

28 Medical, Civil Defense, and Red Crescent Personnel Killed, and 59 Attacks on their Facilities in Syria, Toll of February 2018

21 Attacks on Medical Facilities by Syrian Regime Forces in Eastern Ghouta

SNHR

SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

Monday, March 6, 2018

The Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR), founded in June 2011, is a non-governmental, independent group that is considered a primary source for the OHCHR on all death toll-related analyses in Syria.



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I. Introduction

Since the popular uprising for Democracy started in March 2011, medical facilities and their personnel have seen blatant violations of the international humanitarian law, which established special protection for medical facilities and their personnel, in addition to the general protection for civilians and civilian facilities.

Nonetheless, hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, and pharmacies have been bombed, and hundreds of medical personnel have been arrested while some of them have been tortured to death. Additionally, medical teams and their vehicles have become a target as saving the wounded is branded now as a dangerous profession that might lead to death.

The Syrian regime has been, and still is, the main and primary perpetrator of crimes against medical personnel and their facilities, as its forces have raided hospitals and abducted some of the wounded, and targeted hospitals and medical points using shells, missiles, and barrel bombs, while civil defense facilities have been bombed repeatedly and civil defense personnel have suffered many casualties. Even international humanitarian insignia weren't safe from the attacks that targeted their facilities and killed their personnel despite the fact they are neutral, impartial entities.

We also recorded the use of the double-strike method¹ by Syrian-Russian alliance forces -in many attacks- and the victims in most cases are paramedics and civil defense members.

On the other hand, we have documented similar violations by the rest of the parties to the conflict, but to less extents and at smaller rates. ISIS members raided makeshift hospitals

¹ A policy adopted by the Syrian and Russian regimes where they bomb the same site again a few minutes later in order to inflict as much losses as possible in the ranks of civil defense personnel, medical teams, and doctors.



and dispensaries and abducted some of the wounded, doctors, and paramedics. Also, ISIS barred some doctors from practicing as per their discriminative laws while the Coalition forces (international coalition and SDF) have targeted a number of hospitals and medical points.

Fadel Abdul Ghany, chairman of SNHR, says:

“Attacks on medical and civil defense centers as well as medical and civil defense personnel are considered a blatant violation of the international humanitarian law and constitute war crimes given the indiscriminate, and in many cases, deliberate, targeting of protected objects. All of this have only deepened the suffering of the wounded and injured and is one of the main reasons behind the displacement of the Syrian people as it sends a very clear message: there is no safe area, or a red line, including hospitals, you either flee or perish.”

Methodology

This report outlines the death toll among medical personnel, civil defense personnel, and Red Crescent personnel who were killed by the parties to the conflict in February, and the attacks on their vital facilities, with highlighting the most notable of these incidents. We have the complete details of all attacks stored in SNHR database.

According to SNHR’s methodology, the term “medical personnel” includes all who are active in medical fields, including doctors, paramedics, pharmacists, medical laboratory scientists, and managing officials, in addition to workers who operate and transport medical equipment. Secondly, the term “vital medical facilities” refers to hospitals, medical points, dispensaries, makeshift hospitals, and ambulances.

This report draws upon, firstly, on the daily, ongoing documentation and monitoring efforts by SNHR team, and, secondly, on accounts from survivors, eyewitnesses, and local media workers that we’ve talked to via phone or social media. We have also analyzed a large number of the videos and pictures that were posted online or we received from local activists via e-mail, Skype, and social media. Videos posted by local activists have shown wide destruction in vital medical facilities, civil defense facilities, and Red Crescent facilities. We have copies of all the videos and pictures included in this report in a secret online database, as well as backup copies on hard drives. For more information, please see our methodology for [documenting victims](#) and for [classifying vital civilian facilities](#).



This report contains a number of attacks that were perpetrated by an air force. However, we weren't able to accurately determine the party responsible for those attacks – the Syrian regime or Russian forces. Therefore, we assigned responsibility, in these attacks, to the Syrian/Russian regime forces.

