

This report includes:

First: Methodology	1
Second: Active Parties	2
A. The Syrian government	2
B. Kurdish forces	18
C. Extremist factions	19
D. Armed opposition	22
E. Unidentified groups	23
Third: Recommendations	24

First Methodology

The Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR) is an independent nongovernmental nonprofit human rights organization that was founded in 2011 to document the ongoing violations in Syria and publish periodic studies, researches, and reports while maintaining the highest levels of professionalism and objectivity as a first step towards exposing violations perpetrators, hold them accountable, and insure victims' rights.

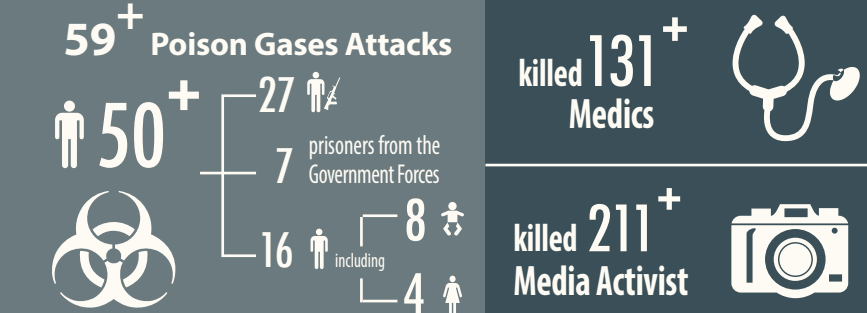
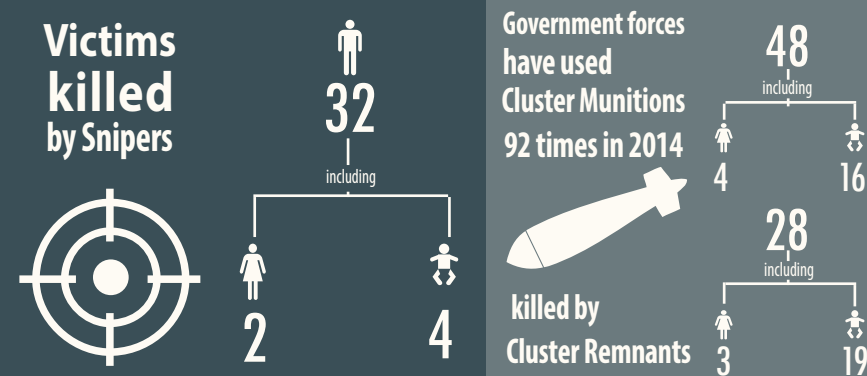
It should be noted that the U.N. relied on SNHR's documentation, as its most prominent source, in all of its statistical and analytical reports concerning the victims of the Syrian conflict. Furthermore, SNHR is approved as a certified source by a wide range of Arabic and international news agencies and many international human rights organizations. The founder and head of SNHR is Mr. Fadel Abdulghani, the network's team consists of 23 researchers and human rights activists.

SNHR relies in all of its reports and studies mainly on the investigations conducted by its members inside and outside Syria. These investigations are conducted through field-visits or interviews with survivors and eyewitnesses. All of the incidents listed in this report have been documented in extensive reports which were published on the network website in Arabic and English. In this report we selected the most prominent violations that were perpetrated in 2014.

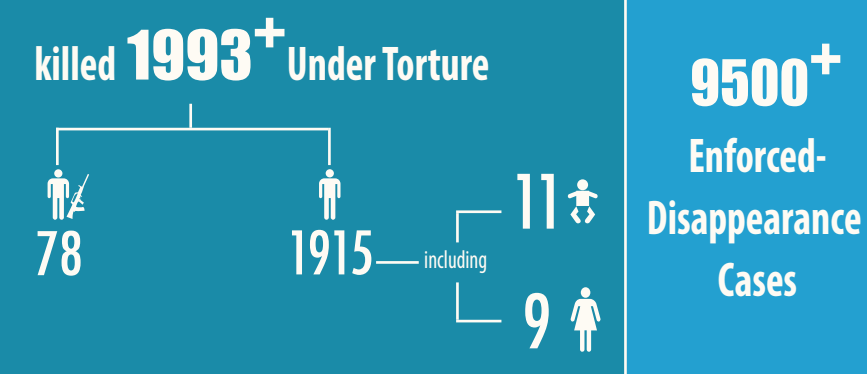
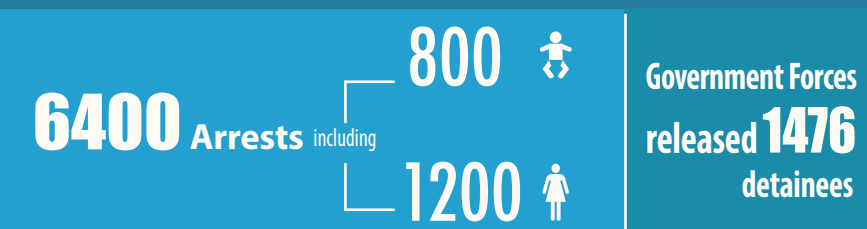
The international humanitarian law and the customary international law in parallel with the international human rights law are all binding upon all the conflict parties. We emphasize that all of the statistics and incidents included in this study reflect minimally the gravity and scale of the ongoing violations that have been perpetrated in Syria since 2011.

