



# The Death of 2040 Individuals in August 2015

## 40% of the victim's rate is women and children

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### I. Introduction:

During this month, the rate of targeted women and children by government forces has reached 40%, which is strong indicator that government forces deliberately and indiscriminately targets civilians. Further, the number of victims killed by ISIL reached 95 individuals, including 81 civilians; most of them were from Deir Al Zour.

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

- Governmental forces (army, local militias, foreign Shitti militias)
- PYD Kurdish 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 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](#).

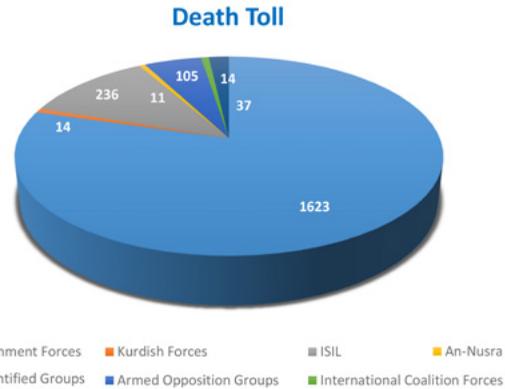
This report does not include the government forces casualties (army, security forces, local or foreign militias) or ISIS casualties in the absence of criteria to document this type of victims.





### III. Report Details:

SNHR documented the death of 2040 individuals who were killed in August 2015, detailed as follows according to the main conflict parties:



#### A. Government Forces:

SNHR documented the killing of 1623 individuals by government forces, detailed as follows: i- civilians, ii- gunmen

##### Civilians:

Government forces killed 1213 civilians, including 289 women and 302 children (at a rate of killing 10 children daily). Also, not less than 77 individuals died under torture (at a rate of killing 3 individuals daily). The rate of killed children and women reached 40%, which is a strong indicator that civilians were deliberately targeted by government forces.

##### Gunmen:

Government forces killed 410 armed opposition gunmen during shelling or clashes. Victims' distribution according to Syrian governorates:

Government forces killed:

737 individuals in Damascus

324 individuals in Idlib

154 individuals in Daraa

127 individuals in Aleppo

123 individuals in Hama

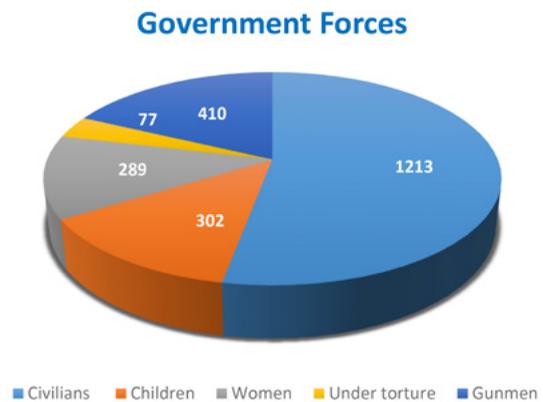
98 individuals in Homs

48 individuals in Deir Al Zour

6 individuals in Al Qunaitra

4 individuals in Al Raqqa

2 individuals in Lattakia





## B. Kurdish “Self-management” Forces:

Kurdish “self-management” forces killed 14 civilians, including 3 children and 3 women.

Victims’ distribution according to Syrian governorates:

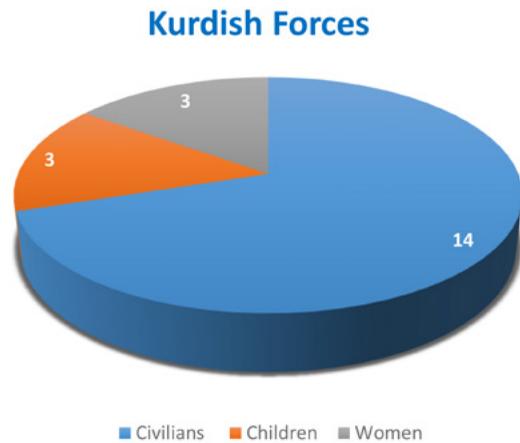
Aleppo: 10 individuals were killed

Raqqa: 1 individual was killed

Hassaka: 1 individual was killed

Idlib: 1 individual was killed

Hama: 1 individual was killed



## C. Extremist Islamic Groups:

SNHR documented the killing of 247 individuals by extremist Islamic groups, detailed as follows: A- ISIL (i-civilians, ii- gunmen), B- An-Nusra Front (i-civilians, b-gunmen).

### i. ISIL

ISIL killed 236 individuals, detailed as follows:

#### Civilians:

ISIL killed 117 civilians, including 15 children and 8 women. One person also died under torture.

Victims’ distribution according to Syrian governorates:

Deir Al Zour: 64 individuals were killed

Aleppo: 25

Raqqa: 9

Homs: 6

Hassaka: 8

Hama: 3

Damascus: 1

Damascus suburbs: 1

#### Gunmen:

ISIL killed 119 gunmen during clashes with armed opposition forces or through extrajudicial killing (execution of detainees).

