

# 86 Medical, Civil Defense, and Red Crescent Personnel Killed in Syria and 165 Attacks on Their Facilities in the First Half of 2018

13 Medical and Civil Defense Personnel Killed and 17 Attacks on Their Facilities in June

# SNHR

SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

Friday, July 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 method<sup>1</sup> 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 and dispensaries and abducted some of the wounded, doctors, and paramedics. Also, ISIS

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<sup>1</sup> 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.



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.

Violations against medical and civil defense personnel does not only impact them, but also extends to the lives of the people who are in need of medical care services, treatment, and rescue. Consequently, these violations result in the death of many of the wounded and those who were trapped in rubble.

**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 June, and the attacks on their vital facilities, with highlighting the most notable of these incidents.

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, 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 show 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.

This report also documents an attack that was the result of a bombing, where we haven't been able to accurately identify the group responsible for it in light of the considerable difficulties in identifying the perpetrator in such bombings.

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. June Outline

Syrian-Russian alliance forces launched a vicious offensive in Daraa governorate in mid-June that involved all kinds of weapons. This offensive wasn't any different from other areas in terms of the heavy bombardment and the deliberate damaging of infrastructure, particularly medical and civil defense facilities and their personnel.

June saw also a rise in the number of medical and civil defense personnel killed compared to May and April. Syrian-Russian alliance forces topped all parties by killing nine of 13 medical and civil defense personnel killed in June. Of those, eight were killed in Daraa governorate.



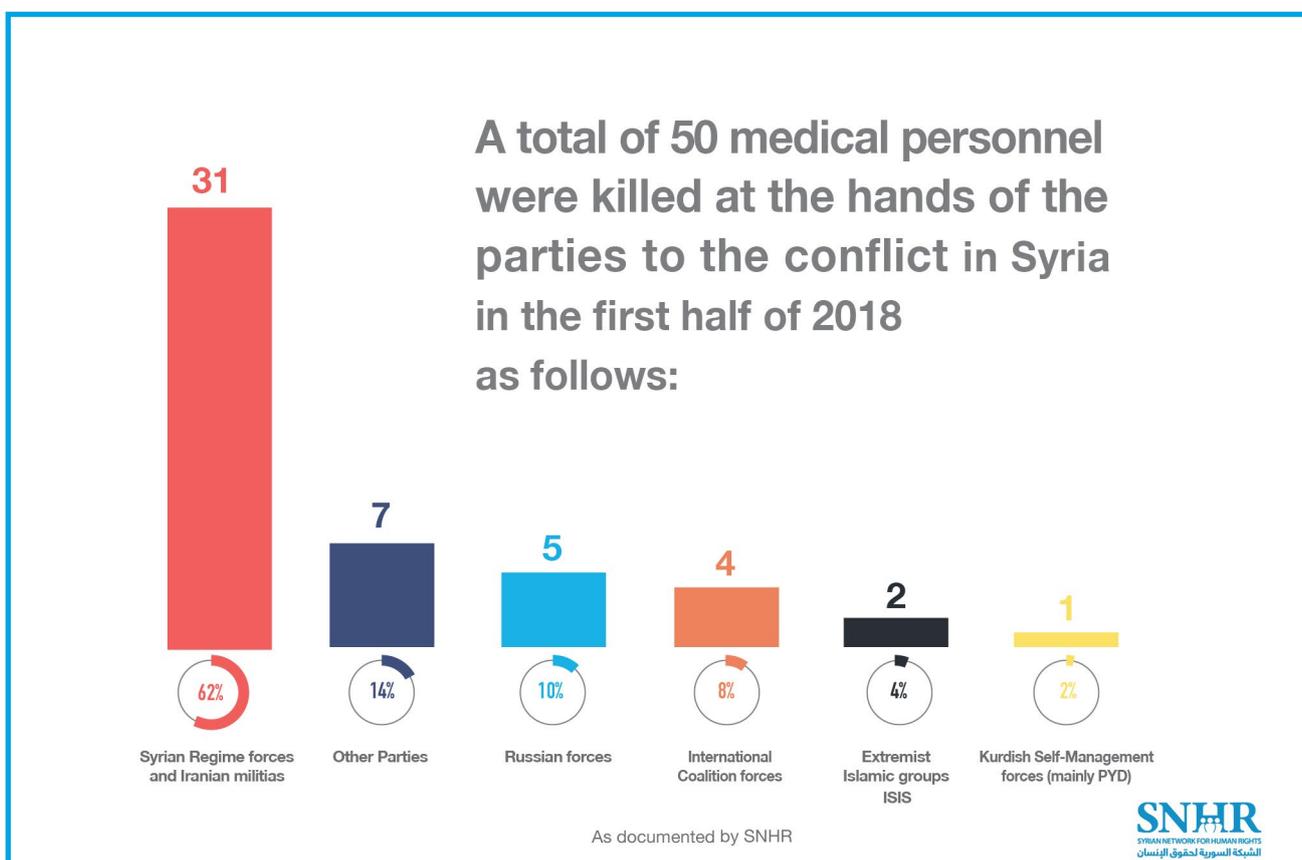
Syrian-Russian alliance forces also topped all parties with respect to attacks on vital medical and civil defense facilities in June. Two-thirds of their attacks were concentrated in Daraa governorate, as 10 attacks, six on medical facilities and four on civil defense facilities (centers and building), took place in the last third of June.

