



Not Less than 46 Massacres Committed in June 2015

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I. Executive Summary

SNHR documented no less than 46 massacres committed in June 2015, detailed as follows:

A. Government Forces (including army, security forces, local militias, and foreign Shitte militias) committed 33 massacres.

B. Extremists Islam Groups:

ISIS committed two massacres

An-Nusra Front committed one massacre

C. Armed Opposition Groups committed three massacres

D. International Coalition Forces committed three massacres

E. Unidentified Groups committed four 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](#).

The regional distribution of the massacres that were perpetrated in June 2015 is as follows:

Aleppo: 19 massacres

Idlib: 9 massacres

Homs: 5 massacres

Damascus Suburbs: 4 massacres

Daraa: 3 massacres

Deir Al Zour: 2 massacres

Al Raqqa: 2 massacres

Damascus: 1 massacre

Al Hassaka: 1 massacre





According to SNHR documenting team, 828 victims were killed in these massacres, amongst 169 children and 161 women. 40 % of these victims were women and children, which is a notably high rate that indicates that civilians were targeted deliberately in most of these massacres.

The death toll of these massacres based on its perpetrators:

- Government Forces: 398 victims, amongst 122 children and 77 women
- Extremists Islamic Groups:
 - a. ISIS: 318 civilians, including 16 children and 66 women
 - b. An-Nusra Front: 25 civilians, amongst 2 children
- Armed Opposition Groups: 32 civilians, including 9 children and 10 women
- Unidentified Groups: 35 victims, including 9 children and 5 women

II. Report Details:

A. Government Forces:

► Aleppo Governorate:

On 3 June 2015, government aviation dropped [four barrel bombs on residential houses in Tal Refa't City](#) in Aleppo [killing 18 persons](#), including 8 children and a woman, in addition to destroying a number of houses and shops.



On 3 June 2015, government aviation dropped a [barrel bomb on a market in Jib Al Kibba neighborhood](#) in Old Aleppo [killing 5 individuals, including a child](#), and injured 20 others. Also, a great number of shops and houses were destroyed.



On 4 June 2015, government aviation shelled [neighborhoods in Hayan City in Aleppo](#) with two barrel bombs [killing 9 civilians](#), including 9 children and a woman, and injured 8 others.



On 4 June 2015, government aviation [dropped two barrel bombs next to Al Tawba mosque in Deir Jamal town in Aleppo](#) killing 6 civilians including two children and a woman, and injuring not less than 5 others.





On 6 June 2015, government aviation dropped a [barrel bomb on Bab Al Nayrab neighborhood in Aleppo](#) killing 6 civilians, amongst 3 children and two women.

On 6 June 2015, [government aviation shelled Tareeq Al Bab neighborhood in Aleppo](#) with two barrel bombs killing 10 individuals, including 2 children.



On 7 June 2015, government aviation shelled houses in [Al Ma'adi neighborhood in Aleppo with a barrel bomb](#) killing 5 children and woman, in addition to injuring 5 persons.

On 19 June 2015, [government aviation shelled a house in Al Ma'adi neighborhood in Aleppo with a thermal rocket](#) killing 7 civilians, including 2 children and 4 women. The house was completely destroyed.

On 21 June 2015, government aviation shelled houses in Al Kusayla neighborhood in Old Aleppo killing 8 individuals, including 4 children and a woman, and injuring not less than 7 others.



Massacres in Al Kusayla

On 22 June 2015. Government aviation [shelled Saad Al Ansari mosque in Ansari neighborhood in Aleppo](#) with a barrel bomb [killing 10 individuals, amongst a child.](#)





On 23 June 2015, government aviation shelled [Ihris town in Aleppo](#) with two thermal-rockets [killing 13 individuals](#), including 4 children and a woman. A number of trucks were burned.



On 25 June 2015, government aviation shelled a parking lot in Hasajik town in Aleppo with a thermal-rocket killing 10 individuals and injuring 20 others. Also, a number of freight cars were burned.

On 27 June 2015, government aviation [shelled Al Halak neighborhood in Aleppo with a barrel bomb killing 7 civilians, 3 children and 2 women](#), in addition to injuring 5 others. Houses were damaged as well.



On 30 June 2015, government aviation [dropped two barrel bombs on Al Saleheen neighborhood in Aleppo killing 8 persons including a child](#).

► **Idlib Governorate:**

On 3 June 2015, government aviation dropped a number of barrel bombs on Kafrsinja town in Idlib. One barrel was dropped on a house that sheltered displaced people killing 8 civilians, including 5 women.

On 4 June 2015, government aviation shelled Silqeen town in Idlib with 3 missiles killing 22 persons, including a child and two women.



Silqeen town in Idlib





On 8 June 2015, [government aviation shelled Al Janudiyi town with a number of missiles killing 48 individuals](#), including [7 children and 5 women](#).

On 10 June 2015, government aviation [shelled a missile on Saraqeb in Idlib](#) killing 10 individuals, including 3 children and two women.

On 15 June 2015, government warplanes [shelled Areeha city in Idlib](#) with two missiles killing 7 civilians, including 4 children and two women.

On 24 June 2015, government warplanes shelled [Jirjinaz town in Idlib killing 11 civilians](#), amongst [5 children and 5 women](#).

On 30 June 2015, [government aviation shelled Ihsim town in Idlib](#) with multiple missiles [killing 21 individuals, including 4 children and 5 women](#).



Massacrs in Jirjinaz

► Homs Governorate:

On 1 June 2015, government aviation shelled Al Sawanih region in Homs killing 19 persons, including 9 children and 5 women.

