

Three Years Harvest

SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

Victims

124927 deaths are documented, among them 105721 civilians (88%), 14314 children and 12935 women. This outcome doesn't include the deaths in the government forces.

This outcome means that every hour 6 citizens are killed on the hands of the government forces, with a death rate of about 135 people a day.

A child is killed every two hours.

A woman is killed every three hours.

Al Qaeda affiliated groups killed about 1037 people, among them 386 civilians, among them 41 children and 32 women.

Other armed groups killed 174 civilians, among them 24 children and 28 women.

Children

The government forces killed about 14314 children, 93 of them are tortured to death after being arrested.

The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) killed about 41 children.

Other armed groups killed about 24 children.

Internally displaced children are about 2.1 million children; they are in need of food supplies and health care.

Refugees' children are 1.1 million children. More than 35 thousand children are born in the refugee camps.

The majority of displaced and refugee children are deprived of education; according to the estimates of SNHR they are about 3.5 million.



Women

The number of women victims killed by the government forces is more than 12813, which means that Syria loses 12 women every day.

Al Qaeda-affiliated groups killed 42 women.

25 women are killed by some armed opposition groups.

More than 7500 women were exposed to cases of sexual violence.



Torture

The government forces killed 4058 people under torture; among them are 92 children and 31 women.

Armed groups killed more than 37 people under torture; most of them are members of the government forces and Shabiha or 'informers'.



Cold

The main reason for dying out of cold is the siege and denying the access of warming tools. The other reason is damaging about 3 million houses in Syria which led to the migration of 6.4 million; thousands of them are living in the open or in tenets that don't protect them from the chilling cold of winter.

All this led to the killing of 14 people because of cold during the winter of 2013; among them are 9 children and 2 women, according to the victims' documentation team in SNHR.

SNHR has also received some news saying that 13 prisoners in Aleppo Central Prison have died because of cold on December, 14, 2014, though we were not able to get their names and pictures till now.



Starvation

Because of the prolonged siege applied by the government forces, more than 172 people died because of the lack of food supplies, among them 29 children and 33 women.



Prisoners

According to numbers documented by SNHR, the forces of the Syrian regime arrested more than 215 thousand people, among them about 9 thousand who are under the age of 18. Among the prisoners are 4530 women (among them 1270 university students). Among the total number of prisoners there are more than 35 thousand students.

Among the 215 thousand prisoners, there are about 85 thousand who are forcibly disappearing.

Forcible disappearing is a crime against humanity when it is committed according to a plan or a general strategy as authorities in Syria are doing.

There are about 72 concentration centers in Syria.

