



Seven Medics Killed in April 2015

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1. Executive Summary:

SNHR's high standards for documentation are based on collecting direct testimonies and accounts 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 see the following URL

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

In April 2015, SNHR documented the death of seven medical personnel, detailed as follow:

A- Government Forces killed five medics, detailed as follows:

- A doctor
- A Red Crescent volunteer who died under torture
- Two nurses, including a woman
- A paramedic

B- Unidentified groups killed 2 Red Crescent volunteers





2. Details:

A-Government forces:

1- Basel Najdat Osman Beik, a Red Crescent volunteer, from Deir El Zour, 22, he was arrested by government forces from Al Joura neighborhood in Deir El Zour eight months ago. His family affirmed that he was in a good health when he was arrested, however they informed us, on 4 April 2015, that a government security branch confirmed his death.



2- Suad Fandi, a nurse from Busra Al Sham in Daraa, age 52, killed on 8 April 2015, by a missile that was launched from government warplanes on Al Jeezah in Daraa.

3- Radwan Al Omar, a surgeon from Deir Hafer town in Aleppo, died on 22 April 2015, due to two missiles that were launched from government warplanes on the National Hospital.



4- Abdul Rahim (we were unable to find his last name), a paramedic, from Jobar neighborhood in Damascus, died on 22 April 2015 due to government warplanes missile bombing.



5- Abdul Karim Al Dakkak, a nurse from Gayroud town in Damascus suburbs, was killed on 26 April 2015 when government forces launched three mortar shells on the town hospital's square.





B- Unidentified groups:

1- Ibrahim Eid, from Idlib, a volunteer for the Red Crescent in Idlib, died on 2 April 2015. We were unable to identify the party responsible of the crime or how he was killed up to the moment of moment this report. The Red Crescent did not release any statement; however, they only published his obituary.

2- Mohammad Ahmad Qamoua'a, from Idlib, a volunteer at the Red Crescent in Ma'arat Al Numan in Idlib, died on 2 April 2015, when he was helping in preparing a shelter for displaced residents as a missile exploded. We were unable to determine the perpetrators up to the moment of making this report.

3. 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 getting 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 in order to protect the lives of the Syrian people if Russia and China didn't change their positions.

Medical organizations around the world

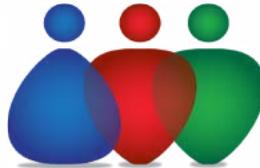
There is a severe shortage in the medical teams in Syria because of the ceaseless killing of Syrian doctors which should be properly addressed. Also, SNHR is calling on medical organizations to send volunteers to safe areas where wounded are sent for treatment. We have recorded many cases where wounded died due to poor 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.



Syrian Network For Human Rights
الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