On 4 June 2015, government artillery forces [shelled Al Wa'er neighborhood](#) with four surface-to-surface missiles. One missile was shelled on a residential building killing 8 civilians from the same family, including 4 women.

On 7 June 2015, government aviation dropped three barrel bombs on Al Za'afaraneh town in Homs killing 19 individuals, including a child.



Massacres victims in Al Za'afra





On 11 June 2015, government aviation [dropped two barrel bombs on Al Rastan City in Homs](#) killing 7 persons of the same family (3 children and 4 women).

On 11 June 2015, government warplanes shelled the Motaka'adeen region in Palmyra city in Homs with two barrel bombs killing 6 persons of the same family, including 3 children.

► **Damascus Suburbs Governorate:**

On 14 June 2015, government aviation dropped 8 barrel bombs on Madaya town. One of these barrels was dropped on a residential building killing 5 persons at once, amongst two children and two women.

On 16 June 2015, the government artillery force bombarded Douma City with surface-to-surface missiles killing 26 persons, including 8 children and 12 women.

On 30 June 2015, government aviation shelled a market in Douma with a number of missiles killing 12 persons, including 3 children and two women.

► **Daraa Governorate:**

On 16 June 2015, [government aviation shelled eastern Ghariyi town in Daraa with a number of missiles](#) killing 23 civilians, amongst 20 children and two women.

On 27 June 2015, [government aviation dropped an explosive container on Naseeb town in Daraa killing 10 civilians, amongst 4 children and 5 women.](#)

► **Deir Al Zour Governorate:**

On 4 June 2015, government warplanes shelled Al Bwailil town in Deir Al Zour with two missiles killing 7 persons at once and injuring 10 more.

► **Hassaka Governorate:**

On 20 June 2015, government warplanes dropped a barrel bomb on one of the houses in Eib Al Showk town in Al Hasaka killing 6 children, including 2 children and a woman, in addition to seriously injuring more than 5 persons.





B. Extremist Islamic Groups:

i. ISIS:

► Aleppo Governorate:

On 1 June 2015, ISIS based in Al Haysa town in Aleppo, shelled with tank missiles and heavy artillery residential buildings in Oum Housh town in Aleppo. One of the artillery missiles was shelled on a house killing 7 civilians at once, including 3 children and 2 women.

On 25 June 2015, ISIS slithered into Ein Arab region (known as Kobni) in Aleppo after a car bombing in Marshad Binyar crossing and clashed with the PYD Forces. Hence, [311 civilians were killed](#), including 64 women. The victims were randomly shot or shot at close range, burned, slaughtered or sniped.



ii. An-Nusra Front:

► Idlib Governorate:

On 10 June 2015, An-Nusra Front members shot some residents from Kalb Lawza town in Idlib after a dispute with the inhabitants when they tried to confiscate one of the houses in the town [killing 25 civilians including 2 children](#).





C. Armed Opposition Groups:

▶ Aleppo Governorate:

On 15 June 2015, a number of artillery missiles were shelled on a neighborhood next to Al Rahman mosque in Al Neil Street in Aleppo. The shelling source came from an opposition-held region. One of the missiles was shelled on a residential building [killing 12 civilians, 4 children, 2 women and injuring 25 others.](#)



On 15 June 2015, three mortar missiles and a number of local made missiles, from an opposition-controlled region, were shelled on Masaken Al Sabeel neighborhood in Aleppo killing 9 civilians, 4 children and 2 women.

▶ Damascus Governorate:

On 16 June 2015, two Katyusha rockets were shelled, from an opposition-controlled region, on Al Arnous Square in Damascus killing 11 civilians at once, including a child and 3 women.

International Coalition Forces:

▶ Aleppo Governorate:

On 7 June 2015, International Coalition aviation bombarded a number of residential neighborhoods in Dali Hasan town in Aleppo with thermal rockets killing 8 civilians, amongst 6 children and a woman.

▶ Al Raqqa Governorate:

On 11 June 2015, International Coalition warplanes shelled Sulouk town in Raqqa suburbs killing 7 civilians, including 3 children and 2 women.

On 14 June, 2015, International Coalition warplanes shelled the same town, Sulouk, in Raqqa killing 5 civilians, including 2 children.





Unidentified Groups:

► Daraa Governorate:

On 10 June 2015, a mine blast in Nahta town killed 5 individuals at once. Up to the moment of preparing this report, SNHR was not able to verify the identity of the perpetrators.

► Idlib Governorate:

On 1 June 2015, 4 children and 2 women were killed due to a landmine blast in Nahilya town in Idlib. Up to the moment of preparing this report, SNHR was not able to verify the identity of the perpetrators.

► Deir Al Zour Governorate:

On 25 June 2015, a mine blast in Al Joura town in Deir Al Zour killed 6 related civilians, including 3 children and a woman. Up to the moment of preparing this report, SNHR was not able to verify the identity of the perpetrators.

► Damascus Suburbs Governorate:

On 23 June 2015, [a car bomb killed 18 individuals, including 2 children and 2 women](#), next to [Baydar Sultani mosque in Al Tal City in Damascus suburbs](#). Up to the moment of preparing this report, SNHR was not able to verify the identity of the perpetrators.

Conclusions

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

a. ISIS:

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

b. An-Nusra Front:

An-Nusra Front committed extrajudicial premeditated murder in Idlib governorate.

Armed Opposition Gactions

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

International Coalition Forces

The international coalition forces have perpetrated explicit violations of the international humanitarian law by indiscriminately bombing civil areas. The bombing resulted in mass killings and great destruction of residential neighborhoods.

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 internation-





al 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.

