



Not Less than 33 Massacres Committed in July 2014 amongst which were committed by Government Forces 25

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I- Executive Summary:

SNHR documented not less than 33 massacres that were committed in July 2014, detailed as follows:

A- Government Forces (army, security forces, local militias and foreign militias) committed 25 massacres.

B- Armed Opposition Groups: committed 5 massacres.

C- Unidentified Groups: committed 3 massacres.

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:

- Massacres' distribution according to the Syrian governorates:

Aleppo: 17 massacres were committed, Daraa: 5, Damascus suburbs: 4, Idlib: 3, Deir Al Zour: 2, Hama: 1, Al Raqqa: 1.

- Massacres' distribution according to the major conflict parties:

Massacres' distribution according to the major conflict parties in July 2014





Massacres' distribution according to the major conflict parties in July 2014			
Conflict Party:	Government Forces	Armed Opposition Groups	Unidentified Groups
Governorate:			
Damascus Suburbs	3		1
Aleppo	13	3	1
Daraa	4	1	
Idlib	2	1	
Raqqqa	1		
Hama	1		
Deir Al Zour	1		1

According to SNHR documentation team, these massacres killed 301 individuals including 95 children and 51 women. 49% of targeted victims were women and children which is a strong indicator that civilians were targeted deliberately.

•Victims' death toll according to its perpetrators:

-Government Forces: killed 217 individuals, including 64 children and 38 women.

-Armed Opposition Groups: killed 45 individuals, including 17 children and 12 women.

-Unidentified Groups: killed 39 individuals including 14 children and a woman.

II- Report Details:

A- Government Forces:

• Aleppo Governorate:

1- On 1 July 2014, government warplanes launched several rockets on Urm Al Kubra town in Aleppo suburbs that is under the control of armed opposition which killed 7 individuals including a child and a woman.





2- On 10 July 2014, government helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on the main street in Al Mayser neighborhood in Aleppo that is under the control of armed opposition. The barrel bomb was dropped on a civilians' gathering and vendors which killed 19 individuals including a child and 3 women. Several houses and shops were destroyed.

3- On 19 July 2014, government helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on Al Naser neighborhood in Old Aleppo city that is under the control of armed opposition. Thus, 6 individuals including a child and a woman were killed; most of the victims were from one family.

4- On 14 July 2014, government helicopters dropped two barrel bombs on Al Ferdos neighborhood in Aleppo that is under the control of armed opposition which killed 5 individuals including 3 children; most of them were from one family.

5- On 17 July 2014, government helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on Al Mashhad neighborhood in Aleppo which killed 5 individuals from one family (a mother and her four children.)

6- On 18 July 2014, government helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on Jame'yet Granada region in Aleppo suburbs which killed 5 individuals including a child and two women; most of the victims were from one family.

7- On 21 July 2014, government helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on Al Ansari neighborhood which killed 11 individuals including 2 children and two women.

8- On 21 July 2014, government warplanes launched several rockers on Al Bab city that is under ISIL's control in Aleppo suburbs which killed 7 individuals including 5 children and a woman.





9- On 22 July 2014, government warplanes launched several rockets on Al Wahsheya town in Aleppo suburbs that is under the control of armed opposition which killed 6 children from one family.

10- On 26 July 2014, a government helicopter fell on Al Nayreb camp that is under the control of armed opposition in Aleppo city which killed 13 individuals including two children.

11- On 29 July 2014, government helicopters dropped 4 barrel bombs on Al Shaar neighborhood that is under the control of armed opposition in Aleppo city which killed 13 individuals including 2 children.

12- On 30 July 2014, government helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on Al Ma'adi neighborhood that is under the control of armed opposition in Aleppo city which killed 8 individuals including two children and two women.

13- On 30 July, government warplanes shelled several rockets on Bab Al Nayreb neighborhood that is under the armed opposition in Aleppo which killed 5 individuals including a child and three women; most of the victims were from one family.

Daraa:

1- On 5 July 2014, government warplanes dropped several barrel bombs on Da'el city that is under the control of armed opposition in Daraa suburbs which killed 8 individuals including 6 children and a woman. Most of the victims were from one family.

2- On 15 July 2014, government helicopters dropped several bombs on Daraa camp in Daraa city that is under the control of armed opposition which killed 10 individuals including 3 children and 4 women.