### III. Executive Summary

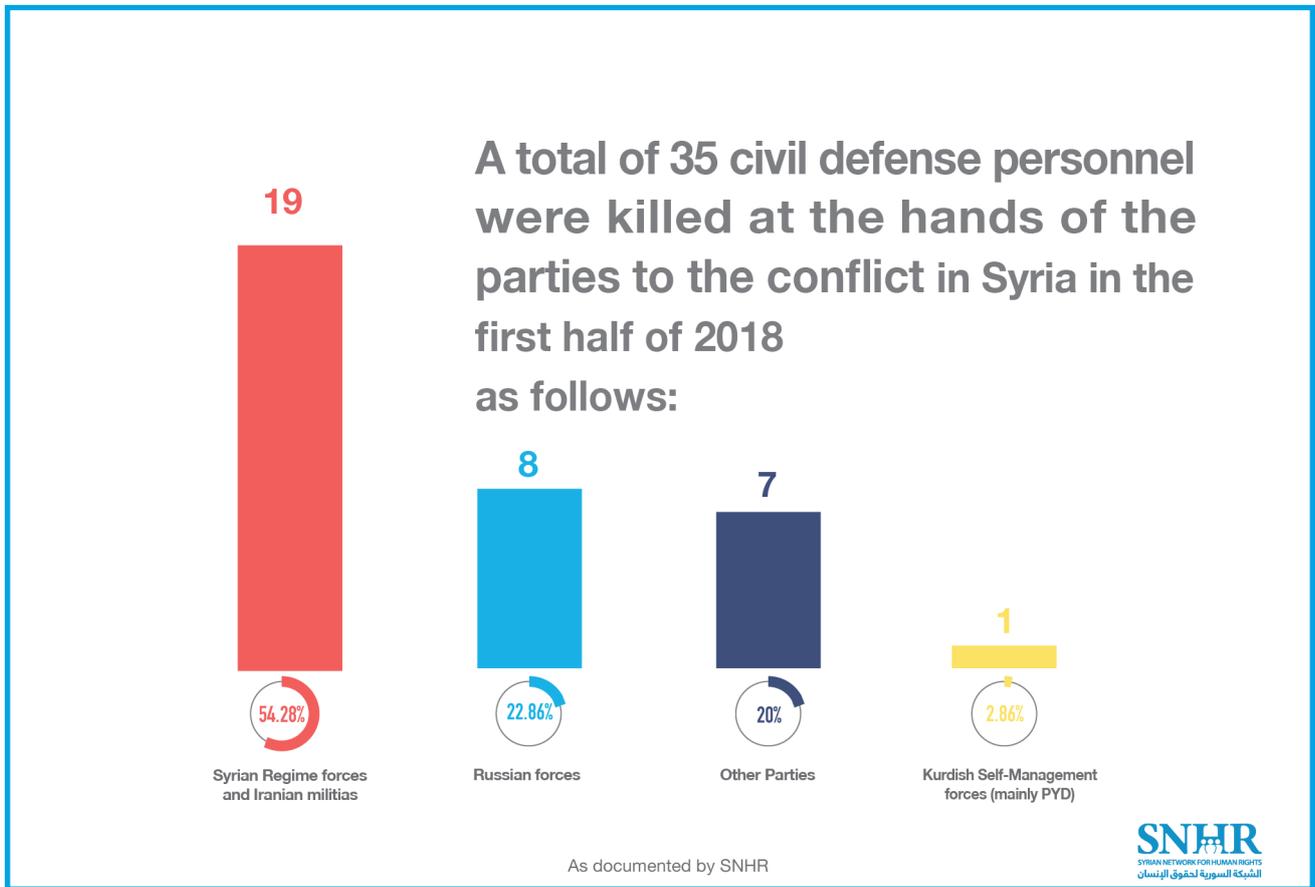
#### A- Most notable violations in the first half of 2018

##### - Acts of killing

SNHR has documented the killing of 86 medical, civil defense, and Red Crescent personnel. Medical personnel killed in the first half of 2018 are distributed by the perpetrator party as follows:



Civil defense personnel killed in the first half of 2018 are distributed by the perpetrator party as follows:



- **Syrian regime forces (army, security, local militias, and Shiite foreign militias):** 51, including 5 women (adult female), as follows:

- 1 doctor
- 10 nurses, including 4 women
- 6 paramedics
- 19 civil defense personnel
- 1 Red Crescent personnel
- 14 medical personnel, including 1 woman

- **Russian forces:** 13, including 2 women, as follows:

- 3 doctors, including 1 woman
- 1 paramedic
- 8 civil defense personnel
- 1 medical personnel (woman)



