

Khan al Sheeh Town - Another Victim of the Crime of Forced Displacement

Displaced in Silence

SNHR

SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

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The Syrian Network for Human Rights, founded in June 2011, is a non-governmental, non-profit independent organization that is a primary source for the United Nations on all death toll-related statistics in Syria



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I. An Introduction on how Millions of Syrians have been Displaced

The Syrian regime's aerial bombardment and land shelling have resulted in killings and massacres that have been ongoing since the very first days of the popular uprising in March 2011 towards freedom, in addition to the destruction of hundreds of thousands of houses. We, at SNHR, believe that this is the main reason that led to forced displacement. The second reason is the regime's three machine: "Arbitrary arrest, torture, and enforced-disappearance". The third reason is sexual violence, and the fourth reason is the siege, and then comes several other factors and violations. All of this has paralyzed the society and forced people to flee just to survive. No less than six million Syrian citizens are now IDPs who fled their original places of residence, while nearly seven million Syrians have become refugees abroad.

The Syrian regime and its two allies, the Iranian and Russian regimes, are responsible for 85% at least of the forced displacement operations in Syria, followed by ISIS (the self-proclaimed the Islamic State), and then the Democratic Union Party, which is a branch for the Kurdistan Workers' Party. Those three parties have displaced most of the IDPs and refugees. According to our periodic studies and reports on the various kinds of violations, we have enough compelling reasons to believe that those parties have practiced displacement in a systematic and widespread manner against civilian residents, which constitutes a blatant violation to the Geneva Conventions, and amounts to a crime against humanity according to Article 7 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Moreover,



none of these parties had sought measure to provide shelter, health care, or food for the displaced civilians. We can't justify these displacements by military reasons or for the sake of protecting civilians, as these parties are still banning those who were displaced from returning to their homes, and, on the contrary, those people are facing the threat of being pursued and killed which violates rule 132 of the customary international humanitarian law.

Some of the displacement operations carried out by the Syrian regime have shown a sectarian nature, while ISIS's operations exhibited a sectarian nature when the group attacked Christian areas, and an ethnic nature when he displaced Kurds, as we said in a number of past reports. On the other hand, the Kurdish Democratic Union Party showed an ethnic nature in its operations against Arabs, which was the case in [al Hasaka governorate](#) and Tal Abyad area in al Raqqa governorate as we pointed out in past reports. This behavior constitutes a war crimes according to Article 8 of Rome Statute.

Also, armed opposition factions' attacks caused residents to flee and displace in some of these areas, while the international coalition forces' bombardment caused additional displacements.

Fadel Abdul Ghany, chairman of SNHR, says:

“Hundreds of thousands of IDPs are living in camps, or in the woods, or in towns and cities that aren't their original places of residence. Most of these people rely on humanitarian aids, and can't go back home because of the ongoing bombardment, fear of being arrested, torture, conscription in the Syrian regime's army and militias. Most of these people are suffering from severe poverty. All of this have resulted in a fragmented society whose heritage is heavily destroyed.”

II. Khan al Sheeh Town

Khan al Sheeh town follows Damascus suburbs governorate. It is located 25 kilometers to the west of the capital Damascus. The town contains a camp for Palestinian refugees, Khan al Sheeh Camp, which takes up to 22% of the town area. In mid-2012, thousands of civilians fled to Khan al Sheeh town from the towns of Sbeina and Jdaidat Artouz, and the southern neighborhoods of Damascus. The town's population exceeded 28,000 people at the time.



The town is surrounded by a number of barracks – al Fauj 137 from the south and south-east, Talat al Kabousiya from the northwest, and al Lewa' 68 from the southwest.

In early 2013, Syrian regime forces withdrew from the camp, as their presence was limited to al Eskan al Askari area which was taken over in mid-March 2013. A number of Palestinian factions took control of the camp, mainly Lewa' al Iz, while the remaining part of the town saw clashes between armed opposition factions and Syrian regime forces that started in mid-2012 until armed opposition factions seized full control of the town on December 24, 2013 with a minor presence for Fateh al Sham Front (formerly al Nusra Front).

