



11090 Deaths since the beginning of 2015 2137 deaths in June 2015

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I: Introduction

The month of June witnessed a notable rise in the number of victims killed by Daesh, also known as ISIS. We documented 451 victims who were killed by the extremist group during massacres committed in Ein Al Arab region (known as Kobani) in Aleppo suburbs.

This report includes the death toll of all the casualties who were killed by the major parties in Syria:

Governmental forces (army, local militias, foreign Shitti militias)

PYD Forces

Extremist groups

Armed opposition factions

International Coalition Forces

Unidentified groups

II: SNHR Methodology:

The Syrian Network for Human Rights is an independent human rights organization. SNHR works on documenting human rights violations in Syria as well as victims and detainees.

For more information on SNHR methodology, click on the following [URL](#)

This report does not include the government forces casualties (army, security forces, local or foreign militias) or ISIS casualties in the absence of criteria to document this type of victims.





Report Details:

Death toll since 1 January 2015 and up to 30 June 2015:

In the first six month of 2015, not less than 11090 individuals were killed by the four main parties in Syria, listed as follows:

Government forces (army, local militias, and foreign Shitte militias) killed 8509 persons and are responsible for 77% of the total death operations, detailed as follows:

i- 6928 civilians, amongst 1216 children and 815 women. 514 individuals died under torture, amongst two children and two women.

ii-1581 armed individuals

PYD forces killed 67 civilians, amongst 10 children and 6 women.
2 individuals died under torture.

Extremist Groups (divided into two groups) killed 1490 individuals, detailed as follows:

ISIS killed

945 civilians amongst 59 children, 114 women. 7 individuals killed under torture.

413 armed individuals

An-Nusra Front killed

79 civilians, amongst 7 children and 9 women. 7 individuals killed under torture.

53 armed individuals

D- **Armed Opposition Groups** killed 612 individuals, detailed as follows:

587 civilians, amongst 136 children, and 104 women. 2 individuals died under torture.

25 armed individuals

E- International Coalition Forces killed 102 civilians, amongst 45 children, and 26 women.

F- Groups we were not able to identify killed 310 individuals, detailed as follows:

268 civilians, amongst 52 children and 32 women

42 armed individuals





June 2015 Death Toll:

2137 individuals were killed in June 2015. The death toll is detailed according to the four major parties:

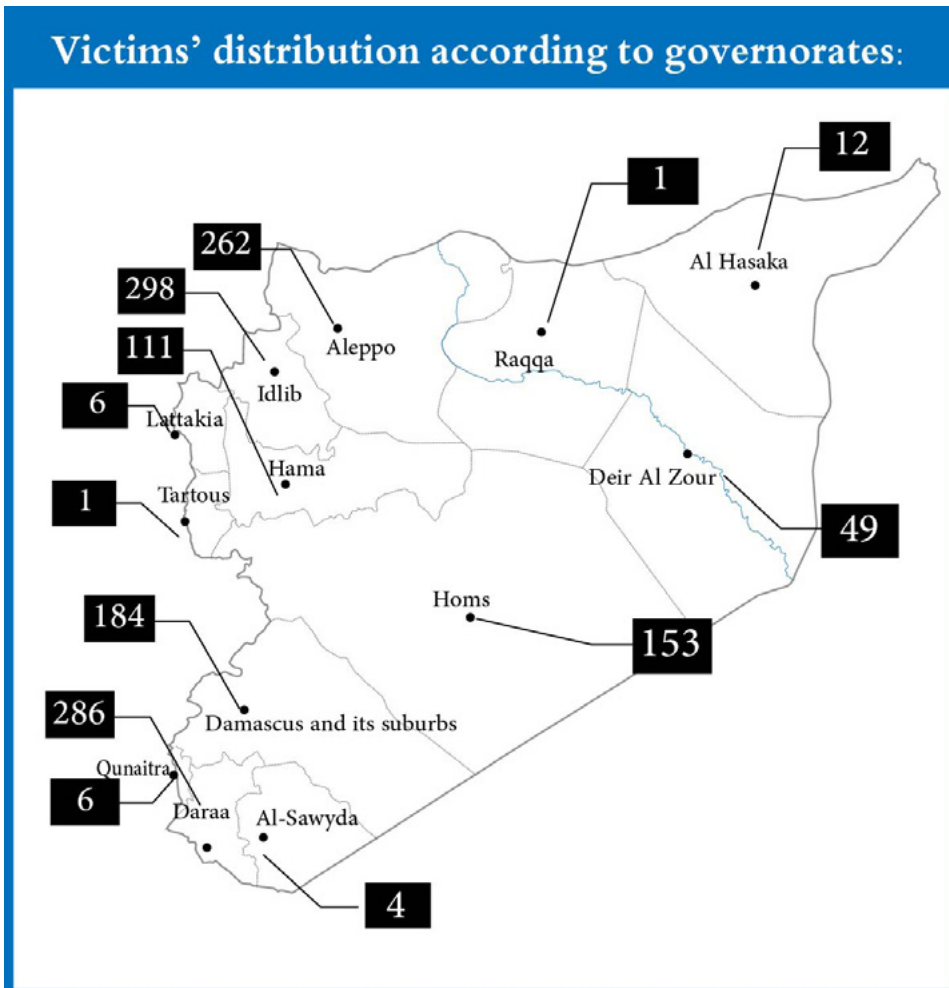
Governmental Forces (army, security forces, local militias, and foreign Shiite militias):

