

Khan Alshieh Camp

A Camp under Fire

A Documentary Report about Events at Khan Al Shieh Camp for Palestinian Refugees in Syria
from 15 March 2011 till 15 August 2015



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

Khan Al Shieh

A Camp under Fire

**Action Group for Palestinians of Syria (AGPS)
Special Reports and Studies Department**

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Introduction

Another camp of the Palestinian displacement camps in Syria is exposing to a new massacre threatens to destroy it and to displace its residents who have been refusing the ongoing situation. Each one of its residents is stick to it as a witness to their cause; the cause of the Palestinian refugees who were uprooted from their lands.

Khan Al Shieh camp is now facing the same fate of Yarmouk, Handarat, Sbeina, and Husseneia camps, and there is no way to predict which of the other camps is to face the same fate.

This report is documenting events taking place in Khan Al Shieh camp for Palestinian refugees in Syria, in light of the violence and the revolutionary mobilization since March 2011 till 15 August 2015.

The report is based on field documentation carried out by the AGPS via its correspondents and some eye witnesses from Khan Al Shieh camp.

The theoretical part of the report was based on the archive of Al Awda Palestinian Center “Wajeb” via reference to books and studies issued by the Center.

The report is keen to provide accurate information regarding the prevailing conditions at Khan Al Shieh camp, even living or field conditions, in addition to changes that have taken place in an important stage in the history of the camp, especially the period of engaging into the core of conflict in Syria.

First Chapter:

Khan Al Shieh Camp- Al Awda Camp

«Biography»

Khan Al Shieh camp is classified as the oldest Palestinian Camp in Syria. During the first months of 1948, the camp received the first batches of refugees. 40,000 out of 90,000 refugees were distributed on 67 acres, and in Khan Dannon, Jaramana, and other camps.

• Location, Borders, and Area

Khan Al Shieh camp is located 27 km west of the center of Damascus city in a plain area breached from the south by Al Aawaj River and from the east by ancient Khan; historically known as a night rest for the caravans of merchants who pass by the road between Damascus and south-west.

The camp is bordered from the north-east with Darousha village, from the West with lands of Al Shiekh Mountain lowland that extends to the Jandal Castle; this area belongs to Qatna area. From the south, the camp is bordered by the lands of Darkhabeia and Zakia, as it bordered from the south-west with the village of Husseneia, the ancient Khan, Mansheia village, and Khan Al Shieh.

As the camp was constructed, it was 690,000 square meters, but with the beginning of the eighties it began to expand in two areas: the first one is in the North West region, and the second is in the south-western region. The main street (Damascus-Quneitra) is almost separates the new residential areas from the old housing areas.

UNRWA recognizes Khan Al Shieh camp as an UNRWA official refugee camp, where the land is rented by UNRWA, and it provides health, education, and infrastructure services.

The camp began expanding as a result of overpopulation and lack of space in two directions:

First: Towards the south west on the other side of Al Aawaj River and the lands stretched parallel to the land of the camp from Darousha to the ancient Khan.

Second: on the other end of the Main Street (Damascus -Quneitra), and also taking a form parallel to the lands of the camp.

Location and Borders of the Camp



- **Population**

Most residents of Khan Al Shieh camp belong to the Palestinian clans that lived in the Upper Galilee; such as Al Mawasi, Subaih, Al Waheeb, Al Zanghareia, Al Shamalna, Al Samika, Al Talaweia, Al Khawaled, Al Qudereia, Al Weseia, Al Sayyad, Al Saffar, Al Barahma, Krad Al BAqara, Krad Al Ghanama, Krad Al Khait, in addition to the clans of Ghowair Abu Shusha and Yaqouq villages, as well as quite a few number of people of Sahl Al Houla; such as Al Douara, Al Qeteia, Al Salheia, Al Khalisa, Al Mallaha, Al Abasseia, and Tabareia villages such as Loubeie village.

According to the UNRWA statistics in the beginning of 2012, the population of Khan Al Shieh camp was estimated with 21,907 refugees; 4820 families. Statistics of the camp's residents indicate that the population was decreased to about 12,000 due to the displacement and asylum following the protest actions against the Syrian regime on March 2011, and the subsequent violence actions at the camp and the surrounding areas.

Second Chapter: Khan Al Shieh Camp, the Safe Haven, and the First Destination for Displaced People

The displacement started from the adjacent areas and towns that witness hit-and-run battles between the Regime forces and the Syrian armed opposition brigades.