On December 24, 2013, armed opposition factions took over al “Lewa' 68” checkpoint and Katibat al Medfa'iyah (The artillery battalion) in south of the town, which meant that the south entry point to the town was shut down, and the only crossing left was the one between Khan al Sheeh town and Zakya town in addition to some dirt roads between the two towns -Zakya town is subject to a truce with Syrian regime forces and it is partially under the control of armed opposition factions. We recorded that Syrian regime forces targeted passengers on this road with machine guns and snipers, and with that, Syrian regime forces completely enclosed the town.

At the end of September 2016, Syrian regime forces managed to take over Deir Khabiyah town and then the dirt road leading to Zakya town, which tightened the siege grip on the residents in Khan al Sheeh town, and the living and medical situation deteriorated over the following two months in light of the heavy siege on no less than 8000 individuals simultaneously with a wide military campaign carried out by the Syrian-Russian alliance on the town, where aerial strikes and artillery shelling intensified in the town.

III. Coerced Truces that Aim for more Forced Displacement

All the truces and reconciliations were implemented at the expense of the disregarding the international humanitarian law, wherein not even one truce or reconciliation would have been struck, had its rules were considered. All of these so-called truces and reconciliations were implemented under submission and oppression, and through violating the international humanitarian law that manifested in siege, indiscriminate shelling, starvation, obstruction delivering aids and civilians' movement. The option to accept these truces and reconciliations is the least catastrophic option, as there is, certainly, no willingness or intention to agree on a deal with the ruling regime who violated many of those agreements.



In 2016, these truces were applied to several areas in Damascus suburbs such as Darayya city, which we highlighted in [a report](#), and al Mu'adamiya town, Aleppo city's eastern neighborhoods, and [al Wa'er neighborhood](#) in Homs city. In its [report](#) that was published on February 2, 2017, which was devoted to address the eastern part of Aleppo city, the Commission of Inquiry considered that the forced displacement of Aleppo city's eastern neighborhood residents constitutes a war crimes.

This report will focus on Khan al Sheeh town, where we will be primarily outlining what the city has been subjected to such as bombardment, arrest, enforced-disappearance, siege and its fallouts which were the most prominent reasons behind the forced displacement that the town saw recently.

Through daily documentation of the developments in Syria, SNHR recorded, cumulatively, the following in Khan al Sheeh town between March 2011 and November 28, 2016:

- Extrajudicial killing
- Barrel bombs
- Incendiary weapons
- Cluster munitions
- Targeting vital facilities
- Enforced-disappearance
- Death due to siege

In this report, we relied mainly on SNHR's archive and investigations, in addition to the town residents' accounts, and the information provided by local activist, where we included eight accounts in this report. We also have analyzed the pictures and videos we received, and we have copies of all the videos and pictures included in this report in a secret online database, and backup copies on hard drives. For more information, please see our general work [methodology](#).

This only represents the bare minimum, which we were able to record, in light of the siege, and the intensity and magnitude of the violations. All the incidents are recorded with dates, pictures, location, and other details. We haven't included the destruction of buildings, as those are very difficult to record. Also, this report doesn't cover the psychological ramifications.



Following the displacement of the original residents, local pro-regime militias loot and wreck the houses and properties. This was the case in Banyas and Old Homs, where Banyas city's residents didn't return to their homes. Instead, these houses were used by settlers from the Alawite sectarian group that control the sectarian regime that rule Syria.

