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التقرير اليومي الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"10 civilians die after the bombardment of Yarmouk camp in Damascus"

- Calls from Yarmouk to stop the shelling and rescue civilians, and conflicting news about an agreement in Yarmouk camp
- UN: Most of the victims and besieged in the south of Damascus are Palestinian refugees
- The Syrian regime renews its shelling of Deraa camp in south Syria
- The war forces the Palestinian-Syrian children to leave school and seek work



Latest Developments

Activists in Yarmouk camp for Palestinian refugees confirmed the death of dozens of civilians from the camp, including five refugees from the Nabolsy family: "Kamal Nabolsy," "Odai Nabolsy," "Belel Nabolsy," "Bayan Nabolsy," and an infant from the family. "Deyaa Al-Aydi," and "Mohammed Wael Al-Sersawy," also died, while three civilians from one family died and the rest of its members were wounded, after the Syrian and Russian warplanes bombarded a shelter in which a number of civilians were staying.

The activists said that the names of the civilians are: 60-year-old "Saboha Mattar Al-Hamoud," Um Nizar, young girl, "Kanana Nizar Hamady Al-Soliman," and "Abd El-Salam Hamady Al-Soliman's wife."

The activists said that the victims were of Syrian nationality, from the governorate of Deir al-Zour from the city of Mohsin, and residents of Al-Tadamon neighborhood in Damascus, where they took refuge in a shelter in Yarmouk camp, after the shelter they were previously living in in Al-Tadamon camp was targeted.





The residents of the Yarmouk camp, besieged by the warring parties in the camp, appealed for a humanitarian truce and a cessation of shelling, to open humanitarian corridors to rescue the victims trapped under the rubble of houses, and to evacuate the wounded to the hospitals in the southern region or to the hospitals in the capital Damascus.

Activists and a number of camp residents said in letters sent to the Action Group, "We are the ones who remain from the civilians inside Yarmouk camp. We are demanding the opening of a safe corridor for a few hours only, to remove the civilians stranded in the destroyed houses and cellars without water, drinks and medicine.

The letters confirmed that there are still people stuck and missing under the rubble in need of your voice and participation, and that the people of Yarmouk camp are dying of starvation because of the bombardments and the war.

The civilians called on the local and international international and humanitarian organizations, to pressure all warring parties to open humanitarian corridors, and to bring in cadres of ambulance and civil defense teams. to help evacuate the wounded and the elderly, and exhume the bodies from the rubble of the destroyed neighborhoods.

It is worth mentioning that the health and medical situation in Yarmouk camp is deteriorating. All the clinics and hospitals in the camp are not functioning because of their destruction, as well as the lack of medical supplies and the absence of specialized medical personnel, due to the continued regime army's roadblocks and the



tight siege imposed by it and the Popular Front - General Command groups since mid 2013, in addition to ISIS's control over large areas of the camp since the beginning of April 2015.

In the same context, the UN expressed its concern about the safety of civilians in Yarmouk camp for Palestinian refugees and Al-Hajar Al-Aswad area, south of Damascus, on Friday.

This came at a press conference held by UN Deputy Secretary General, Farhan Haq, at the UN headquarters in New York.

"Thousands are still trapped because of the fighting that has resulted in deaths, injuries and displacement among the civilians, mostly Palestinian refugees, and the destruction of basic civilian infrastructure," Haq said.



He added, "Reports have been received regarding the continuation of bombing operations between the government forces and ISIS, in the areas of Yarmouk and Al-Hajar Al-Aswad, and we are concerned about the safety and protection of civilians in these areas."

Haq noted that the United Nations and its partners are ready to provide humanitarian assistance, to those in need in the areas of



Yelda, Babilla, Beit Sahm, Yarmouk camp and the adjacent areas, as soon as the conditions permit access to them, noting that the towns mentioned have witnessed the displacement of their people and rebels from them towards the north of Syria.

In a similar context, conflicting reports suggest an agreement between the Syrian and Russian regimes and ISIS in south Damascus, which rules for a ceasefire and the evacuation of ISIS from the region.

The Russian RT agency said that the agreement between the government forces and ISIS in the south of Damascus, comes into force at 12 o'clock today, and will continue until 5am on Sunday. The armed groups would then withdraw completely from the area.

Media sources close to the Palestine Liberation Army (PLO) and others close to the Syrian regime also confirmed the ceasefire agreement and the complete withdrawal of ISIS from Al-Hajar Al-Aswad and Yarmouk camp, in the direction of two areas agreed upon with the Syrian regime.

The official SANA news agency denied the news and quoted a military source as saying: "There is no agreement between the Syrian Arab Army and terrorist group ISIS in Al-Hajar Al-Aswad and the transfer of news is inaccurate."

In another subject, the Syrian regime and the factions affiliated to it, renewed their targeting of the Deraa refugee camp in southern Syria and the Sad Road neighborhood, with mortar shells, resulting in the destruction of civilian homes.



It is noteworthy that the remaining residents of Deraa camp suffer from the loss of basic services and the scarcity of relief assistance, as a result of the siege imposed on them by the regime forces.

On the other hand, the war in Syria was not limited to the victims, the wounded and the displaced, but extended to threaten the future of hundreds of children who were forced by the economic circumstances in their places of displacement, and their families, to leave their studies and seek work to help their families provide their living expenses and rent houses.

In the face of these harsh conditions, hundreds of refugee children have been forced to do jobs that are not commensurate with their age and the nature of their vulnerable bodies. They work in difficult occupations such as carrying heavy carts, garbage collection, washing cars and other occupations that do not suit them.

For their part, Palestinian activists attribute the main cause of Palestinian-Syrian child labor, especially in the neighboring Syrian countries, to UNRWA's failure to meet its obligations and responsibilities towards the refugee children and their families, in addition to the absence of the Palestinian embassies' roles in alleviating the suffering of Palestinian refugees.

The situation of children of the Palestinian-Syrian refugees inside Syria is somewhat similar to that of their counterparts who were displaced outside Syria, due to unemployment, security tension and the lack of schools in some of the cities that have been displaced to inside Syria.



Palestinians of Syria: May 19, 2018 Statistics:

- The total number of victims documented by the Action Group is 3759, including 466 women
- 1677 Palestinians are locked up behind Syrian government's bars, 106 of which are women
- Yarmouk refugee camp is under the Syrian regime army and Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine's siege for 1,765 days in a row
- 206 refugees, mainly in Yarmouk Camp, have died due to lack of medical care and malnutrition
- Water supplies have been cut off Deraa Camp for 1500 days, and 1349 days in Yarmouk Camp
- The Regime army has been in control of Handarat camp for more than 596 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, while 31 thousand refugees are estimated to be in Lebanon, 17 thousand refugees are sheltered in Jordan, 6 thousand refugees are in Egypt, 8 thousand refugees are staying in Turkey, and one thousand Palestinian-Syrians are in Gaza.