The report also documents a number of attacks where we weren't able to identify the source/perpetrator accurately on account of the inability to visit the site or acquire evidences that would assist in properly distinguishing the source.

Most of the attacks we have documented targeted civilian areas, as our investigations have proven, where no military bases or armories were found during or before the attacks. The attacking forces didn't take into consideration the principle of proportionality. We also didn't record that the attacking forces put out warnings for civilians prior to the attack as the international humanitarian law requires.

The type and number of evidences vary from one case to another. In light of the challenges we mentioned above, many of the incidents' legal description change based on new evidences or clues that surface after we had released the report. We add these evidences and clues to our data archive. On the other hand, many incidents don't constitute a violation to the international humanitarian law, but it involved collateral damages, so we record and archive these incidents to know what happened historically and to preserve it as a national record. However, they don't necessarily qualify as crimes.

This report only represents the bare minimum of the actual severity and magnitude of the violations that occurred. Also, it doesn't cover the social, economic, and mental ramifications.

II. Summary of February 2018

February saw an unprecedented rise, since the Cessation of Hostilities agreements went into effect in February 2016, with respect to Syrian regime forces' and their allies' attacks on medical facilities and their personnel. This month's attacks were concentrated in de-escalation zones – most primarily Eastern Ghouta, Damascus suburbs that recorded the killing of 82% of all medical, civil defense, and Red Crescent personnel killed by the Syrian regime in February -a total of 16- as the Syrian regime topped all parties in terms of killing, while Russian forces were the second-most party to kill medical and civil defense personnel in February with six who were all killed in Idlib governorate.

