



التقرير اليومي



الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية
The situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria

Syria Newspaper Calls for Releasing Clips of Regime Massacre in Tadamun

- Ex-Prisoner: Palestinian Refugee Forcibly Disappeared in Syrian Regime Prison
- Palestinian Refugee Student Scores 100% at Medicine Faculty
- Palestinians among Dozens of Asylum Seekers Detained by Turkish Police



Latest Developments

Zaman AlWasl newspaper has called on Syrian nationals and Palestinian refugees who caught sight of one of their relatives or acquaintances in the leaked footage of the Tadamun massacre, committed by the Syrian regime, to write to the newspaper.

Zaman AlWasl said it has been exerting pressure on NIOD Institute to release the remaining 25 clips of the footage.

It accused NIOD and Amsterdam University of withholding the video which holds the Syrian regime responsible for the crime.

The daily added that the withdrawn clips identify 250 victims that were horrifically massacred by the Syrian regime.

In late April this year, the Guardian published an investigation 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.

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, an ex-prisoner said he had met a Palestinian refugee in the so-called Palestine Branch, a military branch for detainees caught by the Syrian regime.

In a letter, the ex-prisoner identified the Palestinian refugee as Ahmad Mustafa Maw'ed, a resident of Yarmouk Camp, south of Damascus. The latter has been secretly held in prison for nearly seven years.

Ahmad reportedly appealed to the ex-prisoner to reach out to his family and update them about his condition and whereabouts.

Over recent years, AGPS has warned that the families of hundreds of Palestinian refugees secretly held in Syrian state jails have been blackmailed over their appeals for information.

Hundreds of families have paid large sums of money of at least \$2,000 up to \$20,000 to brokers, crooked lawyers, or government officials to get information about the condition and whereabouts of their missing relatives.

The families hardly ever receive the required pieces of information and the traffickers never show up again as soon as they are paid.

In a report entitled "Syria: Between Prison and the Grave" and published in 2015, Amnesty International warned that tens of thousands of people in Syria have vanished without a trace. They are the victims of enforced disappearance – when a person is arrested, detained or abducted by a state or agents acting for the state, who then deny the person is being held or conceal their whereabouts, placing them outside the protection of the law. The



disappeared are cut off from the outside world, packed into overcrowded, secret cells where torture is routine, disease is rampant and death is commonplace. Their families are forced to live in desperation with few, if any, safe ways of finding their loved ones.

According to the report, the number of actors seeking to use the system for their own personal gain or advantage has increased. As a result of this opportunism by state security officers, an even greater number of individuals have been subjected to enforced disappearance in Syria. Amnesty International's research suggested that those who exploit the system are driven by two primary motivations: first, the pursuit of financial profit, and second, the settling of personal grievances.

In another development, Palestinian refugee Salam Ghassan Abu Kharaj passed her exams at the Faculty of Medicine in the Cuban capital city of Havana with a score of 100%.

Salam's family hails from Safouriya village, in occupied Palestine. She had been raised in Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees, south of Damascus, Syria.

In the meantime, a total of 91 illegal migrants were caught by Turkish police last Monday.

Turkish media said authorities detained 29 migrants in Balikesir, 30 in Karkilar, and another 32 in Yalova.

They were transferred to the migration directorates pending legal measures.

In recent years, hundreds of thousands have made short but perilous journeys across the Aegean to reach Northern and Western Europe in search of a better life.

Hundreds of people have died at sea as many boats carrying refugees often sink or capsize. The Turkish Coast Guard Command has rescued thousands of others.

Turkey and Greece are key transit points for migrants looking to cross into Europe, fleeing war and persecution to start new lives. Turkey has accused Greece of large-scale pushbacks, summary deportations and denying migrants access to asylum procedures,



which is a violation of international law. Ankara also accuses the EU of turning a blind eye to this blatant abuse of human rights.