



The Documentation of Douma Town Massacre in Damascus Suburbs

Douma city is located in the northwest of the capital Damascus about 14 km away from it. It is considered as one of the biggest city in Damascus suburbs in population and area.

Its total area is 3000 hectares of building area and the rest is agriculture area. Before the popular uprising, the city had a population of 750000 people, due to the constant bombardment, the population reduced to 150000.

[The location on the map:](#)

A testimony of eyewitness called Mohaa Al Tayieb who was at the moment of the bombardment and he is still alive:

You can contact the eyewitness by via skype: freedouma125

“I saw two missiles in the sky coming from Najha area and directed into the city, and during 15 seconds the two missiles fell on Karm Al Rasas area which is located in the east of the city. As a result, thick dust and smoke rose up.

We hurried to the shelling area and saw ten of corpses and injured”.

SNHR’s team in Damascus suburbs have documented the death of nine civilians including one woman and one child. We also documented the death of 30 martyrs due to surface-to-surface rocket fired on the city.

The names of massacre victims:

- 1- [The child Mohamad Ghassan](#) Sowaidan/Damascus suburbs/ Douma
- 2- Kasim Al Wawi/[Damascus suburbs](#)/ Douma
- 3- [Mohamad Abdul Fatah Al Mahshi](#)/Damascus suburbs/ [Douma](#)
- 4- [Akram Shaikh Bazyna](#)/Damascus suburbs/ [Douma](#)
- 5- [Qamar Masrawa](#)/Damascus suburbs/ Douma
- 6- [Ahmad Al Zain](#)/[Damascus suburbs](#)/ Douma





- 7- [Samer Balaleh](#) /Damascus suburbs/ Douma
- 8- [Bader Ahmad Qassar](#)/Damascus suburbs/ Douma
- 9- [Ahmad Mohamad Al Halabi](#)/Damascus suburbs/ Al Maidan.

Attachments:

1. [Video depicts](#) the injured due to bombardment:
2. [Videos depict the destruction aftermaths:](#)

Conclusions:

1. SNHR affirms that the bombardment on Douma city 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 non-International armed conflict so it mounts to war crime with all of its elements.
2. SNHR deems what happened in Douma, 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 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 and did not direct its attack to a specific military object.
4. Those attacks, particularly the bombardment, caused casualties, injures or damaged a 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 includes 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.