Syrian Government's Violations

Extrajudicial killing

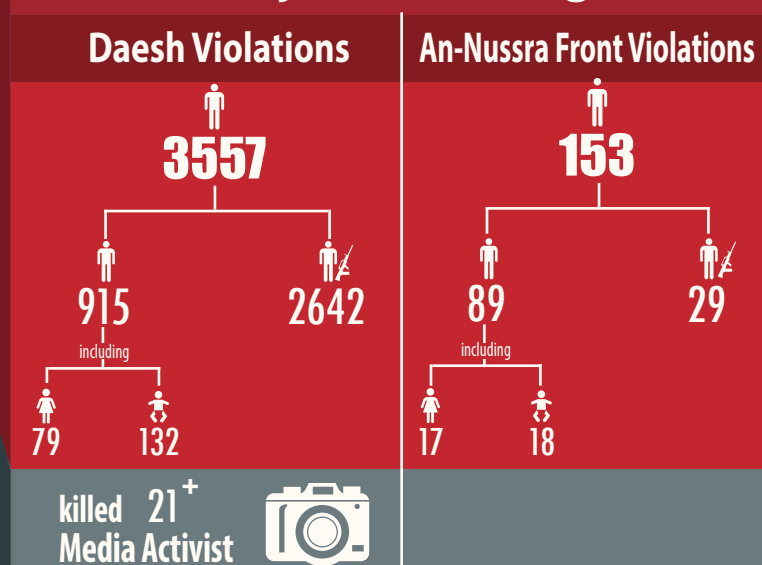


Arrest, Enforced-disappearance, and Torture

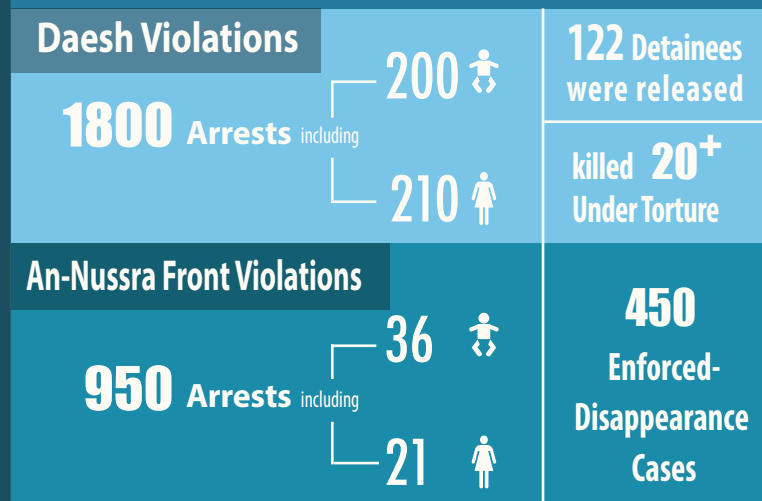


Extremist Factions' Violations

Extrajudicial killing

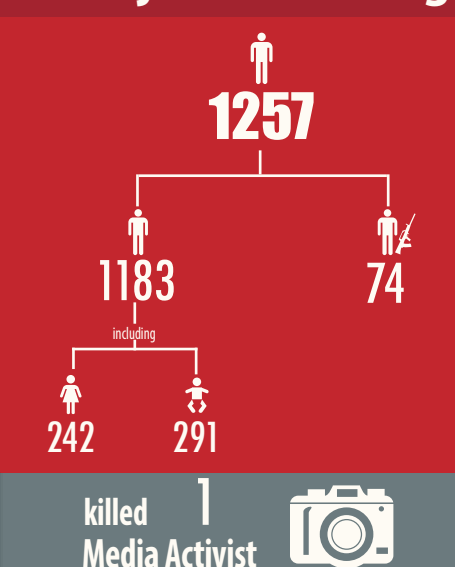


Arrest, Enforced-disappearance, and Torture

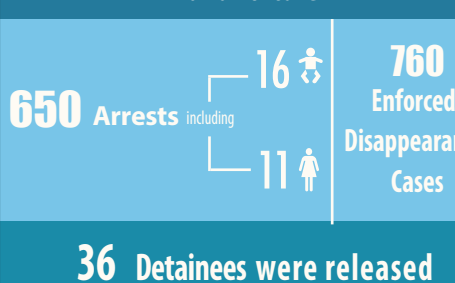


Armed Opposition Groups' Violations

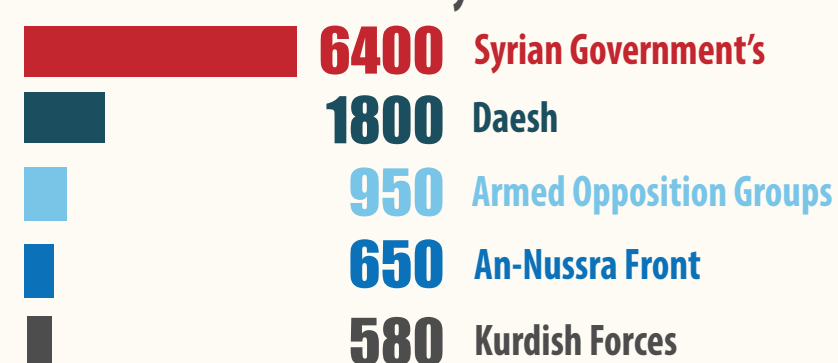
Extrajudicial killing



Arrest, Enforced-disappearance, and Torture



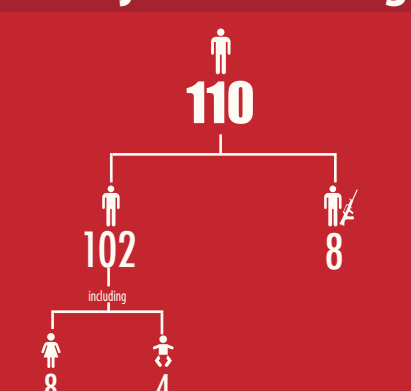
Number of arrests made by:



Violations of 2014

Kurdish Forces' Violations

Extrajudicial killing

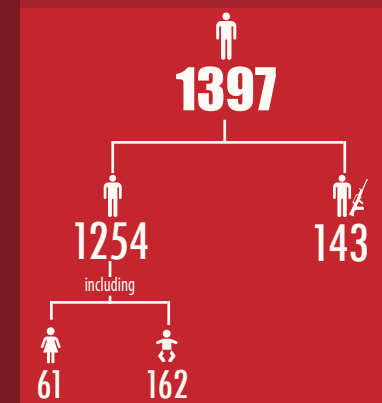


Arrest, Enforced-disappearance, and Torture



Violations Perpetrated by Unidentified Groups

Extrajudicial killing

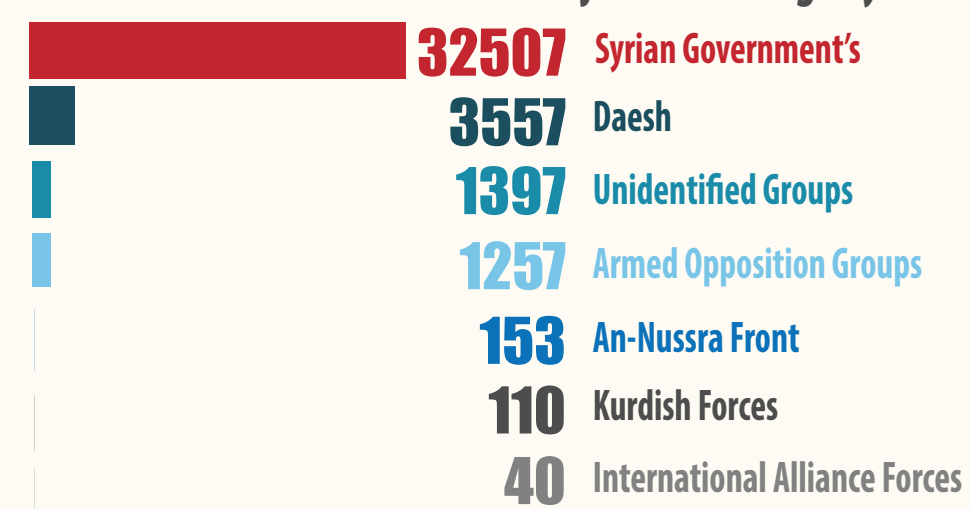


International Alliance Forces

Extrajudicial killing



Number of victims killed in extra-judicial killings by:



Second Active Parties

A. The Syrian government

The term “government forces” refers to all the active parties including the army, security forces, intelligence apparatus, and the local militias, such as the National Guard Army, in addition to the foreign Shiite militias in Syria.