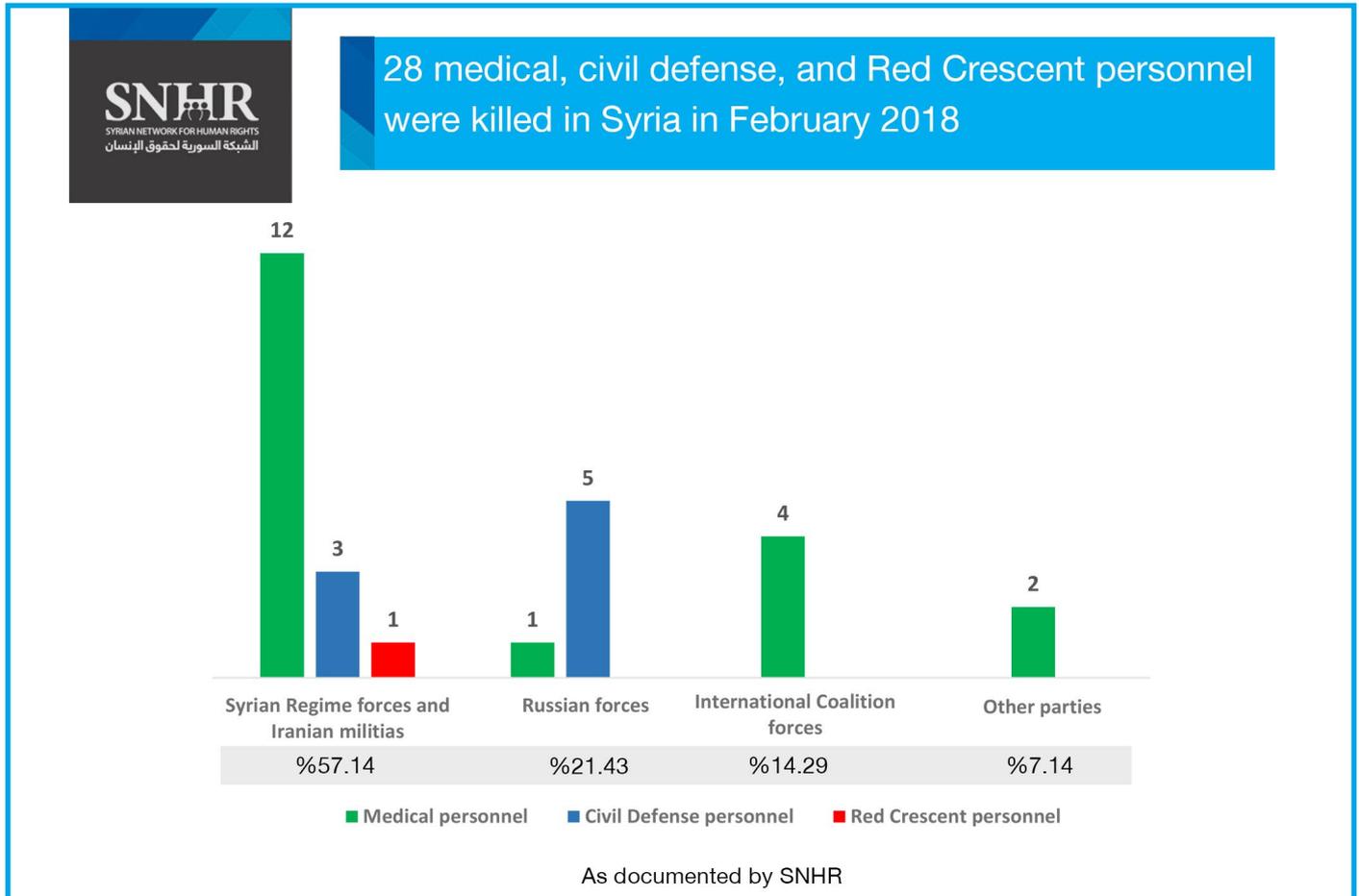


III. Executive Summary

SNHR has documented the following main violations by the parties to the conflict against medical, civil defense, and Red Crescent personnel and their respective facilities in February.

- Acts of killing

We have documented the killing of 28 medical, civil defense, and Red Crescent personnel, as follows:



- Syrian regime forces: 16, including 2 women, as follows:

- 4 nurses, including 2 women.
- 2 paramedics
- 3 civil defense personnel
- 6 medical personnel
- 1 Red Crescent personnel

- Russian forces: 6, as follows:

- 1 paramedic
- 5 civil defense personnel



- International coalition forces: 4, including 1 women, as follows:

- 1 paramedic
- 3 nurses, including 1 woman

- Other parties: 2, as follows:

- 1 doctor
- 1 paramedic

- Attacks on vital medical, civil defense, and Red Crescent facilities

SNHR has documented 59 attacks on vital medical, civil defense, and Red Crescent facilities, as follows:

- Syrian regime forces: 33 attacks, divided into:

- 21 medical facilities
- 1 ambulance
- 9 civil defense facilities
- 2 Red Crescent facilities

- Russian forces: 23 attacks, divided into:

- 11 medical facilities
- 7 ambulances
- 5 civil defense facilities

- International coalition forces: 1 attack on a medical facility

- Other parties: two attacks, one on medical facility, while the second was on an ambulance.

IV. Most Notable Incidents in February

A. Acts of killing

- Syrian regime forces (army, security, local militias, and Shiite foreign militias)

Mahmoud Hamouriya, [a member of the civil defense's center 101](#). He was killed on Monday, February 5, 2018, in [a bombing](#) by fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes who fired [missiles](#) at Irbeen city, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate, as he was tending to the wounded from a previous shelling. The bombardment resulted in a massacre.



Mohannad Ismail al Marzouq, anesthesia technician, works at al Shifouniya town, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate. He was killed on Monday, February 19, 2018, in a bombing by fixed-wing Syrian regime forces/Russian warplanes (the incident is still being investigated to accurately identify the perpetrator party) who bombed “al Shifouniya town” hospital.



Bushra Yassin Ibeed, female, nurse, from Irbeen city, works at Irbeen Surgical Hospital, which is supported by the Syrian American Medical Society (SAMS), married and a mother of children. She was killed, along with her infant son Hamza al Zaghloul, on Tuesday, February 20, 2018, in a bombing by fixed-wing Syrian regime forces/Russian warplanes (the incident is still being investigated to accurately identify the perpetrator party) that fired missiles in parallel with a barrel bomb attack by Syrian regime forces helicopters in Irbeen city, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate.

