

06-06-2018

No. 2041

التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"The Syrian regime hides the fate of 1678 Palestinian detainees in its prisons"

- The local committee in Yarmouk camp: "All that is rumored about a new organizational scheme is not valid"
- The people of Neirab camp demand the suppression of the phenomenon of motorcycles and accounting the reckless
- The water crisis in Khan Danoun camp adds a new economic burden to its population
- Unemployment and the high costs of living compound the suffering of the people of Jaramana camp in the suburbs of Damascus
- A collective Iftar for the Palestinian-Syrian children in Wadi Al Zayneh in Lebanon



Latest Developments

The Syrian regime continues to conceal the fate of 1678 Palestinian refugees who have been forcibly hidden since the beginning of the war, in its prisons and security and intelligence branches. No information about their fate, health or reasons for their detention are known.

According to the Action Group's Monitoring and Documentation Team, the detained were not only men, but there are 106 Palestinian refugees under Syrian detention.



The Action Group also documented the death of 478 male and female refugees who have died under torture during their detention in the regime's prisons. The documentation occurred through contacting the relatives of the victim or released prisoner. The real number is expected to be higher than the number documented because of the silence of the regime on the names of the victims in its prisons, as well as the fact that some parents choose not to announce the death of their relatives in the detention camps, for fear of retaliation by the security forces of the regime.



In another context, "Mahmoud Ashmawy," member of the local committee in Yarmouk camp, stressed that all that is rumored and is said about a new organizational scheme to be carried out by the Syrian state in Yarmouk camp or similar to this, is invalid, pointing out that there is no point in the camp that is outside the old organizational chart approved before the crisis in Syria.

On her part, a civil engineer who was working in the urban planning confirmed to the Action Group, that the Syrian regime commissioned a number of engineers in 2010 to develop an organization scheme titled "Great Damascus," which considered Yarmouk camp, Al-Hajar Al-Aswad and Al-Tadamon violation areas that must be removed and reorganized.



A member of the executive office in Damascus Governorate, 'Faisal Srour,' said that any citizen can, after the competent authorities' approval, enter their area of residence and begin the restoration of their home or place of residence, with all the necessary facilities



provided by the governorate in this regard, provided they do not override public property and do not change the height of the building.

Srour added that if the building is completely destroyed, the owners can agree to rebuild in a joint manner, following the disclosure by the compensation committees.

In north Syria, the residents of Neirab camp for Palestinian refugees in Aleppo, renewed their appeal to the concerned parties and Liwaa Al-Quds, to suppress the phenomenon of motorcycles witnessed by the lanes and alleys of the camp, as it has become a real-life threat to the lives of the people.

According to the Action Group's correspondent, there were many horrific incidents because of the lack of compliance with safety and security standards, and the insane speed with which motorcyclists drive in the lanes and alleys of Neirab camp, without taking into consideration the presence of children, women and elderly people in these alleys.

Since the outbreak of the war in Syria in 2011, chaos has prevailed, unemployment has been rampant and poverty has increased among young people who have been forced to accept any job opportunity to secure a living for themselves and their families. Many young people joined the Popular Committees and the pro-regime Liwaa Al-Quds brigade, to guarantee that they will not be held accountable or prosecuted for any reason, because they represent the authority in the camp. For this reason, they initiated an idea of holding motorbikes races inside the camp (on Death Street), located in the



Jadid Street area near to the train station. The Street gained this name after the increase of the number of motorcycling casualties in it.

On their part, the residents held Liwaa Al-Quds, which is in control of the camp, accountable for the security chaos and the disregard for the lives of civilians, especially as many of the motorcyclists are members of Liwaa Al-Quds. They also called for a mechanism to monitor and hold those reckless.

A media source indicates that about 12 people were injured in July 2017, most of which were children, as a result of motorbike accidents.

In the Khan Danoun camp, located 23 kilometers south of the Syrian capital Damascus, the suffering of its inhabitants is exacerbated by the continuous water cuts from their homes and alleys for many days and weeks, forcing them to purchase water tanks at high prices, which placed an economic burden on them, .

While the residents of the camp held the officials responsible for causing the water crisis, noting that the lanes in which some officials live are not witnessing the same issue and therefore can not sense the suffering of the people, who previously demanded the government and UNRWA to work towards solving their problem immediately, but their appeal went unheeded in the absence of a response, procrastination and neglect.

Since the beginning of the events in Syria, the residents of Khan Danoun camp have been suffering from many crises in securing



transportation to and from the camp, the lack of basic services, the high prices, the lack of health and medical services, and the continued interruption of electricity, water and communications for hours and long periods of time.

In the context, the residents of the Jaramana refugee camp in the suburbs of Damascus, suffer from multiple economic and living crises. The increase in house rent is one of the most prominent aspects of this suffering, in addition to the widespread unemployment among the refugees, most of whom lost their income due to the war in Syria. In addition, they are complaining about the lack of basic services in the camp.

The Jaramana camp, which was not directly involved in the events in Syria, receives more than 5000 displaced families from the Palestinian camps, especially Yarmouk camp, Hosseineyya, Sayeda Zeinab, Sabinah and Az Zayabeyah.

In Lebanon, the Charitable Association for Palestinian Relief, organized in cooperation with the European Relief Foundation, a collective Iftar for a number of Palestinian-Syrian children living in Wadi Al-Zayneh in south Lebanon, on Monday 4/6.





The event, which was attended by about 70 children, was accompanied by recreational activities and the distribution of gifts and games.

The number of displaced Palestinian families in Wadi Al-Zayneh in south Lebanon, is estimated to be about 400 families out of the 31,000 Palestinian-Syrian refugees who have fled to Lebanon to escape from Syria.