First: Violations against civilians and persons Hors de combat

A- Extra-judicial killing:

From Wednesday 1 December, 2014 until the end of 2014, SNHR documented the killing of no less than 32507 at the hands of government forces as follows:

- **24430** civilians including 3629 children and 3714 women.
- **8077** rebels

The percentage of children and women victims is 30% which is an explicit indicator that government forces are deliberately targeting civilians by indiscriminate shelling and executions.

On Sunday 9 February, 2014, government forces killed three women in Al-Jalma village (Hama) with live bullets.

On Tuesday 18 February, 2014, government forces helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on Al-Mazerieb town (Daraa) near an UNRWA-run school to kill 19 civilians including four children and five women.

On Wednesday 2 April, 2014, government forces helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on Jesr Al-Mushat area which is located on As-Saghour highway (Aleppo). The barrel bomb fell on a minibus which led to the death of eight civilians including a child and a woman.

On Sunday 21 September, 2014, government forces warplanes targeted two agricultural sites in the surroundings areas of Saraqeb (Idlib) with a missile which killed 19 civilians including nine children and six women.

On Wednesday 8 November, 2014, government forces, stationed at the military college in Al-Wa'r neighborhood (Homs), targeted a residential tower with an explosive cylinder which destroyed the building heavily. The cylinder was followed by a missile and a number of mortar shells which fell on the yard next to the tower. Eight civilians were killed by that attack including four children and three women.

On Sunday 2 November, 2014, government forces raided Al-Karim village in Hama and started shooting indiscriminately to kill 15 victims including a child and three women.

B. Arbitrary arrests and illegal detention

Raids, arrest, and forced-disappearance all have been policies of government forces. We documented no less than 6400 arrests including 2300 women in addition to 800 children at least.

In most of the cases, the detainees are referred to a court (whether it was a military court, a civil court, or the terrorism court) where charges are pressed without any grounds. Most of the confessions are obtained through torture and oppression while some of the detainees get released but only after paying costly bails. We documented 1476 releases during 2014 where most of the released detainees were ordinary citizens. Activists don't usually get released except in extremely rare cases.

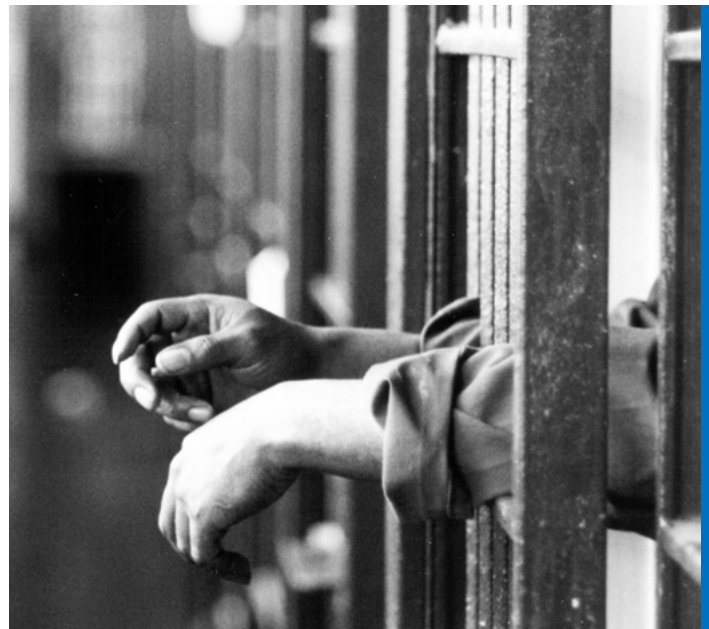
Detainees are placed in overcrowded rooms with no judicial supervision. Also, detainees are prohibited from contacting their families or lawyers.

Many detainees became automatically forcibly-disappeared as we gradually become unable to get any new information about them and their families disturbingly lose any contact with them.

Although Syria is not party to the agreements regarding enforced-disappearance, it is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which prohibits enforced-disappearance. By systematically practicing enforced-disappearance on a larger scale, the Syrian government have perpetrated serious violations that can be classified openly as crimes against humanity. In 2014 alone, more than 10,000 were forcibly-disappeared as the total number of

forcibly-disappeared persons has exceeded 950,000.

In 2014, The Syrian government started arranging settlements in a number of areas such as in the old city of Homs and Damascus countryside. This settlements were usually between the Syrian government on one hand and peaceful activists, rebels, or defected soldiers on the other hand. However, most of the prisoners who were released pursuant to these settlements were arrested again by the Syrian government especially if they were activists. We documented more than 1910 cases where prisoners were arrested after they were released since the beginning of 2014 mostly in Homs and Damascus countryside.



Mr. Jdea' Abdullah Noufal, 63-year-old, human rights activist since 1989, founded Center for Democracy and Civil Rights in Syria, he was managing the center from inside Syria. He was arrested by government forces on Friday 31 October, 2014 from the immigration office at the Lebanese-Syrian borders while he was heading to Damascus after attending a workshop on human rights that was held by OHCHR in Lebanon. On Tuesday 2 December, he was transferred to Adra Central Prison and then he was referred to a judge in Damascus on Monday 2 December to issue a ruling regarding the charges that were filed against him. On Tuesday 16 December, 2014 he was released.



Mr. Jdea' Abdullah Noufal

Omar Ash-Sha'ar, Syrian journalist and activist, and chief editor of the English edition of the news website dp-news.com. He was arrested along with Jdea' Noufal and Dr, Maria Shab'ou, on Friday 31 October, 2013 by government forces. Dr. Maria was released on Tuesday 2 December while Omar Ash-Sha'ar was transferred to Adra Central Prison and then referred to a judge in Damascus to issue a ruling regarding the charges that were filed against him on Monday 8 December. He was released on Tuesday 16 December.

It is worth noting that Omar was arrested before by government forces on 11 November, 2013.



Omar Ash-Sha'ar

Loai Hussein, 54-year-old, peaceful activist, from Damascus, head of Building The Syrian State, writer and opposing activist, founder of Petra Publishing House which is specialized in publishing political and intellectual books, on Wednesday 12 November, government forces arrested at the Lebanese-Syrian borders, on Thursday 13 November a judge in Damascus issued a ruling to detain him as he was accused of undermining the national spirit and promoting false news after he wrote an article that was published in Al-Hayat newspaper. Loai Hussein is now in Adra Prison.



Loai Hussein

Hazem Waked, 26-year-old, Syrian artist and activist, from As-Suwyida, postgraduate student at the college of education in Damascus University. Government forces arrested him on Friday 10 December from his residence in Damascus – Dammar Project, he was then referred to the criminal security branch in Damascus where he was brutally tortured. On Wednesday 5 March, Hazem Waked showed on the official TV channel and confessed that he committed the crimes of disinformation and news fabrication. He was then transferred to Adra Prison and was released on Sunday 28 December.