Luqman Ghassan Ayoub, [a Red Crescent volunteer](#) in al Rastan city, northern suburbs of Homs governorate, born in 1986, married and a father of two children. He was killed in al Rastan city on Monday, February 26, 2018, by a Syrian regime forces sniper who was stationed in Katibat al Handasa, which is located in northern al Rastan city.



- Russian forces

Derar Basrini, Ahmad Abdul Hamid Khattab, and Mustafa Bakkour, three civil defense members in Khan Sheikhoun’s [civil defense center](#), southern suburbs of Idlib governorate. They were killed on Thursday, February 8, 2018, in a bombing by fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian who fired a number of missiles at the civil defense center in eastern Khan Sheikhoun city.

The civil defense in Idlib governorate has issued [a statement](#) mourning the three members.





Mustafa Bakkour



Ahmad Abdul
Hamid Khattab



Derar Basrini

Ryad al Iliwi, [paramedic](#), from Termalla village, southern suburbs of Idlib governorate, 18-year-old, works at the First Specialized Hospital for Women and Children which is affiliated to Free Hama Health Administration. He was killed on Thursday, February 15, 2018, in a bombing by forces we believe were Russian who fired a number of long-range rockets in parallel with a bombing by their fixed-wing warplanes that fired missiles at the southern outskirts of Termalla village, southern suburbs of Idlib governorate, as he was tending to the wounded from a previous shelling by the same warplanes.

Free Hama Health Administration released [a statement](#) on the same day mourning the paramedic



Ryad al Iliwi

- International coalition forces

Basma Mohammad, female, nurse, from Tal Abyad city, northern suburbs of Raqqa governorate, married. She was killed, along with her female child Sajeda al Ali, on Friday, January 26, 2018, in a bombing by fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes that fired missiles in al Sha'fa city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate. On Wednesday, February 21, 2018, we were able to contact activists from the area who confirmed the incident.

- Other parties

Zakariya Khaled Nthoum al Kharraba, [paramedic](#), from Deir Ez-Zour city and an IDP who fled to al Kasra city, western suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour, worked at "al Kasra city" hospital. He was killed on Wednesday, February 7, 2018, by gunmen on the main road, which connects Deir Ez-Zour governorate with Hasaka governorate, in southern suburbs of Hasaka governorate as he was rushing an injured to a hospital in Hasaka city. As of this writing, we have yet to identify the party responsible for Zakariya's murder.



B. Targeting vital, civil defense, and Red Crescent facilities

- Syrian regime forces (army, security, local militias, and Shiite foreign militias)

Vital medical facilities

- Medical facilities (hospitals – dispensaries – medical points – makeshift hospitals)

Tuesday, February 20, 2018, around 17:00, fixed-wing Syrian regime/Russian forces warplanes (the incident is still being investigated to accurately identify the perpetrator party) fired a number of missiles in parallel with [a barrel bomb](#) attack by Syrian regime forces helicopters on [Irbeen Surgical Hospital](#), which is supported by SAMS, in Irbeen city, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate. The hospital building and its equipment, as well as [an ambulance](#), were heavily damaged, as the hospital was rendered out of commission. The city was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.

The group released [a statement](#) on the same day, addressing the incident



Destruction in the aftermath of a Syrian/Russian air attack on Irbeen Surgical Hospital, Damascus suburbs – February 20, 2018

Wednesday, February 21, 2018, Syrian regime forces helicopters dropped a number of [barrel bomb](#) on [Beit Sawa Medical Complex](#), known as the dispensary, in Beit Sawa town, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate. The complex building was [heavily destroyed](#) and [its equipment](#) was heavily damaged, as the complex was rendered [out of commission](#). It should be noted that fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes targeted the same complex with missiles on Tuesday, February 6, 2018. The town was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.



