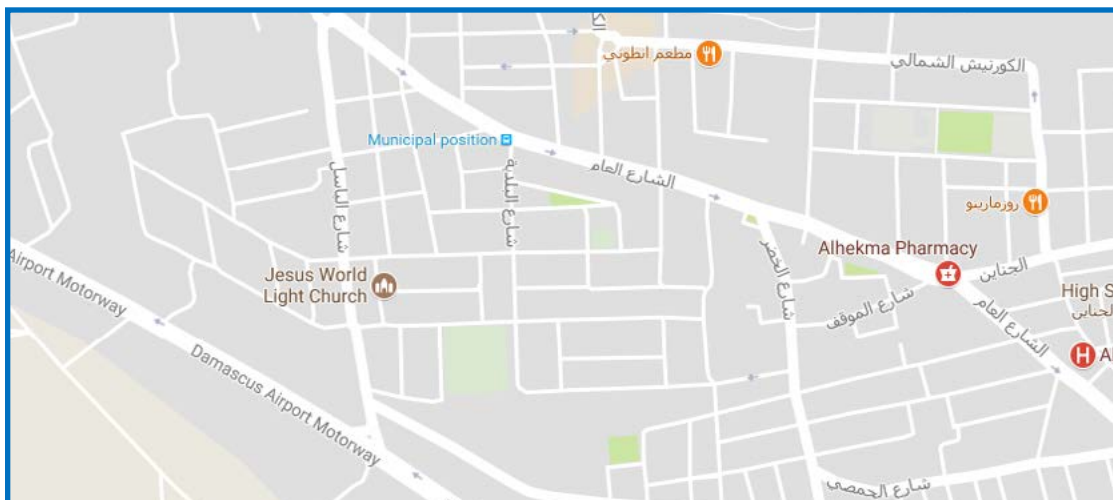




The Documentation of Al Mlaiha Town Massacre in Damascus Suburbs

The fuel station, where the massacre took place, is located in the north of Al Mlaiha town on the road between Al Mlaiha and Zabdeen towns about 800 meters away from town square.

The location on the map:



Incident's details according to SNHR's member in Damascus suburbs:

“On Wednesday 2 January 2013, two long lines were waiting in front of Al Nawras fuel station. Cars line and a line of persons carrying “gallons” to fill it with gasoline due to its cut for a long time in town. About 2:00 pm Meg warplanes launched an airstrike on the station. People came to save civilians and evacuated them from under the rubble, the regime artilleries retaliated them and launched two rockets on the same place.

Ali, a field medic, was in Al Mlaiha road about 600m from the fuel station when he heard the sound of Meg shelling the target, he hurried to the location and saw tens of people, burned cars, and scattered people's shreds. The shops' owners hurried to extinguish the fire in primitive means to avoid fire in a fuel tank. He said that the smell of death was more than the smell of smoke, most of exiting persons turned





into “coal body” in few minutes. Ali started to relief people, he was astonished as he has never seen a similar sight since the beginning of the revolution. Thus at the beginning, most of exiting people couldn’t help the injured ones due to the horror of what they saw. 30 corpses were founded over each other after they pulled the burned cars, it seemed that the martyrs took shelter for each other and cars as the place was shelled. He narrated that the hardest thing in this case is the difficulties of distinguishing between a martyr and another, all of them are without any features, the martyr of Al Mliaha area wasn’t identified from the martyr of IDPs from Zabdeen area. SNHR’s team in Damascus suburbs were able to document the death of 44 residents while the activist talked about 31 corpses that have not been identified as they turned into shreds. The toll of martyrs was 75, 44 persons amongst them were identified.

The names of massacre’s victims:

1. Tameem Jum’a Salhab/ Damascus suburbs/ Al Mlaiha.
2. Omran Al Masri / Damascus suburbs/ Al Mlaiha.
3. Waleed Ali Al Keswani/ Damascus suburbs/ Al Mlaiha.
4. Fares Omar Abdul Naf’e/ Damascus suburbs/ Al Mlaiha.
5. Abd Al Salam Doghmosh / Damascus suburbs/ Al Mlaiha.
6. Mohammad Rodwan Al Jaro/ Damascus suburbs/ Al Mlaiha.
7. [Dieb Al Hamawi](#)/ Damascus suburbs/ Al Mlaiha.
8. [Mahmoud Al Asasi](#) /Damascus suburbs/ Al Mlaiha.
9. Adeeb Hadad/ Damascus suburbs/ Al Mlaiha.
10. Ahmad Shalhawi / Damascus suburbs/ Al Mlaiha.
11. Alaa Khaled Al Zabadani/ Damascus suburbs/ Al Mlaiha.
12. Ahmad Al Lahham / Damascus suburbs/ Al Mlaiha.
13. Samer Mohammad Al Alzam/ Damascus suburbs/ Zabdeen.
14. [Alaa Mtaw’e](#) / Damascus suburbs/ Zabdeen.
15. Mohanad Ali Shohar/ Damascus suburbs/ Zabdeen.
16. Omran Al Jaza’erli/ Damascus suburbs/ Zabdeen.
17. Mahmoud Balo/ Damascus suburbs/Deir Al Asafeer.
18. Basam Bazan/ Damascus suburbs/Deir Al Asafeer.
19. Ahmad Al Tayar/ Damascus suburbs/Deir Al Asafeer.
20. Martyer of Al Tayar family/Deir Al Asafeer.
21. Essam Salam/ Damascus suburbs/ Ein Tarma.
22. Martyr of Mawq’e family/ Damascus suburbs/ Hamoriya.
23. Martyr of Mawq’e family/ Damascus suburbs/ Hamoriya.





