



## Not Less than 39 Massacres Committed in April 2014

### Report Contents:

- I- Executive Summary
- II- Incidents' Details
- III- Conclusions and Recommendations
- Acknowledgment and Condolences

### I- Executive Summary:

SNHR documented not less than 39 massacres committed in April 2014, detailed as follows:

A- Government forces (army, security forces, local militias, and foreign Shiite militias) killed committed 33 massacres

B- Extremist Islamic Groups (An-Nusra Front) committed 2 massacres

C- Armed Opposition Groups committed 3 massacres

D- Unidentified Groups committed 1 massacre

SNHR describes an incident as a massacre if it involves: “the killing of five unarmed people at least”, for more information on our methodology, please visit [the following URL](#).

#### Classification of the massacres according to Syrian governorates:

Aleppo: 21 massacres

Damascus suburbs: 8 massacres

Homs: 6 massacres

Idlib: 2 massacres

Daraa: 1 massacre

Damascus 1 massacre

#### Classification of the massacres according to the main conflict parties in Syria:

Massacres' Classification According to the Main Conflict Parties				
Unidentified Groups	Armed Opposition Forces	An-Nusra Front	Government Forces	Conflict parties
				Governorates
			1	Damascus
	1		7	Damascus suburbs
	1		20	Aleppo
			1	Daraa
	1		1	Idlib
1		2	3	Homs





According to SNHR documentation team documented the death of 525 individuals including 157 children and 76 women. 44% of the victims were women and children, which is an alarming rate. Thus, it is a strong indicator that government forces deliberately targeted civilians.

### **The victims' distribution according to its perpetrators:**

Government forces killed 394 individuals including 142 children and 61 women.

### **Extremist Islamic Groups:**

- An-Nusra Front killed 60 civilians, including 5 children and 11 women.

Armed Opposition Groups killed 58 individuals including 9 children and 4 women.

Unidentified Groups killed 13 individuals including one child.

## **II- Report Details:**

### **Aleppo Governorate:**

1- On 1 April 2014, government aviation dropped a **barrel bomb** on Ma'art Al Atreek town in Aleppo suburbs which **killed 17 individuals** including 11 children and 5 women.

2- On 2 April 2014, government aviation dropped **two barrel bombs** on **Al Sakhour neighborhood** in Aleppo city which **killed 6 individuals**.

3- On 4 April 2014, government aviation launched **two rockets** on **Al Shaar neighborhood** in **Aleppo city** which **killed 16 individuals** including a woman.

4- On 5 April 2014, government forces dropped a **barrel bomb** on Karm Al Mayser neighborhood in Aleppo which **killed 7 civilians** including 3 children.

5- On 5 April 2014, government warplanes dropped a number of **barrel bombs** on Tal Jabben town in Aleppo suburbs which **killed 11 individuals** including 5 children and 3 women.

6- On 10 April 2014, government warplanes dropped a **number of warplanes** on Darrat Ezza in Aleppo suburbs which led to the killing of 8 individuals, including 2 children and 3 women, most of them were from one family.

7- On 12 April 2014, government warplanes dropped a number of **barrel bombs** on Hritan city in **Aleppo suburbs** which **killed 9 individuals**, including 2 children and 5 women.

8- On 17 April 2014, government aviation launched a rocket on Al Itha'aa neighborhood in Aleppo which killed 7 civilians including 3 children and 3 women.

9- On 17 April 2014, government warplanes dropped a barrel bomb on Bab Al Hadeed neighborhood in Aleppo which killed 10 individuals including 5 children and two women.

10- On 18 April 2014, government aviation launched a vacuum bomb on Kafr Homra city in Aleppo suburbs which killed 5 individuals including 3 children and a woman.

11- On 20 April 2014, government aviation dropped **two barrel bombs** on Ba'adeen neighborhood followed by artillery shelling which **killed 20 individuals** including 9 children and a woman. In addition, a number of residential buildings were damaged and burned.

12- On 20 April 2015, government aviation dropped **two barrel bombs** on Al Mouwasalat neighborhood in Aleppo which **killed 9 individuals** and injured 15 others. A number of residential buildings were damaged.





13- On 20 April 2014, government aviation dropped a number of **barrel bombs** on **Al Ferdos neighborhood** in Aleppo which **killed 57 individuals** including 12 children and 9 women. A number of residential **neighborhoods were damaged**.

14- On 21 April 2014, government aviation dropped **two barrel bombs** on **Buṣṭan Basha neighborhood** in Aleppo which **killed 7 civilians** including 4 children and two women.

15- On 24 April 2014, government aviation dropped **two barrels** on **Karm Al Beik neighborhood** in Aleppo city which **killed 12 individuals** including 6 children and a woman. A number of residential buildings were **damaged and burned**.



16- On 26 April 2014, government warplanes **launched a rocket** on **Kafr Humra town** in Aleppo suburbs which killed 14 individuals including 5 children and a woman.

17- On 27 April 2014, government warplanes dropped **two barrel bombs** on **Ba'eeden neighborhood** in Aleppo city which **killed 7 individuals**, including 4 children, most of them were from one family.

18- On 27 April 2014, government warplanes dropped three barrel bombs on **Bab Knisreen** in Aleppo which killed 14 civilians including 3 children and 4 women, one of which was pregnant. It is worth noting to mention that most of the victims were from one family.

19- On 30 April 2014, government warplanes **launched a rocket** on **Ein Jalout Elementary School** which **killed 18 individuals** including 15 children and a woman. The school's building was greatly damaged.