Wednesday, February 21, 2018, fixed-wing Syrian regime helicopters dropped two barrel bombs on [al Yaman Medical Hospital](#) in Douma city, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate. The hospital building was heavily destroyed and its furniture was heavily damaged, as the hospital was rendered out of commission. The city was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.

Friday, February 23, 2018, Syrian regime helicopters dropped a number of barrel bombs on the clinical center “point 140”, which is affiliated to al Ihya’ Medical Network, in al Ash’ari town, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate. Three medical personnel were killed in the attack. In addition, the center building was heavily destroyed, as the center was rendered out of commission. The town was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.

International humanitarian insignia

- Red Crescent

Thursday, February 22, 2018, around 02:15, a Syrian regime forces rocket launcher fired a number of surface-to-surface rockets at the [Syrian Arab Red Crescent](#) (SARC) branch in Harasta city, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate. The center building was [partially destroyed](#) and its equipment was heavily damaged, as the center was rendered out of commission. The city was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.

SARC issued [a press release](#) condemning the targeting of Harasta branch

Civil defense centers (facilities - vehicles)

Wednesday, February 21, 2018, around 13:00, fixed-wing Syrian regime/Russian warplanes (the incident is still being investigated to accurately identify the perpetrator party) fired a [number of missiles](#) in front of an ambulance belonging to the civil defense’s center 215 in Kafr Batna town, Eastern Ghouta, eastern Damascus suburbs governorate, as [the ambulance](#) crew were tending to the wounded from a previous shelling. The vehicle was [partially destroyed](#) and rendered out of commission. The city was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.





Damages to an ambulance belonging to the civil defense's center 215 in the aftermath of a Syrian/Russian air attack in Kafr Batna town, Damascus suburbs – February 21, 2018

- Russian forces

Vital medical facilities

- Medical facilities (hospitals – dispensaries – medical points – makeshift hospitals)

Thursday, February 1, 2018, fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian fired a number of missiles at Hasan al A'raj, known as al Maghara Hospital, which is affiliated to the Free Hama Health Administration and supported by SAMS. The hospital, located in [Kafr Zita](#) city, northern suburbs of Hama governorate, was rendered out of commission as the hospital equipment was [heavily destroyed](#). It is worth noting that the hospital was targeted several times in the last month by the same warplanes. The city was under the joint control of armed opposition factions and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.

SAMS released [a statement](#) on the same day condemning the incident while warning of the repercussions to targeting the health sector





Damages to Hasan al A'raj Hospital in the aftermath of a bombing by fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian in Kafr Zita, Hama – February 2, 2018

Sunday, February 4, 2018, around 20:55, fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian fired [a number of missiles](#) at [Ma'aret al Nu'man Central Hospital](#), known as the National Hospital, which is supported by SAMS. The hospital, located in northeastern Ma'aret al Nu'man city, southern suburbs of Idlib governorate, was rendered out of commission as the hospital building was partially destroyed and its sections, including the incubator and aid wings, were [heavily damaged](#), as well as the hospital equipment and an ambulance belonging to the hospital. The city was under the joint control of armed opposition factions and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.

SAMS has released [a statement](#) on the incident



Damages in the aftermath of a bombing by fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian who fired missile at Ma'aret al Nu'man Central Hospital in Ma'aret al Nu'man city, Idlib – February 4, 2018



Monday, February 5, 2018, [fixed-wing](#) warplanes we believe were Russian fired [a missile](#) at a hospital in [Kafranbel Surgical Hospital](#) in northern Kafranbel city, southern suburbs of Idlib governorate. [The hospital building](#) and [its equipment](#) were [heavily damaged](#), as well as [an ambulance](#) belonging to the hospital. The city was under the joint control of [armed opposition factions](#) and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.



