



Jdaidat al Fadel Massacre One of the Most Horrifying Massacres in the Modern Age

Introduction

Jdaidat al Fadel is located in the western suburbs of the capital Damascus on Quni-etra – Damascus highway. It is approximately two kilometers away from Mu'damiyet al Sham. There is Jdaidat al Balad to the south of Jdaidat al Fadel, and Jdaidat Artouz and Qatna to the west.

It is populated by roughly 65,000 people. In addition, more than 5000 families fled to Jdaidat al Fadel from Darayya, Mu'damiyet al Sham, and other affected areas areas such as Tajamou'at Abnaa' al Joulan, and other areas in Damascus and its suburbs including al Hajar al Aswad and al Tadamoun areas.

Al Fauj 100, an artillery division, is stationed in northern al Mawali neighborhood (where the massacre took place). al Fauj 100 is one of the most vicious forces in Damascus and its suburbs and has largely took part in shelling various areas including

Mu'damiyet al Sham – Darayya – Artouz – Jdaidat al Balad – Khan al Sheih – Drousa – Sbeina, and, of course, Jdaidat al Fadel.

Masaken Saraya al Sera' area is to the east of the neighborhood. The residents of this area, including security forces, army forces, and regime militias (Shaibiha), have carried out many systematic attacks and assaults against the area in general and particularly against Jdaidat Artouz residents.

In addition to Masaken Yousef al Athma, whose buildings were used as bases for the regime forces' snipers who killed a great number of the neighborhood residents before and during the siege (the massacre).

Additionally, this area play a daily role in degrading the residents, abducting some of them and demanding a ransom, and looting cars and shops.





Jdaifat al Fadel strongly joined the Syrian revolution and was subjected to many raids and arrests.

The Syrian opposition made sure to not include Jdaifat al Fadel in the armed activism, so it can be a safe shelter for the IDPs.

Report details

We relied mainly in this report on one of the massacre survivors: Mr. Jamal, who can be found on Skype:

faeyz-veron

In addition to a number of phone calls with victims' families. We recorded seven accounts from seven activists. As of this moment, we haven't been able to visit the incident site. However, we asked for a great number of films and pictures which we got. Also, we asked for recording testimonies by some of the massacre survivors. All of which are included in the report.

The massacre took place over the course of six days, where it started on Tuesday April 16, 2013, and ended on Monday April 23, 2013. Each day's events were significant from the other days.

The massacre resulted in the killing of 191 including 17 armed opposition fighters in addition to 174 civilians including nine children and eight women according to what we were able to document in accordance with the standards we, at SNHR, adhere to, such as the availability of names, pictures, and videos. There were tens of victims whose names couldn't be identified and, therefore, weren't added.

Additionally, tens were missing and more than 120 were arrested.

As it is now well-known, the Syrian government punishes civilians from the area that they clash with its forces. We recorded tens of threats to civilians throughout Syria that any area that shoot even one bullet will be eradicated.





This violates many rules of the customary international humanitarian law which governs armed opposition.

Rule 1. The parties to the conflict must at all times distinguish between civilians and combatants. Attacks may only be directed against combatants. Attacks must not be directed against civilians.

Rule 2. Acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited.

Rule 6. Civilians are protected against attack, unless and for such time as they take a direct part in hostilities.

Rule 7. The parties to the conflict must at all times distinguish between civilian objects and military objectives. Attacks may only be directed against military objectives. Attacks must not be directed against civilian objects.

Rule 10. Civilian objects are protected against attack, unless and for such time as they are military objectives.

Assad forces followed the same method it follows in every massacre which is composed of three steps:

- 1- Siege, shelling, and power and communication cut-offs.
- 2- Raid.
- 3- Extrajudicial killing, slaughter, looting, and arrests.

On Monday, April 15, 2013, clashes commenced between armed opposition and Assad forces at a checkpoint around the town, which the armed opposition said that it degrades the town's residents in a horrible manner.

On Tuesday, April 16, 2013, Large numbers of Assad forces enclosed the neighborhood completely from the four sides, and forbid anyone from entering or leaving it. Snipers scattered widely, and the Syrian government cut off power and communication completely in the town.





