The Syrian regime's settlements with the residents of Homs is either a certain death or forced-disappearance

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The Syrian regime started putting the settlements it agreed on with the besieged residents of Homs inside Old Homs city into effect in March 2014. SNHR has recorded approximately 1000-1100 settlement cases between the Syrian regime on one side and peaceful activists and rebels who cone from different fronts in Homs in addition to defected soldiers and citizens who failed to join the mandatory military service on the other side.

Settlements have been carried out without any known mediator or a third-party. However, some individuals, who contributed previously with finishing settlements with representatives of the Syrian regime, have made some mediation efforts.

SNHR distinguishes between two types of settlement:

First: 17-50 year old men who weren't involved with revolutionary or humanitarian activities in addition to children and women are to leave the city.

Second: Personal settlements that included peaceful activists, media activists, and refugee workers among others in addition to rebels with their weapons who have to surrender themselves to Syrian regime's representatives based on guarantees by the Syrian regime such as:

Release them immediately after having their matters sorted out.

To leave them and their families.

Let them go back to their lives as it were before the Syrian revolution.

After the residents surrendered themselves to Syrian regime's representatives. The Syrian regime has held them in Al-Andalus School, located in Ad-Dablan neighborhood – Homs, for three months. Afterwards, the Syrian regime released only the people who weren't associated with any revolutionary activities then it transferred no less than 730 persons including media activists, defected soldiers, people who failed to join military service, and other civilians to an undisclosed place to this moment. Those people are now forcibly-disappeared. Among those persons were: the well-known media activist: Khaled At-Tallawi manager of Bab As-Sabaa media office, Al-Jazeera reporter Ahmad Abbara, the peaceful activist Tareq Brijawi, and the media activist Amer Al-Qarout.

Some of those people have already died under the Syrian regime's torture such as the local figure Munir Thada. Also, we verified that two brothers, who were residing in Jourat Ash-Shayyah neighborhood, from Ad-Daghstani family were killed

Furthermore, the Syrian regime gathered the defected soldiers and transferred all of them to the military security branch. As for those who failed to join the military service, the Syrian regime decided to enroll them in the army and participate in military operation.

## Yazan, an activist who was among who got out of the besieged areas in Homs, told SNHR:

"The residents to agree on a settlement with the Syrian regime because no one was able to end the siege. After the Syrian regime presented some guarantees, some of the resident decided to get out. We found out later that this guarantees didn't mean anything, I surrendered myself to the state security branch where an officer conducted a standard interrogation with me and wrote down that I was armed then I was released. Four days later, I was arrested again and they took me to Al-Andalush school that contained more than 1,000 people at the time. At the beginning, the Syrian regime treated us fairly which apparently was because they were trying to gain he besieged people's trust so they come out too. Apparently, the Syrian regime was aware of what was happening inside the besieged areas through the relatives' visits.

After two months, in May, the Syrian regime prohibited any visits, the detainees were also prohibited from getting out to the school yard. The Syrian regime has broken all its promises as we learned that all the detainees were transferred to security branches, and the ones who failed to join the military service were enrolled in Bashar Al-Assad army so they kill their people."

## Recommendations

the International Community, represented in the Security Council and the UN General assembly, to pass a binding Resolution to force the Syrian regime to release all the peaceful detainees and Human Rights, relief, and media activists and allow the independent International Investigation Commission to have access to all the detention centers in order to investigate the horrible allegations about Human Rights violations inside the Syrian regime's detention centers.

The International Committee should pay greater attention to the prisoners and forced-disappeared issue in Syria as it affects more than 85,000 families who absolutely can't visit there prisoner relatives who lacks any kind of legal, medical, or humane care.