



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

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الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Syrian Gov't Forces Attack Deraa Camp"

- Father of Palestinian Refugee Appeals for Urgent Treatment
- Power-Maintenance Initiative Launched in AlNeirab Camp
- Residents of Jaramana Camp Denounce Health Risks of Garbage Burning

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Latest Developments

The Syrian government forces in Deraa breached an agreement reached on Monday to lift the blockade on the area.

An AGPS news correspondent said mortar shells slammed into residential neighborhoods in Deraa at the same time as a number of civilians were fatally gunned down by snipers. Clashes and injuries were also reported.

Deraa's sole medical site has gone inoperative after the Syrian regime's Fourth Division attacked it. Ambulances kept circulating in the area.

Over 50,000 civilians sheltered in Deraa, including hundreds of Palestinian refugees, remain under the threat of a mass genocide by the Syrian regime forces and their war partners.

On Monday, the Central Committee in Deraa city, south of Syria, reached an agreement with the Syrian government to lift the noose tightened around the area and backtrack on any projected military escalation.

As part of the deal, a number of residents and former opposition forces will lay down their personal weapons in return for a security solution, by the Syrian regime, in favor a 130 wanted residents, including 25 Palestinian refugees.



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Last week, the Syrian regime has attacked Deraa AlBalad, south of Syria, with anti-aircraft guns, forcing dozens of families out of their homes and shelters.

On June 25, the regime forces asked the residents and former opposition forces to lay down all light weapons and allow them to search their homes. However, the Daraa Central Committee, the main reconciliation center in the area, noted that they were only supposed to hand in heavy weapons as part of the Russian-brokered agreement signed in July 2018. The regime then started imposing a blockade on some 40,000 civilians living in the area.

All entrances and exits from the district were blocked, and the transportation of all medical and food assistance, as well as fuel, prohibited.

Daraa-based activists told Anadolu Agency (AA) that another reason for the regime to impose the blockade was because the region's people had opposed setting up ballot boxes for the regime's so-called elections.

In another development, Palestinian refugee from Syria Khalil Abu AlAlaa has appealed to the Palestinian ambassador in Lebanon to help him get a visa to Turkey so as to be able to visit his cancer-stricken son Muadh.

A few months earlier, Muadh, previously sheltered in Yarmouk Camp, appealed to the international humanitarian organizations, the Turkish authorities, and the Palestine Embassy to help him



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secure urgently-needed treatment fees and obtain a kimlik card to enter Turkish hospitals.

Moadh, an activist and a member of the Palestinian Center for Human Rights in Lebanon, has been diagnosed with colon cancer since 2018. He underwent a surgery and had his colon partially removed.

In early 2020, Moadh traveled to a European country to carry on with treatment procedures but failed to pay the required fees. He was detained at Colombo airport and sent to jail. He was later released following efforts made by the Palestine Embassy. The immigration authorities agreed to transfer him from a prison to a hospital in Colombo after he had his fines paid for him.

Moadh's health condition has taken a turn for the worse. Tumor remnants still figure on his body. Medics said he needs an urgent surgery.

Meanwhile, permits were granted to operate the power generators and provide fuel at the industrial price in AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Aleppo.

Electricity generators will go operative from 5 p.m. to 3 a.m. starting Wednesday.

Civilians lashed out at the exorbitant power bills, saying an ampere costs 5,000 Syrian pounds.

AlNeirab camp is the largest official camp in Syria and is 13km east of the city of Aleppo near the Aleppo airport.



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Before the start of the conflict in Syria, Neirab camp was home to more than 20,000 Palestine refugees. Like other Palestine refugee camps in Syria, a large number of families, young people, have travelled abroad. The camp has also seen a large influx of more than 900 families from the nearby Ein el Tal camp, which has been mostly destroyed.

With nearly 18,000 registered refugees, Neirab camp is among the most densely populated camps. The camp suffers from overcrowding and a lack of privacy. Like other areas in Syria, displacement, unemployment, inflation, protection and security risks are among the main concerns shared by Palestine refugees and Syrians alike.

The location of the camp near the military airport means the area was exposed to hazards including mortars and shelling between the start of 2013 and the end of 2018.

Poor shelters and poor construction of the barracks result in scorching temperatures in summer and freezing conditions in winter. Water leakage and rodent infestation also remain a problem for the refugees.

In the meantime, civilians taking shelter in Syria's Jaramana Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Rif Dimashq, raised concerns over the health hazards inflicted by garbage burning across residential alleyways.



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The residents said local authorities have been burning trash across residential neighborhoods instead of transferring them to special landfills, resulting in bad smells and heavy smokes.

Palestinians taking refuge in Jaramana camp have been grappling with dire conditions. High unemployment rates and the absence of relief assistance by UNRWA and other humanitarian institutions have made survival quite difficult in the area.