



Not Less than 38 Massacres Were Committed in Jun 2014 32 amongst which were committed by government forces

Report Contents:

- I- Executive Summary
- II- Massacres' Details
- III- Conclusions and Recommendations
- Acknowledgment and Condolences

I- Executive Summary:

SNHR documented not less than 38 massacres that were committed in June 2014, detailed as follows:

A- Government Forces (army, security forces, local militias and foreign militias) committed 32 massacres

B- Extremist Islamic Groups:

i- ISIL committed 1 massacre

C- Armed Opposition Groups committed 3 massacres

D- Unidentified Groups committed 2 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](#):

• **Massacres' distribution according to the Syrian governorates:**

Aleppo: 15 massacres, Damascus suburbs: 10, Idlib: 6, Deir Al Zour: 4, Daraa: 1, Damascus: 1, and Raqqa: 1 massacre.

• **Massacres' distribution according to the main conflict parties:**





Massacres' distribution according to the main conflict parties in June 2014				
Main Conflict Party	Government Forces	Extremist Islamic Groups	Armed Opposition Groups	Unidentified Groups
Governorate		ISIL		
Damascus suburbs	8			2
Aleppo	14		1	
Daraa	1			
Idlib	4		2	
Raqqa	1			
Damascus	1			
Deir Al Zour	3	1		

According to SNHR documentation team, these massacres killed 431 individuals including 116 children and 64 women. 42% of targeted victims were women and children which is a strong indicator that civilians were targeted deliberately.

• **The victims' death toll according to massacres' perpetrators:**

- **Government forces** killed 368 individuals, including 98 children and 50 women.
- **Extremist Islamic Groups:**
 - i- **ISIL** killed 9 individuals
- **Armed Opposition Groups** killed 33 individuals, including 14 children and 9 women.
- **Unidentified Groups** killed 16 individuals including 4 children and 5 women.

II- Report Details:

A- Government Forces:

• **Aleppo:**

- 1- On 3 June 2014, government helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on Al Katerji neigh-





borhood in Aleppo which killed 21 individuals including 9 children and 6 women.

2- On 7 June 2014, government helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on Karm Al Jabal neighborhood that is under the control of armed opposition in Aleppo which killed 6 individuals.

3- On 8 June 2014, government forces launched a rocket on Tal Refa'at city in Aleppo suburbs which killed 7 individuals including 5 children and a woman. Most of the victims were from one family.

4- On 10 June 2014, government helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on Al Sha'ar neighborhood in Aleppo which killed 6 individuals including 3 children. Most of the victims were from one family.

5- On 13 June 2014, government warplanes launched several rockets on Al Sahara town in Aleppo suburbs which killed 11 individuals including 6 children and 4 women.

6- On 14 June 2014, government helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on the main square in Adnan town in Aleppo suburbs which killed 19 individuals including 2 children and 3 women.

7- On 16 June 2014, government [helicopters dropped](#) several [barrel bombs](#) on [Al Sukari neighborhood](#) in Aleppo city which killed 75 individuals including 5 children and 3 women.



8- On 16 June 2014, government helicopters dropped two barrel bombs on some dorms in Al Ashrafeyi neighborhood in Aleppo which killed 5 individuals.

9- On 16 June 2014, government rocket launchers launched several rockets on Al Eeis town in Aleppo suburbs which killed 7 individuals (5 children and two women.)

10- On 17 June 2014, government helicopters dropped two barrel bombs on Al Marje neighborhood in Aleppo which killed 6 individuals including 5 children and a woman.





11- On 23 June 2014, government helicopters dropped a barrel bomb [on Al Halek neighborhood](#) in Aleppo which killed 8 individuals including 3 women.

12- On 23 June 2014, government helicopters dropped several barrel bombs on Bab Al Hadeed in Aleppo city which killed 7 children from one family.

13- On 25 June 2014, government helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on [Al Halwaneyi roundabout on Al Bab road](#) in Aleppo which killed 5 individuals.

14- On 26 June 2014, government helicopters dropped three [barrel bombs](#) on [Karm Al Jabal neighborhood](#) in Aleppo which killed 6 individuals.

• **Damascus suburbs:**

1- On 3 June 2014, government warplanes launched a rocket on Oumaya Infirmary in Zebdeen town in Damascus suburbs which killed 8 individuals from the medical staff.

2- On 10 June 2014, government warplanes launched a rocket on the road between Mesraba and Beit Sawa towns in Damascus suburbs which killed 7 individuals (4 children and 3 women).

3- On 10 June 2014, government warplanes launched a rocket on a ferry between Harašta and Al Qaboun in Damascus suburbs which killed 7 individuals (5 children and two women) while they were running away from Harašta due to the siege that was imposed on Al Ghouta by government forces.

4- On 16 June 2014, government artillery forces launched several mortar missiles on Zamlka city in Damascus suburbs which killed 5 individuals most of them were from one family.

5- On 21 June 2014, government helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on one of the houses in Khan Al Sheeh town which killed 11 individuals including 7 children and two women. Most of the victims were from one family/

6- On 22 June 2014, government warplanes launched an airstrike on Jisreen town in Damascus suburbs which killed 7 individuals from one family including 3 children.

7- On 24 June 2014, government artillery forces launched [several missiles](#) on [Marj Al Sultan](#) town which killed 9 individuals including 4 children.





8- On 25 June 2014, government warplanes launched an airstrike on [Erbeen city](#) which killed [7 individuals including a child](#).



• **Idlib:**

1- On 8 June 2014, government warplanes launched two rockets on Ihsim town in Idlib suburbs which killed 6 individuals, most of them were from one family, including 3 children.

2- On 14 June 2014, government warplanes launched several rockets on Kafr Bateekh which killed 9 individuals including a child and four women.

3- On 27 June 2014, government warplanes launched an airstrike on Binnish city in Idlib suburbs which killed 6 individuals including 4 children and two women.

4- On 29 June 2014, government warplanes launched several rockets on [Silqeen town](#) which killed 22 individuals including 4 children and woman.





- **Deir Al Zour:**

1- On 2 June 2014, government warplanes shelled Al Hamadeyi neighborhood in Deir Al Zour city which killed 6 individuals.

2- On 2 June 2014, government warplanes shelled Al Bouseed neighborhood in [Mouhasan city](#) with two rockets. One of the rockets hit a house where a funeral was being held thus killing 18 individuals including 3 women.

3- On 30 June 2014, government warplanes launched a rocket on Jadidat Akadat town in Deir Al Zour which killed 10 individuals including 8 women.

- **Damascus:**

1- On 13 June 2014, government artillery shelled [two mortar missiles](#) on a wedding in [Al Qaboun neighborhood](#) in Damascus which killed 8 individuals.

- **Daraa:**

1- On 18 June 2014, government helicopters dropped several [barrel bombs](#) on a refugee's camp in [Al Shajara town](#) in Daraa which killed 18 individuals including 14 children and a woman.

- **Raqqa:**

1- On 25 June 2014, government warplanes launched several rockets on Al Raqqa city which killed 15 individuals including a child and a woman.

B- Extremist Islamic Groups:

i- ISIL:

1- On 13 June 2014, ISIL shot dead 9 individuals in Al Manleye town in northern Deir Al Zour suburbs. They were killed because of supporting armed opposition.

C- Armed Opposition Groups:

- **Aleppo:**

1- On 1 June 2014, a mortar missile fell on Al Rawda mosque in Al Neil Street in Aleppo. The missile came from artillery in a region that is under the control of armed opposition. As a result, 5 civilians including two children and two women were killed.





• **Idlib:**

1- On 15 June 2014, a mortar missile fell on Karm Al Rahal neighborhood in Jisr Al Shoughour in Idlib suburbs. The missile came from a region that is under the control of Al Ezz Front (an armed opposition group). As a result, 14 civilians were killed including 6 members from Al Hashoum family including 9 children and 3 women.



2- On 30 June 2014, ten mortar missiles fell on Idlib city. The missiles came from a region under the control of armed opposition which killed 14 individuals including 3 children and 4 women.





D- Unidentified Groups:

• Damascus suburbs:

1- On 15 June 2014, [a car was bombed](#) in a market in [Douma city](#) which killed 8 individuals including a child and a woman. Several shops and houses were burned and damaged. We were not able to identify the perpetrators up to the moment of making this report.

2- On 28 June 2014, a [car was bombed](#) in a market in [Douma city](#) which killed [8 individuals including](#) 3 children and 4 women. Several shops and houses were [burned and damaged](#). We were not able to identify the perpetrators up to the moment of making this report.



IV- Conclusions and Recommendations

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- ISIL:

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

Armed Opposition Factions

Indiscriminate bombing in Aleppo and Idlib is 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 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.

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.