Hazem Wakkad

[Mariam Mohammad Nour Hayed](#), 23-year-old, from Al-Atareb city (Aleppo), humanitarian activist, and student at the college of education in Damascus University, she was a SARC volunteer, on Friday 10 January, government forces arrested her from Dammar Project area along with the artist Hazem Waked, according to her family's testimonies she was subjected to torture in the political security branch in Damascus. She showed on the official TV channel on Wednesday 5 March along with the artist Hazem Waked and the journalist Shyar Khalil and confessed she committed the crimes of misinformation and news fabrication, she was transferred to Adra Central Prison. She was released on Thursday 25 December.

Nour At-Taleb, 25-year-old, pharmacist, from Daraa – Mahja city, she was arrested while she was passing a checkpoint (Mankat Al-Hatab checkpoint) on Friday 5 December, she was transferred to the political security branch in As-Suwyida and was released on Tuesday 16 December.

[Mr. Aref Ash-Sha'al](#), 49-year-old, lawyer and admin of the Facebook page: "Multqa Al-Muhamien As-Suriyen" (Forum of the Syrian Lawyers), he received a phone call from the Lawyers Union that he must go to the Military Security branch in Damascus, he was arrested on Saturday 15 November and transferred to Adra Prison on Saturday 27 December.

[Mohammad Mohammad Khalaf](#), 25-year-old, from Der Ezzor city, university student, government forces raided his house in Damascus – Ad-Dwyl'a neighborhood on Tuesday 21 January to arrest him. SNHR hasn't been able to locate where he is being detained or know anything his fate.

[Alaa Jamal Ash-Shummari](#), 30-year-old, from Daraa – Al-Mziereb village, graduated from the college of agricultural engineering. On Tuesday 15 July, government forces arrested while he was passing a checkpoint near the agriculture administration in Daraa. SNHR hasn't been able to locate where he is being detained or learn anything about his fate.

Picture of the engineer Alaa Jamal Ash-Shummari

[Mohannad Bahjat Al-Hussieni](#), from Idlib – Kafriyeh city, university student, he was studying at Aleppo. On Monday 6 January, government forces arrested him from the campus of Aleppo University. SNHR hasn't been able to locate where he is being detained or learn anything about his fate.

[Child Mustafa Khafta](#), 15-year-old, from Latakia – Jabla city, on Thursday 28 August, government forces arrested him from his city in Jabla city. SNHR hasn't been able to locate where he is being detained or learn anything about his fate.

Picture of Mustafa Khafta

[Child Ali Ad-Darji](#), 17-year-old, from Latakia – Jabla city, on Tuesday 7 October, government forces arrested him. SNHR hasn't been able to locate where he is being detained or learn anything about his fate.

C. Torture inside detention centers

Averagely, five victims are tortured to death every day. The detention center where the most brutal torture is being carried out according to tens of former prisoners is the Military Intelligence branch 215, which we called in a previous report: “[The Syrian Holocaust](#)”, The Air Force Security branch in Al-Muzza, The Political Security branch, and the Air Force intelligence branch in Aleppo, the Military Security in Homs, and the Air Force Intelligence branch in Hama.



SNHR documented 1993 victims who were tortured to death in 2014 at least:

- 1915 civilians including 11 children and nine women (the percentage of civilian victims exceeded 96%)
- 78 rebels

SNHR publishes a monthly report that document the victims who are tortured to death and the most notable cases.

Fatima Satouf Al-Kamel, 55-year-old, from Latmien village (Hama), was displaced to Ash-Shifouniya town (Damascus countryside), she was arrested at a checkpoint in Damascus countryside late in 2013. His family told us that she was tortured to death on 28 November, 2014.

Hazem Foad Al-Lahham, 30-year-old, electrical engineering, from Damascus, married and had two kids, holds a number of degrees in IT and project management, founder of the website jawal123.com which is one of the most known website that specialize in repairing mobiles, he was arrested for a second time in 2012, and was tortured to death inside a detention center on 11 August, 2014.

Lawyer Maher Abdulqader, 35-year-old, member of the Lawyers Union and the General Commission of The Union of Aleppo Free Lawyers. He was arrested in February 2014 ear his office in Aleppo city – As-Sabil neighborhood, His family learned on 6 June, 2014 that he was tortured to death inside the Air Force Intelligence branch, the authorities transferred his body to Tishreen military hospital and he was buried to a cemetery in New Aleppo.

Wael Walid Kani, a basketball player who was playing for Al-Wehda Club, from Damascus – Dammar Al-Balad neighborhood, 20-year-old, not married, was arrested at a checkpoint in Damascus on 4 September, 2014. His family told us that they learned that he was tortured to death inside the General Intelligence - State Security branch – branch no. 85 on 20 June, 2014.

D. Sexual violence

Government forces have been sexually abusing women prisoners in a systematic and deliberate manner since 2011 as a punishment whether it was to force them to confess or give away information or even to retaliate against a member of her family. In many cases, women were sexually harassed while being searched inside detention centers. Also, raping during raids is a strategy used by government forces systematically. We documented many cases of mass raping.



(S.M) known as Um Ryad, from Aleppo, 25-year-old, not married, Third-year university student, studying Arabic Literature at Aleppo University. She was arrested at the beginning of 2014 by government forces while she was taking photos of security forces near Aleppo University campus in Aleppo. She had been imprisoned for eight months in the Military Security branch in Aleppo. Six security raped her on a daily bases for months. The raping was simultaneously with beating and torture. When she was released, she was five-month pregnant.

On Saturday 13 September, 2014, after she left the branch, Um Ryad jumped off the third floor of a building at approximately 2:00 AM. His body was shattered and the fetus died, this happened a month after she was released.

Hama – Ash-Shaikh Anbar neighborhood, on Wednesday 12 March, 2014, government forces, affiliated to the checkpoint near the elderly persons' home in the neighborhood, raided the neighborhood at 3:00 PM approximately. While one of the soldiers stopped a woman and sexually harassed her under the pretext of searching her, the woman screamed and the soldier responded by beating and insulting her. He left the woman after 30 minutes of detention.

E. Violations of Children's Rights

Indiscriminate or deliberate shelling don't distinguish between a child, a man, or a woman. However, the considerably large number of children victims is a clear indicator that government forces is targeting residential areas. Also, it indicates the indiscriminateness and the randomness of the shelling, and the lack of proportionality in these attacks.

Government forces killed no less than 3629 children in 2014. 11 children were tortured to death inside the Syrian government detention centers.



On Wednesday 30 April, 2014, a government forces Sukhoi warplane targeted a gathering of more than 400 children at Ain Jalou School in Al-Ansari neighborhood, 20 children were killed including 17 children.

On Saturday 2 August, 2014, government forces dropped a number of barrek bombs on Basr Al-Harir village (Daraa). We documented the killing of six children from the same family.

