



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

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## التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



### "Military Evaders' Face Unlawful Seizure of Property in Yarmouk Camp"

- UNRWA Starts Reconstruction of Clinic in Hindarat Camp
- Palestinian Mother Appeals for Release of Her Son Ahmad Ghassan from Syria Prisons
- Fire Rocks Migrant Tents in Greece's Moria Camp

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## Latest Developments

Palestinian refugees said Syrian authorities have refused the authorizations they obtained from Syrian embassies abroad in order for their relatives to retrieve their property in Yarmouk Camp.

The refugees said authorities have greenlighted seizing the property of “military evaders”.

Syria’s Military Conscription Law allows for the immediate seizure of assets for men who did not serve in the military and failed to pay the requisite \$8,000 USD exemption fee for not serving within a period of three months from the day they turned 43, when they age out of conscription

The law empowers the Ministry of Finance to immediately confiscate and sell an individual’s property without providing notice or giving the individual an opportunity to challenge the decision. While military conscription applies to men only, the law also enables the government to seize the assets of wives, children, and other immediate relatives of the individual in question until the source of those funds is verified.

The law not only fails to meet basic due process guarantees, but also creates additional obstacles for refugees considering returning to Syria. Many Palestinian refugees have fled Syria to avoid military conscription, which not only involves risk of death but also



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promised involvement in egregious human rights abuses that have stained the Syrian Armed Forces' actions since the start of the conflict.

Many refugees do not have the means to pay fines for evading conscription. Palestinian refugees, most of whom are in Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey, are enduring unprecedented harsh economic circumstances, brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic's impact on economies that already largely marginalized refugees.

Palestinian refugees who evaded conscription cannot obtain official documents from Syrian authorities to return to Yarmouk Camp due to heavy deployment of security forces around the area.

Recently, the Syrian Ministry of Justice stipulated that a security permit should be issued for those holding authorizations on behalf of absentees or missing relatives under the security guise.

In another development, UNRWA has started reconstructing its clinic in Hindarat Camp, in Aleppo.

The UN Agency will also work on rehabilitating AlZayb School in the camp in the next few months.

Activists and civilians sheltered in Handarat Camp, in Aleppo, have been appealing to all concerned parties to work on reconstructing civilian homes and facilities that have been reduced to rubble all the way through Syria's eleven-year conflict.



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Left without roofs over their heads, a number of families have been striving to reconstruct the destroyed walls of their homes in order to provide their homeless children with safer shelters.

Palestinian refugees have also been grappling with dire conditions due to the lack of humanitarian assistance and life-saving services. The majority of families have been taking shelter in buildings rented at extremely steep costs in the poverty-stricken area. A severe water and power crisis also continues to rock the camp.

Heavy shelling on Handarat and bloody shootouts between the government forces and the opposition outfits led to the destruction of over 90% of buildings in the camp. The confrontations culminated in the government's takeover of the camp along with other zones in Aleppo and the displacement of its residents on April 27, 2013.

Meanwhile, 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 two years.

In appeals emailed to AGPS, the mother said an ex-prisoner told her that Khalil is being 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 in 1999, was arrested in Deraa AlBalad, south of Syria, on May 18, 2019 by a military patrol led by Mustafa AlMusalma, nicknamed AlKasem.





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AGPS has documented the secret detention of 1,797 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).

In the meantime, hundreds of Palestinian refugees and thousands of other asylum seekers taking shelter in Moria camp, set up on the Greek island of Lesbos, have expressed deep concern over their deteriorating humanitarian condition after a fire rocked the substandard migrant facility leaving dozens of people without shelter.

The fire has once again revealed how desperate the situation in Greece's refugee camps has been.

The Moria camp has been routinely criticized by rights groups and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for its lack of sanitation and overcrowding. Following the devastating



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fire, thousands have been forced to sleep in the open without access to food and water.

The Moria camp was built to house 3,000 people but at least four times as many people have been living there.

Many of the asylum seekers in Moria described life there as being worse than much of what they had endured on their long, often painful journeys towards what they hoped was a better life in Europe.

Since becoming one of the main gateways into Europe for migrants and asylum-seekers in 2015, Greece has built dozens of detention centers where overcrowding, poor hygiene, and absence of vital services are common.