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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Palestinian Refugee Families Forcibly Disappeared by Syrian Regime"

- Bread Crisis Exacerbated by Flour Theft in Syria
- Activists Warn Yarmouk Residents against Attempts to Turn Their Property into Bargaining Chips
- Palestinian Instructor Honored in Syria
- Coronavirus-Related Death Reported in Hindarat Camp for Palestinian Refugees



Latest Developments

Members of Palestinian families have been secretly held in Syria's state-run prisons since the outbreak of the conflict in 2011.

AGPS has documented the secret incarceration of over 1,790 Palestinian refugees in Syrian prisons, where hundreds have been tortured to death.

Names of members of same families figure on the list of the forcibly disappeared. AGPS continues to urge the Syrian regime to disclose their conditions and whereabouts.

In another development, Syria's Internal Trade and Consumer Protection Minister Amr Salem said the theft of flour has made the bread crisis worse in the war-torn country.

On his Facebook page, Salem said the government is working to prevent flour theft and new measures will be implemented starting next week to that end.

This comes after hundreds of complaints have been lodged by residents about the theft of state-subsidized wheat flour, which has been sold in the black market at many times its real price.

Along similar lines, activists have called on the residents of Yarmouk Camp, in Damascus, to stand on guard to all attempts to force them to forfeit their houses and property at low prices.



The activists have warned against attempts by crooked real estate brokers to pressurize civilians to sell their homes and properties following the latest price hike.

Real estate dealers have reportedly established limited-liability contracting companies to buy real estate from the residents at extremely cheap prices. Civilians who have lost their property ownership documents have particularly come under simmering pressure.

UN data indicates that before the eruption of the conflict in 2011, Yarmouk was home to approximately 160,000 Palestine refugees, making it the largest Palestine refugee community in Syria. Located eight kilometers from Damascus, it is one of three unofficial camps in Syria.

In December 2012, fierce clashes erupted in Yarmouk, causing numerous civilian casualties, severe damage to property and the displacement of thousands of Palestine refugees and Syrians. The camp was under siege from July 2013, drastically restricting the entry of commercial and humanitarian goods.

In April 2015, armed opposition groups captured over 60 per cent of the camp, containing over 90 per cent of the remaining civilian population. This not only made relief institutions unable to carry out any distributions inside Yarmouk but also displaced most of the remaining 18,000 Palestine refugees and other civilians to the neighboring areas of Yalda, Babila and Beit Saham (YBB).



Almost all the remaining Palestine refugees left during the final government offensive for Yarmouk in April-May 2018, after which the government retook control of the camp.

Meanwhile, Palestinian instructor Khaled Samara, a resident of AlNeirab Camp, won the third place in IT specialty as part of a competition for supportive teaching techniques in Syria.

The competition included interactive questions between teachers and students, presentations, pictures and animations. The proposals were submitted by coordinators at the Curriculum Development Center and assessed according to scientific, educational and technological standards that include compatibility with the curriculum, timing, and ability to develop creativity skills and boost learners' output.

In the meantime, elderly Palestinian refugee Shaker AlSheikh Taha, displaced from AlNeirab to Hindrat Camp, in Aleppo, died of coronavirus.

Over recent months, AGPS has warned of an unabated outbreak of COVID-19 in Palestinian refugee camps in Syria, where limited access to running water, pharmacies and medical facilities means displacement camps are more susceptible to the spread of the highly infectious virus.

Displacement camps set up in northern Syria are especially vulnerable as most hospitals and medical facilities have been bombed, rendering them out of order.



AGPS stresses the need to supply Palestinian refugee camps with oxygen cylinders and medicines in order to help the displaced communities defend themselves against the deadly COVID-19 virus.

AGPS calls on the national and international humanitarian organizations and concerned authorities to set an emergency plan in order to help curtail the highly-contagious virus.