Qunietra – Damascus highway was shut down completely between al Soumariya and Khan al Sheih areas. Tanks and checkpoints stationed across the highway. On the east side, snipers stationed on the buildings that are adjacent to the neighborhood from the side of Masaken Yousef al Athma. On the west side, the routes, which connects the neighborhood with Artouz and Jdaifat al Fadel groves, were shut down, and more than 12 snipers hid in those groves. The fourth side was the hardest as this is where al Fauj 100 is stationed, who started firing shells at nearly 4:00 PM on al Mawali neighborhood continuously, at some times, and interruptedly at others.

(We documented the killing of four residents from the neighborhood as they were sitting at their houses by snipers' bullets, which went through the building's windows.)

Wednesday, April 17, 2013

The second stage, following the shelling, was commenced which was the raid. Assad forces started raiding the neighborhood from the north side in parallel with a heavy and concentrated shelling by al Fauj 100 and al Fauj 135 which was stationed at the top of a hill called Kaukab in Artouz area. Tanks, which were stationed on the highway, took part in the raid in parallel with the infantry.

Assad forces implemented a systemized policy in destroying the streets and ending all aspects of life before moving on to other streets and so on, where tens are killed in the deliberate and indiscriminate shelling on civilians' houses without any form of distinguishing targets, and, in some cases, the shelling was deliberate. This was followed by Assad forces advancing and raiding the neighborhood and carrying out field-execution either by fire or knives, before disfiguring the corpses and burning them without distinguishing between children, elders, men, or women.

It should be noted that until this moment there were no armed manifestations or clashes in the area, as all the people there were civilians.

On Wednesday evening, after news spread out that no less than 45 civilian citizens in the town were slaughtered, burned, and shelled, and after many calls for help went out, armed opposition factions arrived at the outskirts of the town and engaged Assad forces.





On Thursday, April 18, 2013, clashes between armed opposition and Assad forces commenced.

An armed opposition fighter tells us:

“In the first three days, I couldn’t sleep even for one second, we took shifts and couldn’t sleep. We weren’t afraid to die at all.”

“Our concern was the children and civilians. We all know how much hatred and bloodthirst those people have. However, we didn’t expect this scale of savagery and barbarism for which the only justification is that Bashar al Assad and his people are still hungry for our blood and they are seeking it more and more.”

Residents told us that no less than 70 shells fell on Jdaifat al Fadel on that day.

By Friday, April 19, 2013, Assad forces have already raided most of the neighborhood. In the meantime, armed opposition fighters were trying to infiltrate the south side to open a pathway to evacuate the wounded and civilians but to no avail.

Friday prayers weren’t held that day in any of the town’s four mosques. Also, Assad forces executed the Imam and Khatib for al Fadel mosque (al Sheikh Omar) along with all of his family members including women and children inside his house.

Mr. Jamal, a survivor who is still alive, tells us:

“On Friday, I saw two things that broke my heart”

“I was trying to find my way outside of Jdaifat al Fadel in an attempt to transfer the wounded outside the neighborhood for treatment, when I saw a fighter leaning on his weapon, which became more of a stick facing a canon, and saying:

“My God, this is Friday, this is the day Muslims celebrate, God, Help your worshippers... God, not for me, but for the children and elders. My God Allah” He was uttering this words in tears.”

“The second thing, which I will always remember to my death, was when I was trying to look at the other side of the railway where an armed opposition fighter was trying to get me to go back, fearing that I might get shot by the sniper who was inside al Ahmad mosque.”

“I didn’t understand, and I thought he was exaggerating. I ran to the other side, and the sniper started shooting me. I miraculously survived that.”





On the dawn of Saturday, April 20, 2013, armed opposition factions retreated after they completely ran out of ammunition.

Jamal, a survivor, says:

“I was hiding in a relatively safe place compared with the other areas in the neighborhood. I didn’t accurately know how many of our neighbors, families, and friends were killed. But it looked like this, as the smell of death spread everywhere. There were many dead bodies on the ground and blood coming out of them. Sounds of interrupted gunshots was the only thing you could hear in the neighborhood that fell into complete silence. Every time you hear a gunshot, you knew that field-executions are being carried out, and that people I know are being killed in these moments. When they got near me, where I was hiding, I heard the victory chants our brave army was shouting after their great victory against children, women, and helpless elders. These chants were overly filled with foul words and sectarian rants. They didn’t say (Our lives and blood are for you Bashar), like always, but they were saying that they will reach Mecca and al Madina al Munawwra in their very vice obscene chants.”