On Thursday 11 September, government forces warplanes killed 22 children in Douma – Jamea' Hasiba neighborhood (Damascus countryside).

On Tuesday 16 September, government forces warplanes targeted Talbiesa city (Homs) with missiles. We documented the killing of no less than 11 children.

On Tuesday 16 December, government forces warplanes carried out an airstrike targeting Al-Wa'r (Homs) which killed seven children.

152 children died at least due to food and medication shortages in 2014 alone in light of the siege that government forces imposed on a number of its areas such as Eastern Ghouta, and Al-Yarmouk camp.

On Sunday 12 January, the siege and medication shortage led to the death

of the female child Israa Al-Masri in Al-Yarmouk camp (Damascus). On Saturday 25 January, the child Abduljalil Mohammad Khamis starved to death because of the government forces' siege of the camp.

"Children of Syria... A Lost Dream" is an extensive study in which we published the violations against the children of Syria since March 2011.

Second: Violations relating to the conduction of hostilities

A. Unlawful attacks

1- Aerial and artillery shelling:

Government forces used barrel bomb, Scud missiles, and other indiscriminate weapons across Syria. 95% of these attacks were extremely indiscriminate that didn't distinguish between fighters and civilians. The remaining 5% targeted fighters and military centers. Most of the attacks didn't respect the principle of proportionality in attacks when the military center is not surrounded by non-military centers.



Darayya city, located in Damascus countryside, was targeted with more than [330 barrel bombs](#) from the beginning of 2014 until 20 February. The shelling targeted most of the time civil places such as Martqila church and the field-hospital where 29 civilians were killed including seven children and seven women. Additionally, 250 others were injured according to the report that covers only that period of time.

Between 28 January and 14 February, government forces helicopters dropped 508 barrel bombs on residential neighborhoods in Aleppo city which killed 843 people including only 6 rebels while the remaining 837 were civilians; among those were 221 children and 119 women. The shelling targeted mostly civil areas and building which what happened when the fruit market was targeted in Al-Maysar neighborhood and on Tuesday February where a school, which was for teaching kids the Quran, was targeted in Masaken Hananou neighborhood – Al-Ummaliya area.

On Wednesday 12 February, government forces targeted a residential area in Daraa – Tafas city with two barrel bombs. 13 civilians were killed including seven children and one woman.

On Wednesday 3 September, government forces warplane targeted a bus in Ash-Shula area which is located on Der Ezzor – Damascus highway. 14 people were killed including eight children.

On Tuesday 25 November, government forces warplanes carried out nine airstrikes on Ar-Raqqa to kill 73 people including seven children and three women.



2- Snipers

When a sniper kills a victim, he accurately observes and identifies his victim through the telescope of his weapon. Therefore, sniping is similar to execution as the killer knows exactly the identity of the victim without caring if he was a child, an elder, a woman, or even a disabled and surely without knowing the religion of the victim.

In 2014, 32 civilians, including four children and two women, were killed by snipers.

“[Hunting Humans](#)” is a report published by SNHR to documenting the sniping operations in Syria from the beginning of March 2011 until 23 October, 2014.

B. Protected persons and establishments

Government forces targeted hospitals, medical points, and pharmacies in addition to repeatedly targeting medics through direct killing, torture, kidnapping, or harassing. In 2014, government forces killed no less than 131 medics including four women. Furthermore, we documented the targeting of more than 72 hospitals and medical points. SNHR publishes a monthly report documenting violations against medical establishments and medics.

In May alone, 18 medics were killed including seven doctors and two pharmacists. In August, 21 medics were killed including nine doctors one of whom was tortured to death inside the government forces detention centers.



On Tuesday 28 January, government forces shelled Kafr Zyta hospital with barrel bombs. The operation room and the ICU were destroyed and many machines were disabled. On Wednesday 30 April, the hospital was targeted again and the western front of the hospital was destroyed by an explosive container that was dropped by a helicopter.

On Thursday 15 May, government forces targeted Jasim field-hospital (Daraa) which was heavily destroyed by the attack. SNHR documented the killing of five victims; one doctor, three nurses, and a child.

On Tuesday 20 May, government forces helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on Tal Ref't field-hospital (Aleppo) one of the most important medical points in northern Syria. The explosion destroyed the front of the hospital completely and a warehouse that contained oxygen tanks, medications, and medical supplies. Also, the contents and equipment of the hospital were completely destroyed. The hospital is now out of commission.

On Monday 28 July, government forces targeted a medical point in An-Nashabiya town (Damascus countryside) with a mortar shell which killed two doctors who were working at the medical point.

On Saturday 23 August, government forces targeted a hospital in Ar-Raqqa – At-Tabaqa city with thermobaric missiles. Four people were killed in that attack including three doctors.

On Saturday 4 October, government forces helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on Al-Ih-san Charity Hospital in Saraqeb city (Idlib). The hospital was considerably damaged. The hospital was targeted again on the next day 5 October. The attacks put the hospital out of commission.

On Wednesday 5 November, Kansfra hospital in Kansfra city (Idlib) was put out of commission after it was attacked with missiles by the government forces warplanes.

Eyad Hussein Al-Homsi, doctor, from Daraa – Daraa Al-Mahata, 45-year-old, married and had one son and three daughters. He worked at Ash-Sharq hospital in Daraa and the field-hospital in Al-Hrak city. Security forces raided Ash-Sharq hospital and arrested whomever was inside the hospital on Monday 17 February. His family told us that he was tortured to death on Sunday 3 August.

Mohammad Atfa, 21-year-old, volunteer for SARC – Homs branch, member of the “psychological and social support program” which is a program organized by SARC for children in-need in Homs. From Homs – Al-Ghantou town, he was arrested by the military security on 3 February, 2013 while he was passing a checkpoint in Homs – Al-Insha'at neighborhood. During the first month of detention, his family knew through a former prisoner that Mohammad was subjected to mental and physical torture and became unable to recognize people and interact with them, then his family told us that they learned that he died in detention on 4 July, 2014.

2- Workers in religious field and cultural properties:

Government forces purposed targeting worshipping places of mosques and churches, in addition of using them sometimes as headquarters of shelling surrounding areas. We recorded targeting no less than 244 worshipping places by government forces during 2014. We publish a monthly report about targeting all vital facilities.

On Friday, 17 January, Syrian government forces shelled Mdeera Mosque in Damascus countryside with a mortar, killing 19 people, all civilians, including two children.

On Thursday, 13 February, government forces warplanes targeted Paul St. Church in Daraya (Damascus countryside), causing severe damages in the building.

On Wednesday, 16 April, government forces warplanes targeted Our Lady Of Peace Church in Homs. Damages in the buildings were documented.

On Sunday, 27 April, alOmari Mosqued, one of the most important old mosques in Busra ash-Sham (Daraa), was shelled with five mortars by government forces artillery, which damaged the mosque minaret.

