



مجموعة العمل من أجل فلسطينيي سورية
Action Group For Palestinians of Syria

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الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Families Appeal to Opposition Forces to Release Imprisoned Relatives"

- Palestinian Refugees in Syria Displacement Camp Denounce Mistreatment by Aid Transfer Company
- Palestinian Refugee Families Facing Squalid Conditions in Khan Dannun Camp
- Psychological Support Activities Held for Palestinian Refugee Children in Syria

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Latest Developments

AGPS has documented the enforced disappearance of dozens of Palestinian refugees by opposition forces in Syria, at a time when scores of refugees continue to escape government-held zones across the war-torn country.

AGPS data indicates the presence of over 40 Palestinian refugees in detention centers run by the Turkish-backed Syrian National Army, which controls large parts of Aleppo's outskirts along with other areas north of Syria.

The refugees were arrested on way to Turkey, on charges of affiliations with pro-regime squads.

Detainees are brought before courts in opposition-held areas. Prison terms range from one to five years. Often, the court demands that prisoners be defended by lawyers.

Security measures at checkpoints run by Tahrir AlSham opposition groups seem to be a little less hard than those taken by the Free Army. People passing through the 106 checkpoint are interrogated by Tahrir AlSham officers. Some of them, especially military evaders or breakaways, are required to pay an arson of 100 to 1000 USD, before they are allowed to head for Turkey.

Eye-witnesses, said security measures implemented by the Syrian regime are much harder than those taken by opposition groups.



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Action Group For Palestinians of Syria

AGPS has documented the secret detention of 1,797 Palestinian refugees in state-run penal complexes across war-torn Syria, among them 110 women and girls.

AGPS also documented the death of over 550 Palestinian refugees under torture in Syrian government lock-ups, including women, children, and elderly civilians.

Affidavits by ex-detainees provided evidence on the involvement of Syrian government officers in harsh torture tactics, including electric shocks, heavy beating using whips and iron sticks, and sexual abuse against Palestinian detainees, in a flagrant violation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, commonly known as the United Nations Convention against Torture (UNCAT).

In another development, Palestinian refugees in Deraa, south of Syria, said they have been subjected to mistreatment by staffers of AlHaram company for international transfer.

Speaking with AGPS, a number of refugees said they have been forced to line up for several hours in overcrowded queues outside of the company on claims of maintenance works.

“We have been insulted and our dignity attacked as if we were second-class citizens”, said a refugee.

Other refugees said they have been forced to wake up at the crack of dawn to receive their cash grants the Haram office in Dael town, located a distance of 15 kilometers from Deraa city.



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The refugees called on UNRWA to reach out to AlHaram Company and pressurize it to take urgent measures in response to their complaints.

After more than 10 years of conflict, Palestine refugees continue to be one of the most vulnerable groups in Syria with immense humanitarian needs.

Palestinian refugees in Syria (PRS) continue to launch cries for help over their deteriorating humanitarian condition due to the sharp decrease in the exchange rate of the Syrian pound compared to the USD and their lack of access to the local labor market. The price leap has also overburdened the cash-stripped refugees. House rents have also seen a striking hike from previous years.

Along similar lines, Palestinian refugee families taking shelter in Khan Dannun camp, in Rif Dimashq, continue to rail against the poor infrastructure and absence of vital facilities in the area.

Water supplies have been repeatedly cut off across residential neighborhoods in Khan Dannun, forcing civilians to buy drinking water from privately-owned tanks at steep prices. The residents have also denounced the ongoing electricity blackout.

At the same time, civilians continue to appeal to the concerned authorities to secure transportation means to give them daily lifts to their destinations and workplaces. Students, workers, and sick people are made to wait for over two hours daily to reach their destinations.



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Living conditions in Khan Dannun have sharply deteriorated as a result of the coronavirus pandemic and the loss of livelihoods.

According to UN data, Khan Dannun camp was built several centuries ago to give overnight accommodation to trading caravans on the ancient route between Jerusalem and Constantinople (modern day Istanbul). In 1948, the ruins of the city provided shelter for refugees from villages in northern Palestine.

The camp, which lies 23 km south of Damascus, was officially established in 1950-1951 on an area of 0.03 square kilometers. The camp was home to 10,000 Palestine refugees by 2011, almost all of whom were living in irregular housing, constructed without any formal approval from the municipality.

Before the conflict in Syria, the camp was already one of the poorest camps in Syria. The conflict exerted additional pressures. The camp was surrounded by armed opposition groups and many refugee families displaced from other areas of Damascus took refuge in the camp, tripling the number of residents to some 30,000 during the crisis. Currently, the camp is home to 12,650 Palestine refugees. The increase of the camp population has had a negative impact on the camp's infrastructure.

In the meantime, the Shuhadaa Clinic held psychological support activities for a number of children who returned to the ravaged Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees, south of Damascus.



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The warfare in Syria, which has now entered its eleventh year, has had traumatic fallouts on Palestinian refugee children in and outside the Syrian territories.

Post-traumatic stress disorders, mental psychosis, sleeplessness and nightmares, eating disorders, and intense fear have all been among the symptoms with which Palestinian children have been diagnosed.

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 Syria and provide those who fled the war-torn country with physical and moral protection in the host countries.

AGPS has recorded the death of 252 Palestinian refugee children in war-torn Syria. Hundreds more have gone orphaned after they lost one or both of their parents in the deadly warfare.