



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



**"On World Humanitarian Day: Hundreds of Palestinian Volunteers Forcibly Disappeared in Syria"**

- Palestinian Child Pronounced Dead as Cluster Munition Goes Off in Syria's Handarat Camp
- Syria's Ministry of Works Discusses Rehabilitation of Yarmouk Camp for Palestine Refugees
- Palestinian Refugee Detained by Turkish Police
- Palestinian Refugees without Visa Documents Ordered to Leave Turkey by End of October

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## Latest Developments

AGPS documented the death of 3,989 Palestinian refugees in war-torn Syria, among them hundreds of activities, relief officers, and volunteer medics.

Daily scenes of bloodshed and destruction led to deteriorating humanitarian conditions in Syria. AGPS kept record of serious violations against medics, paramedics, and ambulances by the different warring parties in Syria. Wounded civilians, expectant woman, elderly people, and hundreds of humanitarian cases have faced severe difficulties trying to reach hospitals and medical centers.



At the same time, heavy damage has been wrought on medical equipment in Palestinian refugee camps and shelters as a result of the deadly onslaughts, burglary attacks, and property-theft assaults carried out against hospitals, clinics, and pharmacies.

AGPS documented flagrant violations against medical crews and relief officers. These include extra-judicial killing, abduction, crackdowns, movement restrictions, and torture in jail.



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Lists of dozens of medics, paramedics, and volunteers who have been killed, detained, forcibly disappeared, or tortured to death in Syria figure in AGPS' archives.

AGPS reiterates its calls to the Syrian government and all other concerned parties to protect people carrying out humanitarian missions in tension-stricken zones.

Along the same line, a Palestinian child was pronounced dead on Wednesday after a cluster grenade exploded in Aleppo's Handarat refugee camp.

The casualty—Shaifq Yakoob—succumbed to the wounds he sustained in the blast while he was playing outdoors. He was rushed to a hospital, but breathed his last shortly after.



Available data from the International Committee of the Red Cross, each year large numbers of civilians are killed and injured by explosive remnants of war, such as artillery shells, mortars, grenades, bombs and rockets, left behind after an armed conflict.

For the civilians and communities in war-affected Syria, the presence of these weapons represents an ongoing threat. Many innocent civilians, including Palestinian refugees, have lost their





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lives and limbs by disturbing or inadvertently coming into contact with explosive remnants of war. These weapons have also hindered reconstruction and threatened economic livelihood. Houses, hospitals and schools cannot be rebuilt until such weapons are cleared.

Local communities often have no means of dealing with the problem themselves. Most do not have the technical capacity or the resources to clear explosive remnants of war safely and few have the resources needed to deal with the psychological, medical and rehabilitative needs of victims.

In another development, Syria's Ministry of Public Works and Housing pointed, during a meeting held at its headquarters on Tuesday, underway efforts to reconstruct 220 hectares of Yarmouk Camp, in Damascus.

Sometime earlier, member of Damascus Executive Office, Samir Jazaerli, said, following a meeting held in Damascus on Monday, March 11, that civilians will not be allowed to return to their homes in Yarmouk Camp before the technical committees finalize their reports about the condition of local buildings and premises, which sustained partial or total destruction during the warfare.

Activists and civilians have leveled heavy criticism at the local authorities for dragging their feet over increasing appeals for reconstruction and called for serious and urgent measures to smooth civilians' return to their homes in Yarmouk.

A few months earlier, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) published the results of an assessment of the



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damage to Syrian cities caused by seven years of relentless bombardment by the incumbent regime and its allies since 2011.

The analysis found out that as many as 5,489 buildings were destroyed in Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees. The damage atlas used satellite-detected damage analysis to identify buildings that are either destroyed, or severely or moderately damaged.

Most of Palestinian families taking shelter south of Damascus fled Yarmouk as a result of the tough blockade imposed by the government troops 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, 2018. The Syrian government regained control over the 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 have gone either totally or partially destroyed.

A number of activists and residents attempting to reach their homes in Yarmouk have been denied access into the area by Syrian government troops deployed at the main entrances to the camp. Reports of theft have also emerged after Syrian government forces grabbed hold of the camp and burglarized civilian homes. Pro-government troops stole electric kit, furniture, and wares, among other equipment.



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Meanwhile, Palestinian refugee Maher Bashir Abweini, aged 18, was arrested by Turkish cops in the Esenyurt district of Istanbul Province on account that he is a non-holder of the kimlik visa card.

Maher fled the embattled Yarmouk refugee camp, in Syria, in the hunt for a safe shelter in the Turkish territories.



Recently, Turkish police stepped down crackdowns and abduction sweeps, targeting irregular migrants and non-holders of the kimlik visa card in Istanbul.

Nearly 2,400 Palestinian families from Syria have sought shelter in Turkey, including 1,200 families in Istanbul, where they have been facing an abject situation.

Khayra Ummah organization estimated that 400 Palestinian families from Syria without kimlik visas have been taking refuge in Turkey, among them 300 families in Istanbul.

In the meantime, Turkey's Interior Minister on Wednesday ruled out deportation for legal migrants, underlining that the ongoing action was only against irregular migration.



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Speaking to foreign journalists in Istanbul, Suleyman Soylu said, “Any major change in the migration policy of Turkey is out of question.”

“Deportation is out of question for any regular migrant who came to our country through legal ways,” Soylu added.

Soylu’s remarks came as Turkey extended a deadline until October 30 for unregistered refugees from Syria in Istanbul to leave the city and to go to the provinces where they were first registered.

“There are over 540,000 Syrians in Istanbul. We have planned schools and hospitals for them. We cannot exceed this capacity. This is loud and clear,” he said. “One of our biggest successes is the registration of all Syrians coming to Turkey under temporary protection status and to update their registrations after a while.”

Foreign media outlets misconstrued the facts, stating Syrian migrants were being returned to their home country forcibly, which has been embroiled in a bloody war since 2011.