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التقرير اليومي الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"3772 Palestinian refugees died because of the war in Syria"

- A resident of Jaramana camp dies as a result of the Syrian war
- Communication network cuts continue in Khan Al-Sheih camp
- The Charitable Association and the Palestine Student Association honor the two outstanding Palestinian students in the basic education certificate in Syria
- Turkey and Jordan continue to prevent Palestinian-Syrians from entering their territories
- The rain floods the refugees' tents in Vial Camp, on the Greek island of Chios



Victims

Palestinian refugee "Walid Khaled Zamzam," from Jaramana camp, has died while fighting alongside the Syrian regime forces.

The number of victims from Jaramana camp who have died since the beginning of the war in Syria, has reached 69 refugees.

Latest Developments

The documented statistics of the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria indicate that 3772 Palestinian refugees have died in Syria, since the break out of war in 2011.

The statistics also reveal that the reasons for the deaths were as follows: 1198 refugees died during bombardments, while the fighting between the regime and the opposition led to the death of 1025 refugees, in addition to 480 males and females who died due to torture in the Syrian regime's prisons.



The Action Group added that 310 refugees died as a result of sniper shots, while the siege imposed by the Syrian regime forces and a



number of the Palestinian factions affiliated to it, lots 204 Palestinians their lives as a result of malnutrition and the lack of medical services.

The remaining victims died due to various reasons including explosions, summary executions and drowning while trying to reach Europe.

The Action Group clarified that it documented the data of all the Palestinian refugee victims in Syria, regardless of their political positions or the body responsible for their deaths.

On their part, the residents of Khan Al-Sheih camp complained about the ongoing communications network cuts, for several months. The maintenance teams of the Syrian Telecommunications Corporation were starting to repair and rehabilitate the landline and Internet network since July 12, 2017. However, maintenance and rehabilitation work has not yet taken place to this moment.

In turn, the Telecommunications and Technology Sector responded to the complaints filed by the residents of Khan Al-Sheih camp and the neighboring areas, regarding activating the division and restoring land communications and ADSL gates, saying that the Ministry is working in cooperation with the Syrian Telecommunications Company to rehabilitate the necessary infrastructure, to restore telecommunication services to the areas that the regime has regained control of. The Communications company noted that the Khan Al-Sheih division has completed its technical readiness for work, and is waiting to secure some



computers and related facilities related to the work of the division. On the economic side, the residents of the camp are suffering from humanitarian conditions described as miserable, as a result of the widespread of unemployment among them and the lack of a source of income, due to the siege imposed on the camp. The regime is preventing the residents from entering or leaving the camp without a security approval, while it allows the employees and university students to leave the camp, after they take the day before their departure to register their names in the detachment of the Palestine Liberation Army.



In another context, the Charitable Association for Palestinian Relief, in cooperation with the Palestine Student Association, honored the two Palestinian students "Aya Abbas," from Yarmouk camp and "Farah Mohammed Abd El-Halim," from Domr Community for Palestinian refugees, which ranked first in the Syrian Arab Republic, in the Certificate of Basic Education (Ninth Grade) in 2018, whose results were issued by the Syrian Ministry of Education on Tuesday, June 12. They both obtained a total score of 3100 out of 3100 marks.



In the meantime, the reports received by the Action Group indicate that Jordan and Turkey are among the top countries obstructing and preventing the entry of Palestinian-Syrian refugees to their territories.

The Jordanian and Turkish authorities continue to prevent the entry of Palestinian refugees from Syria into their territory, despite the stipulation of all international instruments to oblige all neighboring states of war to receive those fleeing war and not to impede their entry into their territory.

The Turkish embassies have stopped issuing entry visas to Palestinian-Syrians for more than four years, without giving any reason for this, while the Jordanian government issued an official decision prohibiting the entry of Palestinian refugees from Syria to Jordan for any reason.

In addition, the Lebanese authorities have tightened procedures for the entry of Palestinian-Syrian refugees into their territories. Various sources of the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria have confirmed that the entry of Palestinian refugees into Lebanon is extremely difficult and temperamental, allowing some so enter, while refusing others, although most cases have all the papers required by the Lebanese border guards.

In Greece, the rains which fell on the 16th of June flooded the tents of the Palestinian-Syrian and Syrian refugees in Vial camp, on the Greek Island of Chios. Our correspondent in the camp noted that the water raided the tents of the residents of Vial camp, forcing them to leave their tents and sleeping on the ground, adding that the water



flooded the tents and their components, which is dangerous for the health of the women, children and elderly people in the camp, as a result of the extremely cold weather.

In the meantime, hundreds of Palestinian-Syrian refugees stranded in Greece suffer from extremely harsh living conditions, after all roads between them and European countries have been closed in their faces, as well as being confined to temporary camps that are not equipped with the basic needs to accommodate the refugees, in addition to the overcrowding, where the Greek camps receive three times the capacity of refugees that they can hold, according to the testimonies of those who remain there.

