

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	666
Land:	Syrien
Kilde:	The Syrian American Medical Society
Titel:	The Failure of UN Security Council Resolution 2286 in Preventing Attacks on Healthcare in Syria
Udgivet:	januar 2017
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	21. september 2017



The Failure of **UN Security Council Resolution 2286** in Preventing Attacks on Healthcare in Syria

January 2017



Contents

Acknowledgements.....	C3
Foreword.....	1
Background.....	2
Methodology.....	2
Executive Summary.....	3
Attacks on Healthcare, June–December 2016.....	4
Advanced and Unconventional Weaponry.....	7
All Forms of Medical Facilities and Personnel Targeted.....	7
Conclusion.....	8
Appendix: Attacks on Medical Personnel, June–December 2016.....	9

ABOUT THE SYRIAN AMERICAN MEDICAL SOCIETY

The Syrian American Medical Society (SAMS) is a non-profit, non-political, professional and medical relief organization that provides humanitarian assistance to Syrians in need and represents thousands of Syrian American medical professionals in the United States. Founded in 1998 as a professional society, SAMS has evolved to meet the growing needs and challenges of the medical crisis in Syria. Today, SAMS works on the front lines of crisis relief in Syria and neighboring countries to serve the medical needs of millions of Syrians, support doctors and medical professionals, and rebuild healthcare. From establishing field hospitals and training Syrian physicians to advocating at the highest levels of government, SAMS is working to alleviate suffering and save lives.

On the cover: Aftermath of an attack on a hospital in Aleppo, October 2016

Design: Sensical Design & Communication



Acknowledgements

None of our work would be made possible without Syria's doctors, nurses, medical assistants, ambulance drivers, hospital staff, and humanitarian workers. Their inspiring work amidst the most dire of circumstances continues to inspire us to help amplify their voices. First and foremost, we would like to thank the eight SAMS data collectors across Syria, whose incident reports and verification work allows for SAMS to account for the quality of health services being provided to the Syrian people, and to document and analyze the systematic attacks on healthcare amidst the Syrian conflict. **This report is dedicated to the memory of one of the SAMS data collectors, Miyessar Al-Hamdo, who was killed in an airstrike on November 2, 2015 in the Hama countryside.**

Our hearts go out to the medics of Aleppo, who endured a brutal siege during this reporting period, and who continued to share stories of courage and perseverance during the siege. Thank you to the SAMS medical coordination team on the ground, including Dr. Osama Abo El Ezz, SAMS Aleppo Field Coordinator.

This report was written by Adham Sahloul, SAMS Advocacy Officer in Turkey, and Dr. Mohamad Katoub, SAMS Advocacy Manager in Turkey, in partnership with many SAMS colleagues and partners who provided insight and feedback.

Thanks to the SAMS staff in Turkey, especially the SAMS Turkey Information Management Unit (IMU): Dr. Ahmad Albaik, Eng. Hadeel Tawfik, Mohamad Alnajar, and Abdalrahman Fawakhirji. Thanks to the leadership of the SAMS Turkey office, particularly Dr. Mazen Kewara, SAMS Turkey Country Director. Thanks to Dr. Abd Arrahman Alomar, SAMS Senior Health Advisor, Dr. Tamer Monla Hassan, SAMS Turkey Senior Manager of Operations, and Dr. Bachir Tajaldin, SAMS Turkey Senior Program Manager.

Thanks to Dr. Nahed Ghazzoul, SAMS Jordan Advocacy Manager, the SAMS Jordan leadership, and Karim Abbssi, SAMS Jordan Information Officer for the information on the medical facilities in southern Syria.

Thanks to SAMS staff in the U.S. for their support in report review and editing: John Dautzenberg, SAMS Advocacy Manager, Natasha Kieval, SAMS Advocacy Officer, Lobna Hassairi, SAMS Media Manager, Caroline Philhower, SAMS Communication & Program Information Coordinator, and Lara Hakki, SAMS Advocacy Intern.

Thanks to Daniel Kohan of Sensical Design & Communication for creating the design and infographics for this report.

