



التقرير اليومي الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سوريا

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria

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"AGPS' Human Rights Report: Three PS Camps in Syria are Under Tight Siege, Destruction Ratio in Other Camps Reach

70%"



- Warnings of the spread of diseases and epidemics as a result of clogged sewers in the Yarmouk refugee camp.
- Regime's army tightens the siege on Al-Aydeen camp in Homs and imposes a list of prohibitions.
- Between homelessness and arrests and shelling, suffering of the female PS refugees continues in light of the war.

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AGPS

The AGPS said in a statement released yesterday, that three Palestinian refugee camps in Syria are still under siege, where the regime's army and its affiliated Palestinian groups continue besieging Al-Yarmouk Camp in Damascus for the day (967) respectively, while the authorities continue sieging Sbiena Camp in Damascus Suburb, which has been completely evacuated of its population since 823 days, while the Syrian armed opposition members prevent the inhabitants of Handarat Camp in Aleppo from returning to their homes since the (1016) days.



The AGPS noted that, in its human rights report, to be issued in the next few days, under the title "Palestinians of Syria .. Refugees Across Life Milestones" that 186 Palestinian refugees died of starvation and lack of medical care due to the blockade imposed on the Yarmouk camp.

The AGPS noted also, that the Khan Eshieh Camp in Damascus Subrub is under partial blockade by the regime's army which blocks all roads between the camp and the center of the capital, Damascus, except



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through (Zakia, Khan Eshieh), which forced people to pass that way despite the risks they face because of the repeated targeting.

The report confirmed that more than 70% of the area of Daraa Camp southern Syria have been destroyed completely, due to the repeated bombing that targeted the camp, while the destruction reached large areas of Handarat camp, Sbiena and Muzeireeb.

The AGPS noted that it would allow for those interested, activists and human rights organizations and international institutions and media access to its last report in Arabic and English free of charge and through its website www.actionpal.org.uk

RECENT UPDATES

Activists warned of the spread of diseases and epidemics in the Yarmouk Camp as a result of clogged sewers, while the specialists confirmed that the waste and human excreta gathering would lead to outbreaks of diseases such as typhoid and cholera, which threaten lives of those trapped civilians in the camp, especially the children.





The army and the Syrian security forces had cut off the water from the Yarmouk refugee camp since 9 September 2014, whilst activists and member of the camp inhabitants confirmed that people rely on artesian wells almost completely, although most of them are contaminated with dirt and sediment, which led to the spread of many diseases, especially those related to kidney disease and hygiene.

Turning to the middle of Syria, in spite of the keenness of the people of the Al-Aydeen Camp in Homs City to keep their camp away from the war, but the regime's army tightened the strains on its residents, closed all exits of the camp and made entry to and exit from the one entrance only.

The regime, also, built sand and concrete barriers between the camp and Al-Shammas area, also put barbed wires between the camp and Damascus road to block all the roads leading to it, while the authorities installed an iron fence to separate it from all surrounding neighborhoods.

In turn, the Syrian security checkpoint imposed a long list of prohibitions and instructions which people of the camp should commit to, such as:

Bringing in or out all new and used home furniture allowed only through the checkpoint soldiers or some other regime-affiliated persons. Entering building and construction materials should be preceded by long official procedures require proof of ownership and other papers which are not easy to secure. Moreover, anyone from the camp dies outside Syria is considered somehow as a "traitor to homeland" so the mosques' loudspeaker are not allowed to announce this death, later on, mosques were prevented from announcing any death case unless approved from the Directorate of Religious Endowments in the city of Homs. Last but not



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least, Bissan Hospital of the camp should provide a daily evening list of names of patients who visited the hospital, to the security checkpoint soldiers.

It should be noted that, recently, a notable growing of immigration ratio is registered in Homs camp towards Turkey and European countries due to security and the difficult living conditions in Syria.

In another context, the female Palestinian refugees are suffering from the impacts of the conflict on humanitarian, social and economic conditions, where females were killed, arrested and missed fathers, husbands, brothers and sons.



As pointed out in the AGPS' statistics, 425 female Palestinian victims were killed by the shelling and sniper shots and torture in Syrian prisons; this number covers all the Syrian provinces and camps. The AGPS has also documented the names of 75 detained females in Syrian prisons still unaccounted for. While the AGPS documented the names of 35 female Palestinian refugees were tortured to death in Syrian prisons, and some



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of them had been identified through the leaked images of the victims of torture. In addition, the AGPS documented 37 female Palestine refugees missing inside and outside Syria.

The displacement of the Palestinian refugees considered as a burden on Palestinian families in general and women in particular, Hundreds of families lost the only breadwinner in either bombing, arrest or death under torture, women became singles confronting the difficult reality conditions. Not forgetting that the migration of young males formed a major disruption in the Palestinian society, where the rate of spinsterhood among females rose.

Activists have pointed out that among the 45,000 PS refugees in Lebanon, there are about 3360 families whose breadwinners are woman, due to loss of a husband.

The AGPS also has documented 24 female refugee drowned in sea trips while trying to reach the European countries to escape the war in Syria.

Palestinians of Syria in numbers and statistics Until 8 February 2016

- *15,500 Palestinian Syrian refugees in Jordan, 42,500 Palestinian Syrian refugees in Lebanon, and 6,000 refugees in Egypt, according to the UNRWA's statistics till July 2015.*
- *More than 71,200 Palestinian Syrian refugees have arrived Europe until the end of December 2015.*
- *The Yarmouk Camp: still under siege imposed by the Syrian Regime's Army and PFLP-GC (Popular Front for the Liberation of*



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Palestine – General Command), continued for 968 days respectively. In addition, power cuts continued for more than 1030 days, water cut for 518 days. The number of victims due to the siege has reached to 186 victims.

- *Al Sbeina Camp: Syrian Regime's Army still preventing the residents from returning back to their houses for 824 days respectively.*
- *Handarat Camp: All of its residents have left the camp for 1017 days after the Syrian Opposition Groups controlled it.*
- *Dara'a Camp: Running water cut continues for 678 days, and 70% of its buildings were destroyed.*
- *Jarmana, AL-SaiedaZainab, Al-Raml, Al-Aedein Homs and AedeinHama: A relatively quiet situations in light of the economic crises.*
- *Khan Al Sheih Camp: Roads linking the camp to the city center are still closed except for Zakia-Khan EShieh road.*