



## Harvest of the First Ten Days of Ramadan 2016 The Killing of 362 Civilians, 314 amongst which were killed by Government Forces and Pro-government Forces

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### First: Introduction and Methodology

This report includes the civilian death toll and most notable massacres that were perpetrated during the first ten days of Ramadan (6 June 2016 – 16 June 2016) by the main influential parties in Syria

### Report Methodology

The Syrian Network for Human Rights is an independent human rights organization that is not affiliated to any political parties or factions. We document human rights violation perpetrated by the six main parties in Syria, To a great extent, we have been able to document civilian victims, whereas armed victims are divided into two categories:

- Victims from the armed opposition: We face additional difficulties as many of those victims are killed on battlefronts that aren't inside cities. Also, we aren't able to obtain details such as names, pictures and other important details on account of the armed opposition forces' unwillingness to reveal such information for security among other reasons. Therefore, the actual number of victims is much greater than what is being recorded.
- Victims from government forces and ISIS: It is almost impossible to access information about that kind of victims and the margin of error is considerably higher due to the lack of any methodology in this type of documentation. The Syrian government and ISIS don't publish,





licize, or record victims who were fighting with them. From our perspective, the statistics published by some groups on this category of victims are fictitious and are not based on any actual data.

Therefore, we are only going to include civilian victims who were killed by the various parties and compare them.

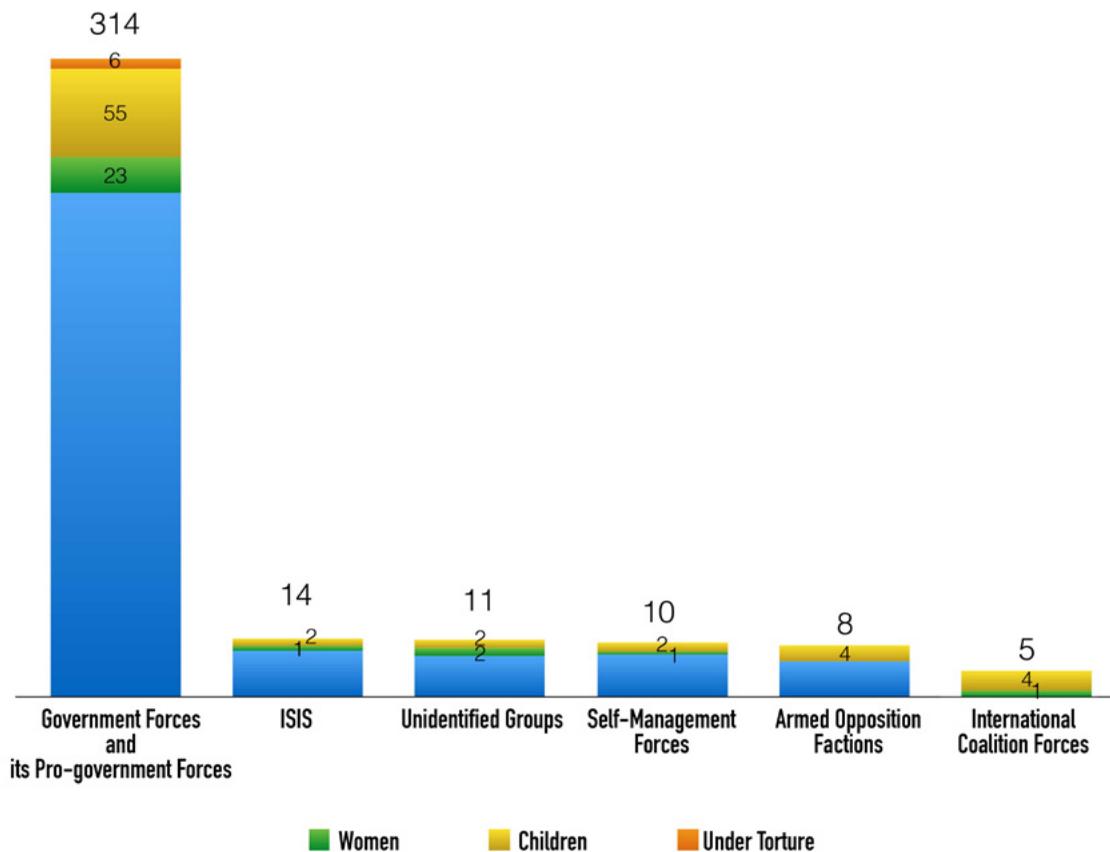
SNHR describes an incident as a massacre if it involves the killing of five peaceful individuals at the same time.

