



## 1354 people were killed in January 2015 Death Toll for January 2015

This report includes the victim who were killed by the major active parties in Syria:

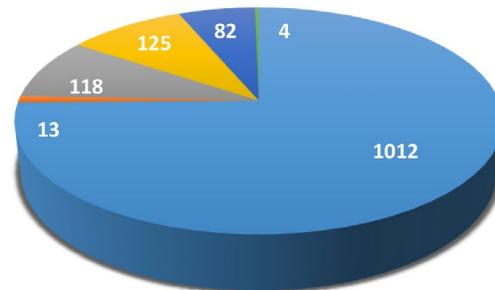
- Government forces.
- Kurdish forces.
- Extremist groups.
- Armed opposition factions
- International alliance forces
- Other cases

The report doesn't include the death toll of the government forces, neither the death toll of Daesh, since there is no specific criteria to be applied in such kind of documentation as both the Syrian authorities and Daesh ban and pursue the team of SNHR.

### Methodology

SNHR is a Human Rights organization that is independent of any factional or political side. The network works on documenting the human rights violations in Syria, including victims and prisoners.

Please see [the following link](#) for more information about the methodology of SNHR in documenting victims





## Details

### First: Government forces

#### • Civilians

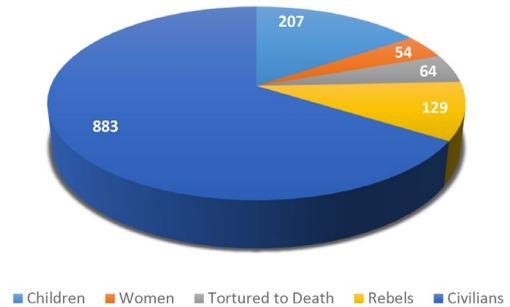
SNHR documented the death of 883 people by government forces, including 207 children (seven children a day), no less than 54 women, and no less than 64 victims who were tortured to death (three deaths under torture a day).

The percent of children and women victims reached 30%, which is a clear indication of the purposed targeting of civilians by governmental forces.

#### • Rebels

Governmental forces killed no less than 129 rebels by shelling operations or during clashes.

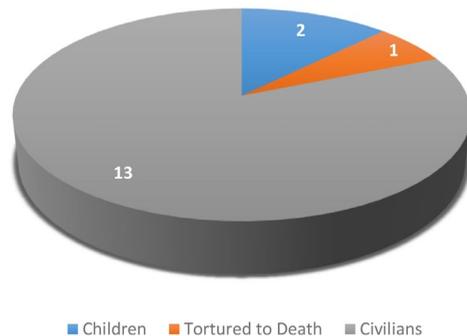
### Government Forces



### Second: Kurdish forces

Killed 13 civilians including a child and a victim who was tortured to death.

### Kurdish Forces



### Third: Extremist groups

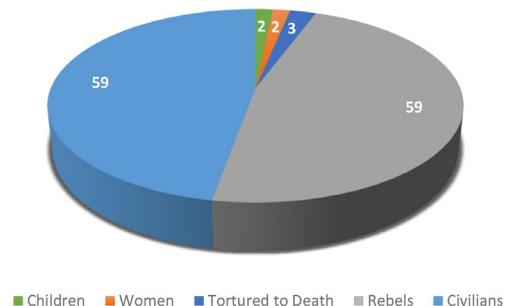
SNHR documented the killing of 118 by extremist groups as follows:

#### Daesh

**A. Civilians:** 54 civilians were killed including two children and three victims who were tortured to death.

**B. Rebels:** Daesh killed no less than 53 during clashes or by field-executing prisoners.

### Extremist Groups



#### An-Nusra Front

• **Civilians:** killed five civilians including two women and a media activist.

• **Rebels:** killed six rebels during clashes or by field-executing prisoners.