- **Extremist Islamic groups**

**ISIS (self-proclaimed the Islamic State):** 2 doctors, including 1 woman

- **Self-Management forces (primarily consisting of the Democratic Union Party – a branch for the Kurdistan Workers’ Party):** 2, as follows:

- 1 pharmacist
- 1 civil defense personnel

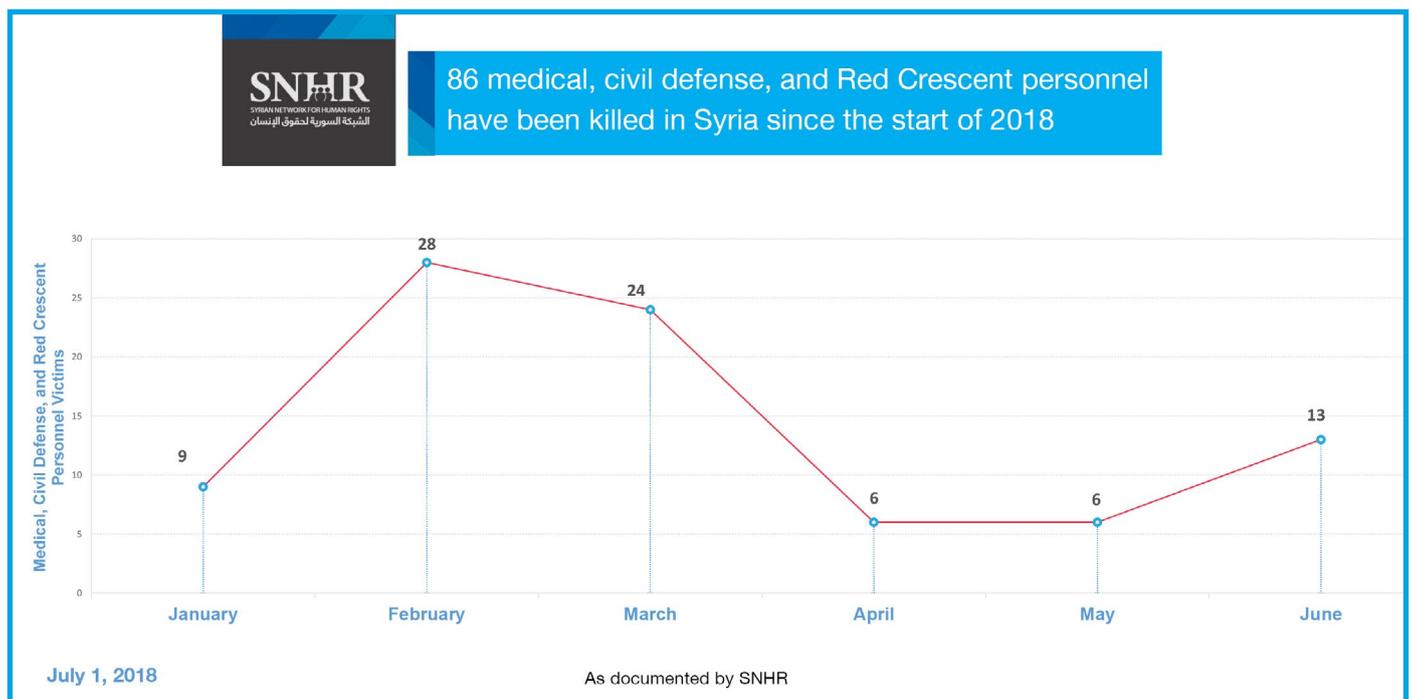
- **International coalition forces:** 4, including 1 woman, as follows:

