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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"160 Palestinian Refugees from Syria Reach Greece over Last Couple of Months"

- Greece Illegally Pushed Back Thousands of Migrants to Turkey
- Free Medical Campaign Held for Displaced Refugees in Lebanon
- Palestinian Refugee Mohamed Awad Forcibly Disappeared by Syrian Govt



Latest Developments

Over 160 Palestinian refugees from Syria have landed on Greece islands over October and November 2019.

An AGPS news correspondent said the 160 refugees reached islands on the Aegean coast, including Mytilene, Samos, Kos, Chios, Symi, and Leros.

Thousands of Palestinian young men and displaced families have also headed for neighboring Turkey, seeking better living conditions and livelihoods.

Unofficial statistics indicate that 8,000 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.



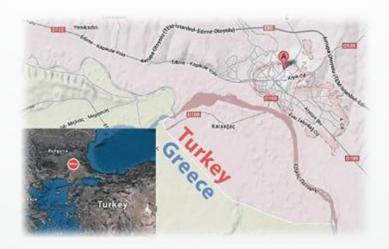
Palestinian refugees from Syria continue to risk their lives onboard the "death boats" to Greece, rummaging around for a momentary respite from the daily scenes of bloodshed and destruction.

AGPS has kept record of the death of dozens of refugees onboard Greece-bound ships. Several others have been arrested by Turkish coast guards.

Activists estimate that around 4,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria are seeking refuge in Greece.

Along the same line, Greece reportedly deported about 60,000 migrants to Turkey between 2017 and 2018, according to a report on the online news portal of weekly German magazine Spiegel, published on Wednesday evening.

According to Spiegel, Turkey is accusing Greece of not properly dealing with the asylum status of migrants. Instead, Turkish Interior Ministry files claim that Greece illegally transported 58,283 people to Turkey in the 12 month period leading up to November 1, 2018.





Greece is disputing the accusations, with Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsokasis saying Ankara was playing games: "Those people who have used the refugee crisis to their own ends should be more careful when dealing with Greece."

"Push back" of asylum seekers is considered illegitimate under European and international law. Governments are required to seriously assess the asylum status of new migrants rather than forcing them back to another country.

According to the Turkish documents, the largest proportion of migrants sent away from Greece were Pakistani, with large numbers from Somalia, Algeria and Bangladesh. 4,500 were from Syria.

Turkish officials said they sent most of the people back to their countries of origin except for those from war-torn Syria, who were sent back to the Turkish town where they originally registered as refugees.

Last year, AGPS released a shocking report about a group of migrants who were discovered by villagers in Turkey's northwestern Edirne province in a run-down and naked state, after they were reportedly beaten up and stripped of their clothes and belongings by Greek police.

The migrants, including Yemeni and Palestinian refugees, were found while walking in open fields by locals of Kiremitçi Salih village in Uzunköprü district on the eastern bank of the Maritsa River forming the border between Turkey and Greece.



Live snapshots showed all migrants with visible signs of battery on their backs and all over their bodies.

The incident was the latest string of events involving police violence against migrants fleeing war-torn zones. Similar incidents have also taken place on the Aegean, where coast guards have been accused of deflating migrant boats and re-routing them back to Turkish territorial waters.

Based on the accounts of the illegally deported migrants, Greek police officers are also accused of confiscating migrants' valuable possessions and torturing them, before pushing them back on the border, in violation of international law.

In another development, Palestinian refugee Mohamed Awad has been locked up in Syrian government prisons for the fifth consecutive year.

Mohamed, in his 50s of age, was kidnapped from his home in AlAyedeen refugee camp in Homs on May 12, 2014.





His family continues to appeal for information over his condition and whereabouts. He is a native of Tirat Haifa, in Palestinian territories occupied by Israel in 1948.

AGPS documented the secret detention of 1,768 Palestinian refugees, including 108 women and girls, in Syrian government lock-ups. 327 refugees have also gone missing in the country.

Meanwhile, a free medical campaign is expected to be held by Istijaba Medical Center as of November 18 to November 21 in the southern Lebanese city of Sidon.

Patients with cardiovascular diseases and urinary tract disorders along with children will receive free medical checks. Women will also undergo mammograms to determine early symptoms of breast cancer.

Nearly 28,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria have sought shelter in Lebanon, where they have been subjected to a precarious legal status and dire socio-economic conditions owing to their lack of access to vital services, particularly health care.