



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



### "3 Residents of Palestinian Refugee Camp in Syria Tortured to Death in Sednaya Military Prison"

- Palestinians of Syria Prevented from Bidding Farewell to Their Dead Relatives
- Migrants Assaulted by Greek Coast Guard
- Palestinian Academic Stressed Importance of Documenting Situation of Palestinian Refugees

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## Victims

Military commander Mohamed Jamal, who broke away from the Syrian army, said three residents of AlRaml camp for Palestinian refugees in Syria died under torture in the Sednaya military prison.

He said Abdul Karim Balhous, also a breakaway, breathed his last in Sednaya penal complex by the end of June 2014 after he was tortured by the prison wardens.

Ali Sabagh Abu AlNour died in mid-August 2014 in Sednaya following rib fractures due to torture.

The third victim is the breakaway Mustafa Mohamed AlBadawi. He died on August 06, 2014 in Sednaya as a result of rib fractures inflicted by torture. He has a tattoo of a girl on his shoulder.

The witness, a former prisoner, said he had also met Ammar AlAbasi, a resident of AlRaml camp, in Sednaya prison in November 2012, before he was transferred to another location by Daraa wardens. His condition could not be identified.

The Syrian committee for detainees issued an affidavit by newly-released Mohamed Fares Jamal in which he gave the names of several inmates he met during his incarceration in Sednaya prison, where dozens have been fatally tortured.

Meanwhile, scores of Palestinian refugees could not bid last farewell to their relatives and friends who have died due to war-related incidents in Syria.



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Hundreds of refugees could neither attend burial procedures nor march in their relatives' funeral processions due to the bloody warfare.

Thousands of Palestinian refugees from Syria have been scattered in known and unknown destinations, after they were forced out of their homes and torn apart from their families.

Torn from the nourishment of home and warmth of family, Palestinians have been scattered across such destinations as Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Turkey, Sudan, Thailand, Malaysia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, the UK, the Netherlands, Finland, Switzerland, France, Brazil, Chile, and Canada, among other countries.

According to UNRWA's estimates, over 120,000 Palestinian refugees fled the war-ravaged Syrian territories.

The situation has gone downhill after most of the world's countries opted for a closed-door immigration policy vis-à-vis the Palestinian refugee community from Syria.

Hundreds have embarked on life-threatening journeys onboard the death-boats to Europe or to neighboring countries as they rummaged around for safe shelters or sources of incomes.

Those who have returned to the Syrian territories have been subjected to arbitrary crackdowns and forced conscription with pro-government battalions.

In the meantime, some 40 migrant boats attempting to disembark on Lesbos island were intercepted by the Greek coast guard.



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Greek coast guards vandalized the boat engines and violently beat the migrants, resulting in injuries.

A number of migrants said the Greek coast guard sprayed them with a white powder, resulting in breathing and vision disorders.

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.



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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.

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.

In another development, Palestinian writer and researcher Nabil AlSahli stressed the importance of keeping records and documenting data about Palestinian refugees who have been forced out of their homes by Zionist militias since 1948.

The writer underscored the vitality of keeping track of the newly-imposed demographic character of the Palestinian refugee community in displacement camps set up following the displacement of tens of thousands of Palestinians from their shelters and camps across the Syrian territories due to war-related incidents.

He said large numbers of Palestinian refugees, detainees, and victims in/from Syria remain undocumented.

He added that the Palestine Liberation Organization, UNRWA, the Palestinian National Fund and the Palestinian Bureau of Statistics, along with concerned organizations, should join efforts in order to keep tabs on the situation of Palestinian refugees in and outside Syria.