Many factors have contributed making Khan Al Shieh camp as a shelter for refugees, most important are the family and tribal bonding. The first collective entry of refugees to Khan Al Shieh was on 21 July 2012, while thousands of refugees fled to the camp from Yarmouk, Sbeina, Al Sayeda Zainab, Al Hajar Al Aswad, and some neighboring areas such as Drousha, Artouz, Jadedat Al Fadel, in addition to Al Maadameia and Darya.

• Taking Refuge at the Camp

Statistics of Palestine Charity Committee; an institution follows-up the affairs of displaced people since the start of the crisis, indicated that about 15,433 refugees, 3153 families,⁽¹⁾ were displaced in Khan Al Shieh camp since the beginning of the revolution on March 2011 till March 2013.

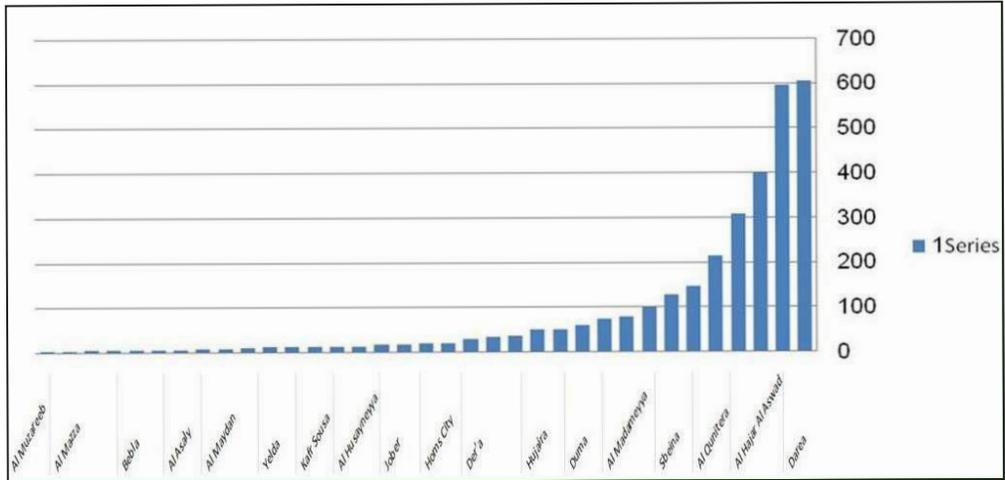
According to the research sample, 19 % of the displaced people came from Darya area, 18% from the Yarmouk camp, 13% from Al Hajar Al Aswad, 11% from Al Sayeda Zainab area, 7% from Qunaitra, 6 % from Artouz, 4% from Sbeina, 3% from Maadameyat Al Sham, in addition to hundreds of families were scattered at different areas in Syria.

(1) The study based on estimated figures for the refugees at that period, and it is a sample from the statistics of Palestine Charity Committee.

**A Sample of Palestine Charity Committee Statistics
for the Displaced in Khan Al Shieh Camp**

Point of Arrival	Members	Families	Percentage
Darya	2931	607	19
Yarmouk Camp	2831	596	18
Al Hajar Al Aswad	2058	402	13
Al Sayeda Zainab	1637	310	11
Al Qunaitra	1115	216	7
Artouz	849	148	6
Sbeina	646	128	4
Al Theiabeia	183	101	1
Al Maadameya	388	80	3
Al Tadamon	382	75	2
Douma	291	62	2
Al Qadam	274	51	2
Hujaira	235	51	2
Eastern Ghouta Towns	207	37	1
Deraa	161	36	1
Qaboun	149	30	1
Homs City	107	21	1
Qatna	100	20	1
Joubar	95	19	1
Aisha River	108	18	1
Husseneia	79	14	1
Jadedat Artouz	57	14	0
Kfr Sousa	52	14	0
Damar and Qudseia	67	14	0
Yalda	59	13	0
Homs Al Ruston	55	12	0
Al Maydan	35	9	0
Aleppo	39	9	0
Al Asali	42	8	0
Deraa Camp	43	8	0
Babila	38	7	0
Hama	40	7	0
Al Mezza	29	6	0
Al Taqadum	23	5	0
Al Muzareeb	28	5	0
Total	15433	3153	100

A Sample of the Displaced in Khan Al Shieh Camp from March 2011 till Mid-2013



• Population Interaction with the Status Displacement

Residents of Khan Al Shieh camp interacted with the plight of displaced families from the affected areas, while they welcomed and absorbed the vast majority of them as guests in the homes and farms of the camp.

