

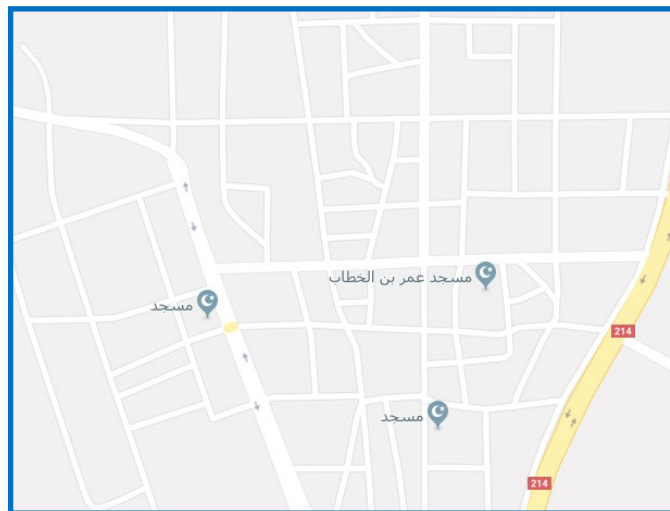


The Documentation of Deir Al Jmal Massacre in Aleppo Northern Suburbs

Documenting party: Syrian Network for Human Rights

Deir Al Jmal village is located in the northern suburbs, and is affiliated to Tal Ref'at, about 5 km to the west of Tal Ref'at.

The location on the map:



The testimony by an eyewitness, Fadi Al Halabi, who was in the village at the time of the bombardment. He is still alive:

“About 12:00 pm, after the warplanes were soaring over the town, a warplane opened fire the town with its 23 machine guns and dropped six missiles - three on the cemetery, two on the house which was completely destroyed, while the neighboring houses were partially damaged, the sixth missile was dropped on a residential house in the neighboring lane but it didn't explode. Eight martyrs from the same family have fallen, most of them became shreds. In addition to two injured persons who are in critical condition. We took them to Tal Ref'at as we don't have a makeshift hospital. There were also four wounded with minor injuries. The whole martyrs and injured are from Dabbas family”





To contact the witness via skype:

Syria.-.for.-.ever.-.

SNHR's team was able, through eyewitness and survivors from the massacre, to document the death of eight citizens from the same family including a mother and her five children, in addition to five injured persons who all were from the same family”

The names of victims of the massacre:

- 1-Mrs. Malak Mohammad Aqeel, 40-year-old/ Aleppo/ Deir Al Jmal
- 2-The child Mohammad Ali Ahmad Babbas, 12-year-old/ Aleppo/ Deir Al Jmal
- 3-The child Haidar Ali Ahmad Dabbas, 10-year-old/ Aleppo/ Deir Al Jmal
- 4-The girl Mariam Ahmad Dabbas, 3-year-old/ Aleppo/ Deir Al Jmal
- 5-The child Ali Hasan Dabbas, 3-year-old/ Aleppo/ Deir Al Jmal
- 6-The child Hamza Hasan Ahmad Dabbas one-year-old/ Aleppo/ Deir Al Jmal
- 7-Mrs. Jenan Abdul Hamid Dabbas 22-year-old/ Aleppo/ Deir Al Jmal
- 8-Unknown martyr from Dabbas family/ Aleppo/ Deir Al Jmal

Appendixes and attachments:

Videos shows of the victims of the massacre:

First: recovering the dead bodies from under the rubble:



Second: the destruction resulted from the bombardment:





Conclusions:

1. SNHR affirms that the bombardment on Tal Aran village in Al Safera was indiscriminate and directed against unarmed civilians. Thus, government forces and Al Shabiha have violated the international human rights law which protects the right to life in addition to being committed in a non-International armed conflict so it mounts to war crime as all elements were fulfilled.
2. SNHR deems what happened in Tal Aran village in Al Safera, the murder crime, a crime against humanity because it is not the first case but it has been systematically repeated throughout Syrian governorates in a 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 rather than targeting specific military objects.
4. Those attacks, particularly the bombardment, caused casualties, injures or damaged civilian objects. Moreover, there are 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:

The Syrian government:

- 1- Stop all Human Rights violations immediately.
- 2- Respect its international commitments that includes the protection of civilians in the time of war, and respect the rules of international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

Human Rights Council:

- 1- 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- Apply pressure on the Syrian government to cease murder, torture and release all kidnapped persons.
- 3- Hold Syrian government's allies and supporters- Russia, Iran, and China- morally and materially responsible for what is happening to the children of Syria.
- 4- Give the disastrous situation of victims' families in Syria greater interest and seriousness.





The Security Council:

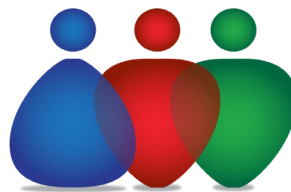
- 1- Adopt a resolution to refer all perpetrators and criminals to the International Criminal Court.
- 2- Warn the Syrian government about the ramifications of severe acts and systematic murder and send a clear message regarding this case.

The Arab League:

- 1- Ask the Human Rights Council and the United Nations to give the case of daily murder its right of interest and follow-up.
- 2- Give the case the serious and great interest and follow-up, and try to give the victims' families psychological, material and educational care.
- 3- 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.

International Commission of Inquiry:

- 1- Stop 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 purposes. It also has to increase its cadres that is concerned with the Syrian case due to the volume of the daily crimes which would insure a more comprehensive and complete documentation.



Syrian Network For Human Rights
الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

