



## Not Less than 38 Massacres Committed in January 2014

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### I- Executive Summary:

SNHR documented not less than 38 committed massacres in January 2014, detailed as follows:

A- Government Forces (including security forces, army, local militias and foreign Shitte militias): committed 36 massacres

B- ISIL: committed one massacre

C- Unidentified Groups: committed one massacre

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](#).

#### Massacres' distribution according to the Syrian governorates:

Aleppo: 28 massacres

Homs: 4 massacres

Damascus Suburbs: 2 massacres

Hama: 1 massacre

Daraa: 1 massacre

Idlib: 1 massacre

Raqqa: 1 massacre

#### Massacres' distribution according to the conflict parties in Syria:

Massacres' distribution according to the conflict parties in Syria			
Syrian Governorates	Government Forces	ISIL	Unidentified Groups
Damascus suburbs	2		
Aleppo	28		
Daraa	1		
Idlib			1
Homes	4		
Hama	1		
Raqqa		1	





According to SNHR documentation team, these massacres caused the death of 465 individuals, including 139 children and 62 women. Therefore 43% of the casualties were women and children, which is a notably high rate that indicates that civilians were targeted deliberately in most of these massacres.

### **The victims' death toll according to the major conflict parties:**

Government Forces: killed 444 individuals, including 136 children and 62 women.

ISIL: killed 12 individuals, including 2 children

Unidentified Groups: killed 9 individuals, including one child.

## **II- Report Details:**

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

#### **Aleppo Governorate:**

1- On 1 January 2014, government aviation dropped a number of **barrel bombs** on Al Wakalat Street in **Al Sukari neighborhood** in Aleppo which caused the death of 13 individuals, including a woman, and injured **almost 40 individuals**. A number of shops and residential buildings were destroyed.

2- On 6 January 2014, government warplanes dropped **two barrel bombs** on **Al Haydariyi neighborhood** in Aleppo which led to the **killing of 6 individuals**, including 3 children and a woman. Residential buildings were damaged as well.

3- On 6 January 2014, government warplanes dropped a number of **barrel bombs** on **Al Baza' town** in Aleppo suburbs **killing 15 individuals**, including 8 children, in addition to the destruction of two houses on the top of its inhabitants.



4- On 7 January 2014, government forces shelled **Al Ferdos neighborhood** in Aleppo with rocket launchers. The shelling **killed 28 individuals**, including 3 children and 5 women. A number of residential buildings were destroyed as well.

5- On 7 January 2014, government artillery forces shelled a residential building with a surface-to-surface missile in Al Saleheen neighborhood in Aleppo. As result, 7 individuals were killed, including 2 children and a woman.

6- On 8 January 2014, government artillery forces shelled Al Shiekh Najar town in Aleppo killing 6 individuals, amongst which 2 children

7- On 8 January 2014, government **aviation shelled** an elementary school in **Tal Refa'at** in Aleppo with a vacuum missile which **killed 8 civilians**, including 6 children.





- 8- On 10 January 2014, government aviation shelled **Al Shiekh Najar** town in Aleppo with a barrel bomb, which killed 9 persons, including 3 children and a woman. 4 cars were burned.
- 9- On 12 January 2014, government air-force dropped **a barrel bomb** on Marto Street in **Al Bab City** in Aleppo. As a result, **22 individuals** were killed, including 4 children and 9 women. A number of buildings and **shops were damaged**.
- 10- On 12 January 2014, government aviation dropped a barrel bomb on Tedef town in Aleppo suburbs. 8 civilians were killed, including 3 children and 3 women. 12 others were injured.
- 11- On 18 January 2014, government aviation dropped **two barrel bombs** on **Karm Al Mayser neighborhood** in Aleppo. **31 individuals** were killed, including 10 children and 6 women. A number of residential **buildings were destroyed**.
- 12- On 18 January 2014, **government warplanes** shelled **Al Bab City** in Aleppo with a rocket which **killed 11 persons** at least, **including 3 children** and 3 women.
- 13- On 18 January 2014, Government aviation dropped **a barrel bomb** on Tareek Al Bab neighborhood in Aleppo. 14 persons were killed, including 8 children.
- 14- On 19 January 2014, Government aviation dropped a number of barrel bombs on Al Nayrib neighborhood in Aleppo killing at least 6 individuals, including 3 children and a woman.
- 15- On 19 January 2014, government aviation dropped a number of barrel bombs on on Karm Al Jazmati neighborhood in Aleppo killing 5 children.
- 16- On 19 January 2014, government warplanes dropped **a barrel bomb** next to Amro Bin Al Jamouh moaque in **Masaken Hanono neighborhood** in Aleppo killing 6 individuals, including a child and two women. A number of residential buildings were destroyed.
- 17- On 21 January 2014, government aviation dropped **a barrel bomb** on a bus stop at **Jisr Al Hajj Roundabout** in Aleppo **killing 10 individuals**, including 3 children. A number of **buses were burned**.
- 18- On 21 January 2014, government aviation dropped **a barrel bomb** on Herbeel region in Al Marji neighborhood in Aleppo **killing 7 civilians** (5 children and 2 women).
- 19- On 23 January 2014, government forces shelled **a residential building** in Al Salheen neighborhood in Aleppo with a rocket killing 11 individuals, including 8 children and woman.
- 20- On 24 January 2014, government forces dropped a barrel bomb on a residential building in Dahrat Aweed in Aleppo, killing at least 6 individuals, including a woman.
- 21- On 25 January, government forces shelled **Al Salheen neighborhood** in Aleppo with a rocket **killing 20 individuals**, including 13 children. A number of **buildings were destroyed**.
- 22- On 28 January 2014, government warplanes dropped **a barrel bomb** on a residential building in **Karm Al Tahhan** city in Aleppo **killing 11 persons**, including 6 children. Dozens were injured in addition to material damages in buildings.