On Friday, 5 September, government forces warplanes dropped a barrel bomb on Ajjan alHadeed Mosque in alBab city (Aleppo), causing damages of the building.

On Tuesday, 25 November, government forces shelled alHanni Mosque in ar-Raqqah with a rocket, killing eight people, dropping the mosque minaret, and damaging the ceiling.

Government forces use the monastery church in Mahrada in the western countryside of Hama as a military headquarter, as military vehicles and heavy artillery are located in it to shell the nearby surrounding villages and towns.



3- Media activists:

As in 2011, 2012, and 2013, the methodology of the Syrian government continued in targeting media activists and journalists. Violations against them vary, such as killing and arresting. Government forces killed only in 2014 211 media activists, including a woman and 7 died under torture.

On Saturday, 8 March, government forces killed the Canadian journalist Ali Mustafa, by barrel bomb dropping on alHaydar-eya neighborhood (Aleppo). Ali is an independent journalist, born in Canada from an Egyptian father and a Canadian mother.

On Tuesday, 22 July, the media activist Asaa'ad Bajrook, head and founder of Shamona journal, died by his injuries he had by the aerial shelling on the Martyrs Yard in Hreetan city in the northern countryside of Aleppo, on Friday 18 July.

On, Friday, 27 June, SNHR confirmed the death of the journalist Mohammad alKhateeb, 34 years old, from alMoaddamyia (Damascus countryside), under torture, after being arrested by government forces on 8 January 2012.



C- Using illicit weapons:

1- Chemical weapons:

Government forces used gases are believed to be poison, including chlorine, no less than 59 times, in 19 areas in Syria, killing 50 people, including 27 armed opposition personnel, seven arrested regime personnel, and 16 civilians, including eight children and four women, in addition to no less than 1200 injuries.

All of that happened after UN Security Council publishing its 2118 Resolution on 27 September 2013, which prohibits using chemical weapons in Syria and threatens of using the Seventh Article if it was violated, where government forces violated it no less than 59 times.

On Thursday, 22 May, Kafarzita city (Hama), Atshan village (Hama), and at-Taman'a village (Idlib) were shelled by more than four barrel bombs carrying poison gases.

In the period between 10 April and 28 August, Kafarzita city (Hama) was attacked 12 times with about 16 barrel bombs carrying poison gases.

In the period between Monday, 8 September, and Monday, 22 September, government forces shelled ad-Dokhanyea area in Damascus countryside with poison gases more than nine times. SNHR documented more than 30 injuries among armed opposition ranks.

“For more details, you can check our published report on 30 October 2014, titled: [50 Documented Violations of the UN Security Council Resolution 2118 through Using Poison Gases in 50 Attacks.](#)”

2- Cluster ammunition:

2014 is considered of the most years of using cluster ammunition by government forces. SNHR documented no less than 92 attacks, since the first attack in 2014, on 25 January 2014 to 21 September 2014. Those attacks killed directly no less than 48 people, including 16 children and four women, in addition to more than 250 injuries. The cluster ammunition remnants killed no less than 28 people, including 19 children and three women.

Aleppo governorate only was targeted 34 times in about 23 point. On Tuesday, 18 March, Syrian government forces used cluster ammunition against four residential neighborhoods in Aleppo: Sheikh Fares, Sheikh Khader, Boa'ydeen, and Bustan al-Basha.

Hama governorate was attacked 18 times, 11 of them were on Kafarzita city. On Friday, 1 August, warplanes dropped a rocket carrying cluster ammunition on one of Ma'arza gardens. The rocket remnants exploded after a group of children got close to it, killing 11 people, including six children and two women from one family.

Idlib governorate was attacked eleven times by cluster ammunitions. On Tuesday 25 March, government forces shelled Khan Sheekhona with a cluster rocket, killing four people, including a woman.

Daraa governorate was attacked by cluster ammunition nine times, Damascus countryside more than five times, Homs governorate more than three times, and al-Qunaytrah one time. You can check SNHR published report, on 11 October, titled: [The Syrian Regime's Cluster Munitions Attacks in 2014](#), where 83 uses of cluster ammunitions were documented.

D- Besiege:

Syrian government forces applied besieging policy against opposition controlled areas, such as Eastern Ghouta and Daraya in Damascus countryside. The continuing siege spread caused many cases of malnutrition and dehydration, in addition to spreading of many diseases caused by environmental pollution resulted of tailings piling and sewage networks damage. All of that killed no less than 214 people, including 152 children and 29 women.

Al-Wa'ar neighborhood in Homs is still besieged since Thursday, 10 October 2013, by government forces checkpoints, in the aim of exhausting residents and imposing truces or forcibly agreements on about 15 thousands families. Those checkpoints use mass siege as a war tactic, as it prohibits entering food, medicine, and oil, except rare cases under pressure or extortion.

On Monday, 8 September, Syrian government forces cut water totally of Yarmok Camp and at-Tadamon neighborhood in Damascus, and it's still cut until now.



Violations by fighting Shiite militias in Syria:

Indications about presence of Shiite rebels and factions fighting with the Syrian regime began in late 2011, when rebels arrested fighters from Mahdi Army affiliated to the Iraqi Shiite leader Moqtada Sadr, who many reports talked about his recruiting fighters and sending them to Syria, although his public denial until recent time. The most prominent turn point in the Shiite militias existence in Syria was in 2012 summer, when Abo alFadl alAbbas brigade showed up, and many fighting in Syria calls showed up, to protect the Shiite shrines in Syria in general and Sayyida Zaynanb shrine especially. This was accompanied with a sect. mobilizing propaganda adopted by various media mass, from daily newspapers to TV channels to social media.

The flow of Shiite fighters from various factions continued, to fight under Abo alFada alAbbas brigade umbrella. The public entrance of Lebanese Hezbollah in the conflict, in April 2013, in alQusayr and its

neighborhood, was an important turning point in the regional Shiite fighting backing the regime. The following months witnessed another turning point in the Shiite factions existence in Syria, when factions affiliated to its original factions in Iraq began to show more explicitly, which means the publicity fighting to the side of the government forces for most Shiite political and military forces in Iraq and for the Iraqi government which works on easing this fighters flow, in addition to evidences indicate to its actual participating in the conflict.

While Iraqi and Lebanese fighters were the most percentage among the nationalities fighting in the side of government on a sect. base, existence and killing of various nationalities (Afghani, Pakistani, Yemeni, and even African nationalities) was documented.

Those militias conducted widespread violations in all the Syrian governorates, but in 2014 it was concentrated in Aleppo, which they went to after deciding alQusayr battle.

Aleppo countryside faced massacres against residents, and extra-judicial executions, in addition to many sexual violence operations, which portray crimes that rise to be crimes against humanity.

