hasbwa village which resulted in destroying the building and the death of nine persons including one child.

Aleppo

1- On 15 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes dropped one barrel bombs on Al-Haydariya neighborhood in Aleppo city. SNHR documented the killing of 26 victims including one child.

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B5pudHajcbMueDZIdkNwUGdtVnM/view?usp=sharing>

2- The Syrian regime warplanes lunched six thermobaric weapons targeting a livestock market in Aleppo countryside – Al-Bab city on 11 September, 2014. SNHR documented the killing of 17 people including four children. Also, many others were wounded.



3- On 15 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes dropped barrel bombs on Al-Marja neighborhood in Aleppo city. SNHR documented the killing of 19 victims including one woman. Additionally, many residential buildings were damaged.

4- On 15 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes targeted several neighborhoods in Aleppo; one of whom were Jesr Al-Haj which whom a barrel bomb fell on. The barrel bomb resulted in the death of 9 civilians including seven women according to SNHR.

5- On 17 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes dropped one barrel bombs on Karm Al-Biek neighborhood in Aleppo city. SNHR documented the killing of nine people including two children and two women.

6- On 18 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes dropped a number of barrel bombs on Al-Bab city in Aleppo countryside. The shelling targeted a crowded street. SNHR documented the killing of 41 victims including nine children and five women. Also, the shelling caused damages to the shops.

Hama

1- On 6 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes dropped a number of barrel bombs on Al-Latamna city in Hama countryside. SNHR documented the killing of nine people including one child and three women. Also, a number of houses were damaged.

Al-Hassaka

1- On 13 September, 2014, the Kurdish Protection Forces raided Tal Khalil and Al-Hajiya village, located in Al-Hassaka countryside and used live bullets. SNHR documented the killing of 35 people including eight children and three women.

Homs

1- On 15 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes dropped a number of barrel bombs on Talbiesa city in Homs countryside. SNHR documented the killing of 14 victims including three children and one woman.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b8LiRzL3npk>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KwBFv70Lwz4>

2- On 16 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes targeted Talbiesa city in Homs countryside with a number of missiles. SNHR documented the killing of 31 victims including 11 children and three women. Additionally, the city was widely destroyed.

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B5pudHajcbMub2lfQTZ4ckNTams/view?usp=sharing>

<http://youtu.be/PQSeMjwvbh8>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zEGW1X7Qoy0&feature=youtu.be>

Idlib

1- On 19 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes targeted a sewing workshop in Idlib countryside – Ma’rat An-Nu’man. SNHR documented the killing of nine victims including three children and one woman. Furthermore, the workshop was completely destroyed.

2- On 21 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes targeted Kafr Amiem road in Idlib countryside – Saraqeb city with thermobaric missiles. SNHR documented the killing of 21 victims including 10 people and four women.

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<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B5pudHajcbMuN2pHSnduWWU0SEU/view?usp=sharing>

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cbZ_YMT0x9g&feature=youtu.be

3- On 21 September, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes targeted Ihsim town in Idlib countryside with two thermobaric missiles which was in conjunction with an artillery shelling. SNHR documented the killing of 33 victims including 11 children and 12 women. Also, a number of residential buildings was destroyed.

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B5pudHajcbMuNjZjX3RKTkVJME0/view?usp=sharing>

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B5pudHajcbMucjc0UjF5Wllyd2c/view?usp=sharing>

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B5pudHajcbMuOU1YeXJrTG13N1k/view?usp=sharing>

4- An international alliance warplane targeted locations for An-Nusra front in Idlib northern countryside – Kafr Daryan village at approximately 3:30 AM. The airstrike targeted four barns which was points for An-Nusra front; two of which were weapons and ammunitions warehouses.

After the shelling, explosions went on for a few minutes because of the ammunition and shells that detonated in the warehouses. Due to the huge pressure caused by the explosions, a two-floor residential home collapsed which was less than 100 m away from the warehouses. 12 victims were killed including five children and five women.

Conclusions

1. SNHR affirms that the shelling, whether it was indiscriminate or deliberate, targeted unarmed civilians. Therefore, the government forces and its militias have violated the articles of the international law for human rights which guarantee the right to live. Furthermore, these violations were perpetrated during a non-international armed conflict and can be classified openly as war crimes.
2. SNHR also believes that what happened in those massacres can be classified as a crime against humanity.
3. These attacks, especially aerial shelling, have caused humanitarian and material losses. There are strong indicators that prove that the damage was deeply severe compared to the expected military advantage if there were any. In all cases there were no confirmed military targets during or before the attacks.
4. The magnitude of this wide systematic frequent shelling, the level of its excessive strength, its military nature, and the coordinated approach of these attacks must be based on high orders, and a state's policy.

Recommendations

The United Nations and the Security Council

1. Transferring the Syrian issue to the International Criminal Court and stopping the disrupting of the decisions that must be adopted by the Security Council against the Syrian government. This disruption is a wrong message to all dictatorships around the world and an enhancement to the culture of crime.
2. Posing urgent punishment on those who are involved in the violations of human rights.
3. Binding the Syrian government to allow all relief and human rights organizations to enter Syria, in addition to the International Investigation Committee and allowing them to work freely.

4. Enforce an arms embargo against the Syrian government because it is using weapons in comprehensive attacks against civilians.
5. Security Council must shoulder responsibility in preserving security and civil peace in Syria because the violations of the Syrian government entail a gross threat to international peace and security.
6. Listing the militias that are fighting with the Syrian government that committed massacres, like Hezbollah and the other Shiite brigades, National defense Army and Shabiah militia, on the international list of terrorist organizations.
7. Implementing the principle of “protecting civilians” adopted by the General Assembly in 2005, in Syria now, as the situation there is direly requiring the implementation of such a principle.
8. With the crimes against humanity committed by the Syrian government, the international community should stop dealing with this government as an “official side” concerning the relief issues, and stopping supplying the Syrian government with the most amounts of financial and humanitarian aid that, in most cases, don’t reach those who are in need them and go instead to the areas that support the Syrian regime.

Human Rights Council

1. Demanding the Security Council and the involved international institutions to shoulder responsibility concerning the sufferings of the Syrian people which include killing, arresting, raping and displacement.
2. Pressing on the Syrian government in order to stop the acts of killing and torture.
3. Holding the allies and supporters of the Syrian government - Russia, Iran and China –as materially and morally responsible for the killing that is happening in Syria.
4. Human Rights Council must be more invested and serious concerning the catastrophic situation of the children, families and relatives of the victims in Syria.

The Arab League

1. Punishing all those who are involved in committing crimes in Syria and urging all the countries of the world to do the same thing.
2. Increasing humanitarian aid, especially on the levels of education and health care and taking care of the Syrian refugees in the Arab countries.
3. Requesting the Security Council to execute the above recommendations.
4. Asking the Human Rights Council and the United Nations to pay more interest to the case of daily killing in Syria.
5. To pay greater attention to the Syrian case, and working on taking care of the families of the victims psychologically, materially and educationally.

6. Pressing politically and diplomatically on the main allies of the Syrian government; Russia, Iran and China in order to prevent them from continuing to provide international and political backing and protection for the crimes committed against the Syrian people, and holding them materially and morally responsible for all the violations of the Syrian government.

The International Investigation Committee

The International Investigation Committee must stop depicting the struggle in Syria as a struggle between two sides equal in crimes, power and the centralization of decisions. It must describe the crimes as it is without belittling their extent for political reasons. The committee must also increase the number of its staff who work on the Syrian issue due to the amount of the crimes committed daily in Syria for a more comprehensive documentation.

