



## Not Less than 54 Massacres Committed in February 2014

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### I- Executive Summary:

SNHR documented not less than 54 massacres committed in February, detailed as follows:

A- Government forces (army, security forces, local militias, foreign Shiite militias) committed 47 massacres.

B- Extremist Islamic Groups

i- ISIL committed 3 massacres

C- Kurd "self-management" forces committed 1 massacre

D- 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](#).

Classification of massacres according to Syrian governorates:

Aleppo: 36

Daraa: 6

Hama: 4

Idlib: 3

Damascus suburbs: 3

Deir Al Zour: 1

Al Hassaka: 1

**Classification of the massacres according to main conflict parties:**

Conflict Party	Government Forces	ISIL	Kurd "self-management forces"	Unidentified Groups
Damascus Suburbs	3			
Aleppo	32	3		1
Daraa	5			1
Idlib	3			
Hama	4			
Deir Al Zour				1
Al Hassaka			1	





According to SNHR's documentation team, these massacres resulted in the death of 852 individuals including 166 children and 99 women. 31% was the rate of killed women and children, which is a strong indicator that civilians were deliberately targeted.

#### **Distribution of the massacres according to its according to its perpetrators:**

- Government forces killed 646 individuals, including 157 children and 94 women.
- Extremist Islamic Groups:
  - i- ISIL killed 88 individuals
  - Kurd "self-management" forces killed 43 individuals including a child and 4 women.
  - Unidentified Groups killed 75 including 8 children and a woman.

## **II- Massacres' Details:**

### **A- Government Forces:**

#### **Aleppo Governorate:**

- 1- On 1 February 2014, government aviation dropped a number of **barrel bombs** next to **Fajer Al Islam Mosque** in **Tareeq Al Bab neighborhood** in Aleppo which killed 44 individuals including 3 women.
- 2- On 1 February 2014, government aviation dropped a barrel bomb on a residential building next to **Al Batoul Mosque** in **Al Zubdiya neighborhood** in Aleppo which killed 5 civilians including 2 women.
- 3- On 1 February 2014, government warplanes dropped a **barrel bomb** on **Al Ansari neighborhood** in Aleppo city which killed 12 individuals including 2 children and a woman.
- 4- On 1 February 2014, government aviation dropped a **barrel bomb** on **Al Saleheen neighborhood** in Aleppo which killed 12 individuals including 4 children and 2 women.
- 5- On 2 February 2014, **government aviation** dropped a number of **barrel bombs** on **Tareeq Al Bab neighborhood** in Aleppo which **killed 70 individuals** including 30 children and 7 women.
- 6- On 2 February 2014, **government helicopters** dropped a **barrel bomb** on **Bab Al Nayreb neighborhood** in Aleppo which **killed 7 civilians** from one family including 4 children and two women.
- 7- On 2 February 2014, government warplanes **launched a rocket** on a residential building in **Al Sukari neighborhood** in Aleppo which killed 6 civilians including a child and a woman.
- 8- On 4 February 2014, government helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on **Al Ard Al Hamra** in Aleppo which killed 20 individuals, including 6 children and 2 women.
- 9- On 4 February 2014, **government helicopters** dropped a **barrel bomb** on **Othman Bin Affan mosque** in **Masaken Hanano neighborhood** in Aleppo which **killed 11 individuals** including 5 children and two women.
- 10- On 6 February 2014, government helicopters dropped a number of **barrel bombs** on **Masaken Hanano neighborhood** in Aleppo which **killed 12 individuals** at least including 3 children and 3 women.





- 11- On 6 February 2014, [government aviation](#) launched [vacuum rockets](#) on [Deir Hafer](#) in Aleppo. As a result, [10 civilians](#) were killed from [one family](#) (6 children and 4 women).
- 12- On 8 February 2014, [government aviation](#) dropped a number of [barrel bombs](#) on [Masaken Hanano](#) in Aleppo which [killed 24 individuals including 2 children](#).