Damages in the aftermath of a bombing by fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian who fired a missile at Kafranbel Surgical Hospital in Kafranbel city, Idlib – February 5, 2018

Thursday, February 8, 2018, fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian fired a number of [missiles](#) at [al Rahma Hospital](#), which is built inside a cave next to the civil defense center, in eastern Khan Sheikhuon city, southern suburbs of Idlib governorate. The hospital building was [heavily destroyed](#) and its equipment was heavily damaged, as the hospital was rendered out of commission. The city was under the joint control of armed opposition factions and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.





Destruction in the aftermath of a bombing by fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian who fired a number of missiles at al Rahma Hospital in Khan Sheikhoun city, Idlib – February 8, 2018

Thursday, February 8, 2018, [fixed-wing](#) warplanes we believe were Russian fired [a missile](#) at the [first-aid center](#), known as the health center, in Mashmashan village, western suburbs of Idlib governorate, which resulted in [a massacre](#). Additionally, the center building was [heavily destroyed](#) and [its equipment](#) was [heavily damaged](#), as the center was [rendered out of commission](#). The village was under the joint control of Hay'at Tahrir al Sham and the Islamic Turkistani Party at the time of the incident.



Image shows the destruction in first aid center in Meshmshah village in Idlib governorate western suburbs due to missile fired by suspected Russian warplanes, February 8, 2018

By: Abdul Razzaq Madi ©SNHR

Destruction in the aftermath of a bombing by fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian who fired a missile at the first-aid center in Mashmashan village, Idlib – February 8, 2018



- Ambulances

Sunday, February 4, 2018, around 20:55, fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian fired [a number of missiles](#) at Ma'aret [al Nu'man Central Hospital](#), known as the National Hospital, in northeastern Ma'aret al Nu'man city, southern suburbs of Idlib governorate. Two ambulances, belonging to the aid network of the Syrian Relief and Development Organization (SRD), were moderately damaged. The city was under the joint control of armed opposition factions and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.

Civil defense center

Thursday, February 8, 2018, [fixed-wing](#) warplanes we believe were Russian fired a number of missiles at the civil defense center, which is built inside a cave next to [al Rahma Hospital](#), in eastern [Khan Sheikhoun city](#), southern suburbs of Idlib governorate, which resulted in the killing of three members and wounded four others. In addition, the center building was heavily destroyed and [its equipment](#) was [heavily damaged](#), as well as an ambulance belonging to the center, where the hospital was rendered out of commission. The city was under the joint control of armed opposition factions and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.

- International coalition

Vital medical facilities

- Medical facilities (hospitals – dispensaries – medical points – makeshift hospitals)

Friday, February 2, 2018, fixed-wing international coalition forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [the makeshift hospital](#) in al Bahra village, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, which resulted in a massacre. Among the victims were three nurses who were members of the hospital staff. In addition, the hospital building was heavily destroyed and its equipment was heavily damaged, as the hospital was rendered out of commission. The village was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.

- Other parties

Vital medical facilities

- Ambulances

Wednesday, February 7, 2018, gunmen opened fire at an ambulance belonging to al Kasra city, western suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, as the ambulance was passing on the main road, which connects Deir Ez-Zour governorate with Hasaka governorate, in southern suburbs of Hasaka governorate. The attack resulted in the killing of one paramedic. In addition, the vehicle was moderately damaged. As of this writing, we have yet to identify the party behind the attack. The area was under the control of ISIS at the time of the incident.



V. Conclusions and Recommendations

- The incidents mentioned in this report are considered, beyond any doubt, violations of Security Council Resolutions 2139 and 2254 which both state that indiscriminate attacks must be ceased. Also, these incidents are violations of Article 7 and 8 of Rome Statute through the act of willful killing which constitutes war crimes.
- The attacks mentioned in this report constitute violations of Security Council resolution 2286 which states that attacks and threats against the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment should be ceased, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities.
- We can confirm that most of the incidents included in this report have targeted armless civilians. Therefore, Syrian regime forces have violated the rules of the international human rights law which guarantee the right to life. Additionally, these violations were perpetrated in a non-international armed conflict which amount to a war crime where all elements were fulfilled. Also, Russian forces, ISIS, armed opposition factions, Self-Management forces, international coalition forces, and other parties have committed acts that amount to war crimes through the crime of extrajudicial killing or targeting vital civilian facilities.
- The attacks mentioned in this report are considered a violation of the customary international law as the shells were fired at populated areas rather than a specific military object.
- Aerial bombardment has caused collateral damages that involved loss of lives, injuries, and significant damages to civil facilities. There are strong indicators suggesting that the damage was too excessive compared to the anticipated military benefit.

