



The Documentation of Al Jbieliya Village Massacre in Daraa city

With the support of Shabiha, government forces raided the town which followed a shelling on the town. During the raiding, government forces field-executed a number of residents, looted and thieved, and abducted residents.

Abu Eyas Al Hourani, an eyewitness from the village residents who was one of the survivors. Abu Eyas is still alive, and he told SNHR team of what he saw:

“On 22 July 2013, regime forces with pro-government people’s committees raided Jbieliya village in the western suburbs of Daraa and broke into houses and randomly arrested a large number of the village residents including women and children.”

“Also, they field-executed a number of people”

“No one was able to document any pictures and videos due to the ongoing siege on the village.”

You can contact the eyewitness via Skype:
king33396

SNHR was able to document the killing of 11 citizens including three women

- 1- Mamdouh Alyan Mohammad, 30-year-old, Daraa – Nawa/
- 2- Hasan Al Jasem, Daraa, Jbieliya.
- 3- Female, her name hasn’t been identified yet, Daraa, Al Jbiliya (the martyr Hasan Al Jasem’s wife).
- 4- Abdul Al Nathir, his full name hasn’t been identified yet, Daraa, Jbieliya.
- 5- Female, her full name hasn’t been identified yet, Daraa, Jbieliya (the martyr Abdul Al Nathir’s wife).
- 6- Abu Umran, his full name hasn’t been identified yet, Daraa, Jbieliya, nurse.
- 7- Tou’ma Al Nathir, Daraa, Jbieliya.
- 8- Khalaf Al Sorour, from Daraa, Jbieliya.
- 9- Mohammad Sbieh Al Helal, from Daraa, Jbieliya, (Abu Shaher)
- 10- Ibrahim Mahmoud Al Helal, from Daraa, Jbieliya.





11- Female, her name hasn't been identified yet, from Daraa, Jbieliya (Al Al Jarwan's wife).

It should be noted that the area is completely under the control of regime forces which is why activists couldn't access the location to film the massacre.

Conclusions

1- SNHR believes that the crimes of willful killing that took place in Daraa Al Balad neighborhood was a crime against humanity considering that this wasn't the first case as this has become a frequent event that happens on a daily basis throughout Syria in a systematic and widespread manner.

2- The indiscriminate attacks carried out by government forces are a violation of the customary international law where government forces fired shells on residential areas rather than a specific military object.

3- The size of the massacre, the frequent nature of these massacres, the level of excessive force that is being used, the indiscriminate manner of the bombardment, and the coordinated approach of these attacks must be all based on high orders and it is a state policy.

Recommendations

The Syrian government

- 1- Immediately cease all violations of human rights.
- 2- Respect the international commitments including protecting civilians in times of war, and adhere to the rules of the international humanitarian law and the international human rights law.

Human Rights Council

- 1- Call on the Security Council and the relevant institutions to uphold their responsibilities with regard to what is happening to the Syrian people including the killing, arrest, rape, and displacement.
- 2- Apply pressure on the Syrian government to cease the killing and torture, and demand the release of all abductees.
- 3- Hold the allies and supports of the Syria government -Russia, Iran, and China- materially and morally responsible for what is happening to the children of Syria.
- 4- Pay greater attention and seriousness regarding the catastrophic situation in Syria.





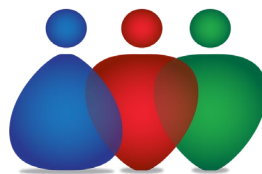
The Security Council

- 1- Adopt a Resolution to refer all those who are involved and criminals to the International Criminal Court.
- 2- Warn the Syrian government of the repercussions of this vile conduct and systematic killing, and send clean messages on that regard.

The Arab League

- 1- Ask the Human Rights Council and the United Nations to give the issue of daily killing its due attention and follow-up.
- 2- Seriously and avidly care about this issue which should be the subject of permanent concern and follow-up, and work on caring for the victims' families and providing the necessary psychological, material, and educational services for them.
- 3- Apply diplomatic and political pressure on the main allies of the Syrian government -Russia, Iran, and China- to prevent them from continuing to provide the international and political cover and protection to all the crimes that have been committed against the Syrian people, and hold them morally and materially responsible for the crimes of the Syrian government.

The Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic
The Commission has to stop depicting this conflict as if it was between two parties that are equal in crimes, power, and centralization of decisions, and start describing the crimes as they actually are without any mitigation for political purposes. Also, the Commission must increase its staff on the Syrian case given the size of the crimes that are being committed every day for more extensive and comprehensive documentation.



Syrian Network For Human Rights
الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