24. Martyr of Al Masri family/ Damascus suburbs/ Hamoriya.
25. Martyr of Sawa family/ Damascus suburbs/ Hamoriya.
26. Mohammad Ghayath Shaghor/ Damascus suburbs/ Saqba.
27. Mohammad Eid Shaghor/ Damascus suburbs/ Saqba.
28. Samer Hader/ Damascus suburbs/ Saqba.
29. Mohammad Zaher Omar Qawqai/ Damascus suburbs/ Erbeen.
30. Ahmad Ali Dora/ Damascus suburbs/ Erbeen.
31. Ahmad Yaseen Al Herbawi/ Damascus suburbs/ Erbeen.
32. Atif Al Zyibaq/ Damascus suburbs/ Zamalka.
33. Jihad Haidar / Damascus suburbs/ Zamalka.
34. [Abdul Hakeem Orabi](#)/ Damascus suburbs/ Hamoriea.
35. Marwan Al Masri/ Damascus suburbs/ Bait Sawa.
36. [Mohammad Hajaji](#)/ Damascus suburbs/ Shab'a.
37. Mohammad Kazem Al Hajaji/ Damascus suburbs/ Al Qaboun.
38. Raed Al Homs/ Homs.
39. Mohammad Al Hamed/ Daraa.
40. [Ahmad Al Zo'ubi](#)/ Daraa.
41. Sharif Abbas Ali/ Damascus suburbs/ Al Mlaiha.
42. Ahmad Al Zo'ubi/ Damascus suburbs/ Al Mlaiha.
43. Fares Abdul Nafe' Damascus suburbs/ Al Mlaiha
44. Jobran Mohammad Taha. Damascus suburbs/ Al Mlaiha

Conclusions:

1. SNHR affirms that the bombardment on Al Mliha town was indiscriminate and directed against unarmed civilians. Thus, government forces and Al Shabiha have violated the international human rights law which protect the right to life in addition to being committed in a non-International armed conflict so it mounts to war crime with all of its elements.
2. SNHR deems what happened in Al Mlaiha, the murder crime, a crime against humanity because it is not the first case but it has been systematically repeated in all Syrian governorates in widespread manner.
3. The indiscriminate attacks by government forces are violation of customary international humanitarian law where government forces launched several shells on populated areas and did not direct to a specific military object.





4. Those attacks, particularly the bombardment, caused casualties, injuries or damaged civilian objects. Moreover, there are a strong indicators that the damaged was great compared with the military benefits.

5. The volume of the massacre in addition to its nature, the amount of power that was used, and the indiscriminate and coordinated nature of bombardment cannot be without high instructions and it's a state policy.

Recommendations:

To the Syrian government:

- 1- To stop all Human Rights violations immediately.
- 2- To respect its international commitments that are represented by the protection of civilians in the time of war, and respect the rules of international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

To Human Rights Council:

- 1- To demand the Security Council and the concerned international institutions to shoulder their responsibilities in regard to what is happening to Syrian people like murder, arrest, rape, and displacement.
- 2- To press on the Syrian government to cease murder, torture and release all kidnapped persons.
- 3- To hold Syrian government's allies and supporters- Russia, Iran, and China- morally and materially responsible regarding what is happening to the children of Syria.
- 4- To give the disastrous situation of victims' families in Syria greater interest and seriousness.





To the Security Council:

- 1- To adopt a resolution to refer all perpetrators and criminals to the International Criminal Court.
- 2- To warn the Syrian government about the ramifications of severe acts and systematic murder and send a clear message regarding this case.

To the Arab league:

- 1- To ask the Human Rights Council and the United Nations to give the case of daily murder its right of interest and follow-up.
- 2- To give the case the serious and great interest and follow-up, and try to give the victims' families psychological, material and educational care.
- 3- To press politically and diplomatically on the main Syrian regime allies- Russia, Iran and China- to ban them from providing the international and political cover and protection of all committed crimes against the Syrian people and to hold them morally and materially responsible for all Syrian government violations.

To International Commission of Inquiry:

- 1- To cease depicting the conflict as it is between two equal parties in crimes, power and central decision-making, and to describe the crime as it is without mitigation for political objects. It also has to increase its cadres that is concerned with the Syrian case due to the volume of the daily crimes which allow it for border and more comprehensive documentation.