- 13- On 8 February 2014, [government helicopters](#) dropped a number of [barrel bombs](#) on [Al Haydariyi](#) neighborhood in Aleppo which [killed 35 individuals including 4 children](#) and two women.
- 14- On 8 February 2014, government helicopters dropped [a barrel bomb](#) on [Al Kalasa](#) neighborhood in Aleppo which [killed 11 individuals](#) including a child and two women.
- 15- On 8 February 2014, government helicopters [launched a rocket](#) on [Al Ferdos](#) neighborhood in Aleppo city which [killed 6 individuals](#) including 2 children and [injuring others](#).
- 16- On 9 February 2014, government helicopters dropped a number of barrel bombs on [Ba'adeen](#) neighborhood which killed 8 individuals including two children and two women.
- 17- On 9 February 2014, government helicopters dropped [a barrel bomb](#) on [Karm Al Kat-erji](#) neighborhood in Aleppo which killed 6 individuals including two children. A number of residential buildings were damaged.
- 18- On 9 February 2014, [government helicopters](#) dropped a number of [barrel bombs](#) were dropped on [Al Haydariyi](#) neighborhoods in Aleppo which [killed 29 individuals](#) including [two children](#) and [9 women](#).
- 19- On 9 February 2014, government helicopters dropped [a barrel bomb](#) on [Karm Al May-ser](#) neighborhood in Aleppo. The shelling resulted in killing 10 individuals including two children and a woman.
- 20- On 9 February 2014, [government helicopters](#) dropped a [barrel bomb](#) on [Hayyan town](#) in Aleppo suburbs which [killed 8 individuals](#) including 2 children.
- 21- On 11 February 2014, government helicopters dropped 3 [barrel bombs](#) on [Masaken Hanano](#) in Aleppo. One of the barrel bombs killed 7 individuals including two children and a woman.
- 22- On 11 February 2014, [government helicopters](#) dropped three [barrel bombs](#) on the vegetables market in [Al Sakhour](#) neighborhood in Aleppo which [killed 30 individuals](#) including [9 women](#).
- 23- On 12 February 2014, government helicopters dropped a number of barrel bombs on [Masaken Hanano](#) neighborhood in Aleppo which killed 10 individuals including a child.
- 24- On 12 February 2014, government helicopters dropped a number of barrel bombs on [Al Rashdeen](#) neighborhood in [Karm Al Maysar](#) neighborhood in Aleppo city which killed 7 civilians from one family, including 5 children and a woman.





- 25- On 12 February 2014, government helicopters dropped a [barrel bomb](#) on Jabal Bdour neighborhood in Aleppo city which killed 5 individuals including 2 children.
- 26- On 14 February 2014, government helicopters dropped two [barrel bombs](#) on Masaken Hanono neighborhood in Aleppo. One of the barrel bombs [killed 10 individuals](#) including 3 children and two women.
- 27- On 15 February 2014, government artillery launched a surface-to-surface rocket on Al Asleyi neighborhood in Aleppo which killed 8 individuals including a child and a woman.
- 28- On 16 February 2014, government warplanes dropped a [barrel bomb](#) on Masaken Hanono in Aleppo which [killed 5 individuals](#) including a child.
- 29- On 19 February 2014, government helicopters dropped [two barrel bombs](#) on Al Atareb city in Aleppo suburbs which [killed 7 individuals](#) including 2 women; most of them were from one family.
- 30- On 21 February 2014, government helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on Souran town in Aleppo suburbs. As a result 7 civilians were killed, including 5 children; most of them were from one family.
- 31- On 23 February 2014, government helicopters [launched a rocket](#) on the Unified Judiciary Headquarters in [Al Ansari neighborhood](#) in Aleppo. As a [result 9 civilians](#) were killed including a child.
- 32- On 26 February 2014, government warplanes [launched a rocket](#) on [Al Kallasa neighborhood](#) in Aleppo which [killed 11 individuals](#) including a child.

#### **Daraa Governorate:**

- 1- On 10 February 2014, government helicopters dropped [two barrel bombs](#) on Tasyeel town on Daraa suburbs which [killed 9 individuals](#), including a child. Material damages occurred.
- 2- On 12 February 2014, [government warplanes](#) launched [an aerial raid](#) on Tafs city in [Daraa suburbs](#) which killed 13 individuals including 7 children and [a woman](#).
- 3- On 12 February 2014, [government helicopters](#) dropped two [barrel bombs](#) on [Jasem city](#) in Daraa which [killed 9 individuals](#) including [two children](#) and a woman.
- 4- On 18 February 2014, [government helicopters](#) dropped a number of [barrel bombs](#) on one of the schools in [Al Mazareen town](#) in Daraa suburbs which [killed 21 civilians](#) including 3 children and 7 women.
- 5- On 19 February 2014, government artillery forces launched a number of rockets on Jasem city in Daraa suburbs which killed 7 individuals, including 3 children and two women; most of them were from one family.

