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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian Refugees Gripped With Rubble Piles"

- Palestinian Refugee Succumbs to Coronavirus in Lebanon
- Residents of AlRamadan Camp Raise Concerns over Increasing Coronavirus Cases
- Clinic Rehabilitated in Jaramana Camp
- Palestinian Refugee Rami Suleiman Forcibly Disappeared in Syria for 8th Year



Latest Developments

Mounds of debris continue to be spotted everywhere across the ravaged Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees, which has come under heavy shelling all the way through Syria's ten-year conflict.

Some three years ago, precisely on April 19, 2018, Syrian regime forces and their Russian allies showered the camp with missiles and mortars, resulting in dozens of deaths among Palestinian refugees and hundreds of injuries.

Over 60% of buildings and facilities in Yarmouk Camp have been reduced to rubble and civilian homes razed to the ground.

The unabated warfare has had disastrous fallouts on Palestinian refugee camps across the Syrian territories. Palestinians who remained in Yarmouk or returned to the camp sometime later have been struggling for survival, in an area that has been severely affected by the deadly hostilities.

Over recent years, most of Yarmouk's families have lived on sporadic aid handed over to them by UNRWA.

Civilians continue to appeal to the concerned authorities to speed up reconstruction works and rehabilitate infrastructure and vital facilities, including water and power networks.

Thousands of Palestinian refugees were forced out of Yarmouk Camp after the Syrian fighter jets struck the area in late 2012. Dozens were killed and hundreds wounded in the onslaught. The



situation went downhill after ISIS militias grabbed hold of the camp in April 2015 and closed off vital thoroughfares to the area. Scores of other stranded families fled the camp following the 33-day military operation launched by the government forces on April 19.

Entering its 10th year, the Syrian warfare has had disastrous fallouts on Yarmouk Camp and other displacement camps set up across the ravaged country. In 2014, the Syrian regime cut off water in the camp, leaving hundreds of families at the risk of death.

Before the crisis started in 2011, Yarmouk was a bustling home to almost 30 percent of the Palestine refugee population in Syria. Today, the weight of displacement, hardship and the loss of loved ones add to the difficult living conditions in Yarmouk.

In another development Palestinian refugee from Syria Emad Kaadan Abu Issa died of coronavirus in Lebanon.

Emad, a resident of AlJalil camp in Baalbek, fled Yarmouk Camp in Damascus.

So far, 22 Palestinians from Syria have succumbed to the deadly disease.

Meanwhile, residents of AlRamadan Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Rif Dimashq, continue to launch distress calls over the unabated coronavirus outbreak and the absence of protection drives in the area.



The residents have called for increasing efforts to disinfect public amenities and provide them with protective equipment.

Founded in the 1950s following efforts made by UNRWA, AlRamdan Camp for Palestinian refugees is located some 50 kilometers away from southeastern Damascus. The nearest city to the camp—AlDameer city—is located at a distance of nine kilometers.

Along similar lines, the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) reopened Ahmad Abu Omar Clinic in Jaramana Camp for Palestinian refugees.

The clinic provides reasonably-priced healthcare services to the local residents.

In a Facebook statement, PLA's chief of staff Akram AlSaleti said all clinics in the camp will be rehabilitated in the near future.

Meanwhile, Palestinian refugee Rami Suleiman, aged 40, has been held in Syrian government penitentiaries for the eighth year running.

Rami was kidnapped by the regime troops on July 7, 2013, at a checkpoint set up near Yabrod city, in Rif Dimashq. He has been diagnosed with kidney disorders.

AGPS has documented the secret detention of 1,797 Palestinian refugees in state-run penal complexes across war-torn Syria, among them 110 women and girls.



AGPS also documented the death of over 550 Palestinian refugees under torture in Syrian government lock-ups, including women, children, and elderly civilians.

Affidavits by ex-detainees provided evidence on the involvement of Syrian government officers in harsh torture tactics, including electric shocks, heavy beating using whips and iron sticks, and sexual abuse against Palestinian detainees, in a flagrant violation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, commonly known as the United Nations Convention against Torture (UNCAT).