



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



"Air raids and continuous artillery shelling on Yarmouk camp and members of the regime steal its homes"

- **Figures: The number of displacement buses from the towns of south Damascus towards the Syrian north**
- **Yarmouk camp students leave Yelda to Damascus to submit their exams**
- **Family fragmentation is a tragedy experienced by thousands of Palestinian-Syrian families**
- **Charitable Association continues to support the displaced from Yarmouk camp in the neighboring towns**

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Latest Developments

The Syrian and Russian warplanes targeted a number of neighborhoods in Yarmouk camp for Palestinian refugees in south Damascus. It also bombarded the camp with rockets and artillery shells, leaving more destruction and damage to the homes of those displaced from the camp.

The neighborhoods of Al-Tadamon and Al-Hajar Al-Aswad neighboring to the camp, were subjected to artillery shelling. The axes of Al-Zibar and Abu Toraby in Al-Tadamon, south of the capital, were also targeted.



Media sources close to the regime said that its forces took control of the sports city, the schools gathering, and the roundabout of Palestine Street, in the eastern side of the camp, in addition to the Taqadom neighborhood in the northern area, extending from the electricity organization on the main Yarmouk Street, Shaker stadium, to Street 15 and where it meets with Street 30, and on the node of Al-Orouba Street - Al-Qadam neighborhood, the Sofayrat Al-Carmel region and the corresponding side of Al-Hajar Al-Aswad,



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as well as the majority of the island area in Al-Hajar and the corresponding areas of the south-west of Yarmouk camp, in the vicinity of Mshaham Al-Toqay and the stadium.

The military operation is centered in the area extending from Street 30 from the axis of Mshaham Al-Toqay until Palestine Street, in the neighborhood of 8 March, Deir Yassin and the corresponding area of the island. Fire control has been implemented in the area, given that this area is a "complex tunnel" linking the south of Yarmouk camp and the north of Al-Hajar Al-Aswad, according to the regime.

While ISIS announced on the media pages close to it that it killed more than 650 members of the regime forces and the factions affiliated to it, in addition to hundreds of injuries, during its 25-day battle for the military campaign, waged by the Syrian regime, with Russian support, on Yarmouk camp, AL-Hajar Al-Aswad and Al-Tadamon.

Meanwhile, members of the Syrian regime continue to steal the homes of the displaced persons in Yarmouk camp and the adjacent neighborhoods, which the regime recently controlled, in a phenomenon known as “defeated.”





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A media page on Facebook, close to the Syrian regime, quoted a member of the regime, who said that after "liberating" some areas in Yarmouk camp from the hands of ISIS, he searched his house and found it intact, even the things inside it. As he left, he closed it with a tight lock and returned to fight on the axes of confrontation with ISIS.

Days after, a video was published, according to a member of the regime, showing stealing operations in the camp, and his house was one of the first to be looted by the Syrian regime forces and the factions loyal to it. Activists quoted one of the leaders of the regime, saying "Do not leave the Palestinians something, destroy the camp on the heads of its inhabitants."

Activists stated that Al-Zahera neighborhood and several areas in the capital, Damascus, packed with furniture and house materials from the areas controlled by the Syrian regime in the south of Damascus and its suburbs.

Media outlets close to the Syrian regime, published days ago on social networking sites, video documenting members of the regime while stealing civilian houses in Yarmouk camp, in the south of Damascus, in a phenomenon known as "defeated."

In another context, dozens of students of the Al-Jaramq alternative school left through the Beit Sahn crossing, south of Damascus, to the centers of residence at the Palestine Institute, Said Al-Aas Institute and the DTC in Damascus, to stay there until the end of the exams, in order to submit for the basic education certificate in Syria.



مجموعة العمل من أجل فلسطينيي سورية
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The educational process did not stop in south Damascus, despite the major obstacles the residents of the camp are subjected to, while the students leave the southern region after the coordination and approval of the Syrian security systems.

For its part, the Action Group said that the number of displaced from the towns of the south of Damascus, who arrived in the north of Syria reached more than 9 thousand people. They headed to the areas of the Operation Euphrates Shield, where they were distributed across the Deir Balout camp and Azaaz camp, in addition to the camps in Al-Baab city, which are new camps that are home to Palestinians and Syrians from Yarmouk camp and the south of Damascus. The fourth bus headed to Idlib, since all buses entered Al-Baab instead of the fourth one. The seventh bus was divided into two; one headed to Idlib and the second is gathered on the airport road, where they will head to Jarabulus, north-east of Aleppo.



According to the Action Group's correspondent, the estimated number of Palestinian families displaced to the north of Syria was



estimated at 750 families, noting that the figure is not accurate due to the uncertainty faced by migrants of the south of Damascus, and the continued departure of families from Yelda towards Idlib and Aleppo.

Meanwhile, thousands of Palestinian families living in Syria are suffering of family fragmentation, who were dispersed across the world, which poses great economic, legal and psychological challenges. Most of the family members are divided between Syria, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Europe.

This dispersion led to the separation of the head of household from his family, either to travel in search of a safe place for their families, or that the siege prevented them from leaving the camps to join their families. This compounded the economic requirements of the family, in addition to the fact that many countries are asking the children's guardian to complete certain transactions related to them.

This fragmentation was compounded by the reluctance of most embassies to grant Syrian Palestinian refugees visas to enter their territory, which prevented many refugees from meeting their mothers, fathers and children, especially those in Europe, Lebanon and Turkey.

Thousands of Palestinian-Syrians in Europe have been waiting for reunification with their families for almost three years. It takes about one year to get a residence permit, while reunion takes about two years. Throughout this period, most embassies in countries



where refugee families reside refuse to grant visas to their families, which prevents family reunions until they are reunited.

In addition, the families of Lebanon, Turkey and Egypt have had difficulty meeting the embassies of these countries, which have stopped granting visas to Palestinian-Syrian refugees more than three years ago, which also prevented them from meeting their families.

This is also true of the families that are scattered between Syria and the rest of the world. Most of the refugees who have been forced to leave Syria fear that they will return to Syria for fear of arrest, especially the youth.

The Charitable Association for Palestinian Relief continued its humanitarian support to the displaced Palestinians from Yarmouk camp and the neighboring towns of Yelda, Babilla and Beit Sahm, who are suffering from an extreme lack of food and baby milk, as well as their displacement in temporary homes, and the widespread of unemployment and lack of financial resources.

Palestinians of Syria: May 13, 2018 Statistics:

- The total number of victims documented by the Action Group is 3745, including 467 women
- 1676 Palestinians are locked up behind Syrian government's bars, 106 of which are women
- Yarmouk refugee camp is under the Syrian regime army and Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine's siege for 1,759 days in a row



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- 206 refugees, mainly in Yarmouk Camp, have died due to lack of medical care and malnutrition
- Water supplies have been cut off Deraa Camp for 1494 days, and 1343 days in Yarmouk Camp
- The Regime army has been in control of Handarat camp for more than 590 days. More than 80% of its buildings have been completely or partially destroyed.
- Approximately 85 thousand Palestinian-Syrian refugees fled to Europe by the end of 2016, while 31 thousand refugees are estimated to be in Lebanon, 17 thousand refugees are sheltered in Jordan, 6 thousand refugees are in Egypt, 8 thousand refugees are staying in Turkey, and one thousand Palestinian-Syrians are in Gaza.