

## Report about targeting hospital in Syria figures and facts

Documented by SNHR

### Introduction :

Government troops daily shelling since 2011 and so far with various types of weapons caused the damage of almost 3 million buildings (houses, school, hospital, mosques, churches) 800,000 of them are totally destroyed, random and deliberate shelling targeted hospitals in addition to lootings and systematic sabotage caused the stop work 45% of the hospital in Syria, the rest 55% are either partially works (15%), or works in good manner (40%).

There are almost 390 private hospitals in Syria and 124 Government hospitals, Raqqa governorate considered the most damaged when it became out of Syrian regime's control, they started shelling it with huge number of Scud missiles leading to destroy large number of hospitals and stop functioning, SNHR estimation according to field visit shows that 75% of Raqqa hospital stopped working. Government troops turned many schools, mosques, churches into military barracks; they did the same terrible act against hospital, where they put snipers on the roofs so it turned to military headquarters.

### Most prominent governorates where private and governmental hospital stopped working cause of shelling, lootings and sabotage:

Raqqa: 75% of the hospitals are not working

Dierez-Zor: 80% of the hospitals are not working

Damascus countryside: 70% of the hospitals are not working

Homs: 65% of the hospitals are not working

Idlib: 35% of the hospitals are not working

Hama: 30% of the hospitals are not working

Syrian Network for Human Rights noticed that there is systematic and deliberate methodology from government forces and Shabiha in targeting and destroying hospitals, which reflect negatively and blatantly on health sector: many doctors and nurses flee out fear of endangering their lives, many of them volunteered to work in field hospitals and other immigrated out of Syria. All the destroyed hospitals located in areas under the opposition control, which is a clear evidence of targeting hospitals and medical staffs.

On the other hands hospitals in areas loyal to the regime is functioning normally and with government supports.

Many doctors and paramedics in areas out of regime's control tried to compensate the great imbalance with the help of some charity and medical organizations; they established the so-called medical points which is a small apartment contain some basic medical supplies, in Aleppo governorate 143 medical points, 80 in Damascus countryside, 12 in Idlib, and 10 in Hama. They also established some field hospital in Aleppo, there are almost 9 in Aleppo, 10 in Damascus countryside, 7 in Idlib, 10 in Homs, 3 in Hama, all suffering from severe shortage in equipments and main devices, it is closest to being Medical clinic than hospital.

We didn't record any attack from armed opposition against hospitals except those that government forces converted to military barracks, where protection falls from them and turned to pure military target as what happened in Albir hospital in Homs and Alkindi hospital in Aleppo.

Second : Violations committed against hospital by government forces

Second : Violations committed against hospital by government forces are as follows:

1- Storming, shelling, sabotage, and lootings

2- Turning the hospitals to military barracks and deprive patient from using them or access.

### **Details, Appendixes and Attachments:**

1- Storming, shelling, sabotage, and lootings:

#### **Damascus countryside Governorate:**

Shabiha and government troops stormed many hospitals in Damascus countryside and stole medical equipmentsas in Rajaa hospital in Arbin and Yaman hospital in Doma.

After large areas in Damascus countryside became out of regime's control, government troops started shelled those areas daily, which led to destroy or damaged many number of hospitals, including:

Alsafa hospital in Mliha town, Alfateh hospital in KafarBatna, Alhuda hospital in Sabina, Al-hasan hospital and Al-Zahraa hospital in Altal, Hamdan hospital in Doma town, Hariri hospital in Yalda, Alnabil hospital in MoazameatAlsham.

There are many hospitals completely stopped working as example:

Damascus countryside specialist hospital in Doma, IbnSina hospital in Doma, National hospital in Harasta, Dar Alhikma hospital in Zabadani and Daria hospital in Daria.

#### **Homs Governorate:**

Eastern Areas in city of Homs ( InshaatMahata, Ghouta, Shamas, KarmAlshami, Khidr, JourratAlshaiah, Dablan ) areasthat witnessed wide popular mobilization, government troops destroyed the hospitals there as collective punishment, they all become out of service,

Most prominent are:

Medical care hospital, Alkindi hospital, Alhayat hospital, Alaasi hospital, Aljisri hospital, Al-hikma hospital, Obstetrics and Surgery hospital, Almahata hospital, Medical centrehospital, and Government national hospital in JoratAlshaiah which was totally destroyed, and Alamal hospital the first private Oncology Center in Syria, in JoratAlshaiah, had big role in helping dozens of injured who shot by government troops, where they targeted the hospital many time, now cause of missiles it is totally destroyed.