Recommendations

Security Council

- The Security Council has to take additional steps after resolutions 2139 and 2254 have been adopted and no pledges to stop the indiscriminate bombing have been made. All parties to the conflict should respect these steps, and adhere to the rules of the international humanitarian law.
- The Syrian case must be referred to the International Criminal Court and all those who are responsible should be held accountable including the Russian regime whose involvement in war crimes has been proven.
- Expand sanctions to include the Syrian, Russian, and Iranian regimes who were directly involved in crimes against humanity and war crimes against the Syrian people.
- List the militias who are fighting on the side of the Syrian government and had committed wide massacres - such as Iranian militias, the Lebanese group Hezbollah, other Shiite groups, the National Defense Army, and Shabiha, on the international list of terrorist groups.



- Abstain from considering the Syrian government an official side after it perpetrated crimes against humanity with regard to the relief aspect, and stop giving it the largest portion of financial and other aids as they are being delivered to the people who support the Syrian government instead of people who are truly in-need.

International Community

- In light of the split of the Security Council and its utter inability, action should be taken on the national and regional levels to form alliances to support the Syrian people that would protect them from the daily killing and siege and raise the support for the relief efforts. Additionally, the principle of universal jurisdiction should be activated in local courts regarding these crimes in order to conduct fair trials for all those who were involved.
- SNHR has repeatedly called for the implementation of the “Responsibility to Protect” in tens of studies and reports and as a member of the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect (ICRtoP) after all political channels through the Arab League’s plan and then Mr. Kofi Annan’s plan have been drought out as well as the Cessation of Hostilities statements and Astana agreements that followed. Therefore, steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations should be taken and the norm of the “Responsibility to Protect”, which was established by the United Nations General Assembly, should be implemented. The Security Council is still hindering the protection of civilians in Syria.
- Renew the pressure on the Security Council to refer the case in Syria to the International Criminal Court
- Work on fulfilling justice and achieving accountability in Syria through the United Nations General Assembly and the Human Rights Council and work on activating the principle of the universal jurisdiction.

OHCHR

The OHCHR should submit a report the Human Rights Council and other organs of the United Nations on the incidents included in this report and the massacres that preceded, given that they are a glaring mark in a string of daily sporadic violations of a smaller scope. Also, the OHCHR should work on implementing the recommendations in this report.

Commission of Inquiry (COI)

Launch investigations on the cases included in this report and past reports. SNHR is willing to cooperate and provide more evidences and data.



International, Impartial, and Independent Mechanism (IIIM)

Address the cases mentioned in this report and past reports. SNHR is willing to cooperate and provide more evidences and data.

European Union and United States of America

Support the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism that was established in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 71/248, adopted on December 21, 2016. And establish local tribunals that enjoy a universal jurisdiction, and address the war crimes that were perpetrated in Syria.

The Russian regime

- Launch investigations regarding the incidents that resulted in civilian casualties, make the findings of these investigations public for the Syrian people, and hold the people involved accountable.
- Compensate all affected facilities and centers, and reconstruct and rehabilitate them. Also, compensate all the victims' families, who were killed by the current Russian regime, as well as the all the wounded.
- Immediately cease bombing hospitals, protected objects, and civilian areas, and respect the customary international law.