The volunteers welcomed the displaced at the east entrance of the camp and put reservoirs of water in the middle of the main street, as they distributed cups of cold water. In addition, the volunteers worked to provide shelters for the families in the center of the camp. Three UNRWA schools were opened to receive the displaced which turned later to be complete shelters and were followed by a fourth center which is Al- Huda mosque.

The residents of the camp volunteered to serve the displaced people in shelters, as well as various committees were formed to oversee their affairs such as feeding and statistics committees, while a medical point was opened in the center of Perea. Management and official supervision of these centers had been entrusted to the UNRWA teachers and crews who worked on the demarcation and institutionalization of these centers.

Al-Huda mosque was sponsored by the volunteers, in addition to the crew of the mosque. The supervisors of UNRWA shelters treated the new guests similarly as the rest of guests inside the UNRWA centers.

At that period, the camp witnessed unprecedented popular reaction which emerged through people's initiative to send food and home cooking to the shelters since the arrival of the displaced, as well as sending different types of in-kind and material donations, in addition to the youth who volunteered in various tasks of service including the educational and cultural programs and activities.

Meanwhile, several charitable organizations were launched officially in the camp; namely Palestine Charity Committee and the Charity Commission for the Relief of Palestinian People, as well as youth initiatives such as "Himmah group."

The Syrian Red Crescent, "Aedeoun Group," and Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), had a prominent role as well,

in addition to the UNHCR and Al- Isra'a Association. The largest share in the provision of aid was UNRWA which brought large quantities of food and covers which were distributed in the shelters.

There was a notable development in the work of the charitable organizations in the camp, and was rapidly expanding as a result of the urgent need to provide assistance to the families that live outside shelters, who are larger than those who live inside shelters. The number of displaced in that period was about 50,000 dispersed inside and outside the camp in surrounding farms, while a large number of villas and farms were opened to receive the displaced people.

Third Chapter: Khan Al Shieh Camp is under Fire

Khan Al Shieh camp did not witness any demonstrations against the regime or any military actions in spite of the participation of a number of its residents with the opposition armed factions outside the camp.

The camp was a full civilian area with the knowledge of all parties. The residents of the camp agreed on neutralizing the camp since the beginning of the crisis and maintaining the civilian characteristic of it, as well as preventing any armed presence inside it which led later to clashes with some armed factions.⁽¹⁾

Residents of the camp directed three messages through the statement issued by the Palestinian Civilian Compound on 25 January, 2013, including the following:

- Releasing the abductees and not to harass the residents who go daily to their jobs. The camp does not assume the responsibility of what is happening in the surroundings of accidents, assassinations, killing, and kidnapping (abduction is a double-edged sword) and setting up

(1) Appeals and calls from residents of Khan Al Shieh camp:

On 11 September, 2013, activists of the camp launched a statement calling for embarrassing the regime checkpoint and stopping the oppressive activities of the Syrian regime as well as neutralizing the camp and secure the displaced.

On 1 January, 2013, the Palestinian Civilian Compound issued a statement that includes representatives of the camp's factions, institutions, notables, and independents, which emerged the National Follow-up Committee in the camp.

On 31 January, 2013, the Palestinian factions' representatives in Khan Al Shieh camp issued a statement calling to neutralize the camp and keeping it as a safe shelter for the displaced, as well as denouncing the violations against the camp and its residents.

On 2 February, 2013, the National Follow-up Committee in Khan Al Shieh camp, which includes notables and representatives of the camp's residents and institutions, issued a press statement deploring the continuous targeting of the camp and calling to neutralize it.

unofficial checkpoints from the conflict parties which increases the daily concerns and fears, as well as creates chaos and rumors that may put an end to the silence, stability, and neutralization of the camp.

- Demanding the militants, who interfere in the camp affairs and roam in its streets, to remember that the camp is not a military strategic location to be daily used and not give excuses to harm its residents and migrants, which is a call for their leadership to notice what is going on in its name and abuses it.
- Calling some of the enthusiastic and irresponsible residents of the camp not to facilitate what may harm the camp, and to step back from entering or facilitating the entry of any one to the camp because the best interest is for the camp and is our main goal.

• **Engaging in the Conflict and Repercussions of Events**

Many factors paved the way for the camp to be engaged in the increasing conflict in Syria. Most importantly, the avenging practices that were carried out by the regular army towards the residents of the camp after each round of clashes between it and the opposition groups in the area of Khan Al Shieh farms. The rest of points that fueled the situation and led to the acceleration of events can be summarized by:

• **The entry of thousands of displaced people to the camp:**

In mid-2012, thousands of displaced people entered the camp, where a number of them remained until the end of 2014 with a corresponding induction of some media and social media affiliated to the regime, which repeat fabrications such as the embrace of the camp to the families of militants. During that period, the camp was exposed to shelling and targeting. Most importantly, the massacre of Salmah school shelter in 20 June, 2013, while it was targeted with rockets leading to at least five victims including children.