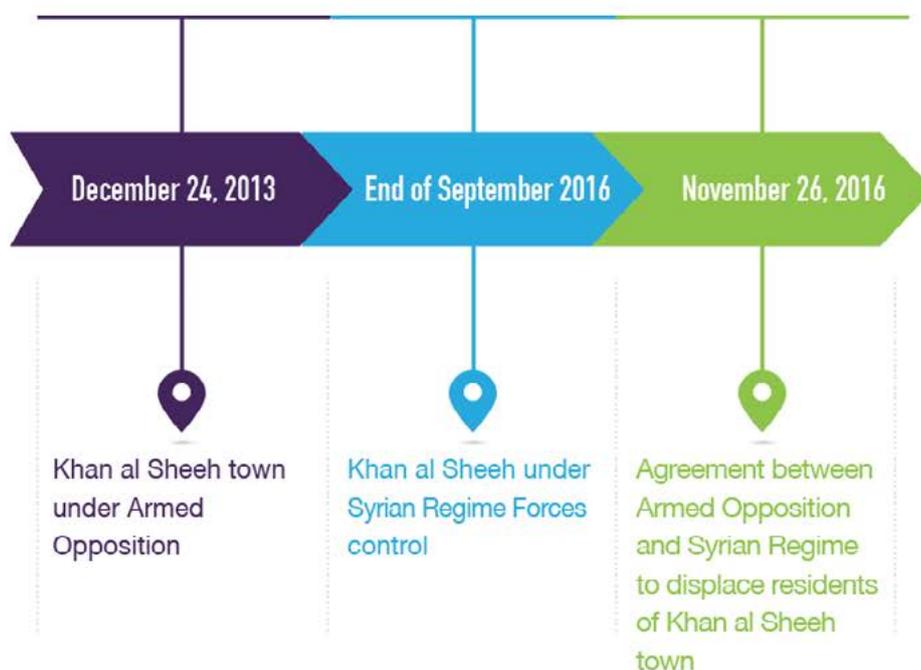
IV. A Summary for the most Notable Violations that Led to Forced Displacement

These figures cover the period of time between the beginning of the popular uprising toward freedom in March 2011 and Monday November 28, 2016. We highlighted the most notable documented attacks by the Syrian-Russian alliance.

- A. Massacres and unlawful killing: we recorded the killing of 283 civilians including 58 children and 42 women (adult female).
- B. Targeting vital civilian facilities: we recorded no less than 29 incidents of attack on vital civilian facilities.
- C. Indiscriminate attacks (barrel bombs): we recorded no less than 3127 barrel bombs.
- D. Prohibited weapons (cluster munitions): we recorded six attacks using cluster munitions
- E. Incendiary weapons: we recorded three attacks using incendiary weapons.
- F. Siege: we didn't record any victims who died due to food and medication shortages. However, we documented the killing of 12 individuals, including one woman, as they were trying to flee the siege; all of whom were killed by Syrian regime forces snipers.
- G. Enforced-disappearance: we recorded no less than 289 individuals including four children and five women (Adult female)



Khan al Sheeh town from Popular Uprising to Forced Displacement



Most Notable Human Rights Violations by Syrian-Russian Alliance from March 2011 until November 28, 2016

The death of **283** Civilians including **58** Children & **42** Women (Adult female)



V. Details

A. Massacres and unlawful killing

SNHR documented the killing of no less than 283 civilians including 58 children and 42 women (adult female) at the hands of Syrian regime forces from March 2011 until November 28, 2016. We also recorded that Syrian regime forces have perpetrated seven massacres at least.

Saturday, June 21, 2014, Syrian regime helicopters dropped a barrel bomb on a house in Khan al Sheeh camp, which resulted in the killing of 11 individuals from the same family including seven children and two women.

Wednesday, June 29, 2016, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes carried out four missile airstrikes on a residential building in [Khan al Sheeh](#) town, which resulted in the killing of six individuals including one child and one woman. Additionally, four others were wounded.

Tuesday, October 18, 2016, Syrian regime forces artillery fired a number of shells in conjunction with opening fire from machine guns at a pedestrian bus on the road between Khan al Sheeh and Zakya towns in Western Ghouta in Damascus suburbs, which resulted in the killing of five civilians at once including two female children and their mother.

B. Targeting vital civilian facilities

SNHR documented no less than 29 incidents of attack on vital civilian facilities by Syrian regime forces from March 2011 until November 28, 2016, as follows:

- Nine vital medical facilities.
- Eight vital educational facilities.
- Five places of worship.
- Four communal facilities.
- Three infrastructures.

Sunday, December 7, 2014, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes fired two missiles at the Martyr Doctor Ziad al Beqaa'ie Makeshift [Hospital](#), which injured four medical personnel who sustained various wounds. Additionally, the hospital was rendered out of commission after it was [heavily destroyed](#).



Sunday, June 16, 2015, Syrian regime helicopters dropped a [barrel bomb](#) on Ber al Sabea' [School](#), which is affiliated to the UNRWA, which resulted in the killing of one woman. The school buildings were destroyed almost completely.



