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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Palestinian Refugee from Syria Detained at Istanbul Airport"

- 7 Years since Massacre against PLA
- UNRWA Hands Over Cash Aids to 3,900 Palestinian Families from Syria in Lebanon
- Saudi Arabia Contributes \$2 Million for Palestine Refugees
- Palestinian Teachers Honored in Aleppo



Latest Developments

Palestinian refugee from Syria Mohamed Ajlani Younes, born in 1991, told AGPS that he has been detained at Istanbul's new airport for more than two weeks over allegations of illegally attempting to enter the Turkish territories.

A couple of weeks ago, the Turkish authorities deported Mohamed to Rafic Hariri International Airport in Beirut, before he was sent back by the Lebanese authorities to Turkey, where he applied for asylum after he consulted a lawyer to that end. His application was turned down shortly after.



Mohamed also said that the Palestine Embassy reached out to the Turkish authorities to cancel the deportation order and was told that the refugee is "a guest" in the Turkish territories.

Speaking with AGPS by phone a few weeks earlier, Mohamed's family said he had left Lebanon through legal routes, via Rafic Hariri International Airport in Beirut on way to Iraq's Erbil International Airport. He later attempted to enter Turkey using a fake Iraqi passport.



Mohamed was detained on May 26. The Turkish authorities have threatened to push him back to Erbil or Lebanon.

His family has appealed to the Turkish authorities, Palestine Embassy, and human rights organizations in Istanbul to make serious steps in order to release their son and cancel the deportation decision.

AGPS continues to appeal to the Turkish authorities to backtrack on the refoulement decision and grant Mohamed asylum in Turkey. Once Mohamed is pushed back to Lebanon he is very likely to be forcibly sent to Syria, where he will be at risk of prosecution, abduction, and even fatal torture.

In another development, July 10, 2019 marks the seventh anniversary of a massacre perpetrated against the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) by unidentified perpetrators.

On July 10, 2012 anonymous militias kidnapped 16 PLA fighters on their way back from a military site in Misyaf, near Idlib, to AlNeirab Camp in Aleppo. The captives were killed one month later.





The Syrian government held the opposition outfits responsible for the massacre and mobilized forces to chase down opposition affiliates. The opposition firmly denied the accusations.

However, evidence leading to the real perpetrator started to emerge early in 2015 when opposition forces broke into the government's Criminal Security Branch in Idlib and stumbled upon pictures of a number of detainees reportedly tortured to death by the government troops.

Mutilated cadavers of the PLA fighters Mahmoud Abu AlLeil and Anas Karim appeared among a stock of live snapshots of torture victims. The pictures provided living proofs on the torture tactics and cells where the victims had been made to suffer until their last breath.

Activists said the genocide makes part of a collective punishment tactic aiming to wipe out Palestinians' presence in Syria.

Meanwhile, UNRWA has delivered financial aids, donated by the EU Trust Fund (Madad) to 3,900 Palestinian families who fled war-torn Syria to Jordan.

In its "Syria Regional Crisis Emergency Appeal 2019", UNRWA said that 30% of Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) are highly vulnerable and 31% of recorded PRS are members of female-headed households, which increases their vulnerability.

Due to new arrivals and natural population growth, the number of PRS recorded with the UNRWA in Jordan increased from 16,779 individuals in October 2017 to 17,719 at the end of October 2018.



Based on observed trends, UNRWA expects the number of PRS to increase to 18,500 individuals by the end of 2019.

PRS who have entered from Syria and remain in Jordan irregularly are living under continuous risk of arrest, detention and potential for forced return to Syria. Their lack of legal status and corresponding protection risks in Jordan are a source of major concern to UNRWA.

After eight years of conflict, Palestinian refugees in and from Syria continue to face significant humanitarian and protection needs. In the absence of a durable political settlement, intense hostilities and violence resulting in deaths and injuries, internal displacement, loss of livelihoods, decreases in the provision of public services, and extensive damage to civilian infrastructure have disrupted the lives of civilians and severely undermined coping mechanisms.

Along the same line, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has contributed an additional US\$ 2 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in support of Palestine refugees.

The contribution will go towards the Agency's core services, including for education, health and relief and social services, in its five fields of operation in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

This contribution comes at a critical time for UNRWA, which is still facing significant challenges to meet all financial requirements through the end of this year.



Saudi Arabia has become the Agency's third-largest donor in 2018 with a total contribution of over US\$ 160 million.



UNRWA is confronted with an increased demand for services resulting from a growth in the number of registered Palestine refugees, the extent of their vulnerability and their deepening poverty.

In the meantime, the General Union of Palestinian Teachers paid tribute to a plethora of Palestinian instructors in Aleppo.

Dozens of Palestinian teachers have been killed; scores of others have been tortured to death in Syrian state prisons; and dozens more have been forcibly disappeared in the tension-stricken country.