SNHR documented the death of 1373 individuals by government forces, the death toll is detailed as follows:

1072 civilians, amongst 2018 children (with a rate of 8 killed children daily), and 124 women. 56 individuals died under torture, amongst, 1 child. (with a rate of 2 killed individuals under torture).

The percentage of killed women and children is 32%, which is a strong indicator for targeting civilians by government forces.

Government forces killed 301 armed individuals during shelling or clashes.





PYD Forces killed 20 civilians, amongst 4 children and two women.

(Distribution among districts: 10 civilians were killed in Hasaka, 9 in Raqqa, and 1 in Aleppo)

Extremist Groups: We documented the death of 584 individuals, detailed as follows:

ISIS killed 545 individuals, detailed as follows:

451 civilians were killed, amongst 28 children, 85 women, and one person died under torture. Numbers distributed according to governorates: Aleppo: 371, Deir Al Zour: 46, Al Hasaka: 16, Al Raqqa: 14, Homs: 3, Daraa: 1 .

ISIS killed 94 armed individuals during clashes with armed opposition, or through detainee field executions.

An-Nusra Front: killed 39 individuals, detailed as follows:

39 civilians, amongst 3 children. Distribution among governorates: 28 in Idlib, 7 in Daraa, 2 in Aleppo and 2 in Hama.

Armed Opposition Forces:

SNHR documented the death of 116 individuals who were killed by armed opposition forces. The death toll is detailed as follows:

112 civilians, amongst 25 children and 28 women. Distribution among governorates: 92 in Aleppo, 19 in Damascus and its suburbs, and 1 in Homs.

4 armed individuals. Distribution among governorates: 3 in Damascus, and 1 in Damascus suburbs.

International Coalition Forces: We documented the death of 21 civilians, amongst 11 children and 3 women. Distribution among governorates: 13 in Raqqa and 8 in Aleppo.

Groups we were not able to identify: We recorded 24 killing incidents, whom we could not identify, until the moment of preparing this report. 7 amongst were children and a woman. Distribution among governorates: 7 in Raqqa, 6 in Hasaka, 3 in Daraa, 2 in Aleppo, and 2 in Homs.

It should be noted that we managed to document those victims through our network of activists who are distributed across Syria. Those victims are documented by full name, place, and date of death. There are many other cases that we weren't able to reach and document especially in the cases of massacres and siege where govern-





ment forces besiege a town or a village and cut off communication. It is very much likely that the actual death toll is larger than what we were able to document mainly because government forces don't allow any human rights organization to operate in its territories.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

1. SNHR affirms that government forces and its militias (Shabiha) have violated the principles of the human rights international laws which protect the right to life. All the evidences and eyewitnesses' testimonies prove that more than 90% of the wide and individual attacks targeted civilians and civil points. This contradicts with the Syrian government forces' claims that it is fighting "Al-Qaeda and terrorists"
2. PYD forces perpetrated the crime of extrajudicial killing which is considered a war crime.
3. The incidents of killing are crimes against humanity as it involve, in many cases, widespread and systematic attacks against civilian residents.
4. Daesh has perpetrated many crimes of extrajudicial killing that can be classified as war crimes and crimes against humanity.
5. Armed opposition groups perpetrated a number of extrajudicial crimes that can be classified as war crimes.

Liability

Every internationally wrongful act by a State inflicts an international responsibility on 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.

As such, the government of Iran, Hezbollah and ISIS are actual participants 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. All of these parties must be held responsible for the consequences and reactions on the Syrian people's part especially by the victims' families and relatives.





Recommendations

The Security Council

- The Security Council should take additional measures as a year has passed since the adoption of resolution 2139 and no one committed to put an end to the indiscriminate bombing that is resulting in more blood and destruction every day.
- To press on the states that are supporting government forces such as Russia, Iran, and Lebanon in order to stop the flow of weapons and expertise to government forces after it was proven that these resources are being used in crimes against humanity and war crimes which applies as well on the states and individuals that support extremist groups, PYD forces, and some of the armed opposition factions.
- The Syrian case should be referred to the ICC and all individuals responsible for the crimes that have been perpetrated in Syria must be held accountable.
- To enforce peace and security in Syria and implement the principle of the Responsibility to Protect in order to save the lives of the Syrians and their traditions and arts from being destroyed, stolen, or ruined.

Acknowledgment

Our thanks go out for the victims' families and activists who contributed majorly to this report.