Please see SNHR [methodology](#) in documenting victims:

## Second: Report Details

### A. Details of the Civilian Death Toll

SNHR documented the killing of 362 civilians at the hand of the main influential parties as follows:





### **First: government forces and its pro-government forces**

SNHR documented the killing of 314 civilians at the hands of government forces including 55 children (six children are killed on a daily average), 23 women, and six victims who have died under torture (averagely, every day a victim dies under torture)

25% of the civilian victims are children and women which is an indicator on government forces' and its pro-government forces' deliberate targeting of civilians.

Distribution of civilian victims by Syrian governorates:

Aleppo: 147 civilians including 16 children, nine women, and two who died under torture.

Idlib: 69 civilians including 18 children, three women, and one who died under torture.

Der Ezzor: 54 civilians including 17 children and seven women.

Damascus and its suburbs: 13 civilians including one who died under torture.

Homs: six civilians including one woman.

Hama: 13 civilians including one child and two women.

Al-Hassaka: three civilians including one child and one who died under torture.

Al-Raqqa: four civilians including two children and one woman.

Daraa: five civilians including one who died under torture.

### **Second: Self-management forces (primarily the Democratic Union Party, a branch of The Kurdistan Workers' Party)**

Self-management forces have killed 10 civilians including two children and one woman

They are divided across governorates as follows:

Aleppo: nine victims

Al-Hassaka: one victim

### **Third: Extremist Islamic groups**

• **ISIS (self-proclaimed the Islamic State): killed 14 civilians including one child and two women.**

They are divided across governorates as follows:

Aleppo: nine victims

Der Ezzor: four victims

Daraa: one victim





#### **Fourth: Armed opposition factions**

SNHR documented the killing of eight civilians in Aleppo governorate including four children

#### **Fifth: International Coalition forces**

We recorded the death of five civilians in Aleppo governorate (four children and one woman) as a result of the International Coalition forces bombing.

#### **Sixth: unidentified groups**

We recorded the killing of 11 civilians who were killed by groups that we haven't been able to identify at the time of writing. The victims are divided as follows:

Der Ezzor: five victims

Idlib: three victims

Al-Hassaka: two victims

Damascus suburbs: one victim

## **B. Details of the Most Notable Massacres**

We highlight the most notable massacres perpetrated by the main influential parties in Syria that have been documented

### **First: government forces and its pro-government forces**

#### **Idlib governorate:**

Sunday 12 June 2016, government forces warplanes carried out an [airstrike](#) with thermobaric missiles on the residential houses near [Al-Masri mosque](#) in Ma'rat [Al-Nu'man city](#) in the southern suburbs of Idlib governorate, under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, eight civilians were killed (seven [children](#) and one woman)

Sunday 12 June 2016 at approximately 13:20, government forces warplanes carried out an [airstrike](#) with two missiles on Idlib city. One of the missiles targeted a [grocery market](#) in the northwestern parts of Idlib city [killing 40 victims](#) including 13 [children](#) and three women in addition to 65 others who were wounded.





Monday 13 June 2016, government forces warplanes carried out two airstrikes with missiles on [Al-Meftah circle](#) in the southern parts of Idlib city, under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, five [victims](#) were [killed](#) inside the car they were riding.



