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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Bombardment on Deraa camp causes injuries among civilians"

- Palestinian refugee dies in eastern Ghouta
- ISIS takes control of Haifa Street in Yarmouk camp and its members burn the civilians' houses
- The Action Group's documentational report: Suffocating economic and living crises were suffered by the residents of Neirab camp in Aleppo during 2017
- Cash assistance distributed to the families of orphans and special needs children in Al-Aedin camp in Homs



Victims:

Palestinian refugee "Nazir Al-Zamel" from the city of Harasta, has died during the fighting which broke out between the armed Syrian opposition forces and the Syrian regime in the eastern Ghouta.

Nazir is the third brother to die in the eastern Ghouta, after his brother, 35-year-old "Khaled Zamel" who died on January 6th 2018, during the bombing of the Russian aircrafts which targeted the city of Harasta and several areas of the eastern Ghouta, in the suburbs of Damascus, while his brother "Mohammed Zamel" died on 6/9/2012.

Latest Developments:

The Action Group's correspondent in south Syria has reported the injury of a number of civilians in Deraa camp, after the bombardment of its neighborhoods by the Syrian regime, with the use of mortar shells.

Two residents of the camp received sniper shot wounds targeted by the Syrian regime forces and its affiliated factions, while putting up screens to protect the camp for the regime's snipers.

Our correspondent pointed out that Deraa camp and many of Deraa's neighborhoods which lie under the control of the opposition, are witnessing a military escalation by the regime forces, in conjunction with ISIS's attempts to progress at the expense of the opposition.



Meanwhile, the remaining residents of Deraa camp are complaining of the severe humanitarian conditions, resulting from the siege imposed by the regime's army on the camp and its neighboring areas, as well as suffering from an extreme lack of food supplies and the ongoing water, electricity and communication cuts for long periods of time.



In the meantime, ISIS took control over Haifa Street in Yarmouk camp, which is affiliated to 'Hayat Tahrir Al-Sham,' after violent clashes carried out by ISIS the day before yesterday, on a number of Hayat Tahrir Al-Sham's sites, killing a number of Hayat Tahrir Al-Sham's fighters.

Meanwhile, Hayat Tahrir Al-Sham announced the death of a number of ISIS's members and the injury of two others, due to the violent attack launched by the latter on Hayat Tahrir Al-Sham's sites in Yarmouk camp.

On his part, the Action Group's correspondent reporter that members of ISIS burned a number of residential houses in Haifa Street, after imposing its control over the neighborhood, where fire



was seen breaking out in civilian houses and smoke billowing in the sky.

ISIS published a number of pictures on its official website, showing the intrusion of Haifa Street and the violent fighting that erupted in it.

On their part, eye witnesses confirmed to our correspondent that members of ISIS burned two bodies of Al-Nusra Front's fighters in Haifa Street.



In the context, members of the Syrian regime forces stationed on the Hall Towers, shelled the locations of Hayat Tahrir Al-Sham in Yarmouk camp, using 23 mm machine guns.

In addition, severe economic and living crises have been experienced by the residents of the Neirab camp for Palestinian refugees in Aleppo, during 2017, according to the Action Group's annual documentation report for 2017, which was published in February under the title "Palestinians of Syria.. Between Promises and Restrictions."

According to the report, the suffering of the residents of the Neirab refugee camp aggravated during 2017, due to the difficulty in



obtaining a loaf of bread, as a result of the lack of commitment of stove owners, who receive a large amount of flour with control and law, and the sale of bread in large quantities to unknown parties, which deprives the people of the bread.

Hundreds of people gather daily in front of the stoves and wait for long hours to get a bag of bread, which is considered their daily source of strength.

According to the report, which discussed precise details about what the Palestinian camps and gatherings experienced in Syria, according to a methodology that depicted the living, field, humanitarian and health conditions of the Palestinian refugees in Syria, the residents of Neirab camp believed the reasons for the crisis are the bad selling mechanism, the abolition of bread distribution centers for the people, as well as the overcrowding at the stoves due to the gathering of the people from the neighboring villages, (Neirab - Tal Shoaib - Jibreen), despite the presence of stoves in their villages, noting that the stove owners in those areas take ample amounts of flour to meet the needs of the population, but they sell them to unknown destinations.

