

118 Victims Died under Torture in October at Least

5514 victims have been documented including 95 children and 32 women from the beginning of the Syrian revolution until the end of October.

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Methodology

Since 2011, the Syrian regime haven't recognized any arrests and, instead, it accuses Qaeda, terrorist groups, and ISIS for it. In addition, it does not recognize any torture acts or death under torture. We get out information from previous detainees or from the prisoners' families, who, in turn, get information about their relatives by paying bribes to governmental administrators.

We, in [SNHR](#), rely on the families' stories as sources. Also, we point out always that in many cases the family didn't get the dead body. Additionally, most of the time, the families fear going to ask for the dead bodies or belongings of their beloved ones at the military hospitals as they might get arrested themselves. Thus, [SNHR](#) encounters many problems during the documentation process in light of the imposed ban and the consistent pursuit of its members. Under these conditions, it is difficult to confirm the accurate number of victims who died under torture while the documentations and investigation are still ongoing. The cases remains open even though we relied on the families' testimonies.

For more information about the methodology of [SNHR](#) in documenting victims, [please visit the following URL](#)

Executive Summary

[SNHR](#) accuses governmental forces of perpetrating the crime of torture to death inside its official and non-official detention centers. No less than 118 people died under torture in October 2014. The ongoing documented cases of death-under-torture since 2011 indicates explicitly the systematic violence and the excessive force used by the Syrian regime against detainees.

Homs had the highest number of victims who died under torture with 24 victims. Other victims who died under torture in October are as follows:

22 from Damascus countryside, 20 from Hama, 11 from Damascus, 11 from Deir az-Zor, 10 from Deraa, nine from Aleppo, five from Idlib, three from Quneitera, two from Lattakia, and one from Tartus.

SNHR documented the most prominent cases which were:

Two medics

Two teachers

One engineer

One veterinarian

One university student

One child

Three relatives from one family

Most prominent cases

Medics

Mohamad Hasan Taha al-Atrash, 64-year-old dentist, from Damascus countryside – Kanaker town, married and had five kids. He was arrested on 15 November 2013 by security forces. His family learned of his death inside the Air-Security Branch on 2 October 2014. His family hasn't yet received his body.

Fayez al-Kasam, from Homs governorate. On 27 May 2013, he was kidnapped by unknown party. His family learned that he died under torture inside one of the security branches on 21 October 2014.

Teachers

Mohammad Qasem Najm, 33-year-old teacher, from Yarmook camp – Damascus, married and had kids. Regime forces arrested him on 11 October 2012. His family told us that they knew about his death inside a detention center on 13 October 2014, without receiving his body until now.



Mohamad Hasan Taha al-Atrash



Fayez al-Kasam

Mohamad Younes al-Jasem, teacher from Quneitera, he was residing in al-Hajar al-Aswad neighborhood – Damascus. Regime forces arrested him for the second time and he died under torture in one of the security branches on 22 October 2014.

Engineers

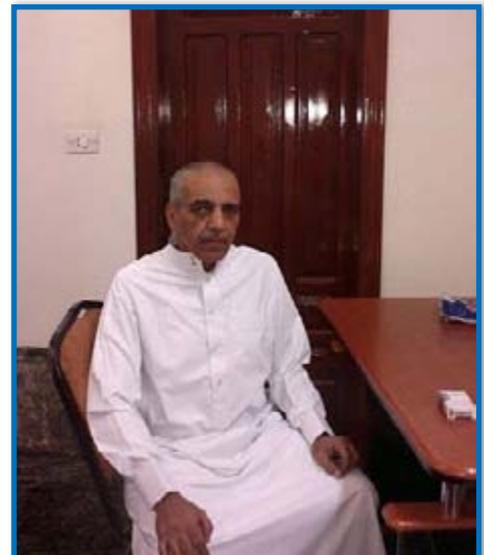
Abd-Allah an-Nader, aeromechanics, from Yarmook camp – Damascus. Regime forces arrested him about two years ago. His family knew about his death inside the Air-Security branch on 13 October 2014.

Veterinarian

Abd ar-Rahman Mamdooh as-Sibai, 26-year-old vet, from al-Ghouta neighborhood – Homs. Security forces arrested him in August 2014 from a boat on his way from Lebanon to Turkey and he was taken to the Military Security branch in Tartus. His family told us that they knew about his death on 9 October 2014.

University students

Ahmad Mohamad Kheir al-Jabawi, 23-year-old student at the faculty of education, from Jasim city – Deraa. He was arrested on 9 June 2014 by security forces on Mankat al-Hatab checkpoint on his way to his faculty. His family told us that they knew about his death on 27 October 2014.



Mohamad Younes al-Jasem



Abd-Allah an-Nader

Children

Osama Yousef al-Jalm, 17-year-old child, from Jasim city – Deraa. Security forces arrested him more than two and a half years ago. He died under torture in a security branch on 17 October 2014.

Relatives from one family

Mohamad Yahya as-Shahabi (al-Haroor) and his brother Saleh, Palestinian nationalities, from Khan as-Sheik town – Damascus countryside. They were arrested by security forces months ago. Their family knew about their death in a security branch on 14 October 2014.

[Photo of Saleh as-Shahabi](#)

Abd ar-Rahem al-Jalmod and his brother Abd al-Qader, from Taybat al-Imam city – Hama. They were arrested by security forces. Their family told us that they knew about their death in a security branch in Damascus on 15 October 2014.

[Photo of Abd ar-Rahem al-Jalmod](#)

[Photo of Abd al-Qader al-Jalmod](#)

Anas Khalaf ar-Rba'ai and his brother Ibrahim, from Nassib – Deraa. They were arrested formerly by regime forces. Their family knew about their death in one of the detention centers on 30 October 2014.

Recommendations and conclusio

SNHR affirms that this huge number of torture victims monthly, which is the minimum we were able to get information about, indicates clearly that this is a systemized policy adopted by the head of the ruling regime and all its parts and branches. This policy was carried out in a widespread manner which is a crime against humanity and a war crime.

To the International Community

It seems that that the UN Security Council is completely unable to take any action or stop the ruling regime in Syria, even after four years of the continuous widespread killing, despite the sound and deceive evidences found by the International Investigation Commission. Using the facts that we have proven over the course of our work in documenting hundreds of massacres and ongoing violations, we urge anyone to help us to file a lawsuit to the I.C.C. prosecutor directly.

Acknowledgments

Our thanks go to everyone who helped and contributed to deliver information to SNHR, especially the cooperating activists. Our most profound condolences to the family and relatives of the victims and our huge appreciation of their cooperation despite their great sufferings.