Thanks to our partners in the WHO Turkey Health Cluster in Gaziantep, especially Dr. Camilo Valderrama, Turkey Health Cluster Coordinator, and Mohammed Abdelhafeez, Information Management Officer at the Turkey Health Cluster, as well as other INGOs and SNGOs working to support health workers in Syria. Thank you to the team at the Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health's Center for Health and Human Rights for their support in the data collection project for attacks on hospitals in Syria: Leonard Rubenstein, Conflict and Health Program Director, Dr. Rohini Haar, Emily Clouse, and Diana Rayes. And a warm thank you to Dr. Hazem Rihawi, Turkey NGO Forum Coordinator, formerly with SAMS Turkey, for helping launch the data collection project.

Lastly, thank you to all who reported on and continue to report on Syria--journalists, advocates, and humanitarians, and those who continue to morally and financially support the organizations making saving Syrian lives possible. When the barrel bombs fall on the hospitals in Syria, the doctors continue to serve their patients. So too must the work we do together go on.



Foreword

For more than five years, healthcare has been used as a tool of war in Syria, with hospitals and medical personnel being repeatedly targeted by various parties. International Humanitarian Law has been continuously violated with impunity for perpetrators. This is best illustrated by our data from 2016, the most dangerous year for healthcare workers since the onset of the crisis.

This report examines the pattern of attacks on healthcare in the latter half of 2016, following the May 3, 2016 passage of UN Security Council Resolution 2286, which condemns attacks on medical facilities and personnel in conflict. It is shocking and deplorable that since the passing of this Resolution, the rate of attacks on hospitals and health workers in Syria has increased by 89 percent.

It is clear that International Humanitarian Law is insufficient to protect our patients and facilities against these attacks. It is critical that there be accountability for these violations. An effective reporting mechanism must exist to track violations of IHL, specifically as they relate to attacks on healthcare. These regular reports should include identification of parties who are responsible for violations of IHL. Until there is accountability for these war crimes, SAMS will continue to reinforce our hospitals for the safety of our doctors and patients, provide medical care for those in need, and advocate at the highest levels for their protection.

Dr. Ahmad Tarakji

President

Syrian American Medical Society

“We are shocked by the inaction of the international community that has allowed such atrocities to be committed against civilians.”

—SAMS medical staff member in Aleppo

Background

In Syria, attacks on healthcare facilities and personnel have become the norm. In 2015, the rate of targeting of medical facilities and personnel was once every four days. In October 2015, following Russia’s intervention in Syria in support of the Syrian government, this rate doubled to *one attack every 48 hours*.

The issue has been raised widely by Syrian and international NGOs working in the field, as well as by human rights advocates worldwide. While calling for protection was the priority, a thorough investigation of these war crimes was the minimum expected from the international community. The lack of enforcement of international law presents Syria’s healthworkers, who already face many challenges amidst the conflict, with an existential threat. The systematic nature of the attacks on healthcare requires no proof. The numbers from 2016 alone tell the story.

In March 2016, a ceasefire brokered by the International Syria Support Group (ISSG) in Munich was able to provide some calm for Syria’s healthworkers, as is seen in the infographic at left. On May 3, 2016, after 53 attacks had been documented from January through April, efforts by humanitarians and human rights defenders brought about **UN Security Council Resolution 2286**, which condemned the attacks on medical personnel. What followed after Resolution 2286 demonstrated