The Coalition (international coalition forces and Syrian Democratic Forces)

- The states of the coalition have to unequivocally and truly acknowledge that some of the bombardment operations have resulted in the killing of innocent civilians. Denying so won't do any good for these governments, as documented human rights reports and residents' accounts explicitly expose this fact. Instead of denying, these states should take speedy steps to launch serious investigations, and immediately compensate and apologize to the victims and those who were affected.
- The SDF-supporting states should apply pressure on these forces in order to compel them to cease all of their violations in all the areas and towns that are under their control.
- All forms of support, weapons and otherwise, should be ceased until SDF commit to the previous recommendations. This is primarily the supporting states' responsibility. Providing SDF with weapons and support while knowing that they can be used in war crimes or crimes against humanity can be seen as a contribution to these crimes.



Armed opposition factions

Ensure the protection of vital medical facilities and civil defense facilities and their respective personnel in all areas, and launch investigations on the incidents included in this report.

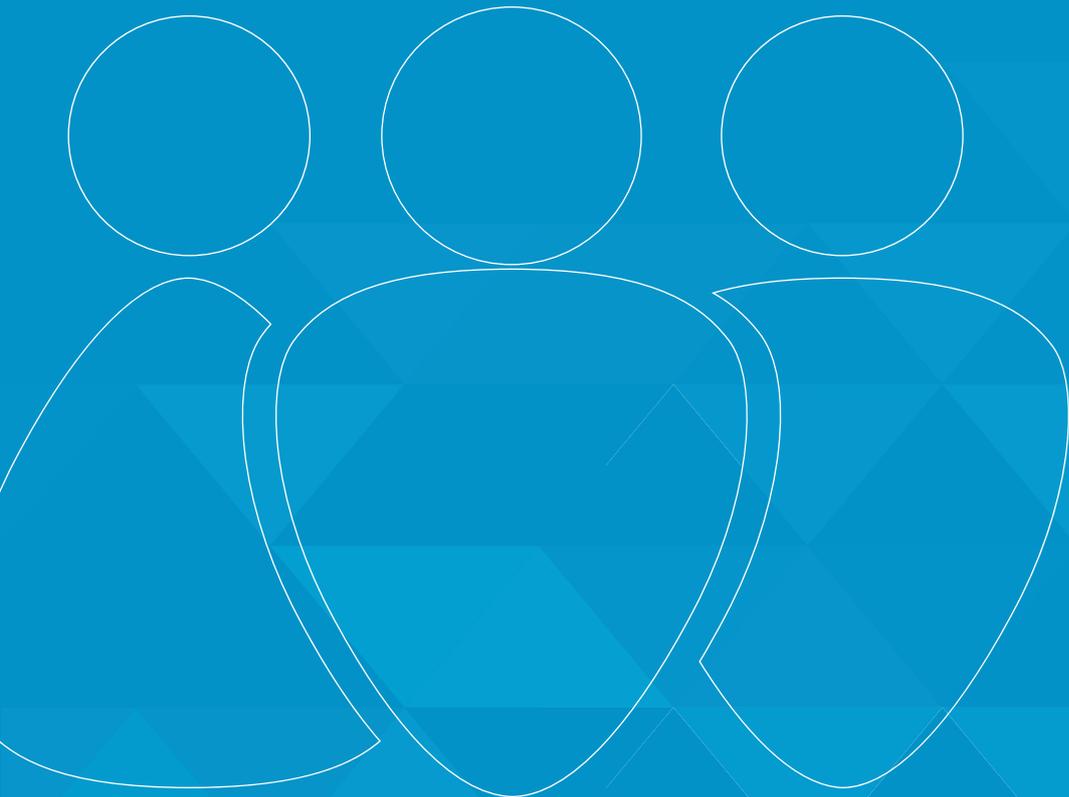
Medical organizations around the world

There is a severe shortage in medical manpower in Syria in light of the ceaseless killing. Firstly, Syrian doctors must come back to Syria to compensate for the severe shortage in medical personnel. Also, international organizations can send volunteers to safe areas where wounded are sent for treatment. We have recorded many cases where wounded died due to lack of medical resources.

Acknowledgment and Condolences

Our most sincere thanks and condolences to the residents and local activists who effectively contributed to this report.





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