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من أجل فلسطينيي سورية

Action Group For Palestinians of Syria



التقرير اليومي



الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

The situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



3 Palestinian Victims of Syria Massacre Identified in New Video

- 101 Palestinian Refugees Extra-Judicially Executed in War-Torn Syria
- Palestinian Refugee Ahmad Khalil Forcibly Disappeared by Syrian Regime
- Palestinian Refugees in Syria Deprived of Eid Joy



Latest Development

The Guardian published an investigation on Thursday with footage showing a massacre taking place in Tadamon, near Syria's capital Damascus, in April 2013, and claiming the lives of 41 people, including three Palestinian refugees.

The three refugees are Wasim Omar Seyam, Sa'id Ahmad Khatab, Abd Luay AlKubra, residents of Yarmouk Camp, south of Damascus.

Informed sources told AGPS that Wasim Seyam, born in 1980 and a graduate of the Teacher Training Institute in Damascus, was arrested in 2013 by Syrian security forces deployed on Nisreen Street, while on his way out of Yarmouk Camp to fetch flour for his starved family.

Sa'id, also a resident of Yarmouk Camp, is the grandson of Sai'd Khattab, who was killed in Ein Zaytoun massacre along 79 residents of the village, by Zionist militias.

The piece published by the Guardian was called "Massacre in Tadamon: how two academics hunted down a Syrian war criminal," and written by Middle East correspondent Martin Chulov.

Tadamon is a suburb south of Damascus. It was there that groups of civilians were rounded up, sent towards an execution pit, and shot dead.



The British newspaper reported that the mass grave contained at least 41 bodies following the massacre. The bodies were then doused with fuel and set alight.

In the video footage, soldiers could be heard laughing.

The massacre took place just a few miles from Syrian President Bashar al-Assad's seat of power.

Chulov said the footage is "one of the most indictable videos from the whole Syrian conflict" and "gives us a glimpse into a previously untold part of the 10-year war."

The massacre was carried out by Branch 227 of Syria's military intelligence, the Guardian reported.

The footage was recorded by a new recruit to a loyalist militia, who leaked it first to an opposition activist in France and then to two researchers: Annsar Shahhoud and Prof. Ugur Umit Ungor of the University of Amsterdam's Holocaust and Genocide Center.

Along similar lines, 101 Palestinian refugees have been subjected to extra-judicial execution since the outburst of Syria's warfare until April 30, 2022 according to AGPS data.

The list includes 17 members of the Palestine Liberation Army who were killed just one month after they were kidnapped in mid-2012 on their way back home to AlNeirab Camp in Aleppo from a military site in Mesyaf.

Daraa Camp topped the list with 25 casualties, followed by Yarmouk Camp, with 19 victims and Aleppo with 18 victims. 16



Palestinians were, meanwhile, cold-bloodedly executed in ALTadhamun neighborhood in Rif Dimashq, five in AlHusainiya Camp, two in AlSayeda Zeinab Camp, one refugee in AlAyedeen Camp in Hama, and another in Khan Eshieh Camp.

In the meantime, the mother of Palestinian refugee Ahmad Ghassan Khalil continues to appeal for information over the condition and whereabouts of her son, who has been forcibly disappeared by the Syrian regime for nearly three years.

Last year, in appeals emailed to AGPS, the mother said an ex-prisoner told her that Khalil had been secretly incarcerated in Sednaya military prison. The mother was, however, told by prison authorities that her son was transferred to another military branch for interrogation.

Khalil, born on May 2, 1999, was arrested in Deraa AlBalad, south of Syria, on May 18, 2019 by a military patrol led by Mustafa AlMusalma, nicknamed AlKasem.

AGPS has documented the secret detention of over 1,800 Palestinian refugees in state-run penal complexes across war-torn Syria, among them 110 women and girls.

AGPS also documented the death of over 600 Palestinian refugees under torture in Syrian government lock-ups, including women, children, and elderly civilians.

Affidavits by ex-detainees provided evidence on the involvement of Syrian government officers in harsh torture tactics, including electric shocks, heavy beating using whips and iron sticks, and



sexual abuse against Palestinian detainees, in a flagrant violation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, commonly known as the United Nations Convention against Torture (UNCAT).

Meanwhile, live photos circulated on social media show the streets of Palestinian refugee camps in Syria as being completely forsaken during the Eid days. Neither children nor women show up across residential neighborhoods.

Speaking with AGPS, a refugee said, with tears in his eyes: “Our children cannot go outdoors. They received neither clothes nor toys to celebrate the occasion. Our forebears witnessed the true meaning of dispossession and displacement following the Nakba of 1948, when they were forced out of their homes by the Zionist militias. Now, our children have been deprived of childhood joy and denied their basic human rights”.

The prices of sweets have seen a leap of 120%, depriving Palestinian families of a cherished tradition—buying and exchanging sweets during the holy occasion of Eid AlFitr.

As the holy Eid AlFitr (Fast-breaking festival) has been celebrated by Muslims across the globe, Palestinian refugees in Syria have been deprived of the joy ordinarily sparked by such an occasion.

In a place where neither vital facilities nor leisure amenities are made available, the advent of Eid meant that dozens of displaced Palestinian and Syrian families spend the occasion in the poorly-equipped displacement camps.



Eleven years after demonstrations started in Syria, some 438,000 Palestinian refugees remain in the war-torn country, where they have been grappling with an abject humanitarian situation.

UNRWA data indicates that over half of the Palestine refugees in the country have been displaced at least once because of the brutal conflict that ensued, including 120,000 who have sought safety in neighbouring countries, mainly Lebanon and Jordan, and beyond;

Over 80% of PRS live in extreme poverty and rely on humanitarian assistance as their main source of income. 86% of PRS households are reported to be in debt.