Tuesday 14 June 2016, government forces helicopters dropped six barrel bombs at once on [the gold market](#) in Al-Bara town, located in Jabal Al-Zawiya area in Idlib governorate southern suburbs which is under the control of armed opposition factions. The [bombing](#) resulted in the death of eight children.

#### **Aleppo governorate:**

Wednesday 8 June 2016, government forces helicopters dropped two barrel bombs on Al-Sha'ar neighborhood in Aleppo governorate, under the control of armed opposition factions. As a result, 12 civilians were killed.



#### **Hama governorate:**

Monday 13 June 2016, government forces warplanes bombed a residential house in Iqierbat town in Hama governorate suburbs with missiles to kill eight victims including one child and two women.





### **Der Ezzor governorate:**

Monday 6 June 2016, government forces warplanes dropped cluster bombs on [Al-Hanoush neighborhood](#), located in Al-Ashara city in Der Ezzor eastern suburbs, under the control of ISIS, resulting in the killing of 26 victims including 13 children and four women in addition to wounding more than 20 others.

### **Second: International Coalition forces**

#### **Aleppo governorate:**

Thursday 9 June 2016, International Coalition forces warplanes bombed a residential house in Al-Shabali village, located in southern Minbij city in Aleppo governorate suburbs, under the control of ISIS, with missiles that killed five civilians; one woman and four children.

We would like to note that this what we were able to document and verify with full name, place, and time through our members across the Syrian governorates. There are many cases that we couldn't reach and document, especially in the case of massacres and when towns and villages are enclosed with communication being cut out which is a method government forces use every time and in a frequent manner which suggests that the actual number of victims is greater. All of this is because government forces prohibit any human rights organizing from working on its soil.

### **Third: Conclusions and Recommendations**

1. SNHR asserts that government forces and its pro-government forces have violated the international human rights law which guarantees the right to live.

Evidences and proofs, according to hundreds of eyewitnesses' accounts, suggest that 90% at least of the widespread and single attacks carried out by government forces and its pro-government forces were against civilians and civilian facilities.

All of this discredits the Syrian government's claims that it is fighting "Al-Qaeda and terrorists"

SNHR notes that these incidents of killing constitute crimes against humanity where most of these incidents involved widespread or systematic attack against group of civilian residents.

2- Kurdish Self-management forces have conducted extrajudicial killings that qualify as a war crime.

3- ISIS have conducted extrajudicial killings as well that qualify as a war crime as well.





4- some of the armed opposition factions have conducted extrajudicial killings that qualify as a war crime.

5- International Coalition forces have conducted extrajudicial killings that qualify as a war crime.

### **Condemnation and liability**

Every internationally unlawful act committed by the state will entail a legal responsibility on that state. Equally, the customary international law states that the state is responsible for all the acts committed by the members of its security and military forces. Consequently, the state is responsible for the unlawful acts, including crimes against humanity, that have been perpetrated by the members of its military and security forces.

Additionally, the Russian regime and all Shiite militias as well as ISIS are all foreign parties who were involved in acts of killings and are all responsible legally and judicially in addition to the funders and supporters of the Syrian regime that is perpetrating massacres systemically and ceaselessly on a daily basis.

### **Recommendations:**

#### **The Security Council**

- The Security Council must take additional steps as it has been a year since Resolution 2139 was adopted and no obligations to stop indiscriminate bombing, which causes daily destruction and killing, have been made.
- To press on the states that support government forces such as Russia, Iran, and Lebanon in order to stop the weaponry and expertise supply for government forces that have been involved in crimes against humanity and war crimes, as well as states and individuals who are supplying extremist groups, the Democratic Union Party, and some of the armed opposition factions.
- The Syrian case must be referred to the International Criminal Court and all those who are responsible must be held accountable.
- To instill security and peace in Syria and implement the principle of Responsibility to Protect in order to save the Syrians' lives, history, and arts, from being destroyed and ruined.

### **Acknowledgment**

We gratefully thank all the families and local activists who majorly enriched this report with their contribution.