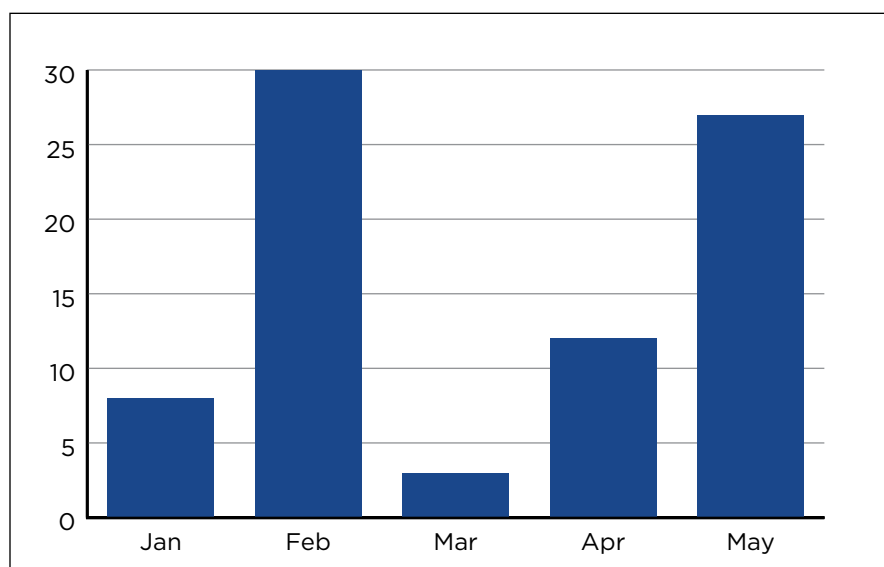


Figure 1: All attacks in Syria from January through May, 2016

yet again the hollowness of condemnations in the face of actors unbounded by any form of accountability by the international community.

Methodology

SAMS maintains rigid documentation standards in collaboration with partners in the WHO Health Cluster in Turkey and the Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health’s Center for Health and Human Rights. Our reporters on the ground rely on first-hand testimony and photo documentation from medical staff and record the date, time, location, damages, casualties, impact on service delivery, weapon(s) used, and perpetrator of each incident. Any other source of information is not considered. Incidents where SAMS does not have staff on the ground cannot be verified and will not be found in this report.

Executive Summary

- 2016, particularly the latter half, was the most dangerous year for healthworkers in Syria. SAMS verified 172 attacks on medical facilities and personnel from June through December 2016.
- The high volume of hospital targeting in this timeframe is linked to two main factors:
 - **Russia's intervention in Syria**, beginning in October 2016. Immediately following the Russian intervention, the rate of attacks on healthcare doubled, from one attack every four days to one attack every 48 hours.
 - **The Syrian government's offensive on Aleppo**. 73 attacks occurred in besieged Aleppo—42 percent of the total attacks documented in the reporting period.
- August was the worst month for medics in Syria, with 41 attacks documented.
- 23 medical staff were injured and 14 were killed during the reporting period.
- Unconventional weapons continue to be used to target civilian areas. From June through to December, there have been 9 instances of cluster munitions and seven cases of incendiary weapons being used against medical facilities.
- 168 of the 172 documented attacks in the second half of 2016 were committed by the Syrian government and its allies, the majority by aerial bombardment.
- While ceasefires continue to be violated, they remain the periods with the fewest amounts of documented attacks on medical facilities.
- More investment in hospital fortification is needed, as the sheer amount of attacks and as well as the advanced and unconventional weaponry used have further strained healthcare capacity. SAMS's two most fortified hospitals were bombed out of operation by bunker buster munitions. These weapons were used at least 4 times against medical facilities during the reporting period.
- All forms of medical facilities and personnel were targeted, from trauma centers to children's hospitals to ambulances.

Attacks on Healthcare, June–December 2016

The second half of 2016 has been the most dangerous for health-workers in Syria. SAMS has verified **172** attacks on medical facilities and personnel from June through December 2016. Sixty-two incidents, or 36 percent of these attacks targeted SAMS-supported facilities and personnel across Syria. As this reporting period coincides with the siege of east Aleppo City, it should come to no surprise that **73 of these attacks, or 42 percent, occurred in besieged Aleppo**. Of particular concern is Russia's intervention, which has drastically increased the volume of attacks on healthcare. Before Russia's intervention in support of the



“Our hospitals continue to be targeted. Now, we are hiding in basements. We feel desperate and abandoned. The UN and the international community have failed Syria.”

—SAMS nurse in eastern Aleppo

Syrian government, the rate of attacks on healthcare from January through September 2015 was one per four days. **Following the Russian intervention in October 2015, that rate doubled to one attack every 48 hours**. The Syrian government and Russia's offensive on Aleppo resulted in a rate of attacks on medical facilities of **one per day in November 2016**.

SAMS medical staff have verified 39 attacks for the month of July, and **41** for August. August 2016 was the worst month for healthcare in Syria since the beginning of the conflict in 2011. Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) have reported that over the course of the conflict through the end of July 2016, there have been 400 attacks on medical facilities and personnel. With the addition of our latest report, that tally has reached at least 411 attacks through December 2016.

