
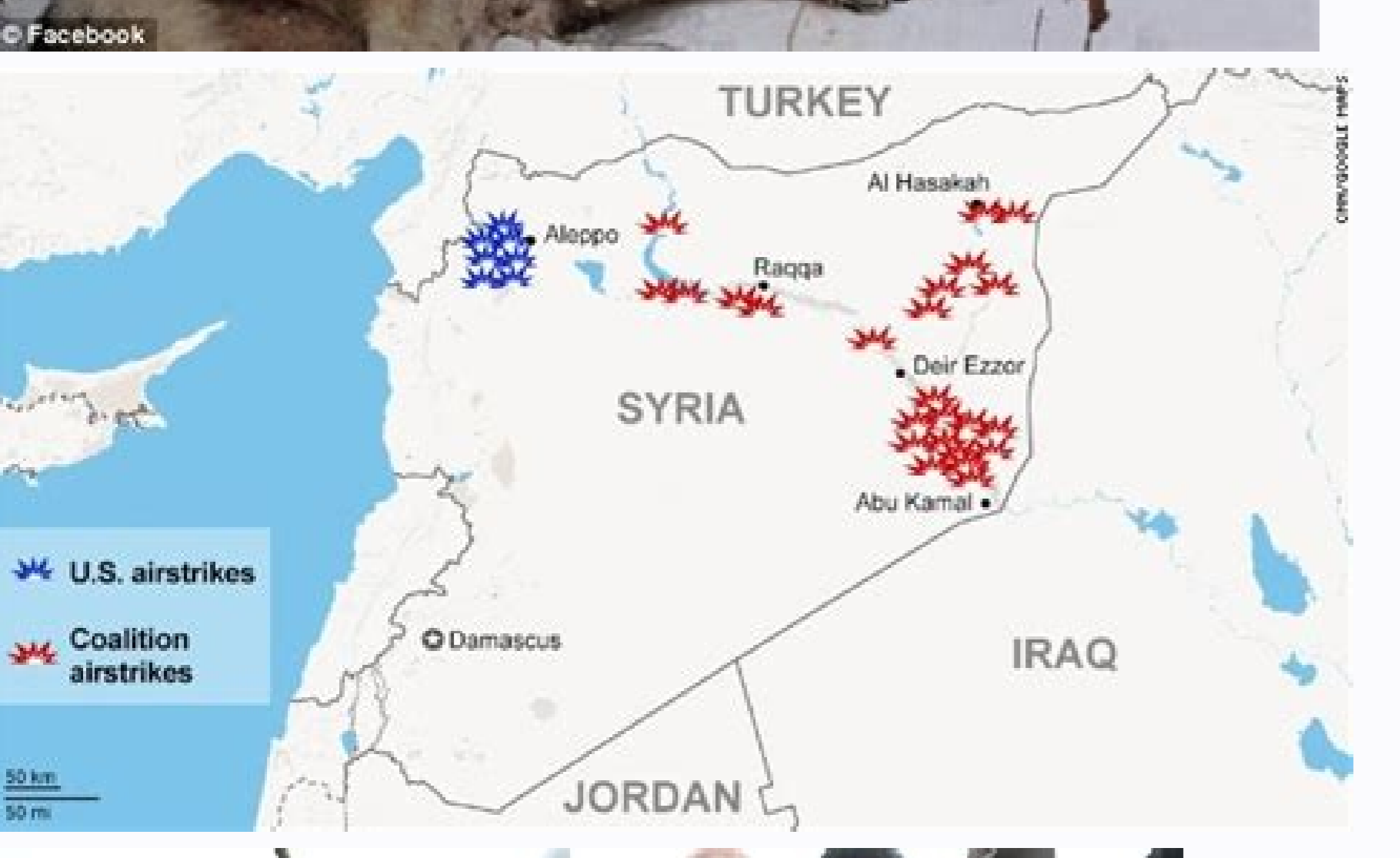


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Human rights watch report syria



Human rights watch syria torture report.

