



التقرير اليومي الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria

MONDAY 12-09-2016

NO.1410

"Serious Violations against the Rights of the Palestinians of Syria in Shelter Centers in Greece"



- The Palestinian Refugee, Mohammed Qasim Saed, Dies Due to Torture in the Prisons of the Syrian Regime
- The Syrian Security Arrests One of the Cadres of the Palestinian National Authority South of Damascus
- Most Residents of Khan Al Shieh Camp Depend on Aid
- Closure of Roads and the High Cost of Transportation Force Hundreds of Palestinian Students to Leave their Schools and Universities

Email: Reports@actionpal.org

Mobile: 00447447423737

Phone: 00442084530919 00442084530994



Victims

The Palestinian young man, Mohammed Qasim Saeed, pharmacist from Deraa camp, died due to torture in the prisons of the Syrian regime after being detained for more than five years. According to the AGPS statistics, the number of torture victims among the Palestinians in the Syrian regime's prisons has reached (451) victims, including women, children and elderly, while the regime continues to arrest more than (2000) Palestinian refugees without knowing their fate, including 1104 detainees who were documented by the AGPS.

Recent Updates

The Palestinian Syrian journalist, Amal Faour, revealed serious crimes and abuses committed by the Greek authorities against Palestinians Syrian and Syrian refugees in the Greek Island of Kos through messages that were published by several Turkish and Arab media. She also noted that Greek authorities treat refugees in shelters centers in inhumane way such as beatings, verbal abuse, and humiliation.





Faour confirmed that she documented many abuses committed against refugees when they were in Greece, including the Greek police attack in mid-July against female Palestinian Syrian refugees, as the police beat and shot down to the ground amid howling and crying of children and women. The attack came after a group of women tried to address the Greek police to speed up asylum procedures. She also referred to the spread of racial discrimination phenomenon and corruption among the Greek police.

In terms of medical aspect, Amal directed many appeals through the AGPS, demanding all international and humanitarian organizations, the International Red Cross, and the Palestinian embassy in Greece to intervene and provide emergency medical assistance to hundreds of patients who were not provided with treatment. Hundreds of Palestinian Syrian refugees stranded in Greece complained from medical negligence and failure to provide the necessary medication and treatment for them.

The Palestinian Syrian journalist added that there are no specialist doctors, and everything is given to patients is just saline water, amid complete disregard to difficult and hazardous cases such as heart disease and others. Children are the worst luck where vaccines are completely not available, while refugees obtain very few quantities of baby milk, forcing them shorten children's meals so that milk stays for a longer period.

Food provided for refugees is very low and lacks to necessary nutrients; it is limited and does not contain any meat.



Amal describes the impossible conditions that are required to get a low and simple medical services, "Hospitals require the police approval, then they ask for the so-called Khartih, a private papers asylum, and then they ask for asylum card, social security and health insurance. All these complex procedures take long meaningless time.

It should be noted that hundreds of Palestinian Syrian refugees stranded in Greece, suffer from very harsh living conditions, and the lack of hygiene and basic services in their whereabouts, as most of houses are temporary housing or tents, given the large spread of insects and poisonous reptiles such as scorpions and snakes.

Meanwhile, the Syrian security and army forces arrested, "Mohammad Qasim - Abu Khaled," a cadre of Palestinian civil national body about a month ago in front of Beit Sahem checkpoint south of the capital.

"Abu Khaled" is a volunteer with the Commission, as he helps the Yarmouk students to leave the camp through the checkpoint. Activists put the PLO responsible for his arrest being worked under its guarantee and supervision, as he was arrested while carrying out his work under blackout on his absence and shortening of the organization.

The Palestinian National Civil Authority was formed at the initiative of people of the Yarmouk refugee camp and it was agreed on by the Palestinian factions of the management of Yarmouk affairs. The Syrian security forces arrested a number of its members, while a number of them died during the war events in the camp.

In a different context, the AGPS correspondent in Damascus suburb reported that a large number of young Palestinians in Khan Al Shieh



camp in the western suburb of Damascus are unemployed and always waiting for aid for the fact that the majority of population are living in semi-besieged zone.

He added that most youth of the camp are not working and have no source of livelihood except for some aid provided by UNRWA and a number of relief organizations.



Institutions offering aid to a limited number of families, which is not enough except for UNRWA aid, which come every two or three months.

Our correspondent pointed out that bread, vegetables, fuel, gas, oil, and gasoline are available on the black market, and entered the camp from the neighboring town of Zakya, but the price is too high. Basic materials are affected negatively by the closure of Zakya the only artery that feeds 2,000 families in the camp.

It is noteworthy that the regular army checkpoints continue to close all connecting roads between the camp and the center of the capital, Damascus, forcing people to go through Zakya-Khan Al Shieh sub and dangerous road in order to get to Damascus. The road is repeatedly



targeted with shells and heavy machine guns, while the AGPS documented (183) victims, most of them died by shelling.

In the meantime, students of the Palestinian refugee camps in Syria are suffering of great difficulties in transportation for their schools and universities outside their camps, where they suffer mainly of high tariff, if any, where people cannot secure transportation costs permanently for their children, prompting the students to go on foot for long distance, or to limit their shift on specific days of the week or month, as the case with many of the university students.



The lack of transportation forced hundreds of students to leave their schools and universities, as in the Yarmouk and Khan Al Shieh scamp in Damascus burbs, where the Yarmouk camp is subject to a total siege that prevents students to get out and return to their universities or schools. High school students are allowed exceptionally to go to the examination centers outside the camp, while in Khan Al Shieh camp the regular army checkpoints close all roads linking between the camp and the center of the capital, Damascus, forcing students to go through Zakya-Khan Al Shieh road in spite of high risk on their lives.



Palestinians of Syria; Numbers and Statistics until 11\09\2016

- *15500 Palestinian Syrian refugees are in Jordan*
- *42.500 Palestinian Syrian refugees are in Lebanon*
- *6000 Palestinian Syrian refugees are in Egypt, according to the UNRWA statistics till July 2015*
- *8000 Palestinian Syrian refugees are in Turkey*
- *1000 Palestinian Syrian refugees are in Gaza*
- *More than 79,000 Palestinian Syrian refugees have reached Europe till mid -2016*
- *The Yarmouk Camp: siege, imposed by the Regular Army and PFGC groups, continued for 1181 consecutive days. Power cut continued for more than 1242 days, water was cut for 731 days respectively. The number of siege victims is 187.*
- *Al Sbeina Camp: - Regular Army is still preventing the residents of the camp to return back to their houses for 1034 days respectively.*
- *Handarat Camp: - All Residents have left the camp for about 1226 days after the Syrian Opposition Groups controlled it.*
- *Dara'a Camp: - It is now almost 885 days without water and almost 70% of its buildings were demolished.*
- *Jermana, AL Saieda ZAINAB, Al Raml, Al Aedein Camps in Homs and Hamma: - A relatively quiet situation 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 Al Sheih road.*