



مجموعة العمل من أجل فلسطينيي سورية
Action Group For Palestinians of Syria

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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"UN Data: 5,489 Buildings Destroyed in Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian Refugees"

- 107 Palestinian Women Secretly Jailed in Syrian Dungeons
- Over 34 Palestinian Women Tortured to Death in Syrian Jails since 2011
- Palestinian Refugee & His Son Secretly Held in Syrian State Prison for 6th Year

+442084530978

/Actgroup.palsyria

reports@actionpal.org.uk

www.actionpal.org.uk



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Latest Developments

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) published the results of an assessment of the damage to Syrian cities caused by seven years of relentless bombardment by the incumbent regime and its allies since 2011.

The UNITAR published a damage atlas that uses satellite-detected damage analysis to identify buildings that are either destroyed, or severely or moderately damaged. The analysis has been visualized and developed further to provide an overview of the extent of damage and its impact on the community.



The city of Homs came third in the list with 13,778 buildings destroyed. The destroyed buildings included 12,781 in Raqqa, 10,529 in Hama, 6,405 in Deir Ezzor, and 5,489 in the Yarmouk camp for Palestinian refugees.

According to the study, the city of Aleppo came first in terms of the number of buildings destroyed by the government forces' bombing campaigns. Nearly 36,000 buildings in Aleppo and 35,000 others in the Damascus suburb of eastern Ghouta were destroyed.



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The majority of the Syrian cities, towns and villages which revolted against the Assad regime were subjected to heavy aerial and artillery bombardment which caused enormous damage to infrastructure, public facilities and civilian homes.

Most of Palestinian families taking shelter south of Damascus fled Yarmouk as a result of the tough blockade imposed by the government troops and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine – General Command and also after ISIS grabbed hold of the camp on April 1, 2015. Scores of other stranded families fled the camp following the 33-day military operation launched by the government forces on April 19.

The Syrian government forces regained control over Yarmouk Camp and southern Damascus towns following the military operation. Dozens of civilians were killed and dozens more injured in the offensive. Over 80% of buildings in Yarmouk have gone either totally or partially destroyed in the warfare.

A number of activists and residents attempting to reach their homes in Yarmouk Camp have been denied access into the area by Syrian government troops deployed at the main entrances to the camp.

Reports of theft have emerged after Syrian government forces grabbed hold of the camp and reportedly burglarized civilian homes. Pro-government troops stole electric kit, furniture, and wares, among other equipment.



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Meanwhile, dozens of Palestinian women and girls have been enduring mysterious fates in Syrian government dungeons, where scores of others died as a result of torture.

AGPS kept account of the secret detention of 107 Palestinian women and girls sheltered in refugee camps across the embattled Syrian territories. The list includes 24 refugees from Rif Dimashq, 24 from Damascus, 12 from Homs, four from Daraa, and 41 others from various locations across Syria.

AGPS has frequently sounded the alarm over the violations perpetrated against Palestinian women in war-torn Syria, most notable among these are arrests, abductions, executions, body disfigurement, sniper attacks, sexual abuse, enforced deportation, and denial of the right to a fair trial, among other violations that flagrantly breach international laws and treaties.

AGPS reiterates its calls to all warring parties in Syria to release all female refugees and disclose the fate of those secretly held in state dungeons.

AGPS also documented the death of 35 Palestinian women and girls under torture in Syrian government prisons.

The total death toll among the Palestinians of Syria who have fallen prey to fatal torture in Syrian state prisons has hit 558, among them children and elderly refugees.

AGPS believes the numbers to be far higher as scores of casualties have gone undocumented after the Syrian authorities kept their



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names secret. Several families have also refused to reveal their relatives' names over retaliation concerns.

According to affidavits by ex-detainees, Palestinian women and girls have been subjected to harsh psycho-physical torture tactics in Syrian penitentiaries, including electric shocks, heavy beating using iron sticks, and sexual abuse.

Such practices represent flagrant violations of the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict of 1974, Article 5, which criminalizes all forms of torture and mistreatment against women and children.

Inherently a taboo misdemeanor in the MENA region, violence against women, be it sexual, physical, or verbal, has remained under-reported among the Palestinian refugee community in Syria, with reasons wavering between fear of retaliation, embarrassment, social prestige, fear of punishment for those below the age of criminal responsibility, and distrust in law enforcement.

Along the same line, Palestinian refugee Ahmed Amin AlMajdoub and his son Hesham have been enduring a mysterious fate in Syrian state prisons, where they have been locked up for the 6th consecutive year.

The father and his son, both residents of AlWalid area, near AlAyedeen Camp in Homs, were kidnapped by pro-government militias on April 1, 2013.



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AGPS kept record of the names of 1,736 Palestinians, including 107 women and girls, secretly incarcerated in Syrian state penitentiaries, where 570 refugees also died under torture.