Victims’ distribution according to Syrian governorates:

Aleppo: 90 gunmen were killed

Deir Al Zour: 19

Idlib: 6

Homs: 2

Damascus: 1

Daraa: 1





## ii. An-Nusra Front:

An-Nusra Front killed 11 individuals, detailed as follows: (i- civilians, ii- gunmen).

### Civilians:

An-Nusra Front killed 6 civilians including 2 women. One person died under torture. Victims' distribution according to Syrian governorates:

Idlib: 3 civilians were killed

Aleppo: 1

Damascus: 1

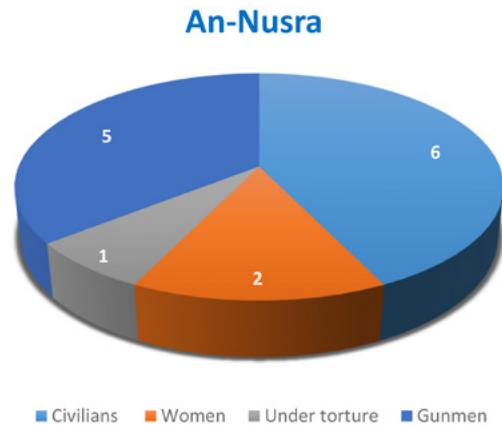
Homs: 1

### Gunmen:

An-Nusra Front killed 5 gunmen during clashes with armed opposition forces or through extrajudicial killing (executing detainees).

Victims' distribution according to Syrian governorates:

Idlib: 5



## D. Armed Opposition Forces:

SNHR documented the killing of 105 individuals by armed opposition forces, detailed as follows: (i- civilians, ii- gunmen).

### Civilians:

SNHR recorded the killing of 104 civilians, including 26 children and 18 women. One person died under torture.

Victims' distribution according to Syrian governorates:

Aleppo: 54 individuals were killed

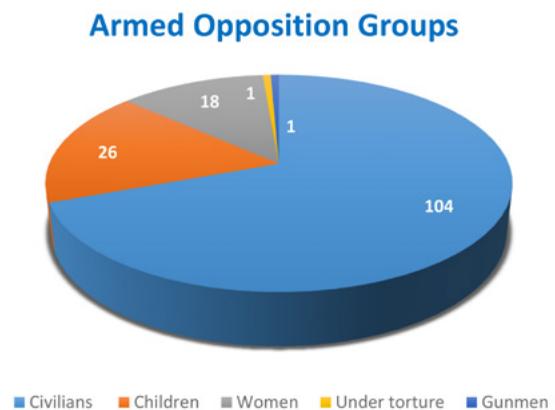
Damascus: 23

Daraa: 14

Lattakia: 6

Idlib: 6

Homs: 1





### E. International Coalition Forces:

SNHR documented the killing of 14 individuals due to the International Coalition's shelling, detailed as follows: (i- civilians).

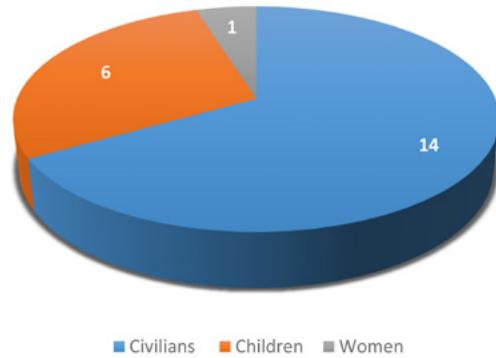
#### Civilians:

We recorded the killing of 14 civilians, including 6 children and a woman, detailed as follows according to Syrian governorates:

Idlib: 8

Aleppo: 6

### International Coalition Forces



### F. Unidentified Groups:

SNHR recorded 37 murder cases by groups we could not identify up to the moment of making this report, detailed as follows: (i- civilians, ii- gunmen).

Civilians: 25 civilians were killed including 3 children and 4 women.

Gunmen: 12 gunmen were killed.

Victims' distribution according to Syrian governorates:

Idlib: 7 civilians were killed

Homs: 6

Raqqqa: 5

Daraa: 4

Hassaka: 4

Damascus suburbs: 3

Damascus: 2

Hama: 2

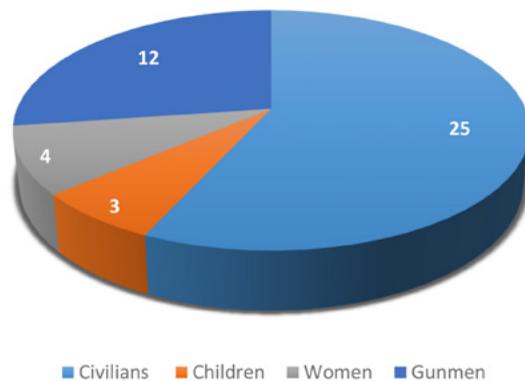
Aleppo: 1

Deir Al Zour: 1

Lattakia: 1

Unknown: 1

### Unidentified Groups





*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 government 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.*

#### IV. Conclusions and Recommendations:

- 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". 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.
- PYD Kurdish forces, extremist Islamic groups, and armed opposition groups committed extrajudicial crimes that amount to 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.