Currently in those neighborhoods there are only three undestroyed hospital, only one of them is working:

Alnoor hospital: private hospital in Inshaat neighborhood, opened, but only laboratory is working, operating rooms and clinics are stopped.

Al Razi hospital: private hospital in Inshaat neighborhood, opened, but only Radiography is working, other sections are stopped.

Al Amine hospital: private hospital in Inshaat neighborhood, the only hospital that most of its sections is working, but suffering from shortage in medical supplies and staffs.  
Western Areas in Homs ( Alwaar neighborhood ).

### **There are two hospitals:**

Albir society hospital in Alwaar, near military college, almost not working for many reasons most important snipers spread on the roofs, security forces and Shabihacentralized in the reception where they inspect every patient and if the patient's name mention in their lists they arrest him regardless his illness, not to mention storming operations rooms during surgeries.

Alwalid hospital: Government hospital, most sections

workbut suffering from severe shortage of medical supplies.

As for Syrian Red Crescent in Homs, have branch in Ghouta neighborhood that secure logistic operation as transferring wounded and do first aid, it had been targeted more than two times with mortar shell by government forces , without doing surging, there are also small centre for SRC in KarmAlshami also help with simple medical procedures.

### **Raqqa Governorate:**

Government hospitals: are all working but with poor medical potentials

1- National hospital, 2- Obstetrics hospital, 3- Polyclinics, 4-Thalassemia,

5- Health care ( provided vaccines ), 6- Tuberculosis Center.

### **Private hospitals:**

1- Alshifaa hospital, 2- Modern medicine hospital, 3- Risalah hospital, 4- Alahli hospital.

Western area: ( Al Raqqa west to the border of Aleppo and Idarea east ), all the dispensariesare non- functional, but some of the medical points in Altabaqa, and they are National hospital, red crescent's outpatient, Old health care ( providing vaccines ), Medecins across continents, hospitals belonging to the Association of Syrian-Germanliberties andhuman Rights).

**Eastern area:** (Raqqa east to DierezZor west, almost 100 km ),  
poor with Dispensaries and medical supplies.

**North area:** (Raqqa to Turkey in the north)

### **Hospitals and Dispensaries only in Tal Abiad town, all functioning good:**

1- Mobile field hospital on huge Caravan

2- National hospital supported by Norwegian NorvkAssociation,  
and children section supported by Doctors without borders

3- Alhikam private hospital

4- Syrian Red Crescent dispensary supported by Qatari Red Crescent

5- Dispensary of I R C International Rescue Committee

Medical points:

1- Dispensaryof M R F S( [Medical Relief For Syria](#) )

2- Another dispensary of [IRC](#)

## **Dierez-Zor Governorate:**

### **Government Hospital:**

- 1-National hospital: works poorly because of lack of capabilities and besiege
- 2- Albasel hospital in Bokamal: in area controlled by opposition, government forces systematically shelled the hospital, which lead up to destroy large parts, as before government forces and Shabiha stole lot of its equipments, works now in a very limited possibilities.
- 3- Euphrates hospital in Harika neighborhood, shelling by government forces led to completely destroy so stopped ofworking.
- 4- Alassad hospital - on Palmyra-Damascus high way, located in area under regime's control, functioning in a good manner.

### **Private Hospitals:**

80% of the private hospital in Dierez-Zor have been systematically and deliberately shelled, as looting medical equipment by government forces where they broke, destroy everything that couldn't steal, to this moment the effect of bullets can be seen on large number of medical devices, which led to very large fail in their performance, the most prominent hospitals that have been shelled are: Al Noor hospital , Alkahtan hospital , Alsaid hospital , Al Saed hospital , NoriAlsaaid hospital , Alhikam hospital in Alaashar, ShiekhYasine hospital, Alhamidiah hospital, Mohasan hospital, Bakras hospital, Modern Medicine hospital in Almaidadine, Aaisha charity hospital in Bokamal, Alzubair hospital in Bokamal, Altawfik hospital in Bokamal.