The destruction in the aftermath of Ber al Sabea' School building after it was targeted with a barrel bomb by Syrian regime helicopters, June 16, 2015

Saturday, April 2, 2016, Syrian regime forces artillery fired a shell at [al Huda Mosque](#). The mosque's upper floor was [heavily damaged](#), and its walls and glass windows were destroyed.

Monday, July 4, 2016, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes fired a number of missiles at [Jafra al Siddeaq](#) LeTtefel Center for Children Psychological Support in the camp, which is under the control of armed opposition factions. The center building was heavily destroyed. As a result, the center was rendered out of commission.

Wednesday, September 28, 2016, Syrian regime forces artillery fired two shells at [Ber al Sabea' Intermediate School for girls](#), which is affiliated to the UNRWA, during school hours, which [injured](#) four students and two teaching personnel. Additionally, one of the classroom walls were partially destroyed, and its furniture was heavily damaged.





A picture showing the destruction in Ber al Sabea' Intermediate School for girls in the aftermath of an artillery shelling by Syrian regime forces that fired two mortar shells on September 28, 2016 – Photo by: the activist Yousef Zaid

Wednesday and Thursday, 5-6 October 2016, Syrian regime forces targeted the Martyr Doctor Ziad al Beqaa'ie Makeshift [Hospital](#) with mortar shells. Also, Syrian regime forces helicopters dropped a number of [barrel bombs](#); some of which were loaded with napalm. The [hospital building](#), as well as the furniture, were heavily damaged. As a result, the hospital was rendered out of commission.

Samer, a [medical staffer](#) whom we contacted via Facebook, told SNHR that the bombing on the first day was four barrel bombs dropped by Syrian regime forces helicopters. The bombing damaged the hospital building and burned the [power generators](#): “We were in the surgery room at the moment of the [bombing](#). After the generators were damaged, we had to complete the surgery using mobile phone lights. Syrian regime forces continued to target the hospital after the aerial bombardment with mortar and artillery shells. I counted more than 50 shells.”

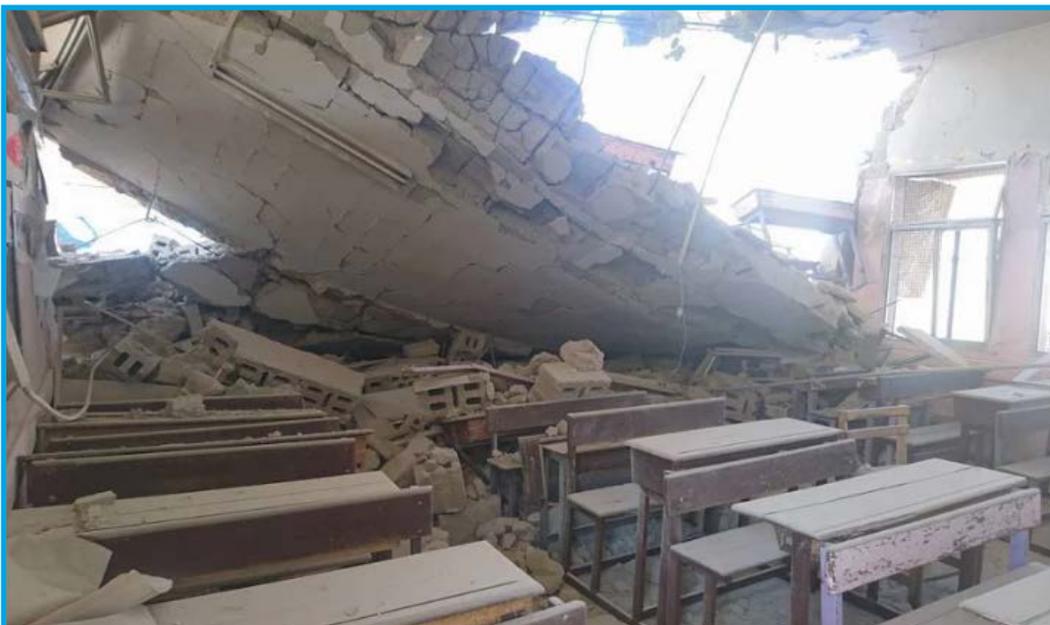
Samer added that the bombing on the following day was also [barrel bombs](#), but he said that it contained incendiary substances: “The barrel bomb fell near the hospital, but didn't explode. We were relieved, but when we came out we found out that fires are surrounding the hospital. All the trees in the vicinity of the hospital were burned. The artillery, which is stationed in al Kabousiya hill, resumed targeting the hospital with shells. We were trying to save the wounded and patients in the hospital. Death was all round. We either would die from napalm or under the barrage of barrel bombs and shelling.”