### **Damascus Suburbs Governorate:**

1- On 1 April 2014, government artillery forces launched a number of rockets on **Jaba'adeen town** in Damascus suburbs which killed 7 civilians, all of them were children.

2- On 2 April 2014, government artillery forces launched a **surface-to-surface rocket** on **Al Maleeha town** in Damascus suburbs which **killed 6 civilians** including 2 children.

3- On 4 April 2014, government warplanes **launched a rocket** on **Douma city** in Damascus suburbs which killed 5 persons including a child.

4- On 6 April 2014, **government artillery** forces launched a **number of rockets** on **Douma city** which **killed 10 individuals** including 4 children and a woman.

5- On 11 April on 2014, government artillery forces launched a number of mortar missiles on **Douma city** which killed 5 civilians from one family including 3 women.

6- On 13 April 2014, government aviation launched **two rockets** on **Douma city** which **killed 16 individuals** including two children and 4 women.





7- On 27 April 2014, government aviation dropped a number of barrel bombs on Khan Shaykhoun Al Sheeh camp in Damascus suburbs which killed 5 civilians including 3 children and a woman. All of the victims were from one family.

### **Homs Governorate:**

1- On 5 April 2014, government artillery forces launched a number of mortar missiles on a mosque in Al Insha'at neighborhood in Homs while people were leaving it thus killing 9 individuals including a child.

2- On 10 April 2014, government artillery forces launched a [number of missiles](#) on Al Raстан city in Homs which killed 5 civilians; all of them were children from one family.

3- On 27 April 2014, government warplanes raided Talbisa city in Homs suburbs with rockets thus killing 6 individuals including a child and two women; most of them were from one family.

### **Idlib Governorate:**

1- On 27 April 2014, [government warplanes](#) launched a [rocket](#) on the main street in [Sermeen city](#) in [Idlib suburbs](#) which [killed 6 individuals](#) including a child.

### **Daraa Governorate:**

1- On 28 April 2014, government warplanes dropped a number of [barrel bombs](#) on Sihim Al Julan town in Daraa suburbs which [killed 10 individuals](#), including 4 children and 4 women.

### **Damascus Governorate:**

1- On 29 April 2014, government artillery forces launched [two mortar missiles](#) on a compound in [Al Shaghour neighborhood](#) in Damascus suburbs which [killed 14 students](#) and injured 86 others.

## **B- Extremist Islamic Groups:**

### **i- An-Nusra Front:**

#### **Homs Governorate:**

1- On 9 April 2014, An-Nusra front [bombed two cars](#) in Karm Al Lawz neighborhood in Homs city which [killed 21 civilians](#) including 2 children and 8 women. A number of residential buildings and shops [were damaged](#).

2- On 29 April 2014, An-Nusra front bombed [two parked cars](#) in Al Abasiyi roundabout in Homs city. Half an hour separated the two car bombs, which killed 39 civilians including 3 children and 3 women. 134 individuals were injured most of them were women and children.

## **C- Armed Opposition Groups:**

### **Idlib Governorate:**

1- On 2 April 2014, a number of missiles hit Omar Bin Al Khatab mosque in the northern neighborhood in Jisr Al Shgour in Idlib. The missile came from an artillery canon stationed in a region under the control of Syria's Rebels Front which killed 13 individuals including a child and a woman.





### **Damascus Suburbs Governorate:**

1- On 23 April 2014, a number of **mortar missiles** fell on Jermana city in Damascus suburbs. It came from an artillery canon stationed in a region under the control of armed opposition forces. As a result 7 individuals were killed including 4 children and a woman.

### **Aleppo Governorate:**

1- On 27 April 2014, a number of mortar missiles fell on Al Minshiyi neighborhood in Aleppo. It came from an artillery canon stationed in a region under the control of armed opposition forces. As a result, 38 individuals were killed including 4 children and 2 women.

### **D-Unidentified Groups:**

#### **Homs Governorate:**

1- On 18 April 2014, a **car bomb** exploded next to **Bilal Al Habashi mosque** on Al Sham road in Homs which **killed 13 individuals** including a child. We were not able to identify the group who committed this crime up to the moment of making this report.

## **I- Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **Conclusions:**

#### **Government Forces:**

1-SNHR affirms that the bombing, whether it was deliberate or indiscriminate, targeted armless civilians, thus, 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 which can be classified as war crimes.

2- SNHR believes that these acts of killing that took place during these massacres can be classified as crimes against humanity.

3- These attacks, especially aerial bombing, have caused immeasurable humanitarian and material losses. There are strong indicators that prove that the damage was deeply severe compared to the expected military advantage. In all of the cases, we didn't find any military targets before or during these 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 policy.

### **Extremist Islamic Groups:**

#### **An-Nusra Front**

An-Nusra Front committed unjustified murders and extrajudicial killings in Homs governorate.

### **Armed Opposition Factions:**

Indiscriminate bombing in Aleppo and Lattakia is considered a war crime as it resulted in extrajudicial killings. The armed opposition should stop all the indiscriminate attacks.





## 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 its responsibility of 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 and have 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 most of the financial and humanitarian aids that, in most cases, don’t reach those who are in need and go instead to the areas that support the Syrian government.

### Acknowledgment

Our thanks and appreciations go to the victims’ families, eyewitnesses, and local activists whose testimonies contributed majorly to this report. Our most profound consolations go out to the victims’ families and friends.



Syrian Network For Human Rights  
الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

