



## The Death of 1697 individuals in March 2015 March Death Toll 2015

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

- Government Forces
- PYD Kurdish Forces
- Extremist Islamic Groups
- Armed Opposition Groups
- International Coalition Forces
- Other Perpetrators

### Report Methodology:

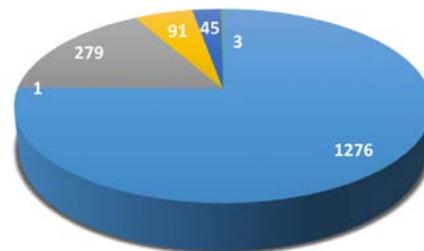
The Syrian Network for Human Rights is an independent human rights organization that documents the violations of human rights by the five major conflict parties in Syria.

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 ISIL casualties in the absence of criteria to document this type of victims.

### Executive Summary:

**Victims' distribution:**



■ Government Forces    ■ Kurdish Forces    ■ Extremist Groups  
■ Armed Opposition Factions    ■ Others    ■ Coalition Forces





## Details:

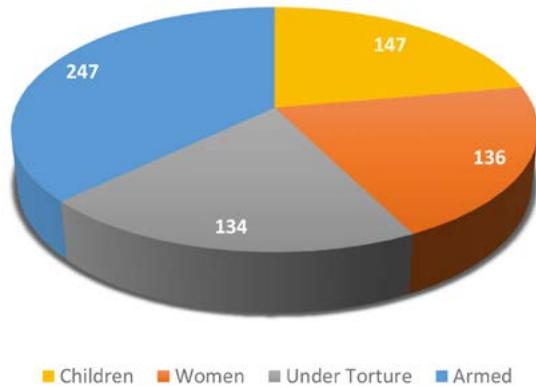
### 1-Government Forces:

SNHR documented the death of 1276 individuals by the government forces as follows:

#### a- Civilians:

Government forces killed 1029 civilians including 136 women and 147 children (with a rate of killing 5 children each day). Further, 134 individuals died under torture (with a rate of killing 5 victims under torture each day), including 3 women and a child.

The percentage of the children and women's death toll reached 28%, which is a strong indicator that government forces deliberately targeted civilians.



#### b- Gunmen:

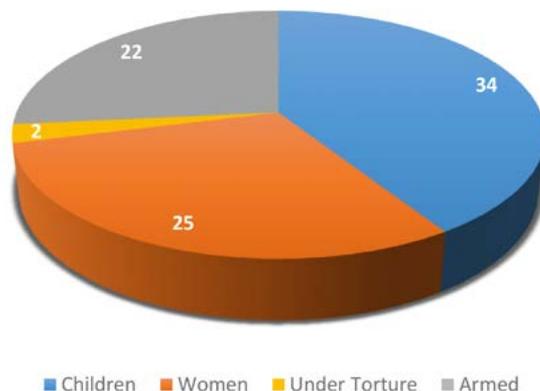
Government forces killed 247 gunmen during shelling time or clashes.

### 2- PYD Kurdish Forces:

PYD Kurdish forces killed one civilian.

### 3- Extremist Islamic Groups:

SNHR documented the death of 279 individuals by the extremist Islamic groups, detailed as follows:





\* ISIL:

**a- Civilians:**

ISIL killed 241 civilians including 33 children, 22 women, and one individual died under torture.

**b- Gunmen:**

ISIL killed not less than 10 gunmen during conflicts with armed opposition factions or during extrajudicial executions of detainees.

\* An-Nusra Front:

**a- Civilians:**

An-Nusra front killed 16 individuals including a child and 3 women. One individual died under death.

**b- Gunmen:**

An-Nusra front killed 12 gunmen during conflicts with armed opposition factions or during extrajudicial executions of detainees.

#### 4- Armed Opposition Groups:

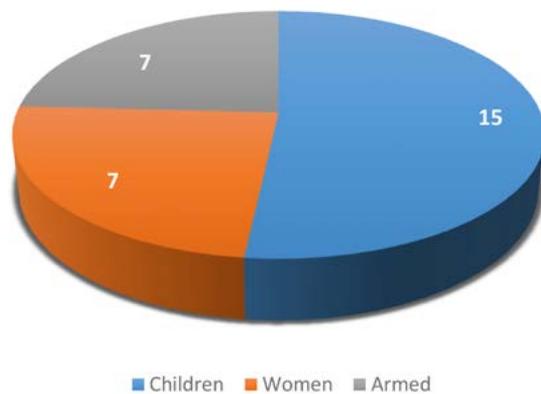
SNHR documented the death of 91 individuals by the armed opposition as follows:

**a- Civilians:**

SNHR documented the death of 84 civilians including 15 children and 6 women who were killed by armed opposition groups.

**b- Gunmen:**

Armed opposition groups killed 7 gunmen during conflict times with themselves.



#### 5- International Coalition Forces:

SNHR documented the death of 3 civilians; a woman and 2 children who were killed by international coalition forces.

#### 6- Other Perpetrators:

SNHR documented 45 killing incidents including 7 children, 3 women and 8 gunmen. 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.

### **Legal Conclusions:**

- 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.
- 2- 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". SNHR implies that those killing actions amount to crimes against humanity which are committed as part of a widespread and systematic attack directed against civilians.
- 3- ISIL has perpetrated many crimes of extrajudicial killing that can be classified as war crimes and crimes against humanity.
- 4- 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 ISIL 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.





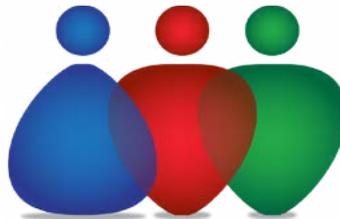
## Recommendations

### 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.



Syrian Network For Human Rights  
الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