Friday evening, October 7, 2016, fixed-wing Syrian regime forces warplanes fired a number of missiles in the vicinity of the Old Market in Khan al Sheeh camp for Palestinian refugees. A number of shops were moderately damaged.

Sunday, November 6, 2016, Syrian regime forces artillery fired two artillery shells at the main water tank in the camp, which is under the control of armed opposition factions. The tank building was partially destroyed. As a result, it was rendered out of commission.

Thursday, November 17, 2016, Syrian regime force rocket [launchers fired](#) a surface-to-surface rockets at [Biria Elementary School](#), which is affiliated to the UNRWA. A section of the school building was heavily destroyed, and its cladding materials and furniture were [heavily damaged](#). As a result, the school was rendered out of commission. More than 160 students attend the school which had to suspend teaching for three days after the shelling that targeted the area.



Biria Elementary School destroyed after it was targeted by Syrian regime forces using rockets, November 11, 2016

C. Indiscriminate attacks (barrel bombs)

SNHR documented no less than 3127 barrel bombs that were dropped by Syrian regime forces helicopters on Khan al Sheeh town in Western Ghouta in Damascus suburbs governorate from March 2011 until November 28, 2016.



Sunday, October 11, 2015, Syrian regime forces helicopters dropped four barrel bombs on Khan al Sheeh town, which resulted in the killing of one individual.

Tuesday, May 17, 2016, Syrian regime forces helicopters dropped four barrel bombs near The Martyr Doctor Ziad al Beqaa'ie Makeshift Hospital in [Khan al Sheeh town](#). The hospital building was moderately damaged. As a result, the hospital was rendered out of commission.

Wednesday, September 28, 2016, Syrian regime forces [helicopters dropped](#) a number of barrel bombs on the [old market](#) in Khan al Sheeh town. A number of shops were [heavily damaged](#).

D. Prohibited weapons (Cluster munitions)

SNHR documented the use of cluster munitions no less than six times by Syrian/Russian forces (Investigations in progress) from March 2011 until November 28, 2016.

Thursday, July 14, 2016, fixed-wing Syrian/Russian warplanes fired two missiles loaded with cluster submunitions at Mazare' al Abbasa in southern Khan al Sheeh town, where armed opposition factions and Fateh al Sham Front (formerly al Nusra) were in the area. Khan al Sheeh Medical Center published a [video](#) showing cluster submunitions exploding

Monday, August 8, 2016, fixed-wing Syrian/Russian warplanes fired a RBK500 missile loaded with AO-2.5RTM / AO-2.5RT in Khan al Sheeh camp, which resulted in the killing of one civilian, and injured two others.

A civil defense member gave us a [picture](#) of small AO-235RTM / AO-2.5RT submunitions that didn't explode





The Palestinian Refugees Agency page published a [video](#) showing cluster munitions that were collected in Khan al Sheeh camp after a Syrian/Russian bombardment in Khan al Sheeh town

Monday, October 3, 2016, fixed-wing Syrian/Russian warplanes fired three RBK500 missiles loaded with ShOAB-0.5 submunitions, targeting the middle of [Khan al Sheeh](#) camp, which resulted in the killing of [two individuals](#). Additionally, a house [was damaged](#). Diyaa al Asoud, a camp resident, told SNHR, via WhatsApp, that the bombing took place around 06:00, and he distinguished the Russian warplanes from the high altitude at which the warplanes were soaring and the terrifying ripple of the warplanes: Three missiles fell, one of them exploded in the sky and small spherical bombs spouted out of it and fell near my house. My neighbor died after one of these bombs exploded near him.”





