



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



### "Cancer-Stricken Palestinian Refugee Appeals for Urgent Treatment in Turkey"

- Families Sign Up for Return to Yarmouk Camp
- Humanitarian Condition Exacerbated by Transportation Crisis in AlNeirab Camp
- Resident of Palestinian Refugee Camp Arrested in Syria

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## Latest Developments

Palestinian refugee from Syria Moadh Khalil Abu AlAlaa, previously sheltered in Yarmouk Camp, has appealed to the international humanitarian organizations, the Turkish authorities, and the Palestine Embassy to help him secure urgently-needed treatment fees and obtain a kimlik card to enter Turkish hospitals.

Last month, Moadh was allowed to board a Turkey-bound plane from Sri Lanka, after he had all of his fines paid and legal situation worked out.

Moadh, an activist and a member of the Palestinian Center for Human Rights in Lebanon, has been diagnosed with colon cancer since 2018. He underwent a surgery and had his colon partially removed.

In early 2020, Moadh traveled to a European country to carry on with treatment procedures but failed to pay the required fees. He was detained at Colombo airport and sent to jail. He was later released following efforts made by the Palestine Embassy. The immigration authorities agreed to transfer him from a prison to a hospital in Colombo after he had his fines paid for him.

Moadh's health condition has taken a turn for the worse. Tumor remnants still figure on his body. Medics said he needs urgent treatment.





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In another development, dozens of Palestinian families presented their ownership documents at a government checkpoint near the main entrance to Street 30 in Yarmouk Camp, in Damascus, so as to get permits to return to the area and retrieve their houses and property.

Once documents are submitted, a security officer accompanies the resident to his/her house to check whether the building is habitable. In case the house is uninhabitable, the return request will be turned down pending reconstruction.

Sometime earlier, some 50 Palestinian families displaced from the camp showed up at the checkpoint, seeking entry permits.

Entry permits are reportedly issued 30 days after the documents are received by the Syrian security forces.





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Palestinian families continue to call on the concerned authorities to allow them a safe return to their homes in Yarmouk and to press ahead with reconstruction projects.

A number of activists have also warned of ongoing attempts to alter the demographic character of the camp and blur its identity as a living witness to the Palestinian refugee plight.

Unofficial statistics indicate that some 200 families have remained in Yarmouk Camp. Scores of stranded families fled the camp following the 33-day military operation launched by the government forces on April 19, 2018. The Syrian government forces regained control over the area and southern Damascus towns following the operation. Dozens of civilians were killed and dozens more injured in the offensive. Over 60% of buildings in Yarmouk have gone either totally or partially destroyed.

Last year, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) published the results of an assessment of the damage to Syrian cities caused by seven years of relentless bombardment by the incumbent regime and its allies since 2011.

The analysis found out that as many as 5,489 buildings were destroyed in Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees. The damage atlas used satellite-detected damage analysis to identify buildings that are either destroyed, or severely or moderately damaged.

Along similar lines, residents of the Palestinian refugee camp of AlNeirab, in the northern Syrian province of Aleppo, said their life





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has been marred by the transportation crisis rocking the area for almost ten years.

The residents said transportation fees have seen a threefold increase, overburdening the cash-stripped families.

Students and parents also continue to appeal to the concerned authorities to secure transportation means to give daily lifts to the local university due to overcrowding and unpunctuality in public means of transport.

The residents called for the need to secure buses to transfer students to and back from their academic institutions.

Palestinian refugee families taking shelter in AlNeirab Camp continue to sound distress signals over the high rates of unemployment, water and power outages, along with the absence of health care and vital items, particularly fuel and gas.

Meanwhile, Palestinian refugee Yaser Abdul Rahim, born in 1985, was arrested over allegations of quitting military service and working for UNRWA for six months.

The Syrian government forces continue to drag Palestinian refugees to mandatory military conscription, forcing dozens to become internally displaced and dozens more to seek refuge in other countries.

Shortly after the outburst of the deadly warfare, the Syrian government forced Palestinian refugees aged 18 and above to join affiliated militias for periods of at least one year and a half.





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Those who refuse conscription are subjected to crackdowns, abductions and even executions. As a result, thousands fled the tension-stricken country in the hunt for a safer shelter.