



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



"8 Special Reports about Palestinians of Syria Issued by AGPS in 2020"

- Civilian Homes Targeted by Gunfire in Deraa Camp for Palestinian Refugees
- Palestinian Refugees in Northern Syria Displacement Camp Denounce Medical Neglect
- Palestinian refugee Mohamed Abu Husain Forcibly Disappeared in Syrian Prisons for 7th Year
- Inter-State Transfer of Kimlik Protection Cards Validated in Turkey



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Latest Developments

Eight lengthy reports have been issued by AGPS in 2020 to shed light on the squalid humanitarian condition of Palestinian refugees taking shelter in war-torn Syria.

The list includes a detailed report about the situation of Palestinians in 2019.

Entitled “Palestinians of Syria: Destruction and Reconstruction”, the report underscores the calamitous situation of Palestinian refugees in and outside Syria as a result of war-related incidents.

The report provides fact-based data and statistics about the number of victims and detainees among the Palestinians of Syria in 2019.

As figures in the study, though the number of victims and detainees shrunk back compared to previous years, dozens of Palestinian refugees were pronounced dead and/or arrested in 2019.

The report indicates that as many as 4,013 Palestinian refugees from Syria died of war-related incidents since the outbreak of the bloody conflict in March 2011 until the end of 2019.

The report also underscores the crises endured by the Palestinian community in displacement camps across and outside the Syrian territories. At the same time, it provides a detailed account of the violations perpetrated against PRS in their asylum seeking journey and on way to Europe and other destinations.



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Another report was issued by AGPS under the title “Yarmouk Camp: A Fourfold Tragedy”. It underscores the violations which the camp residents have been subjected to since March 2011 until the end of April 2020.

The book tackles four phases undergone by the camp residents during the period under examination and covers the property-theft, displacement, and destruction to which the camp has been subjected.

The study provides a list of victims that were killed or forcibly disappeared during that period.

A report entitled “Yarmouk Camp: What’s Behind the New Reconstruction Plan” spotlighted the projected impact of the new master plan issued by Damascus Governorate on June 06, 2020 to reconstruct Yarmouk Camp.

The report warns that the new plan violates the residents’ ownership rights and swells up over 50% of old buildings and property owned by civilians. No compensations, except for small shares, are, however, proposed in the plan.

The reconstruction plan will also result in a removal of the camp’s demographic character. No more than 40% of the residents will be allowed to return to their homes in mildly damaged areas. Several families will not be able to prove property ownership due to such laws and regulations as Law 10, which allows the Syrian government to designate zones for redevelopment. The situation is



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even more complicated for those who lost their documents in the warfare as well as those currently sheltered abroad.

Another report also highlighted the legal hurdles faced by PRS in Turkey.

AGPS has released over 3,000 daily reports documenting the situation of Palestinian refugees across war-torn Syria.

The reports are available on the group's website both in English and Arabic: www.actionpal.org.uk.

Other materials, including videos, live snapshots, statistics on the number of casualties and detainees, news articles, and press releases also figure on the website.

In another development, a pro-regime militia in Syria opened gunfire at civilian homes in Deraa Camp, sparking panic among the residents.

Local sources told AGPS that the armed group is led by a former opposition leader called Mustafa Musalma.

All the way through Syria's nine-year conflict, residents of Daraa Camp for Palestinian refugees, south of Syria, have been grappling with dire humanitarian conditions owing to the high rates of unemployment and absence of vital facilities.

UN data indicates that Deraa refugee camp is located inside Deraa City, in southern Syria. Palestinian refugees came to the Deraa area in two waves in 1948 and in 1967.



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However, as the recent conflict unraveled, the camp became engulfed by violence and 90 per cent of the camp population had to leave the camp and seek safety in other areas such as Deraa city, Damascus or Jordan. Most UNRWA services were moved to alternative premises in Deraa city.

Deraa camp and its surroundings returned to government control in the summer of 2018. The camp is now largely destroyed. UNRWA was able to return to Deraa camp in November 2018 to conduct a needs assessment. Inside Deraa camp, all premises including three school buildings and a clinic need substantial repairs or complete rebuilding.

Deraa camp was home to 10,500 Palestine refugees before 2011. As of November 2018, 400 Palestine refugee families have returned since the camp returned to government hands.

As of February 2020, some 800 families had returned to Deraa camp and 750 students to the UNRWA schools, according to UNRWA.

The camp was initially set up on an area of 0.04 square kilometers, and it now covers an area of 1.3 square kilometers. In addition to the 10,500 Palestine refugees in the camp, there were more than 17,500 Palestine refugees living in neighboring Syrian villages before the conflict. Most of them worked as farmers on Syrian-owned lands, others were employed as wage laborers, government workers and a few as UNRWA staff.



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The older part of the camp was established in 1950-51 for refugees from the northern and eastern parts of Palestine following the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Next to the old camp is the newer part, which was set up in 1967 for some 4,200 Palestine refugees who were forced to leave the Quneitra Governorate in the Golan following the 1967 Arab-Israeli conflict.

Along similar lines, residents of Deir Ballout and AlMuhammadiya camps, north of Syria, continue to rail against the medical neglect they have been facing in the area due to the poor healthcare services and absence of specialized medics, particularly pediatricians.

The nearest health center is located at a distance of over ten kilometers from the camp.

The refugees continue to urge the Turkish Authorities and Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey (AFAD) to rehabilitate the local health center and allocate an ambulance to carry patients out of and into the camp.

In the meantime, Palestinian refugee Mohamed Aymen Abu Husain, born in 1986, has been secretly held in Syrian regime prisons for the seventh consecutive year.

Mohamed, a resident of Yarmouk Camp, was arrested by Syrian security forces in Jaramana, in Damascus, on March 27, 2013. His condition and whereabouts could not be identified.



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Meanwhile, Arab-Turkey news website said new mechanisms have been opted for in Turkey to validate inter-state transfers of the “kimlik” temporary protection cards.

In order for families with children to be able to transfer their kimilik cards to another province they should get their children enrolled at school and present a certified house rent contract.

Recently, Palestinian refugees from Syria in Turkey have expressed concerns over their deteriorating condition particularly in light of the new movement clampdown imposed across Turkish provinces as part of anti-coronavirus measures.

A large number of companies, factories, and shops shut their doors for fear of further COVID-19 contaminations. Several Palestinian families have lost their sole sources of income as a result.