- 3 nurses, including 1 woman
- 1 paramedic

- **Other parties:** 14, including 2 women, as follows

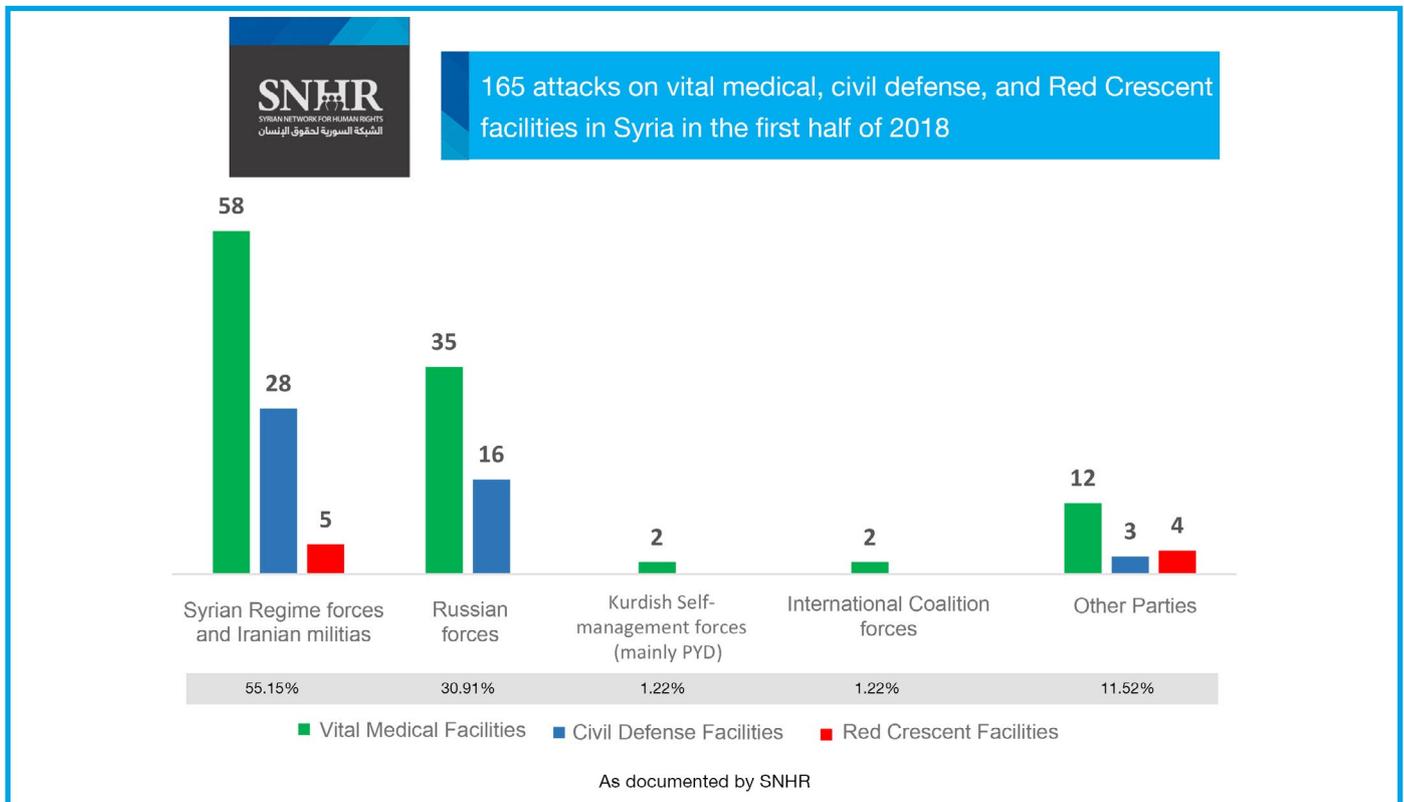
- 3 doctors, including 1 woman
- 1 nurse
- 1 paramedic
- 1 pharmacist (woman)
- 7 civil defense personnel
- 1 medical personnel

**Medical, civil defense, and Red Crescent personnel that have been killed since the start of 2018 are distributed by month as follows:**



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

SNHR has documented 165 attacks on vital medical, civil defense, and Red Crescent facilities in the first half of 2018. Attacks are distributed by the perpetrator party as follows:



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

91 attacks, as follows

- 55 medical facilities
- 3 ambulances
- 28 civil defense facilities
- 5 Red Crescent facilities

### - Russian forces: 51 attacks, as follows

- 23 medical facilities
- 12 ambulances
- 16 civil defense facilities



- **Self-Management forces (primarily consisting of the Democratic Union Party – a branch for the Kurdistan Workers’ Party):** 2 attacks on medical facilities

