



The Death of 2231 Individuals in April 2015 Death Toll of April 2015

The victims of this month toll rose from past March by 534 individuals due to the heavy shelling by the government forces on the areas they lost control over in this month, 95% of the victims are civilians, also the number of armed opposition individuals killed by ISIS especially through conflicts and explosion saw a notable increase.

The report contain toll of victims killed by the influential parties in Syria:

- Government forces:
- Kurd Democratic Union Party forces (YPG)
- Extremists groups
- Armed opposition groups
- International coalition
- Unidentified groups

The report doesn't cover the government forces victims and ISIS members' deaths as there are no standards that can be followed to document these deaths in light of the ban and pursuit of the Syrian authorities and ISIS forces on SNHR team.

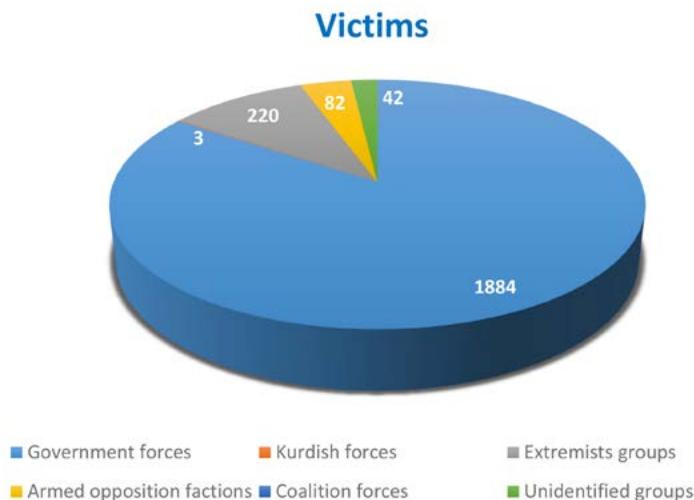
Report Methodology:

SNHR is an independent human rights organization that follows no political or partisan side, SNHR documents the human rights violations and documents the victims and the detainees in Syria.

Please review SNHR [methodology](#) in victims' documentation:

Executive Summary:

Victims distributed as follow:





Report Details:

1-Government forces:

SNHR documented the death of 1884 individuals by government forces in a notable rise from the last month of almost 550 victims, distributes as follow:

a- Civilians:

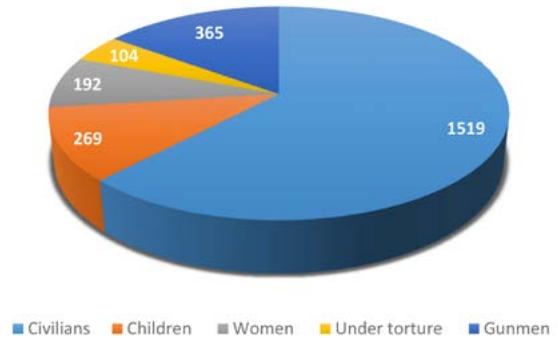
Government forces killed 1519 civilians including 269 children (9 children killed each day), and 192 women, also no less than 104 victims of death under torture (4 victims died under torture each day).

The children and women victims 31% of the total civilian victims' toll which is a clear indication of the deliberate targeting of civilians by the government forces.

b-Armed individuals:

Government forces killed 365 gunmen in either shelling or conflicts

Government forces



2-YPG:

Killed 3 civilians

3-Extremists groups:

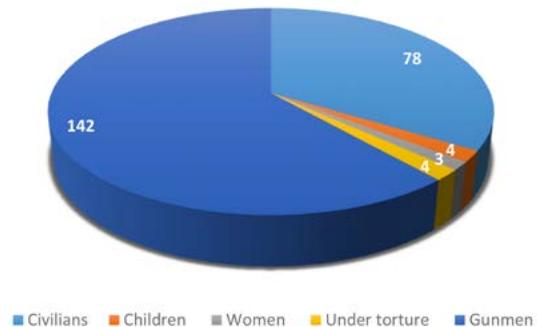
We recorded the deaths of 220 victims by extremist groups distributed as follow:

a-ISIS:

1.Civilians: 68 victims including 2 children and 2 women and one victim of death under torture.