Attacks on healthcare in Syria are a systematic effort to help cripple neighborhoods and drive displacement, dovetailing with siege warfare tactics. In Daraya, just kilometers from downtown Damascus, the destruction of its sole hospital—which serviced around 8,000 besieged civilians—on August 19 by incendiary weapons brought about the surrender of the

population. The same has unfolded in Aleppo. Following the collapse of a nationwide ceasefire which lasted from September 12-20, besieged east Aleppo City experienced the most violent aerial bombardment campaign ever documented since the start of the Syrian conflict. Cluster munitions, incendiary weapons, artillery fire, sniper fire, barrel bombs, naval mines, and bunker buster bombs were all documented in the attacks on hospitals during the siege. Perhaps the most salient example of the lack of respect for humanitarian actors was the September 19 attack by pro-government forces on a UN-Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) convoy in Big Orem in the Aleppo countryside, which resulted in the death of 20 aid workers. If there were to be no consequences by the UN for this, then surely the medical workers in Aleppo would not be protected from what came next.

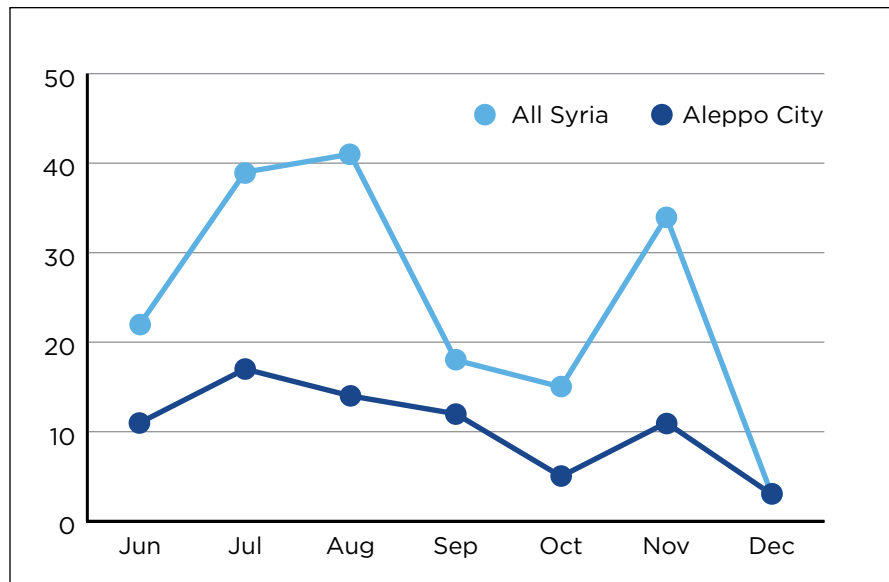
Health workers in Aleppo were subjected to concentrated targeting following the ceasefire. Shortly after the destruction of the SAMS-supported M10 Hospital on October 3 in a 10-day span where the facility was targeted four times, the attacks on medical facilities intensified to the point where the Aleppo Health Directorate announced the suspension of all medical services in all of besieged Aleppo. **Between September 20 and the Health Directorate's announcement on November 18—a span of 60 days, we had documented 23 attacks on medical facilities or personnel in Aleppo.** All hospitals in Aleppo had been either destroyed or severely damaged.

14 deaths, 23
injuries among
healthworkers in the
second half of 2016



The collapse of the rudimentary healthcare system was followed by a pro-government offensive that within two weeks resulted in the capture of all but three of eastern Aleppo's 21 besieged neighborhoods, the climax of human suffering in Aleppo. On December 22, following a ceasefire and several perilous rounds of evacuations, what remained of eastern Aleppo's 50,000 civilians were evacuated. We have not received reports of attacks on healthcare since December 14, when negotiations for the ceasefire and evacuations were underway. The chart below compares attacks on medical personnel in Aleppo City and across Syria during the reporting period.

Figure 2: All attacks in Syria vs. attacks in Aleppo City from June through December, 2016



That December has been a relative calm for medics in Syria demonstrates how attacks on healthcare are precisely intended to force a surrender.