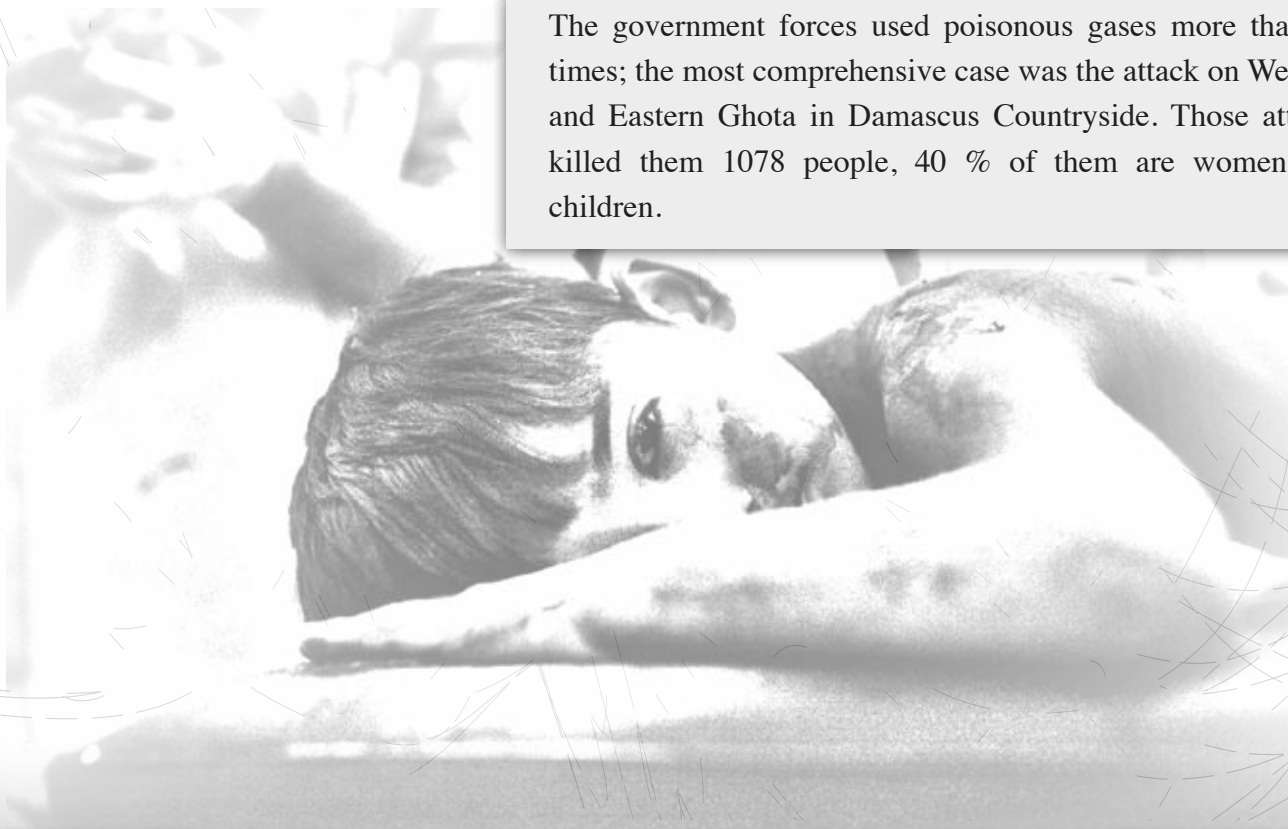
Armed groups arrested more than 2500 people; among them are women and children.

Some opposition armed groups have committed tens of acts of arbitrary arrests, abduction and torture, targeting in particular pro-government Shabiha and government troops and security members.



Chemical Weapons

The government forces used poisonous gases more than 31 times; the most comprehensive case was the attack on Western and Eastern Ghota in Damascus Countryside. Those attacks killed them 1078 people, 40 % of them are women and children.



Cluster Munitions

Government forces have used cluster munitions in dozens of areas along 9 governorates, the last of which were during the attacks on Keferzita in the countryside of Hama and Yabrud in Damascus Countryside. These attacks caused the killing of 124 civilians, among them 58 children (48%) and 14 women (12%). This means that a total of 60% of the victims are women and children. Other victims

include 48 men and only 3 rebels which constitutes only 2.5 % of the total victims of the attacks.

Despite the great difficulty in even getting an approximate number of people injured by the use of cluster munitions by the government forces, the estimates of the team of the Syrian Network for Human Rights refer to more than 1470 people injured. And it worth noticing that this number might be underestimated since the cluster munitions sometimes spread over an area more than 30000 square meters. Consequently, the exact number of victims can't be decided accurately since the cluster munitions remain for decades unless they are cleared by specialized teams.



Barrel Bombs

SNHR considers barrel bombs to be arbitrary weapons that are used for only killing and arbitrary destruction. According to a statistical study by SNHR that included all governorates, the government forces used more than 3458 barrel bombs, killing more than 5471 people. More than 97% of the victims are civilians; among them 469 children. This is a clear indicator that these weapons are arbitrary weapons that aim at killing and killing alone. Those barrel bombs caused a huge destructive effect and more than 5630 buildings were damaged.



Scud Missiles

The government forces used more than 238 scud missiles in its shelling of the Syrian governorates, especially Aleppo and Al Raqa. However, with the end of 2013 and the beginning of 2014 the use of Scuds has decreased, and the government forces substituted Scuds for barrel bombs. It seems that the reason behind that change is the low cost of barrel bombs comparing to Scud missiles.

Scud missiles caused the killing of 377 people, all of them are civilians. Among the victims are 108 children and 74 women, in addition to 1850 people who were injured.

