



Three Bloody Days in Syria during Eid-al-Fitr 2015

157 Individuals Killed, including 39 children amongst which 36 were killed by government forces

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Introduction:

This report includes the victims' death toll and the most notable committed massacres by the main conflict parties in Syria since 17 July 2015 and till 19 July 2015

Government Forces (including army, security forces, local militias, and foreign militias)

Extremist Islamic Groups

Armed Opposition Groups

Unidentified Groups

Report Methodology:

SNHR is an independent human rights organization that investigates and documents all violations committed by all parties involved in the Syrian conflict since 2011.

To check the network's documentation methodology, please click on the following [URL](#).

It should be noted that this report does not include victims of government forces, security forces, local and foreign militias or ISIS victims due to the lack of substantial criteria needed to document this kind of victims.





Report Details:

A: Casualties

SNHR documented the death of 157 individuals during the three days of Eid-al-Fitr, detailed as follows according to the main conflict parties:

Government Forces:

SNHR documented the death of 143 persons by government forces, detailed as follows:

Civilians:

Government forces killed 124 civilians, including 24 women and 36 children (at a rate of 12 children every day). Not less than 3 individuals were killed under torture (at a rate of 1 person killed under torture every day).

The percentage of killed women and children was 48%, which is a strong indicator that government forces deliberately targeted women and children.

Government forces committed 5 massacres in three days.

Gunmen:

Government forces killed 19 gunmen during clashes or by shelling.

Extremist Islamic Groups:

SNHR documented the death of 6 persons by Extremist Islamic Groups, information is detailed as follows:

ISIS: killed 4 civilians, including 1 child and 2 women.

An-Nusra Front: killed 2 children

It is worth noting that both extremist groups did not kill gunmen during these three days.

Armed Opposition Groups:

SNHR documented the death of 3 civilians by armed opposition groups.

Unidentified Groups:

We documented 5 killing incidents committed by groups who remain unidentified up to the moment of making this report.





B-The Most Notable Committed Massacres:

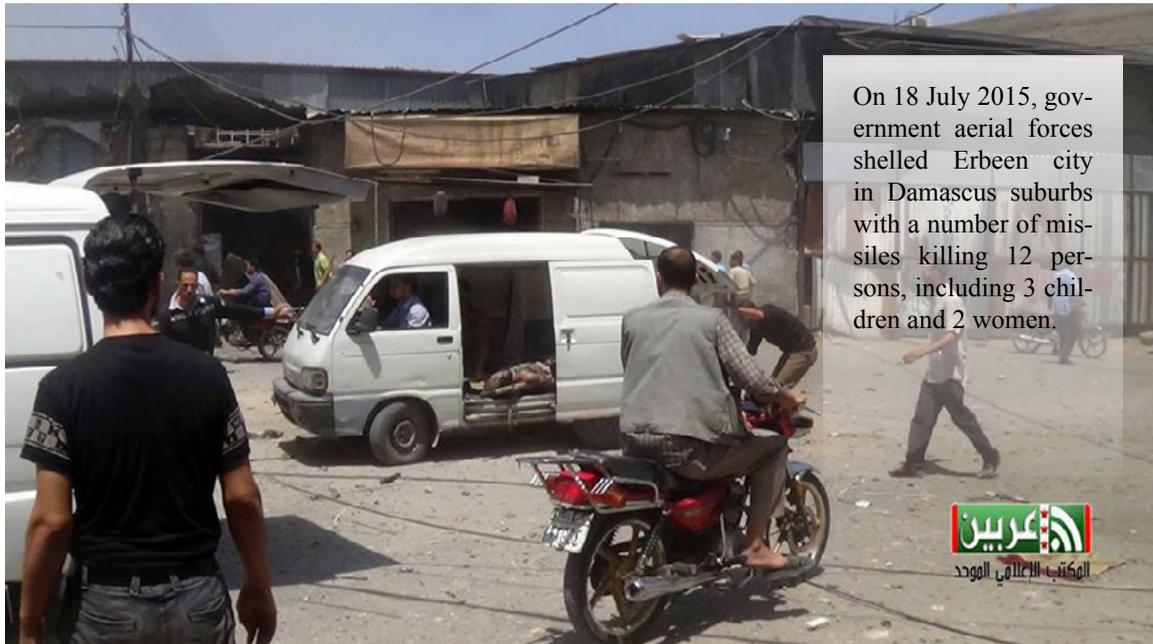
Government Forces:

On 17 July 2015, [government warplanes shelled Dar Ezza city in Aleppo](#) with 4 rockets [killing 6 persons, including 4 children from one family, and a woman.](#)

On 17 July 2015, government aviation dropped two explosive containers on Al Bab city in Aleppo. Due to that, 5 persons were killed, including 4 women.

On 18 July 2015, government aviation dropped a barrel bomb on Busra Al Sham city in Daraa killing 6 individuals from one family, including 2 children and 3 women.

On 18 July 2015, [government aerial forces shelled Erbeen city in Damascus suburbs](#) with a number of missiles [killing 12 persons, including 3 children and 2 women.](#)



On 19 July 2015, [government aerial forces shelled Al Kalasa neighborhood in Aleppo](#) with a rocket [killing 5 persons, including a child.](#)

It should be noted that we managed to document those massacres through our network of activists who are distributed across Syria. It is very much likely that the actual death toll is larger than what we were able to document due to different restrictions and obstacles.





Conclusions and Recommendations:

1. The Syrian government and its militias have blatantly violated both the International Humanitarian Law and the norms of the Humanitarian law; particularly Article 3 of Geneva Conventions and the international humanitarian law and committed crimes that can be openly classified as war crimes. Our evidence, according to survivors and eyewitnesses testimonies, indicate that more than 90% of the violations and attacks were against civilians, thus contradicting the government's allegations that it is fighting "Al Qaeda and terrorists".
2. PYD Forces committed a number of war crimes that can be classified as crimes against humanity.
3. Extremist Islamic groups also committed war crimes that can be classified as crimes against humanity.
4. Some of the armed opposition groups also committed a number of war crimes that can be classified as crimes against humanity.

Recommendations

The Security Council

- The Security Council should take additional measures as a year has passed since the adoption of resolution 2139 and no one committed to put an end to the indiscriminate bombing that is resulting in more blood and destruction every day.
- To press on the states that are supporting government forces such as Russia, Iran, and Lebanon in order to stop the flow of weapons and expertise to government forces after it was proven that these resources are being used in crimes against humanity and war crimes which applies as well on the states and individuals that support extremist groups, PYD forces, and some of the armed opposition factions.
- The Syrian case should be referred to the ICC and all individuals responsible for the crimes that have been perpetrated in Syria must be held accountable.
- To enforce peace and security in Syria and implement the principle of the Responsibility to Protect in order to save the lives of the Syrians and their traditions and arts from being destroyed, stolen, or ruined.

Acknowledgment

Our thanks go out for the victims' families and activists who contributed majorly to this report.