The people called upon the Syrian government and the concerned authorities to provide the bread "because it is necessary for them and cannot be dispensed with or replaced by another substance." They also demanded an increase in the camp 's flour supply, holding the stove owners who are interested only in material profit accountable, observing the stoves in the villages of Neirab and Jibreen, putting an end to the sale of bread from the camp in large



quantities to unknown destinations, and to restore the bread distribution centers for the people.

The residents of Neirab camp also complained from a stifling transportation crisis because of the halt of most buses and means of transportation, due to the lack of petrol and diesel and their high prices if present.

The annual report for 2017 indicated that the residents of Neirab camp suffered from the spread of harmful insects, rodents and bad odors, as a result the farmers' use of brackish water to water the adjacent lands, which may threaten public health, and cause environmental harm and health hazards to the residents of the area.



On their part, the residents of the camp called on all the concerned and officials in UNRWA Aleppo, to work towards resolving their problem, through spraying pesticides and putting a mechanism to eliminate rodents, which has become a major obsession to the people.

They also warned of the spread of the 'Aleppo grain' of leishmania or the so-called "sand fly," which is considered a serious disease that



spreads in the city of Aleppo because leishmania is a parasitic disease transmitted by the sand fly pinch.

The annual report which dedicated a chapter on the Palestinian victims and detainees, noted that the lanes and alleys of Neirab camp witnessed the phenomenon of the spread of motorcycles, which has become a major danger on the residents of the camp. A number of horrific accidents have been recorded due to the noncompliance to the safety and security standards, and the insane speed with which the drivers of motorbikes drive in the alleys and lanes of the Neirab camp, without taking into account the presence of children, women and elders in those areas.

The report stressed that since the outbreak of war in Syria in 2011, there has been chaos, unemployment was rampant and poverty among young people increased, who were forced to accept any job opportunity to secure a living for them and their families. A number of young men voluntarily enrolled in the popular committees and the Liwaa Al-Quds battalion affiliated to the Syrian regime. With this, the reckless drivers have guaranteed that they will not be held accountable or frowned upon because they represent the authority in the camp, so they organized races within the camp's lanes and on Death Street in the New Street area near the railway, which gained its name after the increase in the number of motorcycle injuries in it.

On their part, the residents held the Liwaa Al-Quds battalion, which is in control of the camp, accountable for the security chaos and recklessness with the civilians' lives, especially that many



motorcycle drivers are members of the Liwaa Al-Quds battalion, and called for a mechanism to monitor and hold those reckless.

According to one media source, an estimated 12 people were injured in July 2017, mostly children, as a result of motorcycle accidents.

This report, which monitors the most important events of the year 2017, follows six previous reports which documented the years 2014/2015/2016, in addition to a "Status Report" and a number of special reports on specific issues, related to the Palestinian-Syrian issue.

To download the electronic version of the report:

http://actionpal.org.uk/ar/reports/special/between promises and restrictions ar.pdf

Local Work Committees:

The Charitable Association for Palestinian Relief, distributed cash assistance on Wednesday, to 184 of the special needs and orphans' families in Al-Aedin camp in Homs, under the "warming" campaign. According to the association it will resume its work on Thursday to reach the number of beneficiaries to 200 families.

The residents of Al-Aedin camp suffer from severe humanitarian and economic conditions due to the spread of unemployment, the high prices and lack of financial resources due to the ongoing war in Syria.



Palestinians of Syria: February 15, 2018 Statistics:

- The total number of victims documented by the Action Group is 3653, including 465 women
- 1663 Palestinians are locked up behind Syrian government's bars, 105 of which are women
- Yarmouk refugee camp is under the Syrian regime army and Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine's siege for 1,673 days in a row
- 205 refugees, mainly in Yarmouk Camp, have died due to lack of medical care and malnutrition
- Water supplies have been cut off Deraa Camp for 1409 days, and 1248 days in Yarmouk Camp
- The Regime army has been in control of Handarat camp for more than 507 days. More than 80% of its buildings have been completely or partially destroyed.
- Approximately 85 thousand Palestinian-Syrian refugees fled to Europe by the end of 2016
- 31 thousand refugees are located in Lebanon
- 17 thousand refugees are sheltered in Jordan
- 6 thousand refugees are in Egypt
- 8 thousand refugees are staying in Turkey
- One thousand refugees are present in Gaza