- **International coalition forces:** 2 attacks on medical facilities

- **Other parties:** 19 attacks, as follows

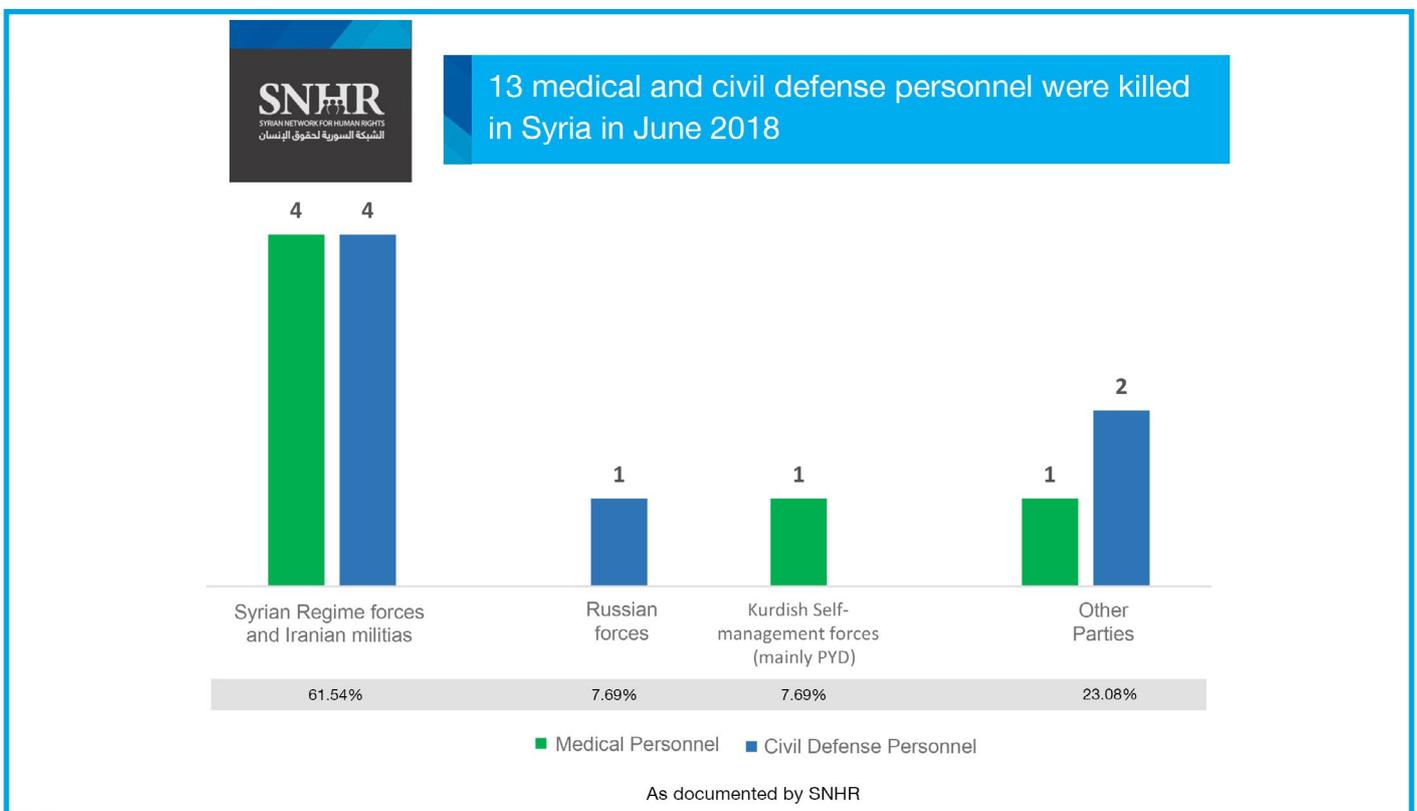
- 9 medical facilities
- 3 ambulances
- 3 civil defense facilities
- 4 Red Crescent facilities

## **B. Most notable violations in June**

SNHR has documented the following main violations by the parties to the conflict against medical and civil defense personnel and their respective facilities in June 2018.

### - Acts of killing

We have documented the killing of 13 medical and civil defense personnel, distributed by the parties to the conflict as follows



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

8. Including 1 woman (adult female), as follows:

- 1 nurse
- 1 paramedic
- 4 civil defense personnel
- 2 medical personnel

**- Russian forces:** 1 civil defense personnel

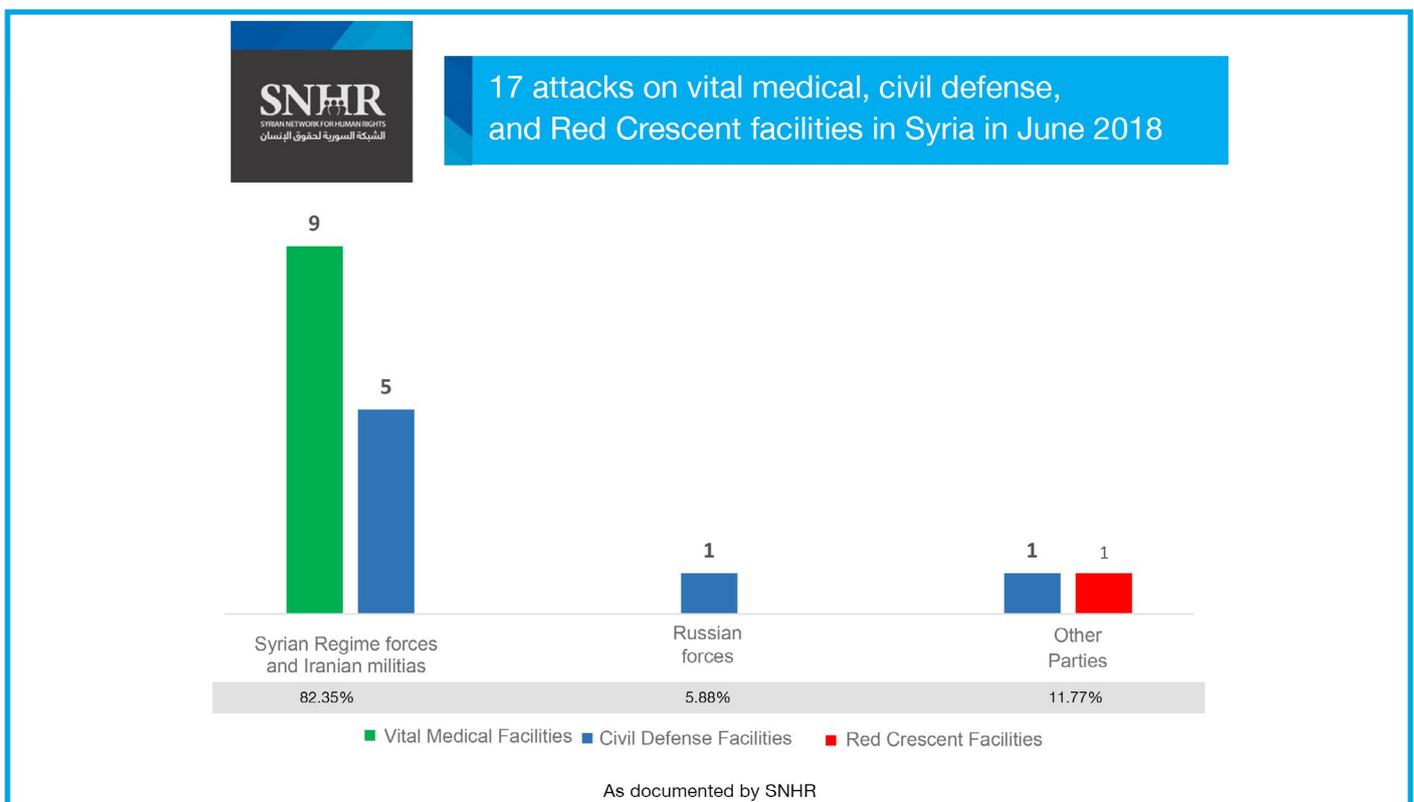
**- Self-Management forces (consisting primarily of the Democratic Union Party forces – a branch for the Kurdistan Workers’ Party):** 1 pharmacist

