



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

01-11-2018

No. 2189

التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"713 Palestinians Killed while Fighting alongside Syria's Pro-Gov't Forces"

- Leishmania Disease Infects Deir Ballout Camp for Palestinian Refugees North of Syria
- Volunteers Continue to Clean up Yarmouk Camp
- Residents of AlSabina Refugee Camp Grappling with Transportation Crisis
- 44 Palestinian Residents of AlSabina Camp Secretly Held in Syrian Gov't Jails

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Latest Developments

713 Palestinian refugees were killed as they joined pro-government battles in war-torn Syria, among them 261 from the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA).

Palestinian refugees aged 18 or above are forced to join PLA and fight alongside the government squads.

The list also includes 100 members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) – General Command (GC), 85 refugees affiliated with Liwaa AlQuds, 35 gunmen from Fatah AlIntifada, and 21 others from AlJalil battalion.



24 more gunmen from the Free Palestine Movement along with 187 others affiliated with popular pro-government forces have also been pronounced dead in the rampant hostilities.

Meanwhile, reporting from Deir Ballout Camp, north of Syria, an AGPS correspondent warned of the propagation of Leishmania disease among the refugees.

Coetaneous Leishmaniasis, is a type of skin disease caused by Leishmania Tropica, also known as the “Aleppo Evil”, “Aleppo



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ulcer”, “Aleppo boil”, “Aleppo button” or “habbat halab”. It can produce permanent disfiguring scars on the face, especially of young people.

Coetaneous Leishmaniasis is mainly found in areas associated with poor waste disposal. Water shortage, poor sanitation, and lack of other public services combine to create ripe conditions for the transmission of the disease. It is a vector-borne disease transmitted by infected sandflies.

Palestinians taking shelter in Deir Ballout, among other refugee camps across the Syrian territories, have been shorn of their right to health care and medical treatment. There are only two volunteer nurses in Deir Ballout, where neither medicines nor medical equipment are made available. The closest clinic is located more than five kilometers away from the camp.

In the meantime, efforts by dozens of volunteers have been in progress to remove debris from Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees.



Mounds of debris have been removed from Street 15 down to Street 30. A number of access roads have been re-opened in the area.



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Rubble has also been cleared from the vicinities of AlKhames Clinic, UNRWA schools, and Yarmouk's High School. The thoroughfare linking AlShuhadaa Park, in Jalal Kaaoush Street, and Loubiya road has also reportedly been unblocked.

At the same time, the volunteers have finalized a debris clearance campaign in and around AlJaouna and Safad streets, along with Jadat AlNasirah, the local court, and AlHabib AlMustafa Mosque.

Dozens of Palestinian activists and relief officers have been pronounced dead in Yarmouk Camp as a result of heavy shelling, extrajudicial execution, or fatal torture in jail.

Most of Palestinian families taking shelter south of Damascus fled Yarmouk Camp 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.

Meanwhile, a transportation crisis has been rocking ASabina Camp for Palestinian refugees since the outburst of the Syrian warfare. Civilians' access out of and into the area has almost been blocked. Workers and students have had difficulties getting to their workplaces and universities.

AlSabina residents spoke out against the steep and unfixed transportation fees, often devouring up to a quarter of their salaries.



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Civilians are often forced to catch another means of transportation as bus drivers change the lines, stops, and fees quite unpredictably. Others have found no other way-out than to walk for dozens of kilometers in order to reach their destinations.



The residents added that their appeals to the concerned institutions have almost gone unheeded.

Located some 14 kilometers away from southern Damascus, AlSabina Camp has been gripped with an abject socio-economic condition owing to the absence of humanitarian assistance, relief aids, proper infrastructure, and vital facilities.

Violent onslaughts launched on AlSabina Camp in 2013 led to the destruction of 80% of civilian buildings and facilities. The government forces seized the camp on November 17, 2013.

Along the same line, 44 Palestinians taking refuge in AlSabina Camp, among them two women, have been enduring mysterious fates in Syria's state dungeons.

AGPS kept record of the death of 558 Palestinian refugees under torture in Syrian government penitentiaries.