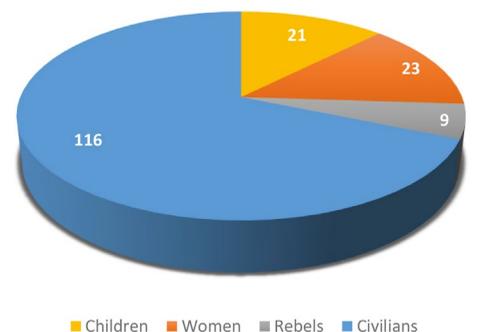
### Armed Opposition Factions

### Fourth: Armed opposition factions

SNHR documented the killing of 125 victims by armed opposition as follows:

**A. Civilians:** killed 116 civilians including 21 children and 23 women.

**B. Rebels:** nine rebels were killed during clashes between armed opposition factions.





### **Fifth: International alliance forces**

We recorded four killings by the international alliance forces including a petroleum engineer

### **Sixth: Other cases**

We recorded 82 other killing incidents including nine children, eight woman, two media activists, and 16 rebels

This is the death toll we could document accurately by name, place and time through our members who are distributed in the different Syrian governorates. However, there are lots of cases which were out of our reach, especially in the cases of massacres in some towns and villages where the Syrian government usually cuts all connections and surrounds the targeted town or village, which will probably make the actual number of victims higher than the documented number. All of this is because the Syrian government precedents Human Rights organizations from working on its lands.

### **Legal Conclusions:**

1. SNHR affirms that government forces violated the articles of the International Law for Human Rights, which guarantee the right to live. In addition, there are tens of cases which include elements referring to acts of killings can be classified as war crimes.

According to hundreds of eyewitnesses' testimonies, many evidences and proofs, suggest beyond any doubt, that more than 90% of widespread and single attacks targeted civilians and residential buildings.

This goes against the claims of the Syrian government that it is fighting "Al Qaeda and terrorism".

2. SNHR notes that the documented incidents include the crime of killing, which is classified as a crime against humanity. The element of systemized or comprehensive attack against groups of residents was checked out in most cases of killing incidents.

3. The majority of Islamic State in Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) fighters is non-Syrian. ISIS works to establish a global-wide Caliphate. Its goals are completely different from the goals of the Syrian people who aspire to build a pluralistic and democratic state. IS has perpetrated many crimes that can be classified as war crimes.

4. Some of the armed opposition factions were involved in several extrajudicial killing cases that can be classified as war crimes.

### **Condemnation and Liability**

Every illegal act by a given government holds this government internationally responsible for it. The International Common Law, as such, states that governments are responsible for all the acts of their military and security members. Consequently, the Syrian government is responsible for the illegal acts committed by members of its military and security forces.

In this context, the government of Iran, Hezbollah and the Islamic State are real partners in the acts of killings and share legal and judicial responsibility. In addition to these, all who supply and support the Syrian regime are equally responsible since the regime is committing massacres on daily and systematically, day and night with no stop. We hold all of them responsible for any reactions that might be shown by members of the Syrian people, especially the families and relatives of the martyrs.





## Recommendations:

### The Security Council:

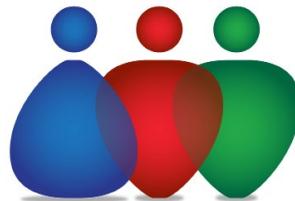
1. Adopting a decision to transfer all those who are involved, including the criminals themselves to the International Criminal Court.
2. Warning the Syrian government of the results of the violent behavior and systemized killing and sending clear messages in this regard.
3. The Security Council must impose weapons ban on the Islamic State and pursue all who are involved in supplying this organization with arms. Syrian opposition must cooperate, with all possible means, to stop the flow of men and weapons to the Islamic State and all the similar organizations. Every individual who supplies those organizations with money or weapons must be considered as a war criminal that must be brought to court.

### Human Rights Council

1. Demanding the Security Council and the involved international institutions to shoulder responsibility concerning instant killings that don't stop for even one sole hour.
2. Applying pressure on the Syrian government in order to stop the operations of deliberate and arbitrary shelling of civilians.
3. Holding the allies and supporters of the Syrian government - Russia, Iran and China –as materially and morally responsible for the killing that is happening in Syria.
4. Human Rights Council must be more interested and serious concerning the catastrophic situation of the children, families and relatives of the victims in Syria.

### The Arab League

1. Asking the Human Rights Council and the United Nations to pay more interest and attention to the case of deliberate and arbitrary killing in Syria.
2. Applying political and Diplomatic pressure on the main allies of the Syrian government: Russia, Iran and China in order to prevent them from continuing to provide international and political backing and protection for the crimes committed against the Syrian people, and holding them materially and morally responsible for all the violations of the Syrian government.



Syrian Network For Human Rights  
الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

