



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



"Over 1,700 Palestinian Refugees Secretly Incarcerated in Syrian Jails"

- New Committee Tasked With Finalizing Reconstruction Plan in & around Yarmouk Camp
- 7 Years since AlJa'ouna Massacre in Yarmouk Claimed Lives of over 20 Palestinians
- Ramadan Meals Provided to Impoverished Palestinians in Qudsaya

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Latest Developments

Palestinian refugee Fuad Fuad Kasem, called Abu Udai, was released from Syrian government prison, where he had been held for five years.

Fuad was reportedly kidnapped from his home in the Hama-based Palestinian refugee camp in 2014.

AGPS has been deeply concerned about the upsurge in the number of Palestinian victims of torture and enforced disappearance in Syria.



Over 1,750 Palestinian refugees have been secretly held in Syrian government dungeons since the outburst of deadly hostilities.

AGPS also documented the death of over 540 Palestinian refugees under torture in Syrian government lock-ups, including women, children, and elderly civilians.

Affidavits by ex-detainees provided evidence on the involvement of Syrian government officers in harsh torture tactics, including electric shocks, heavy beating using whips and iron sticks, and



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sexual abuse against Palestinian detainees, in a flagrant violation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, commonly known as the United Nations Convention against Torture (UNCAT).

AGPS estimates the real number to be far higher due to the gag orders slapped by the Syrian government on the detainees' names and fates, along with the families' reluctance to report such cases over retaliation concerns.

AGPS continues to urge the Syrian government to disclose the fate of scores of Palestinians held in its lock-ups, release the bodies of those tortured to death, to seriously work on halting harsh torture tactics, launch fact-finding probes into crimes of torture, and to bring those involved in such crimes before courts.

In another development, pro-government sources in Syria announced the launch of a follow-up committee led by Minister of Public Works and Housing to wrap up rehabilitation plans in Yarmouk Camp and adjacent areas in two month's time.



The move was announced following a meeting convened in Damascus between the Syrian Prime Minister and government



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officials in an attempt to boost reconstruction works in such Damascus zones as Ein AlFijeh, Ein AlKhadra, Basima, Yarmouk Camp, Jober, AlKabon, and Barezh.

A few months earlier, 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 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.

According to the study, 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



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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.

Meanwhile, seven years have passed by since AlJa'ouna massacre, perpetrated on August 2, 2012, took away the lives of over 20 Palestinians in Yarmouk Camp, south of Damascus, among them children. Several other Palestinians were left wounded after two mortar shells slammed into the area prior to iftar (fast-breaking) time.

The list of casualties includes the two children Anas Talouzi and Ibrahim Talouzi, along with Yahya Alyan, Fathi Alyan, Alaa Ghuneim, Mohamed Anbatawi, Rafe' AlRefa'i, Abdullah Saleh (aged 13), Mohamed Msheinesh, Ahmed Areisha, Mohamed Rafe' Ali AlRefa'I (aged 27), Wael Adnan Atiyeh AlAhmed, Bahaa Ayoub (aged 21), Mahmoud Qanah, Alaa Mohamed Ghuneim, Muhssin Walid Msheinesh, Osama Akram Areisha, Yahya Ismail Alyan, Khairou Ahmed Hamida, and Emad Salah AlDin Qadah.



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In the meantime, fast-breaking meals were provided to 200 Palestinians with special needs, orphans, and children in Qudsaya town, in Rif Dimashq.

Thousands of displaced Palestinian families in Syria continue to set off alarm bells over the lack of basic services and poor infrastructure in and around Palestinian refugee camps and communities. The situation has gone worse due to the high unemployment rates, lack of financial resources, and absence of humanitarian assistance by UNRWA among other relief bodies.