#### **Hama Governorate:**

- 1- On 7 February 2014, [government helicopters](#) dropped number of [barrel bombs](#) on [Kafr Zeita city](#) in Hama governorate which [killed 11 individuals](#), including 4 children and [two women](#).
- 2- On 8 February 2014, government forces [stormed Souran city](#) in Hama suburbs as a response to an attack by armed opposition groups on one of the government security centers. Government forces shot the residents in the city which [killed 30 individuals](#) including a child.
- 3- On 9 February 2014, government forces stormed Al Jemla town in Hama governorate and shot a number of civilians. 17 were killed, including 4 children and 7 women.
- 4- On 21 February 2014, government forces stormed Al Jemla town in Hama governorate and shot a number of civilians which killed 10 civilians including a child.





### **Idlib Governorate:**

- 1- On 6 February 2014, government artillery forces launched a [SCUD missile](#) next to Bilal Bin Rabah mosque in Ma'art Al No'aman in Idlib which [killed 13 individuals](#) including 7 children and 2 women.
- 2- On 21 February 2014, government warplanes [launched a rocket](#) on Um Al Reesh town in Idlib suburbs which [killed 5 children](#).
- 3- On 27 February 2014, government forces launched a [surface-to-surface missile](#) on the Fabrics market in [Sinjar town](#) in Idlib suburbs. As a result 11 individuals were killed including 2 women.

### **Damascus Suburbs Governorate:**

- 1- On 2 February 2014 government warplanes [launched a rocket](#) on Al Maleeha town in Damascus suburbs which killed 6 individuals including a woman.
- 2- On 15 February 2014, government artillery [forces shelled](#) Douma city in Damascus suburbs which [killed 10 civilians](#) including 2 children and a woman.
- 3- On 24 February 2014, government aviation launched three aerial raids on Al Nashabeyi town in Damascus suburbs which killed 14 individuals including 2 children and a woman.

## **B- Extremist Islamic Groups**

### **i- ISIL:**

#### **Aleppo Governorate:**

- 1- On 13 February 2014, ISIL [stormed Ritan town](#) in Aleppo suburbs and shot-dead 6 civilians.
- 2- On 14 February 2014, a number of [mass graves](#) were discovered in the perimeter of the Electrical Institute in [Hritan city](#) in Aleppo suburbs after ISIL withdrew from the city. These graves contained 68 bodies.
- 3- On 20 February 2014, a mass grave was discovered in [Al Mallah region](#) in Aleppo after ISIL withdrew from it and 14 bodies were found. The bodies belonged to residents who were detained by ISIL in the Electrical Institute.

## **C- Kurd “self-management” forces:**

### **Al Hassaka Governorate:**

- 1- On 23 February 2014, Kurd Self Management forces [stormed Tal Barrak town](#) in Al Hassaka suburbs, detained and killed the residents. As a result, 43 individuals were killed including a child and 4 women.

## **D- Unidentified Groups:**

### **Aleppo Governorate:**

- 1- On 20 February 2014, a car was bombed at Bab Al Salama crossing point in northern Aleppo suburbs next to one of the refugee camps which [killed 17 individuals](#) including 3 children and a [pregnant woman](#). We were not able to [identify the perpetrators](#) up to the moment of [making this report](#).





### **Daraa Governorate:**

1- On 14 February 2014, a car was bombed next to a mosque in Al Yadouda town in Daraa suburbs. As a result, 52 individuals were killed, including 5 children. We were not able to identify the perpetrators up to the moment of making this report.

### **Deir Al Zour Governorate:**

1- On 16 February 2014, two cars were bombed next to an armed opposition checkpoint (Mou'taa Army Brigade) in Al Shaheel city in Deir Al Zour suburbs. As a result, 6 armed opposition members were killed in addition to injuring 13 others. We were not able to identify the perpetrators up to the moment of making this report.

## **I- Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **Conclusions:**

#### **Government Forces:**

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.

#### **Extremist Islamic Groups:**

##### **ISIL:**

ISIL's policy of execution and murder are being practiced on a large scale and, thus, can be classified as war crimes.

#### **Armed Opposition Factions**

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

### **Recommendations:**

#### **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.