Beirut. Lebanon's continued human rights violations by the Syrian government mean that refugees must not be returned, Human Rights Watch (HRW) says, urging host nations to stop all refugee returns immediately. The New York organization said in a new report Wednesday that it had documented extrajudicial killings, torture, abductions and sexual violence perpetrated against Syrian returnees, many of whom had security clearances from the government before returning. The fact that the armed conflict has diminished in large parts of the country is beyond the point, HRWA Executive Director Ken Roth said in the report in the main threat aimed at the return of refugees remains fully operational and is in full speed. The multiple agencies targeting the Syrians are still on the run. The government continues to commit human rights violations against the Syrians, and as long as this continues, any return speech would be premature, is HRWH26. Syrian researcher Sara Kayat said Wednesday. According to the United Nations, in Jordan there are more than 851000 Syrian refugees in Lebanon and about 670000 "buried on the body" in the relationship "our lives are like death" Syrian refugees from Lebanon and Jordan" the group of rights interviewed Syrian refugees who returned from Lebanon to Syria or their relatives 65, in September 2020. 39-year-old Abdul/Dera returned home from Jordan's Ramtha, wanting to claim his lands and see his family after knowing the war was over. He told HRW that a month later, he was going to visit the capital when he was arrested in a blockade and taken to military intelligence detention centers, first to Sweida and then to Damascus, where he was tortured and deprived of sufficient food and water. He was charged with terrorist financing and detained for four months. Mona, 25, from Sayda Zeinab to Damascus, returned from Lebanon to Syria in 2018 with her husband after her daughter was diagnosed with cancer and could not afford treatment there. Her husband had left the Syrian army in 2015. Someone must have told the army we were back, 127Mons told HRW, saying her husband was arrested and imprisoned for nine months. There were a lot of marks on his body, red and his eyes also had burns on his body. That's because he left the army first. The refugees interviewed HRW said they wanted to return because of the lack of job opportunities and access to health care in their host countries, because of they wanted to recover their houses and their property, and why of They thought it was safe. Syrian refugees have been hard by Lebanon's economic crisis, with the UN saying 90 percent live in extreme poverty. About 575000 have returned in the last four years. HRW reported. Security concerns other suffering for western Syria. Violations of extended property rights and other economic difficulties also make a sustainable return impossible for many. Nadia Harrad, HRWH26. A researcher of the rights of refugees and migrants, he said. The devaluation of the Syrian pound and the rise in prices have thrown millions into poverty. The UN estimates that 13 million Syrians across the country need humanitarian aid, while hundreds of thousands are suffering from a paralyzing water crisis in the north. In a two-day Syria last week. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi addressed parliament members in the United Kingdom, expressing his deep concern about the situation in Syria. He said that the Syrian government's actions have led to a humanitarian crisis of unprecedented scale. He called for increased funding to ensure access to water, healthcare, education and protection of damaged families. We are working with the government to highlight refugee concerns such as their security, their property rights and the Syrian government in Damascus and Russia's key ally urged the refugees to return to the country's government areas. At the end of the 2020s, Damascus hosted a conference on refugee returns, attended by Lebanon and Jordan, Syria 128. The war has killed around 500000 people in the last ten years. It began with a brutal repression of anti-government protests, which then turned into a complex battlefield involving international armies, local militias and foreign fighters. Source: Al Jazeera Image 1. Photos of Syrians who have been arrested or disappeared have been created by Families for Freedom as part of a protest in front of the court in Koblenz on July 2nd, 2020. Alexander Sutter Image 2. Judge Anne Kerber entered a plea in a regional court in Koblenz, Germany on June 4th, 2020. D 0 2020 Thomas Lohmeyer/Agence France Press Images 3. A woman in a red dress and white headscarf is being escorted by several men in dark uniforms. The woman is looking towards the camera with a concerned expression. The men are wearing dark jackets and some have their hands behind their backs. They appear to be in a public square or a similar outdoor setting. The woman is being led away from the camera by the men. The scene is somewhat chaotic and the woman looks distressed. The background shows other people and buildings, but they are out of focus.



