



## 33 Massacres Have been Perpetrated in November at Least

This report includes:  
Executive Summary  
Details  
Conclusions and Recommendations  
Acknowledgment

### Executive Summary

**SNHR documented no less than 33 massacre during Novembers as follows:**

Government forces: 31 massacres

Extremist groups: one massacre

Armed groups: one massacre

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

**Massacres were divided among governorates as follows:**

Ar-Raqqa: seven massacres, Hama: five massacres, Aleppo: five massacres  
Daraa: five massacres, Damascus countryside: five massacres,  
Idlib: three massacres, Homs: two massacres, Der Ezzor: two massacre,  
Damascus: one massacre

In total, 393 people were killed in those massacres including 93 children and 48 women as it was documented by SNHR documenting team. The considerably high percentage of women and children victims, 35.9%, indicates that civilians were deliberately targeted in those massacres.

The total number of victims of these massacres is divided by its perpetrators as follows:

Government forces: 365 people including 82 children and 48 women

ISIS: 17 people

Armed opposition groups: 11 children

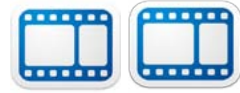




## Details

### Ar-Raqqa:

1- On 11 November, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes carried out a number of airstrikes targeting Ar-Raqqa to kill 14 victims including two children and five women.



2- On 16 November, 2014, ISIS executed 17 victims in Ar-Raqqa - At-Tabaqa market after they were accused of espionage and working with government forces.



3- On 19 November, 2014, [The Syrian regime warplanes targeted Ar-Raqqa with one missile](#) to kill nine people, including two children and one woman, and wound 16 others at least.

4- On 25 November, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes carried out nine airstrikes in Ar-Raqqa. We documented [73 victims](#) including seven children and three women. Also, the shelling destroyed a high number of buildings.



5- On 27 November, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes carried out [eight airstrikes](#) targeting Ar-Raqqa city to kill seven victims including one child and two women in addition to destroying a number of residential buildings.

6- The Syrian regime warplanes targeted the surroundings areas of Al-Jraksa mosque in Ar-Raqqa with two missiles on 28 November, 2014. Six people were killed including four children in addition to destroying the mosque partially and damaging several residential buildings and shops.

7- On 29 November, 2014 the Syrian regime warplanes targeted Ar-Raqqa city with two missiles to kill 11 people including one child and wound 16 others in addition to destroying a number of stores.





## Hama

1- On 2 November, 2014, The Syrian regime warplanes targeted Um Twyena town in Hama countryside to kill five people.



2- On 2 November, 2014, the Syrian regime artillery targeted Qabr Fedda village in Hama countryside to kill eight people.

3- On 2 November, 2014 Government forces raided Al-Karim village in Hama countryside and shot the residents to kill 15 people including one child and three women.



4- On 11 November, 2014, government forces set up an ambush in Hama countryside – Al-Lahouna village to [kill 13 people](#).

5- On 12 November, 2014, [an armed opposition faction launched a Grad missile](#). The missile fell on “Banat Karnaz” Elementary School to kill 11 children and wound eight others. Additionally, one of the classrooms that the shelling targeted was destroyed.

## Aleppo

1- On 6 November, 2014, the Syrian regime helicopters dropped [two barrel bombs on Al-Mwaslat](#) Al-Qadima area in Aleppo – Asha’ar neighborhood to kill 14 people including three children and two women. Additionally, a number of residential buildings were destroyed.



2- On 9 November, 2014, the Syrian regime helicopters dropped [two barrel bombs on Al-Bab](#) city in Aleppo countryside. SNHR documenting seven civilian victims including five children and woman. Also, the shelling caused huge destruction.





3- On 17 November, 2014, the Syrian regime helicopters **dropped a barrel bomb on a restaurant** in Aleppo – Al-Bab city to **kill 18 people** and wound 35 others. In addition, **the restaurant** was burnt and destroyed completely.

4- On 18 November, 2014 the Syrian regime helicopters **dropped a barrel bomb on Kafr Hamra** – Hrietan road in Aleppo – Qebr Al-Inklieza which **killed 16 people** including five children, three women, and a paramedic. Additionally, an ambulance was burned and a number of cars were heavily damaged.

5- On 30 November, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes **targeted Andan city** in Aleppo countryside with one missile which **killed 11 victims** including one child.

### **Daraa**

1- On 8 November, 2014, government forces targeted the western neighborhood in Daraa countryside – Ash-Shaikh Miskean city and killed five people including two children and two women.

2- On 9 November, 2014, the Syrian regime helicopters dropped a number of barrel bombs on Dael city in Daraa countryside to kill six people including two children in addition to damaging a number of residential buildings.





3- On 19 November, 2014 the Syrian regime helicopters **dropped a number of barrel bombs** on Al-Hara city in Daraa countryside to kill nine people including four children and two women. Also, several residential buildings were damaged.



4- On 28 November, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes **targeted Inkhil city in Daraa to kill six people.**

5- On 30 November, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes carried out **two airstrikes targeting Jasim city in Daraa which killed 27 victims** including five children and five women in addition to causing fires in a number of shops and damaging several residential buildings.

### **Damascus countryside**

1- On 7 November, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes **carried out six airstrikes targeting Marj As-Sultan town in Damascus countryside which killed 10 people** including two children and five women.

2- On 13 November, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes **carried out two airstrikes targeting Saqba town in Damascus countryside to kill ten people** including three children and four women in addition to destroying a number of buildings.



3- On 17 November, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes targeted Zamalka town in Damascus countryside with two missiles **to kill six women** and two children in addition to causing great damages to a number of residential buildings.





## Idlib

1- On 6 November, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes targeted Mouqa town in Idlib countryside with one missile which killed five people including one female child and two women in addition to damaging a number of residential buildings.

2- On 16 November, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes targeted Ma'rat Misreen city in Idlib countryside with one missile which killed five people including one child and one woman in addition to destroying several residential buildings.



3- On 18 November, 2014, the Syrian regime helicopters dropped two barrel bombs on Ma'r Sh-marien in Idlib countryside to kill six civilians; four children and two women.

## Homs

1- On 2 November, 2014, the Syrian regime artillery targeted a residential building with **two surface-to-surface missiles** which killed five people including three children in addition to causing material damages to the residential buildings.





2- On 12 November, 2014, the Syrian regime helicopters **dropped a barrel bomb** on a building in Homs countryside – Ar-Rastan city. **Six people were killed** including one child and two women.

### **Der Ezzor**

1- On 28 November, 2014, the Syrian regime warplanes targeted the water crossing that connect Al-Bolail village and As-Sabha village in Der Ezzor countryside with one missile which killed five people and wounded six others.

2- On 19 November, 2014, the Syrian regime helicopters targeted Hatla village in Der Ezzor countryside with one missile to kill 12 people including five children and four women.

### **Damascus**

1- On 5 November, 2014 the Syrian regime artillery targeted Al-Hayat School in Damascus – Al-Qaboun neighborhood with two missiles which **killed 15 children and wounded 25** others in addition to damaging the school.



## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **The Syrian regime**

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.





## ISIS

The executing and killing policy adopted by ISIS seems to be systematic and widespread. We believe those attacks can be classified as war crimes.

## Armed groups

Armed groups indiscriminate undifferentiating shelling is considered a war crime according to the Humanitarian International Law. Those shelling attacks resulted in casualties and destruction.

## 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.

## **Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic**

The International Investigation Committee most 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.

## **Acknowledgements**

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