



Children Killed in al Qaboun neighborhood 10

Incident Details:

The Syrian regime army's MiG warplanes targeted al Qaboun neighborhood in two sudden airstrikes using missiles. The airstrikes were concentrated on a civilian residential area in the neighborhood. The first airstrike was at 1:00, and targeted a heavily-populated area, while the second airstrike followed 30 minutes later. These airstrikes left 10 children dead in mere seconds, including three children from the same family, and two other children from the same family.

Also, the bombing resulted in the destruction of a number of residential buildings. The airstrikes were followed by a mortar shelling from the Air Force Intelligence branch and Special Forces – both are affiliated with government forces

Children's names that were able to document through SNHR members in Damascus by contacting their families and neighbors:

- 1- Naser Anjaq, eight-year-old
- 2- Ahmad al Hussein, six-year-old
- 3- Alaa al Daqaq, female, eight-year-old
- 4- Mohammad Abdul Karim, three-year-old
- 5- Hamida Abdul Karim, female, one-year-old
- 6- Mahmoud al Hussein, four-year-old
- 7- Gazi Ahmad Mkheimir, eight-year-old
- 8- Saif Ahmad Mkheimir, five-year-old
- 9- Sari Ahmad Mkheimir, 10-year-old, the oldest of the victims
- 10- A child that we couldn't acquire his name, as no one in the neighborhood was able to identify him because the dead body was turned into scattered body parts





Appendix and Attachments

Videos documenting the massacre, in addition to pictures

[The airstrike being](#) carried out on the neighborhood

[The second airstrike](#) being carried out on the neighborhood

The neighborhood shelled with [mortar shells](#)

[Destruction in the aftermath](#) of the airstrike

Destruction in the aftermath of [the airstrike 2](#)

[Father saying his last goodbye](#) to his children who died in the bombing

[Video](#) showing the children martyrs

[Children's dead bodies](#) being pulled out from the rubbles

The site that was targeted by the [second airstrike](#)

[Smoke arising](#) from the airstrike site

Pictures

[A number of pictures documenting](#) the [houses](#) that were [destroyed](#) in [the airstrike](#)





[Album](#) for [some](#) of [the massacre victims](#)

[Picture](#) showing the massacre

Conclusions

1. SNHR affirms that the bombardment 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 al Qaboun, 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.





Recommendation:

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. Refer those who were involved in crimes and the criminal to the International Criminal Court.
2. Warn the Syrian government of the consequences of its violent behavior and the systematic killing, and put out clear messages in this regard.

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 provide psychological, material and educational care for the victims
3. Apply political and diplomatic pressure on the main Syrian regime's 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.