## **Aleppo Governorate:**

### **Government Hospital:**

ZahiAzrak hospital (Hamiat) in Alhalk neighborhood located under opposition's control, have stolen many times by government forces before opposition could control it, then shelled with TNT and now is out of service.

Eye specialist hospital in KadiAaskar neighborhood: located in areas under opposition's control, shelled by government forces and now out of service.

Children's specialized hospital in KadiAaskar neighborhood: located in areas under opposition's control, shelled by government forces and now out of service.

Alkindi hospital in Mslamiah town, one of the biggest Government hospital in Syria, contain rare medical equipments like equipment for the treatment of cancer, shelled by government forces led to destroy many parts of it, then they turned it into military barracks used to shell the neighboring areas, after that armed opposition tried to control it cause it turned into shelling headquarter.

Aleppo University hospital in Forqan neighborhood: in areas under the control of government troops, located in areas under regime's control and functioning in a good manner.

Alrazi hospital in governorate neighborhood: in areas under the control of government troops, located in areas under regime's control and functioning in a good manner.

Government maternity hospital in areas under the control of government troops, located in areas under regime's control and functioning in a good manner.

Ibn Rushed in Ashrafia neighborhood in areas under the control of government troops, located in areas under regime's control and functioning in a good manner.

Government hospitals in Aleppo countryside: when Aleppo countryside became out of the government's control they started to shell it, except few hospitals that work in very limited abilities such as Albabnational hospital, Aazaz government hospitals.

### **Private hospital :**

In areas under the governments control all functioning in a good manner.

In areas under the opposition's control most of them was shelled by government forces like Dar Alshifaa in Alshaarneighborhood, where the hospital was totally destroyed.

There are some hospitals despite being shelled and destroyed but didn't completely destroyed and residents and doctors trying to re-qualify and work within the available capabilities because many of medical equipments have extensively damaged or broken such as Sakhour hospital and Ihsan hospital in Sakhour neighborhood, ALhakim, Albayan, AlsaedaAlzahraa hospitals in Alshaar neighborhood, Omar Abdulaziz hospital in Almaadi neighborhood, Zarzor hospital in Alansari neighborhood, Jerusalem hospital in Alsukari neighborhood , Aldakak hospital in Shaar neighborhood.

Aleppo countryside: when it became out of Syrian regime's control, wide areas from countryside have been destructed because of continuous heavy shelling, they shell the area with the biggest number of scud missiles among all the Syrian areas, hospitals there suffering from shortage in medical equipment, and works in very low capacity, some of them are not working at all like Farabi hospital in Hritan where it has been destroyed completely cause of shelling by government troops.

## **Idlib Governorate:**

### **Government hospitals:**

National hospital in Althoura neighborhood, within areas controlled by government IbnSina hospital in Aldobat neighborhood within the areas controlled by government troops, functioning in good manner.

JisrAlshagour hospital: there is a military headquarter there, government forces turned it into shelling centre of JisrAlshagour countryside, only loyal to regime's wounded can be treated there.

MaaratAlnoaman hospital: located in the area under opposition's control, and as in all areas that came out of regime's control, it has been shelled.

### **Private hospitals:**

When government forces stormed the cities, towns in Idlib countryside they burned all the private hospitals, Idlib countryside known of his opposition to Syrian regime, as example what happened in Almajni hospital in Ariha, Shami hospital, Kansara hospital in AlzawiahMountain, government forces executed some of the medical staff during storming the hospital and then burned it. There are in Idlib countryside many of the filed hospitals which work in very limited possibilities, sometimes only first aids such as JisrAlshagour field hospital, Slin field hospital, and Atama field hospital

## **Hama Governorate:**

There are two government hospitals in Hama: National hospital, and Alassad Medical complex Seven private hospital: Medical centre, Hikma, Howrani, Dar Alshifaa, Albadr, Alamori, Eye hospitals, almost all functioning good.

Hama countryside: eight filed hospital works in a very limited capabilities and acute shortage with medical equipments.

There are two private hospitals work like a field hospitals and in very limited capabilities.