Khanaser massacre in Aleppo countryside:

On Saturday, 22 February 2014, Abo alFadl alAbbas brigade forces, controlling Khanaser town, executed 26 youth of the town, whom were arrested by the brigade along a week before. On Saturday afternoon, the brigade gunmen took the youth blindfolded out of the cultural center, which they use as a headquarter, to the opposite yard in the town, insulting and accusing them of being “terrorists” and “Yazid grandchildren”. They put them on the wall and shot them intensively. Later, they took the bodied to the Shbayth Mountain, close of alHamam town south of Khanaser, and buried them there.

On Tuesday, 8 April, the child Rabee’a Ja’ara in Bayt Sahn (Damascus countryside) was killed by a sniper affiliated to the Shiite militias.

Stealing:

After killings, executions, and massacres, in the eastern and southern countryside of Aleppo, and the people escaping their houses, Shiite militias carry out systemized looting operations, such as what happened in the villages and towns of: Khanaser, alHamam, alQarbatye, Hujayra, Obaydah, Om Mayyal, Om Amood, alQobatayn, alJonayd, alZarra'a, alMalkyea, alAdnanyea, and asSfayra). In some towns (Tal Arn, Tal Hasel, Kabbara, Tal Alam, and Balat), Abo al-Fada al-Abbas militias controlled the houses completely and settled there.

Conclusions:

Government forces committed various crimes from extra-judicial killings to sexual violence and torturing, and other crimes that rise to be crimes against humanity, because of its methodology and breadth together. They also committed war crimes by besieging, indiscriminate shelling, and destroying facilities and buildings. The Syrian government didn't only violate the Humanitarian International Law and the Customary Law; it also violated UN Security Council Resolutions, especially Resolution 2118 related of not reusing poison gases, Resolution 2139, and the former Resolution 2442 related of releasing detainees. All of that was without accounting, but with legitimacy through Russian and Chinese veto and Western silence.



B. Kurdish forces violations:

A- Extra-judicial killing:

Kurdish forces, affiliated to the Democratic Union Party (PYD) (the Syrian branch of PKK party), with its two parts: People's Protection Units (YPG) and Asayish forces, committed many violations in their areas, such as: extra-judicial killing, arresting, torturing, and conscription. Victims killed by Kurdish forces during 2014 are no less than 110 people, distributed as follows:

- 102 civilians, including four children and eight women.
- Eight rebels of the armed opposition.

On Friday, 3 January, YPG executed three people in al-Eebtekh village, east of Tal Barrak (al-Hasakah).

On Saturday, 13 September, YPG forces broke into al-Hajyea and Tal Hmees villages (al-Hasakah) and executed 42 people, including 15 children and three women. Among the killed there were two teachers in the village school.

B- Arresting and forcibly disappearing

Arresting policy used by YPG forces concentrate on arresting civilians in aim of conscription mainly, in addition to the activists who belong to political parties opposing them. Arrested people by Kurdish forces, according to SNHR documentation, are about 580 people, including 48 children and 19 women, where many of them faced very bad and compelling arresting and torturing conditions, where four people were killed by until the moment.

In the middle of July, the media activist Rudy Haj Khaleel was killed in a detention center of Asayish forces, affiliated to PYD. His body was delivered to his parents, with torturing signs on.

[Lazkin Barakat](#), 26 years, from Afreen city (Aleppo), was arrested by YPG forces, on Thursday 9 December, from his residence in Afreen. SNHR didn't receive any information about his release until the moment.



C: Violations by extremist organizations:

1- Daesh organization:

A- Extra-judicial killing:

In 2014, SNHR documented the killing of 3557 people by Daesh, distributed as follows:

- 915 civilians, including 132 children and 79 women.
- 2642 armed opposition rebels.

They were killed by executions, indiscriminate shelling, or torturing.

On Sunday, 5 January, the organization executed 17 detainees, affiliated to an armed opposition faction called Syrian Revolutionaries Front, in Harem Camp in Idlib countryside.

On Wednesday, 8 January, we documented the killing of about 50 detainee, including civilians and media activists, in the Children Hospital in Aleppo, by the organization before their retreatment of it.

In August, Daesh killed more than 196 people from ash-She'etat area in the towns of Gharaneej, Abo Hamam, and al-Koshkyea, in Deir az-Zor countryside, and displaced thousands of the residents.

The organization killed more than 21 media activists since the beginning of 2014, the most prominent among them were the

American journalists: Foly, on Friday 19 August, and Stephen Sotlof, on Tuesday 2 September, according to an alleged video footage published by the extremist organization on YouTube.

B- Arresting and forcibly disappearing:

SNHR documented no less than 1800 arrested people by Daesh in 2014, including 230 children and 210 women. 122 among them were released.

[Basel Abd ar-Razzaq](#), 22 years, an activist from ar-Raqqa city, was arrested by armed personnel affiliated to Daesh organization, on Friday 4 April. His fate remains unknown to SNHR.

On Thursday, 17 April, armed personnel affiliated to Daesh arrested [the activist Ahmad Esam al-Haj](#), 25 years, from ar-Raqqa, and released him on Tuesday 29 April.

[Mohannad al-Fayyad](#), 28 years, an activist from ar-Raqqa, was arrested by armed personnel affiliated to Daesh, on Tuesday 8 July.

[Ahmad al-Asam'ay](#), 27 years, from ar-Raqqa, was arrested by armed opposition affiliated to Daesh, on Saturday, 19 July.

Detainees by Daesh face torturing operations and very bad arresting conditions; that caused the death of no less than 20 people in 2014.

[Mohammad Abdo at-Taha](#), 75 years, from al-Bab (Aleppo), one of al-Bab notables, was arrested by armed personnel affiliated to Daesh on Thursday 5 June, before he was released lately on Tuesday 2 September, with severe torturing signs on his body. He was

taken later to a Turkish hospital where he died on Sunday 14 September, as a result of beating hit on his head during his arrest.

On Sunday, 16 November, personnel affiliated to Daesh arrested Mr. Zuhayr al-Khabbas from his house in al-Mayadeen (Deir az-Zor). He died under torture in their jails after seven days.

C- Tightening on the civilians:

Daesh imposed on its civilian controlled areas differentiating rules and legislated punishments on their violating. After its full control of ar-Raqqa city and its countryside, Daesh published a statement on 20 January 2014, containing instructions that touch the lives of the people and their privacies, concerning their livings and moving in the city, even the clothes. This was not exclusive on ar-Raqqa, but it included all the areas controlled by the organization.

Women are forbidden of moving unless they wear specific clothes (loose gown, Hijab, face veil, and gloves). Women, also, are prohibited of moving without “Mahram”: her husband or those whom she can’t marry of. Daesh warned that any violation of the statement will result punishment.

D: Forcibly displacing:

At the end of July, Daesh organization published a warning period for 24 hours, demanding the residents of the towns of the eastern countryside of Deir az-Zor (al-Koshkyea, Abu Hamam, al-Gharaneej, Abu Hardoob, al-Jarthy, Sweidan al-Jazeera, al-Ashara, and Mhakkan) to leave it after the clashes between the organization and those towns’ residents, considering all the remaining the towns after the time limit a military target.