**- Other parties:** 3, as follows

- 1 doctor
- 2 civil defense personnel

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

SNHR has documented 17 attacks on vital medical, civil defense, and Red Crescent facilities. Attacks are distributed by the perpetrator party as follows:



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

14 attacks, as follows:

- 9 medical facilities
- 5 civil defense facilities

**- Russian forces:** 1 attack on a civil defense facility

**- Other parties:** 2 attacks, as follows:

- 1 civil defense facility
- 1 Red Crescent facility

#### IV. Most Notable incidents in June

##### **A- Acts of killing**

###### **- Syrian regime forces**

Saif Sami al Qaderi, civil defense member in Daraa governorate. He was [killed](#) on Tuesday, June 19, 2018, in a shelling by Syrian regime forces rocket launchers that targeted Nah-ta village, eastern suburbs of Daraa governorate, as he was tending to the wounded from a previous shelling.

The [Syrian civil defense](#) has mourned Saif on their official Twitter account



Maysoun Ibrahim al Harbat, a legal midwife who worked with the Union of Medical Care and Relief Organizations (UOSSM). She was killed along with her daughter on Thursday, June 21, 2018, around 17:00 in a shelling by Syrian regime forces rocket launchers that targeted al Hrak city, northeastern suburbs of Daraa governorate.

The UOSSM has issued [a press release](#) on the same day mourning Maysoum al Harbat

Abdul Hadi Mohammad al Hariri, civil defense member in Daraa governorate, was a cooperating volunteer who drove an ambulance with the UOSSM. He was killed on Monday, June 25, 2018, in a bombing by fixed-wing Syrian regime/ Russian forces warplanes (the incident is still being investigated to accurately identify the perpetrator party) who fired a number of missiles in Bosr al Harir town, northeastern suburbs of Daraa governorate, as he was tending to the wounded from a previous shelling.



The [Syrian civil defense](#) has mourned Abdul Hadi on their official Twitter account. Also, [the UOSSM](#) issued a statement on his killing.

[Adnan Mohammad al Khalaf al Ibied](#), civil defense member in Daraa governorate, from Sahwat al Qamh village (known as al Sahwa village) eastern suburbs of Daraa governorate. On Saturday, June 30, 2018, Syrian regime forces helicopters dropped a number of barrel bombs on Sakna area in Ghasam village, eastern suburbs of Daraa governorate, which resulted in a massacre. Among the victims killed were Adnan and his wife.

[The Syrian civil defense](#) has mourned Adnan on their official Twitter account

### - Russian forces

[Ali Hasan Barad'i](#), team leader at the civil defense's Killi center in Idlib governorate, from Kelli town, northwestern suburbs of Idlib governorate, born in 1985, has a degree from an electrical vocational institute, married and a father of three children. He was killed on Thursday, June 7, 2018, in a bombing by fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian who fired a number of missiles near Saed ben Mu'ath Mosque in southwester Zardana village, northeastern suburbs of Idlib governorate as he was pulling out victims from the massacre that was perpetrated by the same warplanes in the village.

[The Syrian civil defense](#) has mourned Ali on their official Twitter account



Ali Barad'i

### - Self-management forces (consisting primarily of the Democratic Union Party – a branch for the Kurdistan Workers' Party)

[Saleh Ahmad al Yasin](#), from Mouhasan city, eastern suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate, 55-year-old. He was arrested by Self-Management forces from his place of work in Jazaret al Bouhmaid, western suburbs of Deir Ez-Zour governorate about two months ago. On Thursday, June 7, 2018, we received information that he had died due to torture and negligent healthcare at one of the Self-Management forces' detention centers in the village.