There are four government hospitals

Hilfaya hospital: now not working cause government forces stole its equipments and burn it after they storm the city

Afamia hospital: now not working cause government forces stole its equipments and burn it after they storm the city

Karnaz hospital: now not working cause of shelling by government forces.

Jawash hospital ( TaibatAliman ) function but in a very limited manner.

## **Shelling and Raiding: Appendixes and Attachments:**

### **Aleppo governorate:**

Aleppo- Tal Rifaat town

Tal Rifaat hospital - [13/6/2012](#)

Aleppo- Albab city

Albab National hospital - [24/7/2012](#)

Aleppo- KadiAaskar neighborhood

Eye specialist hospital - [13/8/2012](#)

Aleppo- Alhalk neighborhood

ZahiAzrak hospital ( Hamiat ) - [25/8/2012](#)

Aleppo - Alshaar neighborhood

Dar Alshifaahospital - [18/9/2012](#)

Aleppo- Hritan town:

Alfarabi hospital - [7/11/2012](#)

### **Damascus governorate:**

Damascus countryside- Doma town

Doma National hospital - [15/6/2012](#)

Damascus countryside- Sabina town

Alhoda National hospital - [28/7/2012](#)

Damascus countryside- Yalda town

National hospital - [2/8/2012](#)

Damascus countryside- Altal town

Alhasan hospital - [18/8/2012](#)

Aleppo- Maslamia town:

Alkindi hospital - [14/11/2012](#)

Aleppo- Safira city:

Alsafera surgical hospital - [20/11/2012](#)

Aleppo- Alshaar neighborhood:

**Dar Alshifaa** hospital - [21/11/2012](#)

Aleppo- Alhalk neighborhood

**Zahi Azrak** hospital (**Hamiat**) - [19/12/2012](#)

Aleppo- MasakenHanano neighborhood

IbnKhaldonMental hospital - [19/12/2012](#)

Aleppo- Iaazaz town

National hospital - [31/12/2012](#)

Aleppo- MasakenHanano neighborhood

IbnKhaldon Mental hospital - [9/2/2013](#)

Damascus countryside- Altal town

Alzahraa hospital - [26/8/2012](#)

Damascus countryside- KafarBatna town

Alfateh hospital - [1/9/2012](#)

Damascus countryside- Alhama

Alothman hospital - [3/10/2012](#)

Damascus countryside- Bibila town

Almanar hospital - [25/11/2012](#)

Damascus countryside- Doma town  
Doma National hospital - [24/12/2012](#)  
Damascus countryside- Mliha town  
Alsafa hospital - [13/1/2013](#)  
Damascus countryside- Zabadani town  
Field hospital - [9/3/2013](#)

#### **Idlib governorate:**

Idlib- Ariha town  
Almajni hospital - [6/8/2013](#)  
Idlib- Alhbit town  
Field hospital - [29/7/2013](#)  
Idlib- MaaratAlnoaman town  
National hospital - [11/10/2012](#)  
Idlib- MaaratAlnoaman town  
National hospital - [8/2/2013](#)

#### **Daraa governorate:**

Daraa - Mahata neighborhood  
National hospital - [26/4/2013](#)

#### **Homs governorate:**

Homs- Inshaat neighborhood  
Hikma hospital - [28/1/2012](#)  
Homs- Inshaat neighborhood  
Hikma hospital - [5/2/2012](#)  
Homs- Ghouta neighborhood  
Kindi hospital - [8/6/2012](#)  
Homs- JoratAlshaiah neighborhood  
Alamal hospital - [17/6/2012](#)  
Homs- Alrastan town  
Albir hospital - [19/6/2012](#)

#### **Hama governorate:**

Hama - Alnasr neighborhood  
Alrais hospital - [22/8/2011](#)  
Hama - Alnasr neighborhood  
Alhorani hospital - [23/8/2011](#)  
Hama - Aleppo highroad  
Albaraa hospital - [14/8/2011](#)

2- Turning the hospitals to military barracks and deprive patient from using them or access.