On Sunday, April 21, 2013, tens of Assad forces have occupied the residents’ houses and slept there after these house owners were either killed or displaced. On that days, lootings and thefts started. They put everything they can in the army and security vehicles, and then they burned everything they couldn’t carry.

Jamal adds:

“I heard a guy saying to another:

“Come on, my brother, we don’t have to burn this shop”

“The other says:

“Oh no, brother, we have to burn it. Otherwise, those dogs might have a use for it.”

At noon, roads were opened and transportation buses came. Assad forces called out the rest of residents to come out after they “cleansed the area of the terrorists”. On that day, we followed thousands of the neighborhood residents fleeing and displacing out of fear that they might be also massacred. Hundreds of eyewitnesses saw the dead bodies of the women and children tossed in the streets, and on it there were many signs of disfigurement and burns. Some people filmed these dead bodies and sent us what they recorded.

P.S.: Some of the survivors are now in Jordan, and anyone can contact and visit them.





A testimony by Omar who was one of the survivors:

“I went out with my daughter and saw the massacres. The complete and ominous silence made me wary. It was like the silence of death. I walked about 1500 meters from the railway intersection until I reached the dispensary. I saw no less than 100 dead bodies lying in the streets. Most of the dead bodies were burned and smoke were coming out of it. The smell of death was everywhere.”

Omar adds:

“During the massacre, I can’t even comprehend how much I was terrified. I was picturing machetes going through my body. I heard screams, where I was hiding. People crying and begging for lives. People cursing and saying vice things. It was a very intense few hours. We waited quietly. It was like a cemetery. Then we left.”

Massacre victims

In light of the siege, ban, communication being cut off, SNHR documented no less than 191 martyrs, even though it is estimated that the actual number is highly greater. However, this is what we were able to recognize, where there are many unidentified dead bodies that the residents couldn’t identify.

Unidentified martyrs for whom we didn’t receive any pictures or videos weren’t added to the list of victims.

The 191 victims are divided into

17 armed opposition fighters

174 civilians including nine children and eight women.

Details of the killings

Victims who were executed:

1- Mrs. Maram Mousa, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel

2- Alaa Gharib, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel

3- Bassam Gharib, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel





- 4- Mohammad Dahbour (Abu Zuhair a Darblani's son), Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 5- Jamal a Dahbour (Abu Zuhair Al Darblani's son), Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel.
- 6- Abu Ahmad al Halabi (We didn't receive his name), Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 7- Abu Ahmad Blila (We didn't receive his name), Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 8- Abu Mohannad al Hourani (We didn't receive his name), Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 9-12- Four unidentified names, Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel (Abu Mohannad al Hourani's sons)
- 13- Rami al Bahtari, Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 14- Belal Belal, Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 15- Ammar al Bqa'ie, Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 16- Khalil Mohammad, Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 17- Obayda al Marzouqi, Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 18- Mustafa al Hibi, Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 19- Khalil Mohammad, Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 20- Adnan Awad, Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 21- Feras al Doukhi, Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 22- Hesham Badran, Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 23- Mohammad al Boushi, Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 24- Abu Awad al Tayyan (We didn't receive his name), Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 25- Child Mohammad Ibrahim Hamad, 17-year-old, Al Yarmouk camp.
- 26- Ahmad al Shikhiya, Huraira.
- 27- Qasim al Shikhiya, Huraira.
- 28- Mohammad al Shikhiya, Huraira.
- 29- Mustafa al Shikhiya, Huraira.
- 30- Mahmoud al Shikhiya, Huraira.
- 31- Hussein Khaled, Huraira.
- 32- Unidentified martyr, Douma, studies Sharia.
- 33- Abdullah Abu Shoumar (Abu Jamal), Mu'damiyet Al Sham
- 34- Jamal Abdullah Abu Shoumar, Mu'damiyet Al Sham
- 35- Mohammad Abdullah Abu Shoumar, Mu'damiyet Al Sham
- 36- Ahmad Abdullah Abu Shoumar, Mu'damiyet Al Sham
- 37- Hosam al Din Mohammad Rasmi Al Mbayyed, Mu'damiyet Al Sham
- 38- Ayman Hosam al Din Al Mbayyed, Mu'damiyet Al Sham
- 39- Bassil Husam al Din Al Mbayyed, Mu'damiyet Al Sham
- 40- Mohammad Zaher ben Mohammad Rasmi Al Mbayyed, Mu'damiyet Al Sham
- 41- Female child Jouri Helal Khoulani, Damascus suburbs, an IDP from Darayya.