Saleh al Yasin



## - Other parties

[Mustafa Nabil Qassab](#), member at the civil defense's Idlib center, from Idlib city, born in 1988. He was killed on Thursday, June 21, 2018, in a car bombing behind the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) in southern Idlib city as he was rescuing wounded that were injured in a previous motorbike bombing at the same site. As of this writing, we have yet to identify the group behind the bombing in light of the considerable difficulties in identifying the perpetrator in such bombings.

[The Syrian civil defense](#) mourned Mustafa on their official Twitter account



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

### - Syrian regime forces

#### Vital medical facilities

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

Sunday, June 10, 2018, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes (Su-22) fired a number of missiles in the vicinity of [al Nour Hospital](#) for Children and Women in western [Taftanaz](#) town, northern suburbs of Idlib governorate, which resulted in a massacre. In addition, the hospital building, its furniture, and equipment, were [moderately damaged](#). The town 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 Syrian regime forces in the vicinity of al Nour Hospital for Children and Women, western Taftnaz town, Idlib – June 10, 2018



Sunday, June 24, 2018, fixed-wing Syrian regime/Russian forces warplanes (the incident is still being investigated to accurately identify the perpetrator party) [fired a number of missiles](#) at the UOSSM-backed Bosr al Harir Health Center in [Bosr al Harir](#) town, eastern suburbs of Daraa governorate. The center building and its equipment were heavily damaged, as the center was rendered out of commission. The town is under the control of Syrian regime forces at the time of this writing, while it was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.



Damages in the aftermath of a bombing by Syrian regime/Russian forces on Bosr al Harir Health Center in Bosr al Harir town, Daraa – June 24, 2018

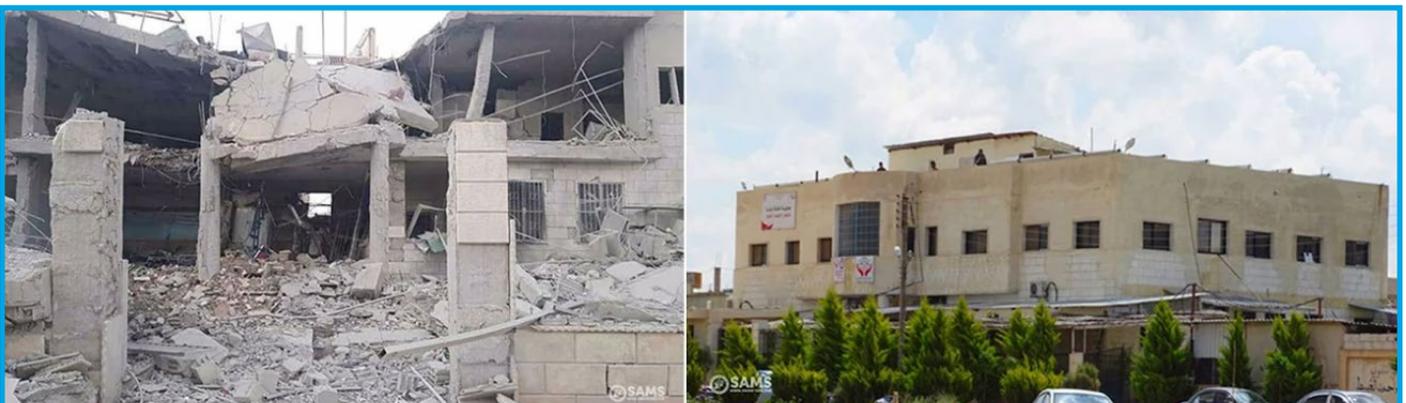
Tuesday, June 26, 2018, fixed-wing Syrian regime/Russian forces warplanes (the incident is still being investigated to accurately identify the perpetrator party) fired a number of [missiles](#) at the Central Hospital in al Msaifra town, eastern suburbs of [Daraa governorate](#). [The hospital building](#) was [heavily destroyed](#) and its equipment were heavily damaged, as the center was rendered out of commission. The town is under the control of Syrian regime forces at the time of this writing, while it was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.





Destruction in the aftermath of a bombing by Syrian regime/Russian forces at the Central Hospital in al Msaifra town, Daraa – June 26, 2018

Wednesday, June 27, 2018, 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 al Ihsan Hospital, which operates with the supports of the Syrian American Medical Society (SAMS), in [al Ghariya al Sharqiya](#) town, northeastern suburbs of Daraa governorate. The hospital building was heavily destroyed. It should be noted that the hospital was bombed again by the same forces on the next day which further damaged the already-out-of-commission building. The town is under the control of Syrian regime forces at the time of this writing, while it was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident. SAMS released [a statement](#) on June 29, 2018, condemning the attack on the hospital



Picture of al Ihsan Hospital in al Ghariya al Sharqiya, Daraa, before and after it was bombed by Syrian regime/Russian forces on June 27, 2018



### Civil defense (facilities - vehicles)

Sunday, June 10, 2018, Syrian regime forces, stationed in al Hakoura village, fired a shoulder-mounted rocket that landed near [an ambulance](#) for the civil defense on al Enkawi village, western suburbs of Hama governorate, as the ambulance's staff was evacuating wounded in the wake of a shelling on the same site. The ambulance was burned and was heavily damaged, as it was rendered out of commission. The area was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.