3- On 22 July 2014, government helicopters dropped 5 barrel bombs on a market in Jasem city in Daraa that is under the control of armed opposition which killed 7 individuals including 3 children and two women. Most of the victims' were from one family.

4- On 28 July 2014, government helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on the eastern neighborhood in Busra Al Sham city that is under the control of armed opposition which killed 5 individuals including a child and two women.





- **Damascus suburbs:**

1- On 12 July 2014, government helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on Beir Asab region that is under the control of armed opposition which killed 6 individuals.

2- On 24 July 2014, government artillery forces launched several surface to surface missiles on the [main market](#) in Zabdeen town in [Damascus suburbs](#) that is under the control of armed opposition which killed 16 individuals including 4 children.

3- On 30 July 2014, government rocket launchers and artillery forces launched several rockets on [Douma city](#) which [killed 21](#) individuals including 3 children and 4 women.

- **Idlib:**

1- On 3 July 2014, government warplanes launched an airstrike with rockets on Ma'art Mesreen city that is under the control of armed opposition in Idlib which killed 11 individuals including a child and two women. A residential building was completely destroyed.

2- On 29 July 2014, government warplanes launched an airstrike on Shinan town in Idlib which killed 7 individuals including 5 children and two women.

- **Hama:**

1- On 20 July 2014, government warplanes shelled the vegetables market in Al Latamna city in Hama suburbs that is under the control of armed opposition which killed 6 individuals including a child and two women.

- **Al Raqqa:**

1- On 15 July 2014, government warplanes launched a rocket on the Al Hay Al Awal region in Al Raqqa city that is under ISIL's control which killed 5 individuals (a mother and her four children.)

- **Deir Al Zour:**

1- On 2 July 2015, government warplanes launched an airstrike on Al Baseera city





in Deir Al Zour suburbs which is under ISIL's control. Nine individuals were killed including two children and a woman.

B- Armed Opposition Groups:

• Aleppo:

1- On 23 July 2015, a local made missile fell on Saint Dimitris Church in Al Telefon Hawee' neighborhood in Aleppo. The missile came from a region that is under the control of armed opposition. As a result, 8 individuals were killed including 3 children and 3 women. The church's building and the opposite mail office were greatly damaged.

2- On 25 July 2014, [several missiles](#) fell on [Al Hamdaneya](#) and Salah Al Dein neighborhoods in Aleppo. The missiles came from a region that is under the control of armed opposition which killed 13 individuals (5 children and 5 women).

3- On 28 July 2014, several mortar missiles fell on Al Jaberya neighborhood in Aleppo city. The missiles came from a region under the control of armed opposition. As a result, 7 individuals including 4 children and a woman were killed.

• Idlib:

1- On 1 July 2014, several mortar missiles fell on Idlib city. The missiles came from a region that is under the control of armed opposition which killed 10 individuals including 3 women and injured not less than 30 others.

• Daraa:

1- On 13 July 2014, members from an armed opposition group (the brigade of Houran's Storm) shot at 7 individuals including two children in Al Sheikh Miskeen city in Daraa suburbs. The opposition group fired at the victims because one of them resisted arrest. As a result, all the victims died.





C- Unidentified Groups:

• Damascus suburbs:

1- On 19 July 2015, a car was bombed in Douma city in Damascus suburbs which killed 15 individuals including 11 children and a woman. Several buildings, shops and houses were destroyed; however, we were unable to identify the group who perpetrated this crime up to the moment of making this report.

<http://youtu.be/Rp83-CvOx78>

<http://youtu.be/iO0qH6ORKsg>

• Deir Al Zour:

1- On 13 July 2014, a car was [bombed](#) next to Al Nadi roundabout in Al Mayadeen city that is under ISIL's control in [Deir Al Zour suburbs](#) which killed 14 individuals including a child; however, we were unable to identify the group who perpetrated this crime up to the moment of making this report.

• Aleppo:

1- On 26 July 2014, a car was bombed in the vegetables market in [Izaz city](#) in Aleppo which [killed 10](#) individuals including 2 children. We were unable to identify the group who perpetrated this crime up to the moment of making this report.

IV- Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions:

Syrian Government:

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.

Armed Opposition:

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

Recommendations:

To 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.