- 42- Ahmad Ryad Mhawesh, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 43- Mohammad Affash, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 44- Ghazi Khaled Mustafa, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 45- Ali Uqla, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 46- [Mohammad Yousef Nemer](#), 18-year-old, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 47- Malek Mousa al Jomaa, Qunietra, lives in Al Assali neighborhood in Damascus.
- 48- Yousef al Kurdi, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 49- Farid al Ali, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 50- Ali al Ali, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 51- Haitham al Ali, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 52- [Jalal Bakri Basha](#), Darayya
- 53- [Zuhair Sayyed Suliman](#), Darayya
- 54- [Ahmad Marwan Mustafa](#) (disabled), Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 55- Ahmad Ryad Mhawesh, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 56- Abu Ryad Mhawesh, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 57- Female child Sydra Salama (the martyr Ibrahim Salama's niece), Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel





- 58- Ryad Hamouda, Artouz, was executed by Syrian regime forces and his body was burned
- 59- Adnan Al Shar'bi, Artouz, was executed by Syrian regime forces and his body was burned
- 60- Bassam Al Shar'bi, Artouz, was executed by Syrian regime forces and his body was burned
- 61- Nedal Mousa Ibrahim Al Hibi, Artouz, was executed by Syrian regime forces and his body was burned
- 62- Ayman Farja, Artouz, was executed by Syrian regime forces and his body was burned
- 63- Nabil Ma'dil, Artouz
- 64- Fadi Al Sheikh, Artouz
- 65- Amir al Sa'idi, Artouz
- 66- Isam Mas'oud, Artouz
- 67- Eissa Al Droubi, Artouz, Damascus suburbs
- 68- Unidentified female martyr (The martyr Eissa Al Droubi's daughter), Artouz
- 69- Yaser Khalifa, Artouz
- 70- Jasim Al Ayyad (Abu Mohammad), Artouz
- 71- [Abu Ramadan Al Kurdi](#) (We didn't receive his name), Artouz
- 72- Amir Al Sa'idi, Artouz
- 73- Isam Mas'oud, Artouz
- 74- [Unidentified name](#), Artouz, Damascus suburbs
- 75-77 Three unidentified children, Artouz
- 78-80 Three unidentified names, Artouz
- 81-88 Eight unidentified names, we received pictures and videos of them, Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 89-101- 13 [unidentified names](#), we [received pictures](#) and [videos](#) of them, [Jdaifat Artouz Al Fadel](#)
- Victims who were killed in clashes, armed opposition fighters, which were 17:
- 102- Loai al Thaher, Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 103- Alaa Nazzal, Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 104- [Abdurrazzaq Yousef al Ahmad al Kurdi](#), Jdaifat Artouz al Fadel
- 105- Unidentified name, Al Qadam
- 106- Unidentified name, Al Qadam
- 107- Abu Ali (We didn't receive his name), Mu'damiyet al Sham
- 108- Abu Mahmoud (We didn't receive his name), Mu'damiyet al Sham
- 109- Abu Dergham (We didn't receive his name), Mu'damiyet al Sham





- 110- Abu Hafs (We didn't receive his name), Mu'damiyet al Sham
- 111- [Ahmad](#) (We didn't receive his surname), Mu'damiyet al Sham, Abu Abdou
- 112- [Mansour Al Lhiebi](#), Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel, Abu Rashid
- 113- Yahya AL Kalbi, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 114- Nabil Belal, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 115- Ahmad Awad, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 116- Abu Qasem Al Qal'aa (We didn't receive his name), Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 117- [Belal Mustafa al Mustafa](#), al Tadamoun
- 118- Abu Jarrah (We didn't receive his name), Artouz
- 119- [A martyr nicknamed Kaser](#) (We didn't receive his name), Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel

Victims who were burned to death

- 120- Moatsem al Marzouqi, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 121- Ahmad Taha al Mahmoud, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel, studies at the faculty of agriculture
- 122- Shadi Sedqi Al Mousa, 18-year-old, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 123- Nader Abbas, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel

Victims who were killed in the shelling

- 124- Mohammad Jamil Noufal, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 125- Mustafa Eissa Ismail, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 126- Female martyr Rasha Khamis Jeham, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 127- Laith (we didn't receive his surname), Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel (Husband of the martyr Rasha Khamis Jeham)
- 128- [Female child Manal Akkash](#), Damascus
- 129- Female child Jenan Aslan Khamis, six-year-old, , Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 130- Female martyr Amina al Ali, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 131- Abdurazzaq Ahmad, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 132- Fakhri Shbereg, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 133- Alaa Khamis, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 134- Loaw Shwiti, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 135- Bassam Mousa, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 136- Ghasan Khalaf, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 137- Ibrahim Salama, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel
- 138- Unidentified female martyr, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel, (the martyr Ibrahim Salama's mother)





139- Unidentified female martyr, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel, (the martyr Ibrahim Salama's niece)

140- Ali al Thaher, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel

141- [Baraa Ahmad al Abdullah](#), Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel

142- [Baraa Ahmad al Abdullah](#), Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel

143- Ali Ahmad Alwan, al Rastan, Homs

144- Unidentified name, Sbienna

145- Unidentified name, Sbienna

146- Unidentified name, Sbienna

147- Unidentified name, Sbienna

Video of the [massacre](#)

148-150- Three unidentified names, Jadeadat al Fadel

151-158- Eight unidentified names, Jdaidat Artouz al Fadel

Victims who were slaughtered

159- Abu Wael al Shwiti (elder), Jadeadat Artouz al Fadel

160- [Akram al Mousa](#), [al Hajar al Aswad](#), slaughtered with a machete

161- Ahmad Al Turkmani, Jadeadat Artouz

162- Unidentified name (The martyr Ahmad al Turkmani's father), Jdaidat Artouz

163- Unidentified name, 30-year-old, Damascus suburbs, he was found on Qatana Artouz road with his eyes blindfolded. He was killed with a sharp blade which was likely a machete from the back of his head. His dead body was brought to the town.

164- Unidentified name, Jadeadat Artouz al Fadel

165- Radwan Al Shriqi, Jadeadat Artouz al Fadel

166- Mohammad Abdullah Nemer, Jadeadat Artouz al Fadel

167- Osama al Saleh, Jadeadat Artouz al Fadel

168- Unidentified female name (The martyr Ahmad al Turkmani's mother), Jdaidat Artouz

169- Unidentified female name (The martyr Ahmad al Turkmani's mother), Jdaidat Artouz

170-172- Three unidentified names, Mu'damiyet al Sham, Damascus suburbs, they were killed by pro-Syrian regime forces using machetes as they were passing a highway.

173-175- [Three unidentified names](#), Mu'damiyet al Sham, Damascus suburbs, they were killed by pro-Syrian regime forces using machetes as they were passing al Arba'ain highway, before leaving their dead bodies for the dogs to eat.





176-184- Nine unidentified names, Mu'damiyet al Sham, Damascus suburbs, they were killed by pro-Syrian regime forces using machetes as they were passing a highway before burning their dead bodies and tossing them in the garbage.