Small ShOAB-0.5 submunitions that didn't explode. The submunitions were found in Khan al Sheeh camp on October 3, 2016. Photo by: Diyaa al Asoud



The external cover of a RBK500 container loaded with ShOAB-0.5 submunitions after an aerial attack by Syrian/Russian forces on Khan al Sheeh town on October 3, 2016. Photo by: Diyaa al Asoud



Thursday, October 6, 2016, fixed-wing Syrian/Russian warplanes fired three RBK500 missiles loaded with PTAB-1M submunitions.

- Two missiles targeted the east side of Khan al Sheeh camp in a residential area, which resulted in the killing of two individuals including one female child.
- The third missile targeted al Mazarea' area in the vicinity of the camp about 400 meters from the site where the first two missiles were dropped.



A small PTAB-1M submunition that didn't explode. The submunition was found in the vicinity of Khan al Sheeh camp – October 6, 2016

A media activist (Emad Masalmani), who works with the civil defense, told SNHR, via Facebook, that the bombing took place at dawn, 02:00, as two missiles were dropped in east of the camp in a residential area, causing the death of one female child, and injuring another civilian: “The two missiles made a number of consecutive explosions which lasted for a long period of time. The same warplane came back and fired a similar missile in al Mazarea' area” Emad adds that the targeted areas are free of any military aspects, and are all civilian areas.

Saturday, October 8, 2016, fixed-wing Syrian/Russian warplanes fired a number of missiles loaded with cluster submunitions in Khan al Sheeh camp. A [video](#), published by the Syrian Media Commission, showed the cluster submunitions exploding.



E. Incendiary weapons

SNHR documented no less than 3 attacks that involved the use of incendiary weapons by the Syrian-Russian alliance from March 2011 until November 28, 2016. It should be noted that we the term “incendiary weapons” refers to ammunition loaded with thermite, napalm, or phosphorus.

Wednesday, August 24, 2016, fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian used incendiary weapons to target an area near [Khan al Sheeh](#) camp, which caused fires and damages in the [targeted areas](#).

SNHR spoke to Mr. Mustafa al Dirani, a reporter for the Syrian Media Commission in Damascus and its suburbs, via Facebook. Mustafa described the [bombing](#) that took place at night as fires falling from the sky causing large fires in west of the camp: “The fires lasted for an hour and a half. We couldn’t put it out with water, as oxygen fuels it more.”

[Video](#) showing the moment of the targeting



A container loaded with incendiary ammunitions dropped by fixed-wing warplanes we believe were Russian, August 24, 2016





Thursday, October 6, 2016, Syrian regime helicopters dropped nearly 16 barrel bombs; four of which at least were loaded with napalm. The barrel bombs were dropped in the vicinity of the Martyr Doctor Ziad al Beqaa'ie Makeshift Hospital. The building was heavily destroyed, and the furniture was damaged. As a result, the hospital was rendered out of commission. We have published a [statement](#) documenting the incident.

Monday, October 10, 2016, fixed-wing Syrian/[Russian warplanes](#) used incendiary weapons to target [Khan al Sheeh](#) camp, which resulted in a large fire in the targeted area. Abu Muslim al Dirani, a civil defense member in Khan al Sheeh camp, told SNHR, via Facebook, that the targeting was near a deserted and inoperative hospital, and that the place is devoid of any military aspects for armed opposition: "The bombing took place at 00:30 with a missile carrying Phosphorous bombs that caused a very large fire." [Video](#) showing the fire in the aftermath of an attack using incendiary weapons





Incendiary ammunitions found in Khan al Sheeh camp in the aftermath of an aerial attack by Syrian/Russian forces on October 10, 2016 - Photo by Emad Masalmani



The tail of an incendiary container found in Khan al Sheeh camp after an aerial attack by Syrian/Russian forces on October 10, 2016. Photo by Emad Masalmani



F. Siege

On December 24, 2013, armed opposition factions took over “al Lewa’ 68” checkpoint and Katibat al Medfa’iya in south of the town, and, therefore, closed the south entrance. Syrian regime forces tightened the grip of the siege on the town and blocked the passage of food and medical supplies, and fuel. Civilians’ movement, such as employees and university students, was hindered from time to time.