In the end of September, the organization expanded its military campaign to include the eastern countryside and the southern countryside Ain al-Arab area (the Kurdish majority) in Aleppo. About 150 thousands residents of those areas displaced fearing of the organization terrorism. Displacing, also, reached many towns and villages of al-Hasakah.

2- Jabhat al-Nusra organization:

A- Extra judicial killing:

In 2014, Jabhat al-Nusra organization killed no less than 153 people, distributed as follows:

- 124 civilians, including 18 children and 17 women.
- 29 armed opposition rebels.

On Wednesday, 25 June, personnel of Jabhat al-Nusra targeted al-Busayra town (Deir az-Zor), during the clashes with Daesh, killing two children and a woman from one family.

On Wednesday, 10 Decmeber, Jabhat al-Nusra executed civilians, in the Pubic Yard of Yarmook Camp in Damascus in front of a gathering, accused of cursing the divine.

On Sunday, 3 August, personnel of Jabhat al-Nusra executed Fatima ash-Sheikh Khaleel, in Talbeesa (Homs), accused of magic and sorcery.

B- Arresting and forcibly disappearing:

Detainees by Jabhat al-Nusra, in 2014, are no less than 950 people, including 36 children and 21 women, among them no less 450 people are considered forcibly-disappeared. 56 of them were released.

On Saturday, 15 November, personnel of Jabhat al-Nusra arrested Mr. Aref al-Khateeb, 65 years, from arr-Rami village (Idlib). Aref al-Khateeb is a Syrian writer and narrator and a member of the Arab Writers Association. SNHR didn't receive any information about his release.

The media activist [Jawdat Malas](#), 19 years, from Maa'aret an-No'man (Idlib) was arrested by Jabhat al-Nusra when they broke into his media activity center on Tuesday 28 October, before he was released on Saturday, 6 December.

[Azzam al-Abeesy](#), 55 years, and his son Adnan Azzam al-Abeesy, 19 years, from Hama city, were arrested by Jabhat al-Nusra, on Wednesday 22 October, when they passed on one of the organization checkpoints in Kafranbel city in Idlib, before they were released on Saturday, 6 December.

The media activist [Khaled al-Atrash](#), 31 years, from Khan Sheekhoh city (Idlib), peaceful movement activist in the city and a member Khan Sheekhoh coordination, was arrested by Jabhat al-Nusra on Sunday 7 December, and transported to a jail affiliated to the organization in Kansafra in the Southern countryside of Idlib.

[Ahmad Mohammad Nasooh](#), 41 years, from al-Barra (Idlib), former military chief in Syria Revolutionaries Front faction, one of the armed opposition factions. When the clashes between his faction and Jabhat al-Nusra erupted he resigned of fighting. He was arrested by Jabhat al-Nusra, on Saturday 25 October. SNHR was not able to identify his fate until the moment.

Conclusions:

Extremist organizations violated many basic human rights, such as the right of live. It, also, committed many violations such as torturing and forcibly disappearing, which all rise to be crimes against humanity, in addition to many war crimes such as indiscriminate shelling operations, displacing, looting, kidnapping, and torturing.



D: Violations by some armed opposition factions:

A- Extra-judicial killing:

Many armed opposition factions committed many violations, represented by indiscriminate shelling by mortars on the government forces areas, which killed many civilians, mainly in Damascus and Aleppo. In 2014, we documented the killing of no less than 1257 people, distributed as follows:

- 1183 civilians, including 291 children and 242 women.

- 74 rebels of the revolutionaries themselves, during clashes between them.

SNHR monitored the increasing of the indiscriminate undifferentiating shelling by mortars in 2014, which killed 987 civilians, including 288 children and 171 women.

On Thursday, 17 April, Badr Martyrs Brigade shelled the neighborhoods of: al-Ashrafyeh, Sayf ad-Dawlah, al-Jabryeh, ass-Sabeel, and Share' an-Nile (Aleppo) with mortars, killing 25 civilians including eight children and six ladies, in addition to 83 injuries at least.

On Sunday, 4 May, an armed opposition faction, called Ahl al-Athar battalions, exploded a gas line in Nusayb town (Daraa), killing seven people, including three civilians and four rebels of the same faction.

On Friday, 20 June, the Islamic Front, an armed opposition faction, adopted the exploding of a bombed truck in the middle of al-Harra village in Hama countryside, killing four children at least and injuring about 50 people.

B- Arresting and forcibly disappearing:

We documented the arresting of no less than 650 people, including 16 children and 11 women, by armed opposition factions. 36 among them were released. Forcibly-disappeared are more than 760 disappeared.

SNHR documented the death of one person under torture by an armed opposition faction. The activist and journalist Khaled Abd al-Hameed Khalaf, 34 years, from att-Trenbe village affiliated to Saraqeb city (Idlib), M.A of Media from Damascus University and former manager of the media office in the directorate of education in Idlib and member of the Syrian Revolution General Commission, was arrested by personnel affiliated to Ahrar ash-Sham Islamic Movement, from his residence, on Thursday 9 October and was released on Thursday 23 October.

Ryead al-Karki, 36 years, from Jobar neighborhood (Damascus), judge in the judicial office in the Eastern Ghouta, was arrested by personnel affiliated to Islam Army when they broke into the office, before they released him in the same day.

Conclusions:

Previous incidents and other documented committing of many factions violations rise to be war crimes, through killings by indiscriminate undifferentiating shelling operations. Some opposition factions committed torturing on detainees, and some armed factions committed wide looting and stealing operations in variant areas.

E: Violations by other parties, we couldn't identify:

SNHR documenting of 2014 victims includes many categories, such as: sinking victims in asylum boats, victims of exploding which SNHR couldn't confirm their perpetrator, and victims killed by unknown armed groups for SNHR. In this category, SNHR documented 1397 victims at least, distributed as follows:

- 1254 civilians, including 162 children and 61 women.
- 143 rebels of the opposition.



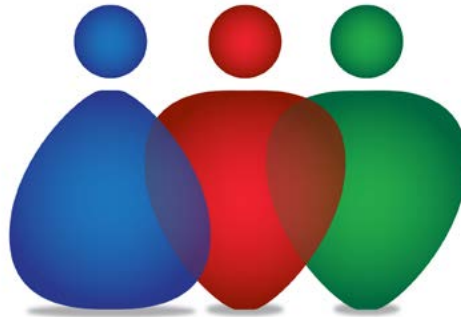
F: International coalition violations:

International coalition launched its military campaign against Daesh on Tuesday 23 September 2014, and launched many raids against ar-Raqqa, Deir az-Zor, and Idlib, killing no less than 40 civilians, including eight children and six ladies.

Recommendations

To UN Security Council:

Applying its Resolutions it published about Syria, including Geneva 1, because conserving safety and civil peace in Syria are its own responsibility.



Syrian Network For Human Rights

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان