



The Documentation of Al Karak Al Sharqi Town Massacre in Daraa city

The Documenting party: The Syrian Network for Human Rights

Date of incident: June 27, 2013

Location on the map



On Thursday June 27, 2013, government forces warplanes bombed the civilian neighborhoods targeting a building that housed IDPs which resulted in a massacre. SNHR team was able to document the killing of 13 citizens including eight women and 25 wounded.

Names of the massacre victims

- 1- Dalal Abdurrahim Sabah Al Sukkari, 43-year-old, female, Daraa, Al Karak Al Sharqi, married and a mother of 10.
- 2- Ranya Khalil Sabah Al Sukkari, 32-year-old, female, Daraa, Al Karak Al Sharqi, married and a mother of six daughters.
- 3- Rama Khalil Sabah Al Sukkari, eight-year-old, female child, Daraa, al Karak Al Sharqi.
- 4- Afaf Khalil Sabah Al Sukkari, 27-year-old, female, Daraa, Al Karak Al Sharqi.
- 5- We'am Samer Al Shouha, 10-year-old, female child, Daraa, Izra'.
- 6- Bushra Al Ghazali, 35-year-old, female, Daraa, Qerfa, married and a mother of three sons and one daughter.
- 7- Ayat Mahmoud Sabah Al Sukkari, 14-year-old, female child, Daraa, Al Karak Al Sharqi.





8- Remas Mahmoud Sabah Al Sukkari, two-year-old, female child, Daraa, Al Karak Al Sharqi.

9- Thurraya Al Amari, 65-year-old, female, Daraa, Tamer.

10- Wedad Al Ummari, 46-year-old, female, Daraa, Al Nemer.

11- Aisha Mahmoud Al Sukkari, 55-year-old, female, Daraa, Al Karak Al Sharqi, married and a mother of seven sons.

12- Unborn fetus, Daraa, Al Karak Al Sharqi (His mother is Raniya Khalil Al Sukkari)

13- Aisha Mahmoud Al Sukkari, Daraa, Al Karak Al Sharqi.

Proofs and attachments

Video showing the massacre martyrs

Conclusions

1- SNHR stresses that the bombardment on Daraa Al Balad neighborhood was indiscriminate and was directed against armless civilian individuals. Therefore, Government forces and Shabiha have violated the rules of the international human rights law which guarantees the right to life. In addition, these crimes were committed in a non-international armed conflict which constitutes a war crimes where all elements were fulfilled.

2- SNHR also 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.

3- 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.

4- These attacks, especially bombardment, have caused collateral damages including casualties, injuries, and damages to civilian objects. There are significantly strong indicators that compels the premises that that the damage was very excessive compared to the anticipated military benefit.

5- 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.



