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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"252 Palestinian Children Killed in War-Torn Syria"

- Palestinian Family Appeals for Urgent Treatment of Their Premature Infant
- Palestinian Refugee Omar AlMahraji Forcibly Disappeared in Syrian Jails for 5th Year
- Aid Initiative Held for Vulnerable Families in Hums Camp
- Greek Authorities Step Up Crackdown on Migrants



Latest Developments

In statistics released on the International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression, AGPS said it has recorded the death of 252 Palestinian refugee children in war-torn Syria.

The International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression is a United Nations observance each 4 June. It was established on 19 August 1982.

Originally focused on victims of the 1982 Lebanon War, its purpose expanded to "acknowledge the pain suffered by children throughout the world who are the victims of physical, mental and emotional abuse. This day affirms the UN's commitment to protect the rights of children.

The list of Palestinian victims includes 70 children who died due to the blockade imposed by the Syrian government forces and its armed allies on Yarmouk camp for Palestinian refugees, south of Damascus.

AGPS also documented the secret incarceration of 48 Palestinian minors in Syrian government prisons, where two children died under torture.

Sworn affidavits by ex-detainees confirmed the presence of toddlers swung in their moms' arms in Syrian prisons and whose fates have remained shrouded in mystery.

Thousands of children have gone orphaned after they lost one or both of their parents in the deadly warfare.



The warfare in Syria has had traumatic fallouts on Palestinian refugee children in and outside of Syria. Post-traumatic stress disorders, mental psychosis, sleeplessness and nightmares, eating disorders, and intense fear have all been reported among Palestinian children from Syria.

AGPS renews its calls to the international community, human rights institutions, UNICEF, UNRWA, and all concerned bodies to work on protecting Palestinian children in embattled zones.

In another development, a displaced Palestinian family from Syria in Lebanon has appealed to the international humanitarian organizations and charities to help them secure the sum of money needed for the treatment of their newborn at a hospital in AlBekaa region.

The father said his premature infant was born with impaired lung functions. The treatment fees are estimated at 500 USD. UNRWA pledged to pay 50% of the incubator coasts, estimated at 150,000 Lebanese Pounds. The child needs be incubated for at least 15 days. The hospital admin also said another 150,000 Lebanese pounds should be paid for caesarian delivery.

Meanwhile, Palestinian refugee Omar Husain AlMahraji has been secretly held in Syrian government prisons for the fifth consecutive year.

Omar, born in 1987, was kidnapped by Syrian security forces in 2015 at a checkpoint in Rukn AlDeen area. His condition and whereabouts could not be identified.



AGPS has documented the secret detention of 1,797 Palestinian refugees in Syrian government prisons, among them 110 women and girls.

In the meantime, residents of Hums camp have launched an initiative to collect cash aid for vulnerable and poor families, orphans, and widowed women.

In-kind items, including food, school furniture, and clothes, have also been handed over to the vulnerable families as part of the initiative.

A number of donors paid debts for a number of families who have been unable to pay cash for pharmacies and groceries.

Meanwhile, human rights sources have said that the Greek coast guard and migration authorities have increased crackdowns against refugees and asylum-seekers.

Athens' centre right government, rallying EU support earlier this year, deployed riot police and military patrols to the land border while dispatching gunships and coastguard vessels to conduct around-the-clock patrols off the Turkish coast.

Human rights groups claim conditions in island camps have also worsened as a result of restrictive measures to stem the spread of the virus. Although lockdown policies have gradually been lifted across Greece they are still enforced in holding centers with night curfews still in place.



"We have seen a noticeable rise in all sorts of violence, from tent violence to sexual violence because people are forced to spend much more time in camps," said Apostolos Veizis, the medical director of Médecins Sans Frontières in Greece. "These people are not treated as human but numbers. The situation for them is utterly inhumane."

Activists 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.

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. Turkey has accused Greek forces of shooting and killing at least four migrants – a charge Greece denies.

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.