



65 Casualties in Four Horrific Massacres Perpetrated by Regime in Damascus Suburbs

DCHRS Documented 65 victims in 72 hours in four different massacres committed by Regime forces in Erbeen, Tarma, Jisreen, and Douma in Damascus Suburbs.

In the long string of crime, the Syrian regime continues to kill the innocent unarmed children, women, and elders of Syria. In less than 72 hours, the Syrian regime perpetrated four new massacres in one province.

The Syrian civilians in Damascus suburbs experience the fear of being killed by the Syrian regime warplanes or being starved to death by the imposed besiege every minute every day. The international community's silence towards the violations committed by the Syrian regime forces helped escalate violence. As a result the Syrian forces are committing a number, larger than normal, of massacres across Syria using various weapons.

Erbeen Massacre in Damascus suburbs, Tuesday October 14, 2014

On Tuesday October 14, 2014 at 12:00 PM, A MiG warplane targeted civilians gathering in the middle of Erbeen by a Thermobaric missile near a mosque to kill 12 victims and wound more than 50 victims. The medical points in the city were overwhelmed with dead bodies and injuries, which included amputation cases, in light of a severe lack of medical capacities.

At the end of Tuesday October 14, 2014, DCHRS documented 12 victims, including one woman, who all were killed in Erbeen

- Muna Mahmoud Ash-Shaikh Qweder, from Erbeen.
- Diab Abdurrazzaq Al-Haj Ali, from Erbeen.
- Ahmad Diab Al-Haj Ali, from Erbeen.
- Foad Khaled As-Sayed Hassan, from Erbeen.
- Mohammad Ryad Sukkar, from Erbeen,



- Ahmad Bashir Az-Zaghoul, from Erbeen.
- Adnan Zuhiar Al-Batta, from Erbeen.
- Hassan Al-Mabkhar, from Erbeen.
- Yoususf As-Saqraq, from Erbeen.
- Unidentified victim, from Erbeen.
- Foad Al-Marji.
- Mohammad Nour Foad Al-Marji.

Video footage documenting Erbeen massacre

<http://youtu.be/vekz1ExZiW0>

Images of Erbeen massacre in Damascus suburbs







Ain Tarma Massacre in Damascus suburbs, Tuesday October 14, 2014

On the same day, Tuesday 14 October, 2014 at approximately 12:45 PM, in no less than 45 minutes from the above massacre, another Thermobaric missile launched by a MiG warplane targeted a residential building in the middle of Ain Tarma Town in Damascus suburb. The missile targeted a building that was housing IDPs who fled from intense battles of Joubar neighborhoods - east Damascus. Tens were wounded and killed instantly while the medical teams were completely swamped attempting to save whoever can be saved, despite the poor medical capabilities. DCHRS activists noted that body parts were scattered everywhere.

At the end of Tuesday October 14, 2014, DCHRS documented 13 civilian victims, including three children and three women, who all were killed in Ain Tarma:

- Child Ahmad Al-Adas, 6-month-old, IDP from Jobar.
- Child Mohammad Amrou Izzdin Al-Bqa'ie, IDP from Jobar.
- Child Fayza Izzdin Al-Bqa'ie, IDP from Jobar.
- Afran Al-Bqa'ie, IDP from Jobar.
- Omar Amin Sawwan, IDP from Jobar.
- Sami Al-Homsi, IDP from Jobar.
- Mahmoud Mohammad Al-Khatib, IDP from Jobar.
- Mohammad Munir Dawwara, IDP from Jobar.
- Ali Bashar Ar-Refa'ie, IDP from Jobar.
- Ahmad Khalil Al-Isiri, IDP from Jobar.
- Nebal Adnan Rumman, IDP from Jobar.
- Unidentified woman victim, IDP from Jobar.
- Khaled Mohammad Khair Al-Bibi, IDP from Jobar.

Pictures documenting Ain Tarma massacre



<http://on.fb.me/1wT55c2>
<http://on.fb.me/1qzFeC0>

Images of Ain Tarma massacre in Damascus suburbs







Jisreen Massacre in Damascus suburbs, Thursday October 16, 2014

On Thursday October 16, 2014, at approximately 11:00 AM, after less than 24 hours from the last massacre, the Syrian regime MiG warplanes carried out three airstrikes that targeted Jisreen town in Damascus suburbs. At first, two Thermobaric weapons were launched and caused material damages. Another two Thermobaric missiles followed via airstrike targeted the town of Jisreen. The missiles hit a residential building in the middle of Jisreen to kill and wound 52 victims at least. Ambulances headed immediately to the targeted location, where three houses were destroyed and people were in such panic. Wounded and dead bodies were transferred to the nearby medical points and field-hospitals while the medical committees issued distress calls in Jisreen because of the medication shortage.

At the end of Thursday October 16, 2014, DCHRS documented 22 victims, including three children and two women, who all were killed in Jisreen

- Ilham Hamada, IDP from Jobar.
- Safi Makkawi, from Jisreen.
- Amer Adnan Shaqra, from Jisreen.
- Child Ali Darwish, from Jisreen.
- Osama Ahmad Darwish, from Jisreen.
- Rateb Khirou Darwish, from Jisreen.
- Maher Abdulbaset, from Jisreen,
- Amer Abdulhai, from Jisreen,
- Hesham An-Nabaki, from Jisreen.
- Mohammad Hesham An-Nabaki, from Jisreen.
- Mustafa Emad An-Nabaki, from Jisreen.
- Amer An-Nabaki, from Jisreen.
- Mahmoud Na'iem At-Tunusi, from Jisreen.