Damascus countryside SaidaZainab town,  
SidiMikdad neighborhood  
Almanar hospital - [8/12/2012](#)  
Damascus countryside- Doma town  
Doma National hospital - [12/12/2012](#)

#### **Dierez-Zoor governorate:**

Dierez-Zoor - Aashara neighborhood  
Hikma hospital - [30/7/2012](#)  
Dierez-Zoor  
Children hospital - [3/12/2012](#)  
Dierez-Zoor - Hwika neighborhood  
Euphrates hospital - [18/12/2012](#)  
Dierez-Zoor - Albokamal city  
National hospital - [31/1/2013](#)  
Dierez-Zoor  
Alkisra hospital - [3/3/2013](#)  
Dierez-Zoor - Hwika neighborhood  
Euphrates hospital - [20/8/2013](#)

Homs- JoratAlshaiah neighborhood  
National hospital - [9/7/2012](#)  
Homs- Alrastan town  
Albir hospital - [15/9/2012](#)  
Homs- Khaldia neighborhood  
Field hospital - [28/11/2012](#)  
Homs - Qusayer town  
Field hospital - [5/7/2013](#)

Government troops turned many schools, mosques, churches into military barracks, they did the same terrible act against hospital in violation to International Human Rights Law, following are examples in different governorates, where government forces used hospitals in shell and snipes another neighborhood:

Homs- Alwar neighborhood

Albir hospital: used as military barracks by government forces - [8/8/2011](#)

Homs- Qusayer town

Qusayer National hospital: used as military barracks by government forces

[16/11/2011 - 4/12/2011](#)

Homs- Alwar neighborhood

Albir hospital: snipers of the hospital's roof - [17/5/2012](#)

Hama- Aleppo highroad

Albadr hospital: siege with heavy vehicles - [8/8/2011](#)

Hama- Alhader neighborhood

Alassad medical hospital: snipers of the roof - [14/1/2012](#)

Most prominent rules violated by government forces in attacking hospitals

According to International Humanitarian Law: It is a war crime deliberately to attack a hospital or other medical unit, whether civilian or military. It is also unlawful to use a hospital in direct support of a military operation—to convert one wing of the hospital into an ammo dump, for example. (Indeed, hospitals that are misused in this manner lose their legal protection.) Medical personnel in general may not be attacked; but at the same time it is unlawful to use medical facilities, or related equipment such as ambulances, as camouflage or protection for military personnel, or as a shield for military forces.

Government forces also did not distinguish between civilian objects and military objectives and launched indiscriminate attacks and violated Customary IHL in this regard.

**Violate35of customary international humanitarian law, which states:**

Rule 35. Directing an attack against a zone established to shelter the wounded, the sick and civilians from the effects of hostilities is prohibited.

**According to rule 156 ofcustomary international humanitarian law, which states:**

Rule 156. Serious violations of international humanitarian law constitute war crimes.

### **Legal Conclusions:**

1. Syrian network for human rights emphasize that the shelling of the hospital was randomly and aimed against civilian targets, so the shabiehaand Government forces violated international human rights law that protects the right of life. in addition that it has committed in non-international armed conflict so it tantamount to war crimes and had all the elements

2. SNHR considered shelling accompanied to killings is a war crime,

Syrian Government Armed Forces committed these extensive systematic crimes in non-international armed conflicts, so it is considered as war crimes

3- Syrian government by killing and targeting civilians violated both International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law

### **Human Rights Council:**

Considering attacks that occurred in Syria on the hospitals as violation of basic human rights that affect his sanctities and dignity  
Denounce violations committed by Syrian Government's Armed Forces against hospitals , and document those attacks  
Pressure on the Syrian Government's Armed Troops and formally request to stop its violations against hospitals  
Hold alias and supporters of the Syrian Government's Armed Troops (support with weapons and gear) to take clear positions on those violations and make diplomatic and political pressure to stop and end these violations

### **Arab League:**

Denounce violations against hospitals, and document those attacks:  
Pressure regionally and internationally to make effective decisions in this regard  
Pressure on the Syrian regime to stop systematic and deliberate violations against hospitals  
Demand the states that can effect on Alassad regime to make it stop deliberate and widespread violations against hospitals.

### **Security Council:**

Denounce violations against hospitals, and criminalized those attacks  
Issue a binding decision against Syrian regime to stop all violations, specifically against hospitals.  
Security Council should referred the situation in the Syrian Arabic Republic to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court for investigation.