The lesson of Aleppo should help us forecast what comes next, and the data on attacks during the reporting period are a preview of the fate of the western Aleppo countryside (27 attacks during the reporting period), Idlib (45 attacks during the reporting period), and the remaining besieged areas. It is worth noting the efficacy of ceasefires towards the protection of medical personnel. The ceasefire in March 2016, the brief week-long stretch in September 2016 before the SARC convoy attack, as well as the ceasefire in December that resulted in Aleppo's surrender and evacuation, all resulted in a pause in hospital targeting.

172 attacks from June through December 2016: 9 by cluster munitions, 7 by incendiary weapons

One hundred and sixty-eight of the attacks in the reporting period were committed by the Syrian government and its allies. One attack was committed by non-state, armed opposition forces, One by ISIS, and two by unknown or unidentified parties. **SAMS has been able to verify 14 deaths and 23 injuries among medical personnel.** Among those killed and injured in the line of service were doctors, nurses, ambulance drivers, and medical assistants. Three maintenance workers were killed on October 3 while working to bring the M10 Hospital in Aleppo back to operation, and 20 humanitarian workers were killed in the September 19 attack on the SARC convoy.

Advanced and Unconventional Weaponry

No form of weaponry went unused by pro-government forces, in addition to the weapon most prevalently used to target civilian areas, barrel bombs, as well as artillery shelling and air-to-surface missiles. There were 18 incidents where the medical staff identified barrel bombs as the weapon used. There were two cases of artillery shelling, six instances classified as ‘shelling’ which includes mortar fire, one targeting by sniper fire, three parachute bombs and one naval mine dropped by aircraft, and four vacuum bombs. Additionally, two medical staff members were injured in one chemical attack, one staff was killed by a landmine, and one hospital was stormed and seized by pro-government forces. The remaining attacks were by aircraft, primarily with air to surface missiles.

There were **nine instances of the use of cluster munitions**—which are outlawed under international law—to target medical facilities. The reporting period saw **seven uses of incendiary weaponry**, such as thermite, against hospitals. Reporters often use the offhand terms napalm or white phosphorus to describe these incidents. There were also **four cases of hospital targeting involving the use of bunker buster bombs**, which have the capability to penetrate fortifications. Bunker busters took the SAMS-supported Kafrzita Cave Hospital in the Hama countryside temporarily out of operation, and destroyed the underground M10 Hospital in Aleppo. These were SAMS’s two most-fortified hospitals. SAMS views the introduction of bunker busters as a game-changer. In Aleppo, their use devastated civilian infrastructure, at one point flooding the streets in one neighborhood by damaging underground sewage system. Investing more heavily in fortification of medical facilities must be a priority for all NGOs and donors.

“The failure of the international community to hold the perpetrators of these attacks accountable sends a dangerous message: that there are no lines, no limits, and no boundaries to the atrocities that are being committed against the Syrian people.”

—Dr. Ahmad Tarakji

All Forms of Medical Facilities and Personnel Targeted

These attacks did not exclude any type of medical facility. Birth centers, incubator units, primary health centers, asthma centers, insulin clinics, psychosocial support centers, ambulatory facilities, vaccination centers, makeshift hospitals, and even a forensic medicine center were targeted several times. Ambulances were attacked 12 times, once in a crossfire incident, 11 times by air to surface bombardment, and most recently in a theft incident by an armed opposition group.

The accompanying appendix includes all 172 verified attacks from this reporting period—June–December 2016—as well as eight unverified attacks in southern Syria.

“The systematic and ongoing targeting of M10 has led to a tremendous loss for the people of Aleppo. M10 was not destroyed by bombs. It was destroyed because of the silence and inaction of the international community that knows what’s happening in Aleppo.”

—Dr. Ousama Abo El Ezz,
SAMS’s Aleppo Field Coordinator



Conclusion

Two hundred and fifty-two attacks on healthworkers in Syria occurred in 2016. Fifty-three occurred before May 3, 2016—at a rate of one attack every 55 hours—when the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2286 which condemned the attacks on hospitals and healthworkers in Syria.

Following UNSC Resolution 2286, the rate of attacks increased to once every 29 hours—an 89 percent increase. One hundred and ninety-nine of the 252 attacks documented in 2016 occurred after Resolution 2286. The rate of attacks on healthcare in 2016 as a whole was once every 34 hours and 45 minutes, much more dire than the rate of once every four days in 2015. The crippling attacks on healthcare made conditions ripe for the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people in Aleppo, Daraya, Moadamiyeh and other areas in Syria where these incidents occurred.

