

## The Death Toll for Eid Al-Fetr

### This report includes:

- Civilians killed by government forces.
- Rebels killed by government forces.
- Civilians and rebels killed by the Islamic State (IS).
- Civilians and rebels killed by the armed opposition.

The report does not include the death toll in the government forces and the IS since there are no specific criteria to be applied in such kind of documentation as both the Syrian authorities and IS 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

SNHR has documented the killing of 255 people during Eid Al-Fetr divided as follows:

#### First: Government Forces

##### A: Civilians

SNHR has documented the killing of 165 civilians by government forces, among them were 25 children (nine children a day), and 25 women at least. The number of victims who died under torture inside the government's detention centers was 14. (As average, three people die under torture every day.)

The percentage of women and children victims is 31%; a clear indicator that government forces is deliberately targeting civilians.

## **B: Rebels**

We also documented the killing of 41 rebels by government forces either during clashes or under shelling.

## **Second: The armed factions affiliated to Al-Qaeda (IS)**

### **A: Civilians**

SNHR documented the killing of eight civilians including one child and one lady.

### **B: Rebels**

We also documented the killing of 21 rebels on the hands of IS either during clashes between this group and other rebels or through field executions of prisoners.

## **Third: Armed opposition**

SNHR documented the killing of 11 people by the armed opposition; divided as follows:

**A: Civilians:** 11 civilians; including three children and three women.

**B: Rebels:** No cases where rebels were killed on the hands of other rebels were documented.

We also documented nine incidents of killing which we were not able to name the side responsible for them.

We would like to mention that this is the death toll we could document accurately by name, place and time through our members who are distributed in 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 considered as a crime against humanity. The element of systemized or comprehensive attack against groups of residents was checked out and the purpose in every case was killing.
- 3) The majority of Islamic State (IS) is non-Syrian. Islamic State (IS) 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.