

## Total number of victims killed by the Islamic State

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### Methodology

SNHR is an independent human rights organization that is not affiliated to any party or political side. SNHR has been documenting human rights violations, victims, and detainees in Syria since 2011.

Please see the following link to read more about [SNHR](#) methodology to document victims:

[http://sn4hr.org/public\\_html/wp-content/pdf/english/SNHR%20Methodology.pdf](http://sn4hr.org/public_html/wp-content/pdf/english/SNHR%20Methodology.pdf)

### Details

#### A- Islamic State's expansion:

Since the first moments of the Islamic State declaration on 9 April, 2014, violations perpetrated by IS hasn't stopped against the Syrian people in all the areas it controls or has raided. IS adopted at first a policy to kidnap and torture media and relief activist in addition to arresting members of local councils and systemically attacking minor battalions and kicking them out of their territories in order to continue expanding gradually in the liberated areas. Islamic State imposed strict restrictions against freedoms and expression, and silenced any opposing voices within its areas. All this made people call for the help of rebels to save them from the violence and dominance of this new dictator faction which followed the steps of Syrian regime in its terrorist dictator rule. Many parties tried to end the conflict between residents and IS but all this attempts failed by given the continuous authoritarian practices of IS whom the Syrians revolted against. Some armed opposition groups began clashing with IS as an attempt to expel it from its areas by. Not a lot of time passed before other groups joined. Six months after the establishment of IS, most of the armed opposition faction decided to fight IS. As the [extensive report](#) on IS that was published by [SNHR](#) notes, the clashes has become with the beginning of 2014 a wide and extending war on many fronts. The clashes was limited with time to Ar-Raqqa and the towns of Eastern Aleppo countryside (Al-Bab, Minbij, and Jرابلس). IS used in these clashes bombed cars in residential areas and indiscriminate shelling in addition to single and mass field-executions and beheading people to intimidate their enemies.

Nevertheless, IS regained strength and rearranged itself to achieve successive and broad victories and expanded rapidly in the north and east through the previous months especially after it took over Al-Mawasel in 10 June in addition to acquiring fully-equipped military groups which enhanced its military power and strengthen its resolve. Also, many fighters have joined the faction (from various Arabic and European nationalities in addition to the Iraqi and Syrian fighters) especially after it expanded in Der Ezzor and nearly took over the whole governorate with the first half of June. It's worth noting that Der Ezzor is the richest Syrian governorate with oil, water, and agricultural resources and it connects Syria with the faction's territories in Iraq directly.

Currently, IS control Ar-Raqqa completely, most of Der Ezzor, and wide parts of Badiyah Hama and Homs. Also, it considerably progressed in eastern Aleppo countryside and has been attacking the Kurdish villages near Ein Arab city (Koubani) since the beginning of July 2014. On 13 August, 2014, IS was able to take over Akhtarien town and the villages of (Turkman, Bareh, Al-Ghouz, Arshaf, Dabeq, Ihtemlay, Al-Aziziya, Al-Hamidiya, Doybaq, and Al-Mas'oudiya.) There are currently ongoing clashes near Marea' in northern Aleppo countryside as an attempt to expand more in these areas to acquire control over the border crossings with Turkey in order to cut off the roads that the rebels use to get supplies.

[SNHR](#) has published [many reports to warn](#) about the threats that IS's expansion represents as new foreign fighters are joining the faction in addition to Syrian fighters whether out of fear of the faction as an attempt to protect themselves or to have the monthly wage offered by IS which is considered relatively high as it amounts sometimes to five times the wages offered by the armed opposition groups. Also, IS is acquiring new natural and material resources by expanding throughout the areas that are rich with oil, water, and agricultural resources which gives him a ceaseless economic supply. Furthermore, IS managed to prove itself as a sound state on the ground. Most importantly, because of the massacres and horrible violations perpetrated by IS. It should be noted that we published a cautionary statement before IS raided Ash-Sh'yat's villages in der Der Ezzor countryside and perpetrated several massacres and horrible violations.

## **B- Death Toll:**

[SNHR](#) documented civilian and rebel victims killed by IS. [SNHR](#) has complete lists of their names, photos, death dates, and causes of deaths, and it gave OCHCR copies of all those lists.

Islamic State killed, since its establishment on 9 April 2013, no less than 3437 people, most of them are Syrians (99%). They are divided as follows:

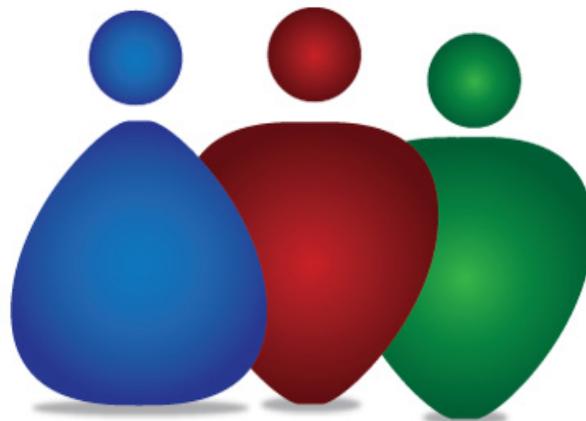
1- Civilians: 782 including 139 children and 74 women

2- Rebels: 2691 rebels.

In addition to the sources included in [SNHR](#) methodology, some pictures of the victims are acquired as some of the faction's fighters brag about slaughtering what they call "Murtadien" (rogues) or "Kafiroun" and (agents working for the west). This is done in an obviously sick manner.

## Recommendations:

The Islamic State problem is a part of the whole Syrian problem. And part of the Syrian regime's violations and massacres Syrians, which are many times more than IS's. Addressing the problem of IS's expansion can be done by fully solving the Syrian issue, ending the double standards policy, and bringing all those who are responsible for these crimes to justice starting with the Syrian regime before the extremist groups, which overwhelmed the media scene recently, in addition to supporting the local communities and its efforts to change and protect itself against any forces perpetrating violations and massacre whether it were IS, government forces, or its affiliated militias (Iranian Revolutionary Guard, Ahl Al-Haq, Badr corps, Abdulfadl Al-Abbas brigade, Al-Baath battalions, and the National Defense Guard among others.) without using a double-standard policy to deal with the non-Syrian extremist groups which incites a sectarian reaction that would grant a terrorist sectarian faction such as "Daesh" (The Islamic State) a sound ground for expansion.



Syrian Network  
For Human Rights

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