Tuesday, June 26, 2018, fixed-wing Syrian regime/Russian forces warplanes (the incident is still being investigated to accurately identify the perpetrator party) fired a number of missiles at the civil defense center in [al Msaifra](#) town, eastern suburbs of Daraa governorate. The center building was [heavily damaged](#), as the center was rendered out of commission. It should be noted that the civil defense uses a formerly school building as a base in al Msaifra. The town is under the control of Syrian regime forces at the time of this writing, while it was under the control of armed opposition factions at the time of the incident.

### **- Russian forces**

#### Civil defense facilities (centers - vehicles)

Thursday, June 7, 2018, fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian fired a number of missiles near an evacuation vehicle belonging to the civil defense's Kelli center near Saed ben Mu'ath Mosque is southwestern [Zardana](#) village, northeastern suburbs of Idlib governorate, as its staff were evacuating the victims from a previous massacre that was perpetrated by the same warplanes at an earlier time. The vehicle [was heavily damaged](#) and was rendered out of commission. The village was under the joint control of armed opposition factions and Hay'at Tahrir al Sham at the time of the incident.

### **- Other parties**

#### International humanitarian insignia

##### - Red Crescent

Thursday, June 21, 2018, a motorbike detonated in front of a house, used by Hay'at Tahrir al Sham as a base, behind SARC base, formerly Carlton Hotel, in southern Idlib city. The bombing was followed by a car bomb explosion about five minutes later at the same site. The bombings resulted in a massacre, while the SARC base and its furniture were moderately damaged. As of this writing, we have yet to identify the group behind the two bombings in light of the considerable difficulties in identifying the perpetrator in such bombings. Idlib city was under the control of Hay'at Tahrir al Sham 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 humanitarian 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.

## **Syrian regime**

- Stop treating the Syrian state as a private family property.
- Cease the terrorization of the Syrian people through killing the teams that provide medical, aid, and rescue services.
- Cease the bombing hospitals and protected objects, as well as civilian areas, and respect the customary law.
- Shoulder all the legal and material repercussions, and compensate victims and their families from the Syrian state's resources.

## **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 humanitarian 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.

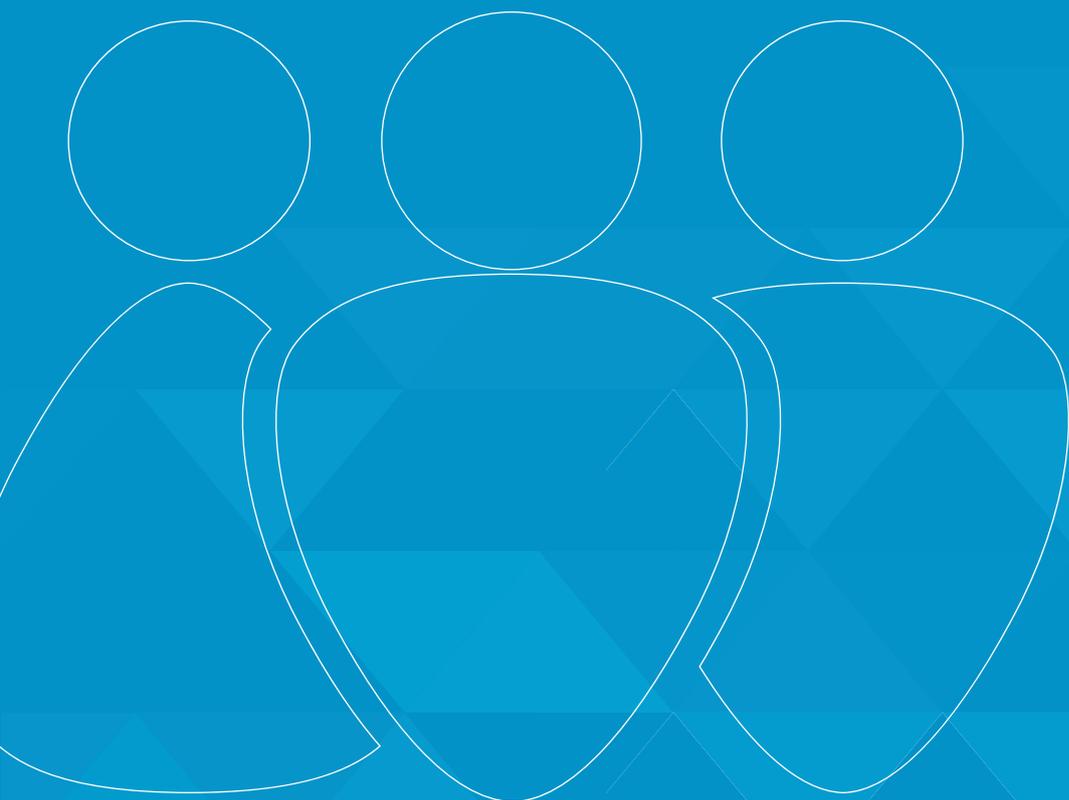
## **Medical organizations around the world**

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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