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مجموعة العمل

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Action Group For Palestinians of Syria



التقرير اليومي



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



AGPS Issues New Report about Compulsory Child Care in Sweden

- ***'Ask the Hole' A Palestinian Mother Was Told as She Appealed for Information about Her Forcibly-Disappeared Son in Syria**
- **3 Palestinians from Syria Detained by Turkish Police**
- **Rights Group Calls for Releasing Prisoners, Missing in Syria**



Latest Development

AGPS issued a new report about compulsory childcare in Sweden to raise awareness about the tragedy of migrant families whose children were taken away from them by force under the Swedish Care of Young Persons Act known as LVU.

The first chapter of the 40-page report gives an overview of children's rights, particularly Muslim children, under the Swedish law. The second chapter underscores the context, mechanisms, and legal procedures of compulsory healthcare.

The report also sheds the light on the fate of the child who is either given to a host family, a residential care accommodation (known as HVB), or a house for young adults (Sis-hem).

The fourth chapter discloses some of the legal violations by Swedish authorities and judiciary, giving as a reference testimonies by two Palestinian families from Syria whose children have been the victims of compulsory child care.

The report concludes by raising the following questions: How can these laws be changed? Is it possible to have these children rather hosted by migrant families?

A decision to take a child away from their families, according to the Swedish Care of Young Persons (Special Provisions) Act, LVU, must always be based on a significant risk of harm to the child's health or development. It can either be the situation in the family home or the child's or young person's own behaviour that may be deemed harmful or dangerous. Violence or some other form of



abuse by the family is one example, another that the child exposes itself to danger or commits crimes. A prerequisite is that it can be assumed – or that the social services know – that the parents and the child don't agree to the care needed.

In February this year, Palestinian refugee Alyaa Darwish, the grandmother of four girls and a boy who “have been taken away from their family”, said her grandchildren were being subjected to “persecution, ill-treatment, repression, and sexual harassment by their host families in Sweden”.

Alyaa said the Swedish Social Services Administration took away her grandchildren some four years ago and without prior notice on claims of family problems and neglect, which has been denied by Alyaa. She confirmed that her grandchildren had an ordinary and stable life with their families.

In another development, A Palestinian woman was sarcastically told by Syrian security forces “look him up in the Tadhmun hole” as she called for information about her forcibly-disappeared son.

The regime officers were referring to a hole dug as part of a massacre committed by the Syrian security forces in 2013 in ALTadhmun neighborhood, in Damascus.

The elderly mother is now living in distress and suffers cardiovascular disorders as she could not bear the shock and trauma inflicted by her son's enforced disappearance.

Last month, the Guardian revealed that in 2013 military security agents executed about 42 people, including Seyam and two other



Palestinian refugees—Said Ahmad Khatab and Luay AlKubra—by pushing them into a hole, shooting them and then burning them.

Thousands of Syrians were discovered killed under torture when a defector leaked nearly 50,000 photographs in 2014, showing the bodies of some 7,000 detainees mutilated by torture.

Over 1,800 Palestinian refugees are believed to be languishing in Syria's prisons, many of them have spent nearly a decade in prison while scores of others died under torture behind prison bars.

Along similar lines, three Palestinians from Syria: Ahmad AlMakhous, Hasan Methkal, and Mohamed Abdullah Issa, residents of Yarmouk Camp in Syria, were detained by Turkish police.

Police said the refugees do not hold temporary protection cards known as “kimlik”.

Unofficial statistics indicate that 10,000 Palestinians from Syria have sought shelter in Turkey, where they have been facing dire socio-economic conditions and denied access to the local labor market.

Turkish embassies continue to prevent Palestinian refugees from Syria from obtaining visas. As a result, hundreds of Palestinians have embarked on life-threatening journeys via illegal immigration roads to reach Turkey, fleeing war-tattered Syria, among other war-stricken zones.



Meanwhile, 17 CSOs in Syria have called for a central and independent international mechanism to coordinate efforts to release prisoners and forcibly-disappeared persons in Syria.

In a joint statement, the CSOs said tens of thousands of people have fallen prey to secret detention and enforced disappearance in Syria. Action to push for their release has become an urgent priority.

The statement referred to the footage published on April 28 which revealed that in 2013 military security agents executed about 42 people by pushing them into a hole, shooting them and then burning them.

It added that a number of families identified their relatives in the video, after nine years of enforced disappearance.

The CSOs warned that families wishing to get information about the condition and whereabouts of their relatives are often blackmailed in Syria.

Last month, the Guardian revealed that in 2013 military security agents executed about 42 people, including Palestinian refugees Wasim Omar Seyam, Said Ahmad Khatab and Luay AlKubra, by pushing them into a hole, shooting them and then burning them.

Thousands of Syrians and Palestinian were discovered killed under torture when a defector leaked nearly 50,000 photographs in 2014, showing the bodies of some 7,000 detainees mutilated by torture.