2.Armed individuals: 142 gunmen killed in conflicts with armed opposition factions or field execution of captives.

Extremists groups



b-An-Nusra front:

1. Civilians: 10 victims including 2 children and a woman and 3 victims of death under torture.

2. Armed individuals: no deaths recorded





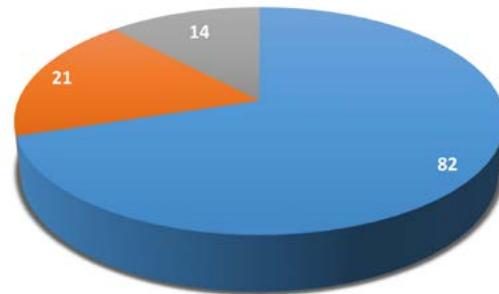
4-Armed opposition factions:

SNHR recorded the deaths of 82 victims by the armed opposition distributed as follows:

Civilians: 82 victims including 21 children and 14 women.

Armed individuals: no deaths recorded

Armed opposition factions



■ Civilians ■ Children ■ Women

5-Unidentified groups:

SNHR recorded 42 murders including 10 children and 6 women by unidentified groups at the time of this writing.

We would like to indicate that this is what we were able to document and verify by full name, time, and place, in all the Syrian provinces, we also like to indicate that there are many cases that we couldn't document, especially in the massacres incidents and sieges on towns and villages, and cutting off communication by the government forces repeatedly in every time, which promote a rise in the actual number of victims, and it's all due to the Syrian government banning any human rights organization to work on its lands.

Legal Conclusions:

1- SNHR confirms that the government forces and 'Shabiha; government mercenary, have violated the international law of human rights which protect the rights to life. Plus, tens of cases that include the full elements of murder-related war crimes.

As the evidences clarify and according to hundreds of eyewitnesses that more than 90% of the wide and individual attacks were directed against civilians.

And all of this contradicts with the Syrian government's claims of fighting "Al-Qaeda and terrorists"

2- SNHR clarify that thus murders are a crime against humanity. As the element of wide spread and systematic attack against the civilians has been implicated in most murders.

3- Most of ISIS members are not Syrian and their goal is to establish a Caliphate around the world therefore ISIS's aspirations are drastically different from the Syrians' aspirations of establishing a pluralistic democratic country, ISIS have committed many extrajudicial killings that are considered war crimes.

4- Armed opposition factions as well as the public protection forces committed extrajudicial killings that are considered war crimes.





Condemning and holding responsible:

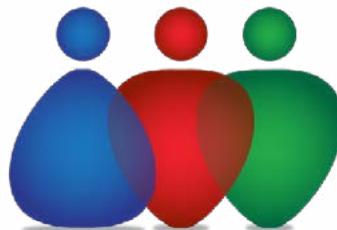
1. Every internationally wrongful act by a State is succeeded by the international responsibility of that State. Similarly, the customary international law stipulates that the state is responsible for all acts committed by members of the military and security forces. And therefore the state is responsible for the unlawful acts, including crimes against humanity, committed by members of the military and security forces.

2. As the government of Iran and Hezbollah and ISIS an actual participant in the killings, and bear the legal and judicial responsibility, in addition to all funders and supporters of the Syrian regime, which is committing massacres almost daily and systematically without stopping day or night, and hold them all responsible for the consequences, which may happen from the Syrian people, especially the relatives of the martyrs and their families.

Recommendations:

To Security Council:

- The Security Council must take extra steps after a year of the resolution 2139 as there are no commitments to stopping the random shelling, that is causing the daily destruction and killing.
- Pressing on the countries that support the government forces like Russia, Iran, and Lebanon to stop supplying them with weapons and experts after their involvement in crimes against humanity and war crimes has been proved, also the countries and individuals that supply the extremist groups and YPG and some of the armed opposition factions.
- The case in Syria must be referred to the International Criminal Court and hold all involved accountable.
- Bringing peace and safety and implementing the 'Responsibility to Protect' principle, to save the Syrian souls, culture, and art from destruction, theft, and sabotaging.



Syrian Network For Human Rights
الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

