



1685 people were killed in November 2014

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This report includes:

Civilians killed by government forces.
Rebels killed by government forces.
Civilians and rebels killed by ISIS.
Civilians and rebels killed by the armed opposition.
Civilians killed by international coalition forces

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

Methodology

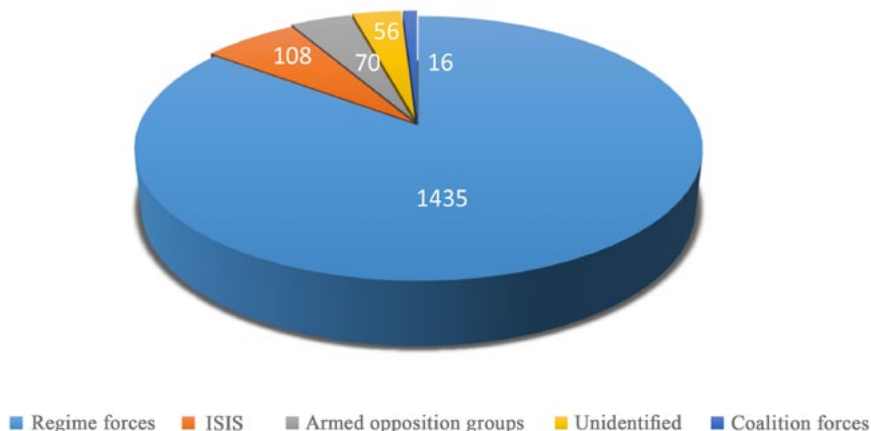
SNHR is a Human Rights organization that is independent of any factional or political side. The network works on documenting the human rights violations in Syria, including victims and prisoners.
Please see the following link for more information about the [methodology of SNHR in documenting victims](#)





Executive summary

Death toll for November



Report Details

SNHR documented the death of 1685 people in November 2014, distributed as follows:

First: The government forces

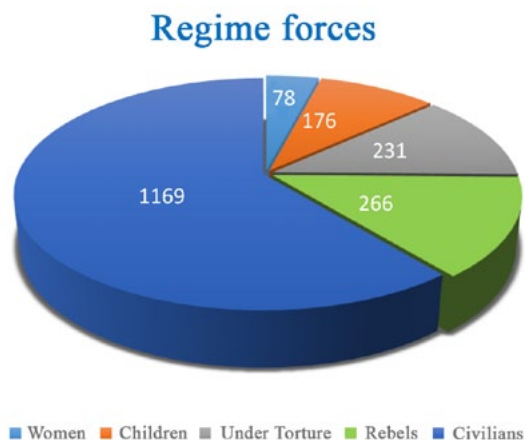
- Civilians

SNHR documented the death of 1169 people by government forces, including 176 children (6 children a day), no less than 78 women, and no less than 231 under torture (8 deaths under torture a day).

The percent of children and women reached 22% of civilians' death toll, which is a clear indication of the purposed targeting of civilians by governmental forces.

- Rebels

Governmental forces killed no less than 266 rebel by shelling operations or during clashes.





Second: Armed groups affiliated to Al-Qaeda (ISIS)

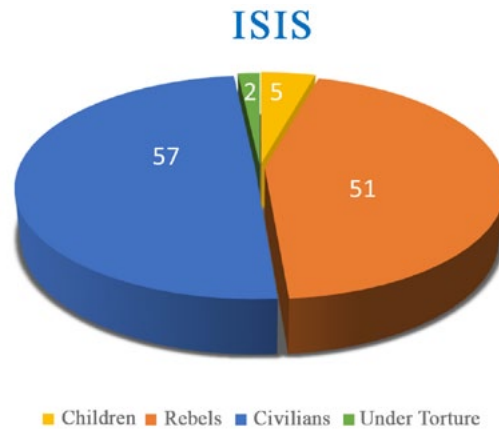
SNHR documented the death of no less than 108 people by ISIS, distributed as follows:

- Civilians

SNHR documented 57 victims killed by ISIS, including five children and two under torture

- Rebels

ISIS killed no less than 51 rebels during clashes or by field executions of prisoners.

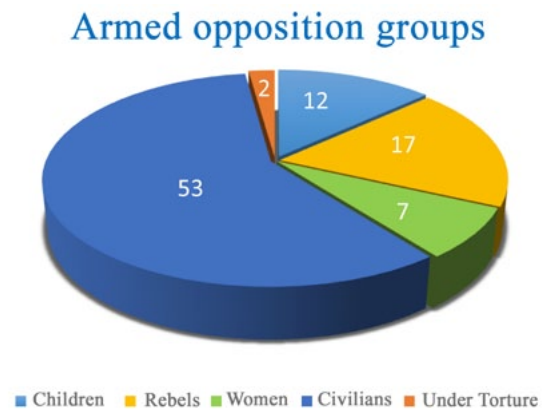


Third: Armed opposition groups

SNHR documented the death of 70 people by armed opposition, distributed as follows:

- 53 civilians, including 12 children, seven women, and two under torture.

- 17 rebels during clashes between groups.



Fourth: International coalition forces

SNHR documented the death of 16 civilians, including two children, by international coalition forces.

Fifth: Unknowns

SNHR documented no less than 56 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 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.



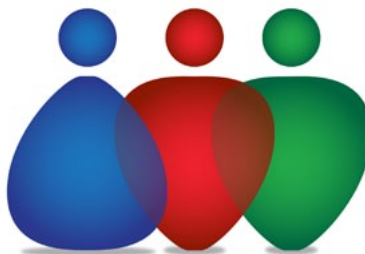


Human Rights Council

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