185- Abu Faisal Abdoush (we didn't receive his name), Jadeadat Artouz al Fadel

186- Khaled Ibrahim al Fares, Jadeadat Artouz al Fadel

187- [Mohammad Nour Raihan](#), Al Yarmouk camp

188- [Unidentified female child](#), six-year-old, Darayya, was killed by a sniper while she was in her mother's lap

189- Khaled Ibrahim Salloum 33-year-old, Jadeadat Artouz al Fadel

190- [Mohammad Ali Al Bqa'ie](#), Jdaifat Artouz Al Balad 191

Appendixes and Attachments

Videos showing the destruction in Jadeadat al Fadel

<http://youtu.be/kTJ6oaYDLBE>

<http://youtu.be/nac8a1ZUVQ0>

<http://youtu.be/HHv6NGpEfg0>

<http://youtu.be/Y8SQh1CyhTQ>

<http://youtu.be/S1q8x4aIOP0>

http://youtu.be/bZBKK7_eaJg

<http://youtu.be/sl1VyDdvAos>

<http://youtu.be/DXVzbg0c9ew>

<http://youtu.be/Lh9oxbXGXsw>

<http://youtu.be/E-4O6ImYQak>

<http://youtu.be/iE0Iz6l0KaE>

<http://youtu.be/Y8SQh1CyhTQ>

<http://youtu.be/HHv6NGpEfg0>

<http://youtu.be/nac8a1ZUVQ0>

[Houses](#), which are located [near](#) al Fadel wa al Abbas mosque, being burned, Jdaifat al Fadel

[Videos](#) documenting the massacre victims

New massacre, [Artouz al Fadel](#), ver. 2, April 21, 2013

[New massacre](#), Artouz al Fadel, ver. 3, April 21, 2013





[Martyrs](#) of the new massacre of Artouz al Fadel who were killed in the brutal shelling, April 17, 2013

[Video](#) of seven martyrs who were burned to death in the massacre

Pictures documenting the massacre

[18 leaked videos](#) from [Shabiha during](#) Jdaifat al Fadel massacre
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2lkN0g4Mnvk>

State's Liability

Every internationally unlawful act committed by the state will entail a legal responsibility on that state. Equally, the customary international law states that the state is responsible for all the acts committed by the members of its security and military forces. Consequently, the state is responsible for the unlawful acts, including crimes against humanity, that have been perpetrated by the members of its military and security forces.

Prohibiting crimes against humanity is a preemptory norm. Punishing these crimes is a mandatory procedure according to the general principles of the international law. Additionally, crimes against humanity is the ultimate violation of the basic human rights such as the right to life, and the prohibition and punishment of torture and other forms of ill-treatment. According to the state's responsibility principles in the international law, the Syrian Arab Republic is fully responsible for such crimes and violations, and it bear the burden of insuring that the perpetrator individuals must be held accountable, and compensating victims.

We in SNHR, as a human rights organization concerned with defending human rights, blatantly condemn this massacre which amounts to a crime against humanity and all massacre that committed against Syrian people. We also hold the head of the Syrian regime and the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Bashar Al Assad responsible for the massacre and the ramifications resulted from it. Also, Iran, Russia, and Hezbollah are also responsible, in a large part, for the acts of killing, as they are still supplying the Syrian government with weapon, finance, and manpower.





Conclusions

1. SNHR asserts that unarmed civilians have been the target of the mass and single killings that were included in the report despite the government's claims that it is fighting Al Qaeda and terrorists. Thus, government forces and Shabiha have violated the rules international human rights law, which guarantee the right to life. Additionally, these crimes were perpetrated in a non-international armed conflict and amount to a war crimes where all elements have been fulfilled.

2. Also, SNHR sees that what happened in Jdaifat al Fadel, the murder crime, constitute a crime against humanity as the element of widespread or systematic attacks against a group of civilian residents have manifested in that town, where siege, shelling, land attack, searching houses, and executions took place.

To a less degree than the extrajudicial killings, the same judgment can be applied to the rape crimes that occurred, and on the abductions, and looting and theft operations.

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 too excessive compared with the military benefits.

5. Government forces and Shabiha have perpetrated various forms of torture and ill-treatment against the residents, which violates the state's obligations in accordance with the international humanitarian law and the international human rights law.

6. SNHR asserts that government forces and Shabiha have perpetrated the war crimes of looting, and took part in destroying properties during the house search that took place during Jdaifat Al Fadel incident.

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.





Recommendations

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- Adopt a resolution to refer all perpetrators and criminals to the International Criminal Court.
- 2- Warn the Syrian government about the ramifications of severe acts and systematic murder and send a clear message regarding this case.

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 give the victims' families psychological, material and educational care.
- 3- Press politically and diplomatically on the main Syrian regime 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.