Until options beyond condemnations are considered, targeting healthworkers will continue to be an acceptable strategy in Syria’s conflict.

Appendix: Attacks on Medical Personnel, June–December 2016

Date	Sub-District	Governorate	Attack Type	Perpetrator	Supported (at time of attack)
2016-06-03	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-06-03	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-06-04	Khansafra	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-06-04	Saraqeb	Idlib	Cluster munition	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-06-06	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-06-06	Ma'arrat An-Nu'man	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Unknown	SAMS
2016-06-08	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-06-08	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-06-08	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-06-11	Termanin	Idlib	Land mine	ISIS	Non SAMS
2016-06-13	Howar	Aleppo	Incendiary	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-06-13	Kafzita	Hama	Crossfire	Unknown	SAMS
2016-06-13	Idlib City	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-06-14	Idlib City	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-06-14	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-06-18	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-06-20	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-06-24	Al-Mlolah	Hama	Cluster munition	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-06-25	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-06-27	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-06-28	Al-Bab	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-06-28	Idlib City	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-07-02	Al-Rastan	Homs	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-07-02	Al-Mlolah	Hama	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-07-02	Jairud	Damascus	Shelling	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-04	Al-Waer	Homs	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-06	Jisr Al-Shoghour	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-11	Ehsem	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-14	Kafzhamra	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-14	Talbiseh	Homs	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS

Date	Sub-District	Governorate	Attack Type	Perpetrator	Supported (at time of attack)
2016-07-14	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Cluster munition	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-07-15	Hreitan	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-15	Al-Ghanto	Homs	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-07-16	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Barrel bomb	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-07-18	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-19	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Barrel bomb	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-07-19	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-19	Idlib City	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-20	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-20	Idlib City	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-20	Idlib City	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-20	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-20	Idlib City	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-07-20	Idlib City	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-07-20	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Barrel bomb	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-07-20	Saraqeb	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-07-21	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Barrel bomb	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-21	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-23	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-23	Atareb	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-23	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-23	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-24	Atareb	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-24	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-24	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-24	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-25	Kafrahamra	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-27	Saraqeb	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-07-29	Kafrtakhareem	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-30	Anadan	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-07-31	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-01	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-08-04	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-08-05	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Barrel bomb	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS

Date	Sub-District	Governorate	Attack Type	Perpetrator	Supported (at time of attack)
2016-08-06	Khansafra	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-06	Sarmeen	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-08-06	Sarmeen	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-08-08	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Barrel bomb	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-11	Idlib City	Idlib	Vacuum bomb	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-08-11	Ad-Dana	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-08-11	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Barrel bomb	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-08-11	Idlib City	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-12	Hreitan	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-12	Termala	Homs	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-13	Houar	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-13	Daret Izza	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-13	Big Orm/Orm al-Kubra	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-14	Orm al-Kubra	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-14	Ariha	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-14	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-14	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-14	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-08-14	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-08-16	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-16	Daret Ezza	Aleppo	Incendiary	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-16	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-16	Al-Atamneh	Hama	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-16	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-18	Idlib City	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-19	Al-Waer	Homs	Tank shells	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-19	Daraya	Damascus	Incendiary	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-22	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-22	Saraqeb	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-26	Orm al-Kubra	Aleppo	Barrel bomb	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-27	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Barrel bomb	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-27	Idlib City	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-27	Ariha	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS

Date	Sub-District	Governorate	Attack Type	Perpetrator	Supported (at time of attack)
2016-08-27	Al-Waer	Homs	Incendiary	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-29	Idlib City	Idlib	Incendiary	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-08-29	Idlib City	Idlib	Incendiary	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-08-29	Saraqeb	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-08-30	Sarja	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-09-01	Kafrzita	Hama	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-09-03	Khan Shikhun	Idlib	Cluster munition	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-09-04	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-09-06	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-09-10	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-09-12	Soraan	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-09-20	Khantuman	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-09-22	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Incendiary	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-09-23	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Cluster munition	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-09-23	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Cluster munition	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-09-24	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-09-24	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-09-25	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-09-26	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-09-28	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-09-28	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-09-29	Al-Rastan	Homs	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-09-30	Al-Rastan	Homs	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-10-01	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Barrel bomb, incendiary weapon, cluster munition, vacuum bomb	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-10-02	Kafrzita	Hama	Bunker buster	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-10-03	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Bunker buster	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-10-04	Kafrkarmin	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-10-07	Jabal al-Zawiya	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-10-14	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-10-14	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-10-15	Al-Atamneh	Hama	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-10-16	Al-Rastan	Homs	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS

Date	Sub-District	Governorate	Attack Type	Perpetrator	Supported (at time of attack)
2016-10-17	Al-Atamneh	Hama	Parachute bomb	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-10-18	Jabal Alzawia	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-10-19	Daret Ezza	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-10-23	Kafrtakhareem	Idlib	Bunker buster	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-10-26	Al-Rastan	Homs	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-10-30	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-11-02	Al-Atareb	Aleppo	Explosive container	Pro-Government Forces	partially supported by SAMS
2016-11-02	Al-Rastan	Homs	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-03	Al-Rastan	Homs	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-11-03	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-06	Abu al-Thuhour	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-07	Al-Zaafrane	Homs	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-09	Jisr Al-Shogur	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-11	Kafrnaha	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-11-11	Kafrzeit	Hama	Barrel bomb	Pro-Government Forces	partially supported by SAMS
2016-11-12	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-13	Al-Bara	Idlib	Cluster munitions	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-13	Daret Ezza	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-13	Maarrat al-Nu'man	Idlib	Parachute bomb	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-11-13	Binnish	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-14	Kafrnaha	Aleppo	Barrel bomb	Pro-Government Forces	partially supported by SAMS
2016-11-14	Al-Atareb	Aleppo	Parachute bomb	Pro-Government Forces	partially supported by SAMS
2016-11-14	Jisr Al-Shogur	Idlib	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-11-15	Al-Atareb	Aleppo	Bunker buster	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-16	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-11-16	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Barrel bomb	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-11-16	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Barrel bomb	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-16	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Barrel bomb	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-17	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Barrel bomb, artillery	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-18	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-11-18	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Barrel bomb	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS

Date	Sub-District	Governorate	Attack Type	Perpetrator	Supported (at time of attack)
2016-11-20	Khan Shikhun	Idlib	Vaccum bomb	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-23	Al-Waer	Homs	Tank shells	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-23	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Chemical attack	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-11-25	Termanin	Idlib	Shelling	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-26	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Shelling	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-27	Daret Izza	Aleppo	Cluster munitions	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-27	Daret Izza	Aleppo	Airstrike	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-29	Kafrzita	Aleppo	Shelling	Pro-Government Forces	Non SAMS
2016-11-30	Sheikh Mustafa	Idlib	Theft	Rebels	SAMS
2016-12-04	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Barrel bomb	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-12-12	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Seizure	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-12-14	Aleppo City	Aleppo	Artillery	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS

Unverified					
2016-07-31	Jassem	Daraa	Vacuum bomb	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-08-04	Al-Marj	Rural Damascus	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	partially supported by SAMS
2016-09-21	Jbata al-Khashab	Al-Quneitra	Artillery	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-10-28	Douma	Rural Damascus	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	SAMS
2016-11-05	Al-Marj	Rural Damascus	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	partially supported by SAMS
2016-11-19	Al-Marj	Rural Damascus	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	partially supported by SAMS
2016-12-05	Al-Marj	Rural Damascus	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	partially supported by SAMS
2016-12-09	Al-Marj	Rural Damascus	Air to surface missile	Pro-Government Forces	partially supported by SAMS



SYRIAN AMERICAN MEDICAL SOCIETY

1012 14th St. NW, Suite 1475

Washington, DC 20005

(866) 809-9039

sams-usa.net



[Facebook.com/SyrianAmericanMedicalSociety](https://www.facebook.com/SyrianAmericanMedicalSociety)



[Twitter.com/SAMS_USA](https://twitter.com/SAMS_USA)



[Instagram.com/sams_usa/](https://www.instagram.com/sams_usa/)



[YouTube.com/MedicalSAMS](https://www.youtube.com/MedicalSAMS)