- Mohammad Ali Fahd Al-Wawi, from Jisreen.
- Fawwaz Khaled Ad-Diabi, from Jisreen.
- Child Ammad Jehad Ash-Shama'.
- Child Mohammad Al-Jaza'rie, IDP from Al-Mlieha.
- Drina Al-Khouli, IDP from Al-Mlieha.
- Khaled Ash-Shaikh, IDP from Erbeen.
- Abduljabbar Al-Kurdi, IDP from Kafrbatna.
- Unidentified victim, disfigured.

Video footages documenting Jisreen massacre

http://youtu.be/0F_E6EHZ5l4k

<http://youtu.be/QVD2uFC7bIk>

Images of Jisreen massacre in Damascus suburbs









Douma Massacre in Damascus suburbs, Friday October 16, 2014

The fourth massacre was less than 23 hours after the Jisreen massacre above. On Friday October 17, 2014 at 11:58AM, two Syrian regime MiG warplanes carried out eight airstrikes against the city of Douma, which witnessed ruthless and brutal assault in the past two month by Syrian forces. The first airstrike targeted a residential building with a Thermobaric missile; however, no victims were hit by this airstrike. Two minutes prior to that at approximately 12:00PM, the warplane that kept hovering in the sky lunched another Thermobaric missile targeting a second residential building near Kournish Douma, located in the middle of Al-Qwatli Street and Al-Kouniesh Street. The same warplane lunched other two Thermoarbic weapons. Afterwards, another MiG warplane carried out four airstrikes. All the airstrikes were carried out within 20 minutes. Most of the victims and wounded who fell were affected by the second airstrike out of the eight assaults.

The medical teams, headed by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and civil defense started transferring civilians and saving them from underneath the rubbles. The medical efforts were hindered by the continuous shelling and the warplanes that kept flying in the sky not to mention the severe medication shortage due to the imposed siege.

At the end of Friday October 17, 2014, DCHRS documented 18 civilian victims, including six children, who all were killed in Douma.

- Child Obada Shaikh An-Najjar.
- Child Mohammad Salim Adib.
- Child Reham Ash-Shaghri.
- Ahmad Salim Saryoul.
- Mahmoud Adam.
- Mohammad Amin Amin.
- Mohammad Ash-Shaikh.
- Saeed Jamal As-Slieq.
- Yassin Ad-Durra.



- Child Ziad Yassin Ad-Durra.
- Child Daliya Yassin Ad-Durra.
- Ziad Tou'ma.
- Thaer Rajab.
- Muslim M'ieka.
- Mohammad Nasser Ash-Shaikh.
- Belal Omar Hliehel.
- Child Basma Nour Ad-Din Hliehel.
- Munther Eyoun.

Images of Douma massacre in Damascus suburbs





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The “silence” on those perpetrated crimes, is another crime. The Syrian regime perpetrated four new massacres in which 65 civilians were killed in Erbeen, Ain Tarma, Jisreen, and Douma. Damascus suburb is still under a suffocating siege that deprived the children, women, and civilians of the most basic necessities of life including bread.

DCHRS urges the international community, U.N., and the Security Council to take immediate action in order to protect the unarmed civilians of Syria from the brutality of the Syrian regime and its sectarian militias.

The Syrian regime is targeting on a daily basis civil and residential areas using the most deadly weapons while being fully aware of that nature of the areas it is targeting. Therefore such crimes are considered as war crime according to Article 8-2-H-I and 8-2-B-I and 2 of Rome Statute and also categorized under crimes against humanity according to Article 7-1 of the same document given the recurrence of the same criminal acts. These crimes are being perpetrated in a continuous manner that they are becoming a state's policy entitled “targeting civilians”.

Therefore, all the Syrian regime forces leaders and personals are responsible for these crimes against humanity and war crimes. They must be held accountable, including the president of the Syrian regime, who is also the commander and chief of the Syrian armed forces.

Finally, DCHRS, as a member of the international coalition for the Responsibility to Protect, demand the principle to be applied in Syria. Moreover, DCHRS urges the U.N. to act upon its responsibilities regarding protecting the Syrian people's right to live which is guaranteed by all the international laws including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to launch an investigation in regard to all the war crimes and crimes against humanity that were prepared in Syria.

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DCHRS is an independent, non-governmental organization, established in 2005, located in the Syrian capital of Damascus. Its mission is to foster a spirit of support and respect for the values and standards of human rights in Syria. As such, DCHRS recognizes and adheres to all pertinent international human rights agreements and declarations issued by the UN.

- DCHRS is a member of the following international networks:
- International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)
- Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network (EMHRN)
- NGO Coalition for the international Criminal Court
- International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP)
- International Coalition of Sites of Conscience

DCHRS worked on a variety of documentation projects. Such projects included [daily casualty reports](#), massacre reports, and other human rights violations reports. Also DCHRS has been working on advocacy and lobbying in different human rights institutions in order to educate and acknowledge about the deteriorating human rights situation in Syria. DCHRS [opened local offices in Syria](#) in order to document, collect, and observe human rights violations on the ground. After the launch of the Syrian revolution, the center increased its activities through working, communicating, and coordinating with many members and activists. Thus the center began documenting daily violations committed by the Syrian regime forces that can be classified as crimes against humanity and war crimes. Such violations included: extrajudicial killings, massacres, arbitrary detentions, enforced disappearances, rape, torture in prisons. DCHRS submitted those reports to many international and regional human rights organizations and communicated with the Report of the independent international commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic on Syria.