



## The Death of 13 Medical Personnel in September 2015 amongst which were killed by government forces 11

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### Executive Summary:

SNHR's high standards for documentation are based on collecting direct testimonies from survivors or victims' families in addition to analyzing and verifying photos, video footages, and some medical records. However, we can't claim that we've documented all the incidents in light of the ban and pursuit by the Syrian regime and other armed groups.

To read more about the methodology of SNHR in documenting victims, please visit the following [URL](#)

The consistent bombing and targeting of medical facilities and medical teams since 2011 by the different conflict parties indicates a systematic policy that only aims to kill more victims and deepens the suffering of the injured civilians and rebels.

SNHR documented the death of 13 medical personnel in September 2015, incidents are detailed as follow:

***Government Forces (army, security forces, local militias, and foreign Shiite militias) killed 11 medical personnel, detailed as follows:***

- Five nurses including a female nurse
- Two paramedics
- A Red Crescent volunteer who died under torture
- Three medical cadres

***Armed Opposition Groups: killed two medical cadres, detailed as follows:***

- One doctor
- One medical cadre





## Incidents' Details:

### Government Forces:

Wissam Ihsan Al Bess, a paramedic from Kafar Batna city in Damascus suburbs, 28 years old and single. He died on 31 August 2015 due to wounds he sustained from government aviation shelling on Siqba town in Damascus suburbs with a rocket on 30 August 2015 while he was aiding injured people.

Jameel Abdul Wahab Al Akel, from Kafar Nabel city in Idlib governorate. He died on 2 September 2015 due to government aviation shelling with several rockets on Kafr Nabel city.

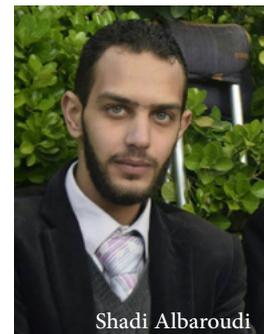
Basheer Hamadou Al Taleb, a paramedic, from Al Bab City in Aleppo, 19, died on 4 September 2015 due to government aviation shelling with a rocket on a medical point in the surrounding of Abu Al Duhour Airport in Idlib.

Shadi Al Baroudi, an ambulance driver from Zamalka city in Damascus suburbs, 25, married and a father of a female child. He worked in Ihya Al Nafs medical centre and died on 6 September 2015 due to government aviation shelling with several rockets on the city while he was aiding injured people from the shelling on the previous day.

Irfan Sultan Hamed Souwaidan, a volunteer in the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, from Daraa Al Mahata neighborhood in Daraa city. He was arrested by government forces two years ago. On 13 September 2015, his family informed us of his death under torture in one of the government detention centers.

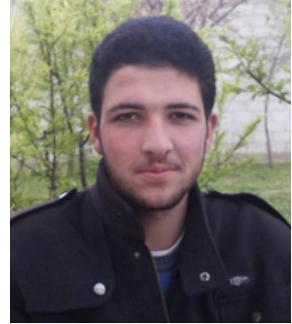
Asmaa Al Kharfan, a nurse from Mesrib town in Deir Al Zour governorate. She worked in Al Khareeta makeshift hospital in Deir Al Zour suburbs and died on 22 September 2015 due to wounds she sustained the prior day due to government rocket shelling with several missiles on the hospital.

Abdul Rahman Al Rihani, the executive manager of the Tuberculosis Hospital, from Kafar Batna city in Damascus suburbs, 26, and single. He died on 28 September 2015 due to government aviation shelling with a rocket on the administration room in the hospital.





Mohamad Hassan Ajaj, a nurse, from Kafr Batna city in Damascus suburbs, 24 and single. He died on 28 September 2015 due to government aviation shelling with a rocket on the administration room in the Tuberculosis hospital.



[Ezz Al Deen Fateh Inaya](#), a nurse from Kafr Batna city in Damascus suburbs, 25, and single. He died on 28 September 2015 due to government aviation shelling with a rocket on the administration

[Abo Hassan](#) (we were not able to identify his family name up to the moment of making this report), a nurse, from Jobar neighborhood in Damascus, was killed on 28 September 2015 due to government artillery shelling with Gvozdika missiles while he was aiding injured people.

[Abo Mohamad](#) (we were not able to identify his family name up to the moment of making this report), an ambulance driver, from Jobar neighborhood in Damascus, died on 28 September 2015 due to due to government artillery shelling with Gvozdika missiles while he was evacuating injured people.

### **Armed Opposition Groups:**

Abdul Azeez Al Baghal, a Urologist, 60 years old, died on 30 August 2015 after a mortar missile fell on Al Maysat Square in Damascus. The missile came from artillery weapon stationed in a region under the control of armed opposition groups.

[Omar Jarad](#), an engineer and an administration cadre in Al Bayrouni Hospital, from Al Maydan neighborhood in Damascus city, 24. He died on 27 September 2015 after a mortar missile fell on a bus in Al Assad suburb. The missile came from artillery weapon in a region under the control of Al Islam Army (an armed opposition group).





## Conclusions and recommendations

The Syrian government has blatantly violated both the International Humanitarian Law and the norms of the Humanitarian law; particularly Article 3 of Geneva Conventions and the international humanitarian law and committed crimes that can be openly classified as war crimes when it targeted medics as well as crimes against humanity through these numerous acts of killing.

The employment of weapons in indiscriminate bombing is an explicit violation of the international humanitarian law. All the armed opposition factions should immediately stop these practices.

### **The Security Council**

The Security Council should uphold its legal and moral responsibilities in respect to what happening in Syria instead of only watching the daily bloodbath only becoming bigger. Russia and China should stop protecting the Syrian regime after it was proven that it has perpetrated war crime and crimes against humanity. Also, the International Community should take further steps to protect the lives of the Syrian people if Russia and China didn't change their positions.

### **Medical organizations around the world**

There is a severe shortage in the medical teams in Syria because of the ceaseless killing of Syrian doctors which should be properly addressed. Also, these organization 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 capabilities.

### **Acknowledgment**

Our thanks go to victims' families and friends and to the local activists who contributed majorly to this report. Also, our most heartfelt condolences go out for the victims' families.