The residents used a road connecting Khan al Sheeh and Zakya towns, as Zakya town was a subject to a truce with Syrian regime forces. However, the road was a target for Syrian regime forces snipers, where we recorded tens being killed on that road as they were trying to get food supplies into the town.

At the end of September 2016, Syrian regime forces took over Deir Khabiya town and then the dirt road leading to Zakya town, which resulted in a harder siege on the town residents, and the living and medical situation deteriorated in the course of two months of tightened siege that affected no less than 8000 individuals.

Samer, a medical staffer in Khan al Sheeh, told SNHR, via Facebook, about the worsening living situation due to siege specially after it was tightened in September 2016: “We had about 60 injured with amputations; 10 of them died. And nearly 40 wounded who all had undergone surgeries in the abdomen. All of those 40 need medical care and medications.” Samer added that the camp residents suffered from food and supplies shortages and restricted civilians’ movement: “We haven’t eaten bread in two months, and medications haven’t delivered here in four years. We used dangerous smuggling routes to smuggle any medications.”

SNHR spoke to Khalil Dirani, a media activist working with the civil defense in the town, via Facebook. Khalil told us that the road used by the residents to secure their needs, such as food and medication, was an easy target for Syrian regime forces who targeted the passengers using shells, machine guns, and snipers: “Since early-2015, Syrian regime forces, stationing in al Fauj 137 and al Kabousiya hall, have been targeting the passengers on Khan al Sheeh – Zakya road. We used dirt roads which also weren’t far from targeting, especially after Syrian regime forces took over Deir Khabiya, as all roads have become exposed, and death is inevitable for anyone who go through these roads.” Khalil added that the siege included also food, medication, and employees’ and students’ movement. The suffering didn’t end with the siege, as the Syrian-Russian alliance forc-



es escalated their operations targeting the town and particularly the camp using barrel bombs and mortar shells: “The siege was simultaneously with a ruthless bombing campaign. Syrian regime forces targeted an UNRWA school two times during school hours, and a third time that caused the school to be rendered out of commission.”

Sama al Hasani, member of SNHR in Istanbul, met with Emad Masalmani, a civil defense member in Khan al Sheeh town, after he left the town. Emad told us about the injury he sustained on the road between Khan al Sheeh and Zakya towns in June 2015 after he was targeted by Syrian regime forces: “We were targeted by a 23mm machine gun as we were passing the road, so we hit a car, and my friend and I sustained multiple fractures. I underwent several surgeries. Due to lack of equipment and specialized staff, I suffered from complications that made me lose the ability to walk properly.”

The living situation has severely worsened under the siege imposed on the town. We didn’t record any victims who died due to food and medication shortages. However, we recorded the killing of 12 individuals including one woman as they were trying to flee the siege. All of them were killed by Syrian regime forces snipers between March 2011 and November 28, 2016.

G. Enforced-disappearance

SNHR documented that no less than 289 individuals, including four children and five women (adult females), from Khan al Sheeh town in Damascus suburbs governorate are still under arrest or forcibly-disappeared inside Syrian regime forces detention centers between March 2011 and November 28, 2016.

As a result of these systematic, [widespread violations](#), the town [reached](#) a full state of drain that forced it to agree to the settlement that was proposed by Syrian authorities for armed opposition factions in the town. [The agreement](#) was signed on November 26, 2016, and the [execution](#) of the agreement’s provisions commenced on November 28, 2016, which stated that no less than 3500 individuals, [armed opposition fighters](#) and their families, would leave the town for Idlib governorate, while the rest of the civilians would have their situation settled. The agreement included a number of towns in [Western Ghouta](#) (Zakya, Deir Khabiya, and al Kiswa).



VI. Conclusions and Recommendations

Despite some conditional exceptions, the international humanitarian law explicitly prohibits forced displacement, declaring that any violation to its rules in that regard is considered a war crime, as well as articles (8-2-b-vii) and (8-2-e-viii) of Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Forced displacement constitutes a war crimes in non-international armed conflicts. When carried out as part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian residents, forced displacement constitute a serious violation to Geneva Convention, and can be also considered crimes against humanity according to Article (7-1-d) of Rome Statute, and rules 129,130,131,132, and 133 of the customary international humanitarian law. The Syrian regime's actions in al Wa'er neighborhood were part of a systematic, deliberate, and widespread attack through informed strategies. Therefore, these actions constitute crimes against humanity. And seeing it was perpetrated in the context of an internal armed conflict, they also constitute war crimes.