Schools



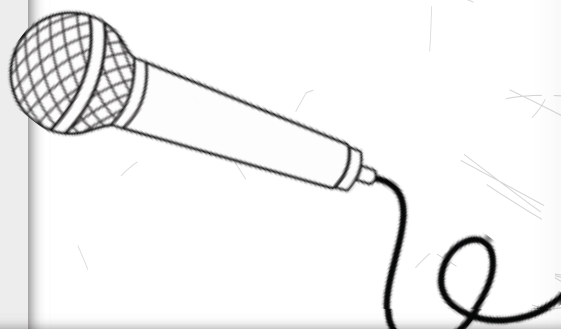
Because of targeting of schools by the government forces, more than 3873 schools are either partially or completely destroyed. The Syrian army and intelligence forces turned about 1200 schools into military bases or centers for arrest and torture.

Media Personnel

Since the beginning of the uprising, the Syrian regime completely banned all mass media and prevented them from reporting news and violations of the Syrian regime against the rebels. The heads of the regime, Bashar Al Assad, considered in his first speech reporting news to be a crime and an act of betrayal. He only allowed to very few newspapers and TVs to work. They were the ones who follow the same path of the regime and his way of thinking, like Al Manar, Russia Today and Al Mayadin TVs, in addition to some journalists who were allowed in the country with the condition that they be sponsored by the government.

The government forces killed more than 308 media personnel since the beginning of the uprising, 12 of them are foreign journalists. They vary between camera men, journalists and media activists. 16 media personnel were tortured to death in prisons.

The Syrian authorities imprisoned more than 835 media personnel and tortured them very severely. 16 of them were killed under torture.



ISIS raided more than 13 media centers ruining most of them and looting their possessions.

ISIS killed more than 12 media personnel in areas that are under their control.

ISIS abducted and arrested more than 42 media personnel, 23 of them are still arrested until this moment. Those who were released were tortured very severely, or at least received a humiliating treatment.

The team of SNHR documented the killing of 5 media personnel by armed groups. Some of the victims are loyal to the Syrian government.

Armed groups abducted 40 media personnel.

Hospitals

Because of the arbitrary and deliberate shelling of hospitals, in addition to acts of looting and systemized ruining by the government forces, about 45 % of the hospitals of Syria became out of service. As for the 55 % remaining, 15 % of them are working partially; 40 % are in a good condition.

Most Damaged Towns and Districts in Syria

Homs

Baba Amr-Jurit Al Shayah-Al Qarabis-Al Qusur-The amount of damage in these districts is 90%.
Al Khalidiiah district is 60% damaged.
Most of the districts in old Homs are 35% damaged.

Homs Countryside

Al Qusair-Talbeseh-Arrastan-Al Qariatain

Aleppo

The amount of damage in some districts is about 65%. Most prominent damaged districts are:
Al Haidariah-Qadi Askar-Masaken Hanano-Al Ansari Sharki-Assakhour-Ash Sha'ar-Ash Sheikh Maqsud-Al Kallaseh-Al Fardos-Al Maghayer.
Most prominent damaged towns in **Aleppo Countryside** are:
Ezzaz-Hraitan-Anadan-Al Bab-Assafira

Hama

Masha'a Al Arba'in-Wadi Al Joz

Hama Countryside

Morek-Kifrzeta-Hilfaya-Kefrinbuda-Al Madiq Citadel

Damascus

Al Qaboun-Al Tadamon-Barzeh-Al Yarmuk-Al Qadam

Damascus Countryside

Duma-Harasta-Zamalka-Daraya-Al Mu'adamiah-Harran Al Awamid

Dara'a

The city is two parts: Al Balad and Al Mahattah. Most districts in Al Balad are hugely damaged. As for Al Mahattah, the most damaged districts are Tarik Al Sadd and Al Mukhayam, which are 90% damaged

Dara'a Countryside

Al Hrak-Basr Al Harir-Da'el-Al Gharra Al Gharbiah-Al Harrah-Inkhil-Nawa-Baldah

Idleb

The towns of Hish, Ma'a Shimsha and Bsida are 90% damaged.
Ma'arat Al Nu'aman is 75% damaged.
Other partially damaged towns are: Kfarruma, Kefrinbil and Taftanaz.

Deir Ezzor

The districts of Ar Rishdiah, Hawika, Aj Bela and Al Muwazzafin are damaged between 40 to 60% since these are on the frontlines and witnessing daily clashes between rebels and the regime.