23- On 28 January 2014, government forces dropped a number of [barrel bombs](#) on the [vegetables market](#) in [Karm Al Masyer neighborhood](#) in Aleppo [killing 20 individuals](#), including 4 children and 3 women. A number of residential buildings were damaged.

24- On 28 January 2014, government warplanes dropped a [barrel bomb](#) on [Karm Al Katerji neighborhood](#) in Aleppo which led to the death of 8 individuals, including 3 children.

25- On 29 January 2014, [government warplanes](#) dropped a [barrel bomb](#) on [Al Ma'adi neighborhood](#) in Aleppo [killing 12 individuals](#), including 6 children and two women.

26- On 30 January 2014, government forces dropped a [barrel bomb](#) in front of a residential building in [Al Jabiri School](#) in [Kadi Askar neighborhood](#) in Aleppo. At least 16 individuals were killed, including 2 children and 2 women. A number of [buildings were destroyed](#).

27- On 31 January 2014, government air-force dropped a [barrel bomb](#) on a residential building next to Al Batoul mosque in [Al Zubdiyi neighborhood](#) in Aleppo. [7 individuals were killed](#), including a child and two women.

28- On 31 January 2014, government warplanes dropped a [barrel bomb](#) on Nour Al Hak School next to the vegetables square in Al Ansari neighborhood in Aleppo which killed 8 civilians, including 5 children and two women, in addition to causing partial destruction to the school.

### **Homs Governorate:**

1- On 9 January 2014, government artillery forces launched a number of [mortar missiles](#) on a region next to Al Akhyar mosque in [Karm Al Shami neighborhood](#) in Homs killing 9 persons. A number of apartments were burned and damaged.

2- On 11 January 2014, government artillery forces shelled [Al Wa'er neighborhood](#) in Homs with a number of mortar missiles killing at [least 28 persons](#), including a child and two women. A number of residential neighborhoods were [damaged and burned](#).

3- On 12 January 2014, government artillery forces shelled Al Ghouta neighborhood in Homs with a number of mortar missiles killing 20 individuals, including 4 children and 3 women.

4- On 18 January 2014, government aviation shelled [Al Raftan City](#) in Homs suburbs with a rocket [killing 10 individuals](#), including a child and two women.

### **Damascus Suburbs:**

1- On 7 January 2014, government aviation shelled [Douma city](#) in [Damascus suburbs](#) with a rocket [killing 17 individuals](#), including 5 children and 5 women. A number of residential neighborhoods [were damaged](#).

2- On 17 January 2014, [government artillery](#) forces launched a [number of missiles](#) on Mader Great Mosque in Damascus suburbs killing at [least 17 individuals](#), including two children and [injuring 100 others](#).





### **Hama:**

1- On 11 January 2014, government aviation shelled Souran city in Hama suburbs with a rocket killing 6 individuals including a woman.

### **Daraa:**

1- On 20 January 2014, the [government aviation](#) shelled [Daraa camp](#) in Daraa killing 6 civilians, including 4 children and a woman. A number of residential [buildings were destroyed](#).

### **B- ISIL:**

#### **Raqqa Governorate:**

1- On 6 January 2014, ISIL members shot civilians in Raqqa City during clashes with An-Nusra Front and Ahrar Al Sham killing 12 civilians, including 2 children.

### **C- Unidentified Groups:**

#### **Idlib Governorate:**

1- On 20 January 2014, [two bombs exploded](#) in Bab Al Hawa crossing point, which led to the death of [9 individuals](#), including a child. We were not able to identify the group who committed this incident up to the moment of making this report.

### **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.

### **ISIL:**

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





## **Recommendations:**

### **To the United Nation:**

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.

### **To the Security Council:**

- 1- The Security Council and the International Institutions should uphold their responsibility towards the crimes that are being committed against the Syrian people.
- 2- Pressure the Syrian government to stop committing atrocities and torturing prisoners.
- 3- Hold the supporters of the Syrian government, Russia, Iran and China, the material and ethical responsibility for the atrocities being committed against the Syrian people.
- 4- The Security Council should support the Syrian cause in a serious manner on all levels.





### **To the Arab League:**

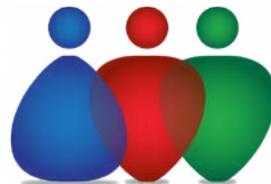
- 1- Impose sanctions on all the parties responsible about the committed atrocities in Syrian.
- 2- Increase the humanitarian aid that is provided for Syria, especially in terms of education, health care, and refugees.
- 3- Demand the Security Council to fulfill the aforementioned demands.
- 4- Urge the Security Council and the United Nations to take a stand about the continuous bloodshed and address the victims' physical, educational and psychological needs.
- 5- Pressure Russia, Iran and China, and force them to stop supporting and providing cover for the Syrian government. These countries should be held accountable.

### **The International Investigation Committee:**

The International Investigation Committee should stop comparing the conflict parties to each other as if they were equal opponents in crimes, power and decisions. They should describe the crimes as it occurred without mitigation for political reasons. The committee should expand its duties in the view of more broad and comprehensive documentation.

### **Acknowledgment**

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Syrian Network For Human Rights  
الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

