



مجموعة العمل من أجل فلسطينيي سورية
Action Group For Palestinians of Syria

15-08-2020

No. 2853

التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Palestinian Refugee in Germany Allegedly Involved in Syria War Crimes"

- Palestinian Refugee in Jordan at Risk of Homelessness, Detention
- 90% of Palestinian Students in Syria Pass High School Exams
- Migrants Stranded Due to Turkey-Greece Border Dispute

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Latest developments

A new report published by Zaman AlWasl daily has revealed the involvement of Palestinian refugee Mahmoud Arnaout, born in 1974, in war crimes against Palestinian refugees in Yarmouk Camp, where he had previously been taking shelter.

The son of a so-called Fakhri and Layla Hamarna, Mahmoud is currently living in Womrs city, in the German province of Rheinland-Pfalz, to which he fled in 2018.

Zaman AlWasl has learned that the refugee had worked as a water and gas salesman and a taxi driver before the outburst of the conflict in Syria. He was one of the first persons to join the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), before he moved to the Free Palestine Movement, affiliated with the Syrian regime.

He had lately appeared in a video released by Sputnik agency and dating back to May 24, 2018.

Probe findings prove his involvement in regime assaults and strikes targeting Yarmouk Camp. In a video, Mahmoud is seen with a so-called Mofeq ALDaouah while gearing up for an infiltration into Yarmouk. They appear in other assaults and shootouts alongside pro-government militias.

Last month, Zaman AlWasl newspaper said Palestinian refugee Mofeq ALDaouah, a military commander at the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command (PFLP-GC),



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affiliated with the Syrian regime, has been accused of involvement in rape crimes against women in Yarmouk Camp and in a massacre against civilians at Ali AlWahsh checkpoint.

He is also held accountable for unleashing an RPG-7 missile targeting civilians during aid distribution in late March 2014 in retaliation for the death of his relative in clashes with opposition outfits in Yarmouk Camp. At least 17 people were killed and dozens injured in the attack.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, an eyewitness confirmed his willingness to deliver his testimony about Moufeq's crimes before courts and concerned judicial bodies.

Another witness said Moufeq had been a commander at the Free Palestine Movement, affiliated with the Syrian government, adding that he had been involved in assaults on Yarmouk Camp and bombardment of civilian structures.

Scores of Palestinian youths have been forced to join pro-government battalions in Syria. Those who refuse forced conscription are often subjected to manhunt and imprisonment. Thousands of young men have fled the country in the hunt for a safer shelter.

Meanwhile, a Palestinian refugee in Jordan has appealed for urgent humanitarian action by UNRWA and the international humanitarian organizations, saying he has been left at the risk of homelessness and imprisonment in Jordan after he failed to pay house rents and other charges.



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In a letter emailed to AGPS, the 63-year-old refugee said he suffers hypertension and diabetes and has been unable to provide for his family and pay house rents for five months.

Palestinian refugees from Syria in Jordan have expressed concerns over their deteriorating condition particularly in light of the new movement clampdown imposed across Jordanian cities as part of anti-coronavirus measures.

A large number of companies, factories, and shops shut their doors for fear of further COVID-19 contaminations. Several Palestinian families have lost their sole sources of income as a result.

The number of PRS in Jordan has remained relatively stable for a number of years, with 17,343 PRS recorded with UNRWA as of December 2019. Of these, 349 reside in King Abdullah Park (KAP), facing movement restrictions and a number of protection concerns.

Since the opening of Jabeer-Al Nassib border between Syria and Jordan, in October 2018, UNRWA has registered the return of 624 PRS individuals to Syria. As of November 2019, of those returnees, some 227 individuals were displaced again to Jordan for a range of reasons, including the unstable security situation in Syria, problems with civil documentation, lack of economic resources and livelihood opportunities, and high levels of destruction of homes and property.

A Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment conducted by WFP in 2018 indicated that the majority (67 per



cent) of PRS were food-insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. Twelve per cent of PRS female headed households were found to be food insecure compared to seven per cent of male-headed households. Food insecurity was even higher (78 per cent) in PRS households where the head of household was reported to be completely illiterate. Eighty-six per cent of surveyed PRS households were also reported to be in debt.

In another development, education chief in Yarmouk Camp, Walid AlKurdi, said 90.5% of Palestinian high school students obtained their 9th grade diplomas in 2020.

87 students received a score of 3000/3100. At the same time, 11 UNRWA schools recorded a success rate of 100%.

A number of Palestinian students garnered excellent marks at high school exams (main session) for the scientific and literary branches across the Syrian territories.

The results were released by the Syrian Ministry of Education on August 8, 2020.

Dozens of displaced Palestinian refugees have achieved success stories, despite the traumatic upshots wrought by daily scenes of bloodshed and destruction across the embattled Syrian territories. Thousands of children have gone orphaned after they lost one or both of their parents in the deadly warfare.

The conflict in Syria has had traumatic fallouts on Palestinian refugee children in and outside of Syria. Post-traumatic stress



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disorders, mental psychosis, sleeplessness and nightmares, eating disorders, and intense fear have all been reported among Palestinian children from Syria.

In the meantime, pictures released by the Monitoring and Rescue Cell (MRC) on Facebook showed a number of migrants as being intercepted by the Greek coast guard and pushed back to Turkey, where they were again intercepted by the Turkish coast guard.

MRC said the migrants have been trapped in the Aegean border water crossing since 5 am on Saturday.

Human rights activists said several migrants sailing from the Aegean coast have been forced back to Turkey by Greek police.

The activists slammed the Greek authorities for violating European Union treaties and human rights conventions.

Over recent years, activists have held the Greek authorities responsible for the mounting tension in overcrowded migrant facilities, saying refugees have been psychologically distressed due to the substandard living conditions they have been made to endure in reception centers and the absence of life-saving healthcare services at a time when reports of coronavirus cases have soared.

The migrants, including hundreds of Palestinian refugees, have been subjected to dire conditions on the island and deprived of their basic human rights, including access to water, power, and relief services.



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Recently, human rights groups have warned that Greek police have been using tear gas, water cannon, and stun grenades to push back the border crossers.

Greek authorities have made no secret of their resolve and even their use of aggressive tactics to block illegal crossings. But the government in Athens is denying accusations of deadly attacks on migrants.

In a March 17 report last year, Human Rights Watch (HRW) said Greek security forces and unidentified armed men at the Greece-Turkey land border have detained, assaulted, sexually assaulted, robbed, and stripped asylum seekers and migrants, then forced them back to Turkey.

Between March 7 and 9, Human Rights Watch interviewed 21 asylum seekers and migrants, 17 of whom were men and 4 women, in Turkey about how they tried to enter Greece over the land border following the Turkish government's February 27 announcement that it would no longer stop asylum seekers and migrants from leaving Turkey to reach the European Union.

All those interviewed said that within hours after they crossed in boats or waded through the river, armed men wearing various law enforcement uniforms or in civilian clothes, including all in black with balaclavas, intercepted everyone in their group. All said the men detained them in official or informal detention centers, or on the roadside, and stole their money, mobile phones, and bags before summarily pushing them back to Turkey.



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Seventeen interviewees also described how the men assaulted them and others, including women and children, through electric shocks, beating with wooden or metal rods, prolonged beating of the soles of feet, punching, kicking, and stomping.