Recommendations

The Security Council

- Bind the Syrian regime to cease the resettlement operations that re being carried out in the cities and neighborhoods whose residents have been displaced.
- Insure the right of return for the refugees and IDPs, and the right to reacquire all of their lands and properties.
- Enforced displacement is a threat to the region and the Syrian lands, and it unsettles the security and stability. Instilling peace and security in Syria is a fundamental part of the Security Council's mandates, responsibilities, and capacities.

The Syrian-Russian-Iranian alliance

The Syrian government is a part of the "International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights". Therefore, the Syrian government is not only obliged to refrain from carrying out enforced displacements, but also to stop their occurrence, and protect residents from such operations rather than carrying out these operations itself under a clear support by the Iranian regime.



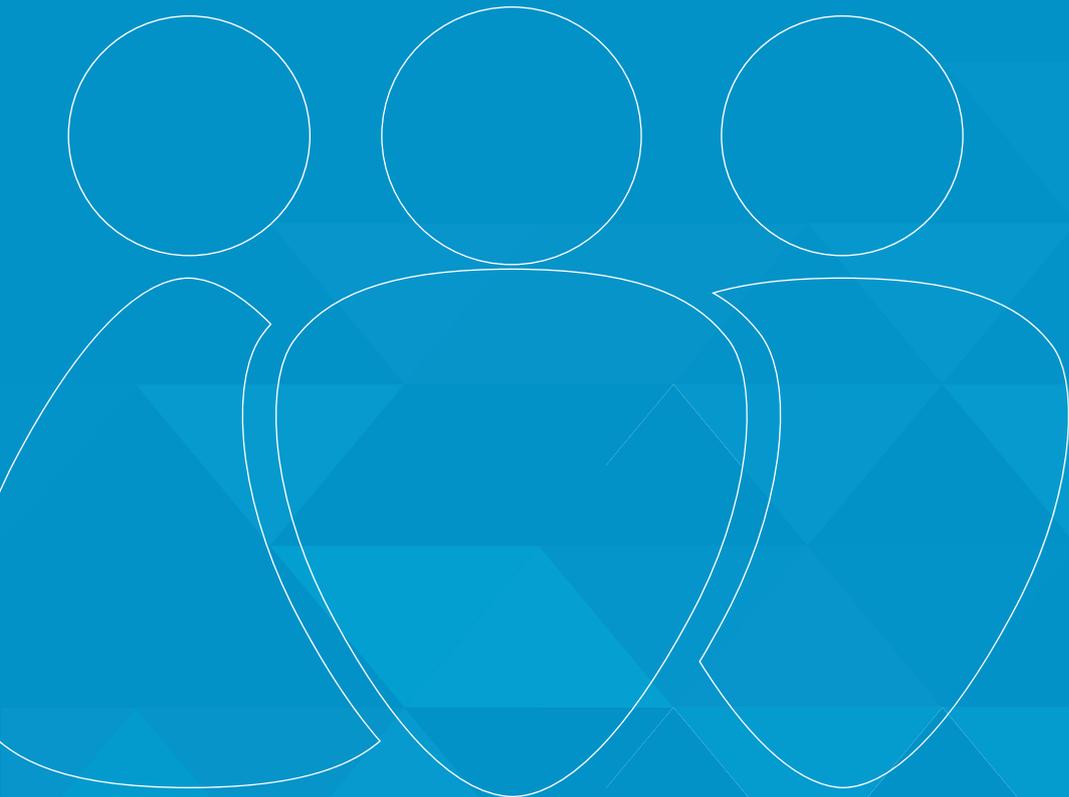
Human Rights Council and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Focus more on forced displacements and its dangers in Syria, and condemn the practices of the Syrian regime and all who are involved in this regard.

Acknowledgment

Our most profound thank and apperception go out to the residents, activists, and eyewitnesses of Khan al Sheeh town who contributed effectively to this report.





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