- **The intensification of battles in areas neighboring to Khan Al Shieh camp:**

The summer of 2012 witnessed various military actions; the harshest was in the town of Artouz_ Thahira neighborhood which was targeted by missiles and rockets leading to the destruction of a large part of it. This was followed by large campaigns of arrests against its residents in charges of participating in demonstrations.

These actions led to the displacement of a large number of residents of this town to Khan Al Shieh camp, as well as the daily sounds of bombing. The regime also carried out a major military campaign in Jadedat Artouz area (Al- Fadel) where a massacre of nearly 700 victims was committed.

- **Arrests and assassinations**

On 8 August 2012, Dr. Saleh Radi was arrested in a charge of providing treatment to one of the injured members of the opposition groups was one of the initial events in the camp and had a deep impact. Meanwhile, in mid-2012 Dr. Hussein Al- Said, who is also a relief activist, was arrested, and released later and left Syria.

On 24 November 2012, unknown group stormed a camera shop and killed its owner, the photographer Abu Asali, under unknown reasons. On 26 January, 2013, Sheikh Sultan Hayel, preacher and Imam of Al- Tawfeeq Mosque in the farms area, was arrested and then killed by groups of the opposition in Drousha area adjacent to the camp after being suspected of dealing with the regime without any evidences.

- **Establishing a checkpoint in the center of the camp and break-ins:**

In August 2012, the Regular army set up a checkpoint next to Al Salam Hospital and the police station on the main street. This checkpoint arrested many activists. On 5 October 2012, the military security of Sasaa branch stormed the camp and arrested the activist Mohammed Mar>e Al- Mosleh from his home in the eastern neighborhood of the camp.

In early 2013, members of the checkpoint brought military reinforcements and stormed UNRWA school shelters searching for wanted men in a process ended within hours caused a state of tension between the residents.

On 16 March 2013, members of the checkpoint chased the Syrian youth, Basim Shahada, while riding a motorcycle in the alleys of the camp and shot him which led to his death beside Al-Huda mosque then dragged his body to the checkpoint.

- **Mutual kidnappings and abductions:**

On 24 January 2013, members of the popular committees of the regime in Qatnah area abducted all the passenger of Khan Al Shieh bus at Drousha checkpoint under the pretext of abducting two militants one of them is an officer in Manshiet Khan Al Shieh area and kept them for about six months.

- **Explosion and targeting the surroundings:**

On 19 February 2013, an explosive device was planted in a parked car in a neighborhood of Khan Al Shieh camp in the eastern district, and led to a considerable damage in homes without documenting any causality.

On 26 February 2013, several shells targeted Nestle factory adjacent to Khan Al Shieh camp and resulted in a huge fire which destroyed the entire factory, as well as dozens of residents of the camp have lost their jobs.

On 9 March 2013, both Shamsiah Yusef and Basheerah Shihab died due to a shell that landed near Al- Redah mosque in Al-Ahmad Pharmacy Street.

- **Reverse Displacement**

The escalation of military actions in the beginning of 2013, forced many displaced to flee again to outside the camp. This encouraged the transmission of a large number of the opposition members to the farm area surrounding the camp coming from Al- Quneitra Front in the south and centered finally in the region.

These developments coincided with the increasing base of bombing that targeted farm by the regular army, while most displaced people were forced to leave the place and resort to other areas. In addition, two centers of UNRWA were evacuated while the remained residents were gathered at Al-Huda mosque and Dayr'Amr school that was targeted later on 19 June, 2015 by explosive barrels and was completely destroyed.

On 13 March 2013, most displaced people and part of the camp's residents began to leave the camp, after Al Iskan military Battle, and after the dismissing of the regime from its last strongholds in the camp, and the continuous bombing of the camp, for fear of their lives and escaping with their families because of the escalation of violence, insecurity, unsafety, and the frequent and direct targeting of the camp.

As a result, some of them migrated to relatively quiet areas in Damascus suburb, such as the town of Artouz and Jadedat Artouz, while others preferred to go to the Syrian capital of Damascus, about 27 km away from the camp.

They lived in areas such as Mezza and western villas; others went to Qudseya district and its suburb and Damar and its project.

Another part of them left to Lebanon, while the statistics of UNRWA indicated that 7% of the total displaced refugees in Lebanon were from Khan Al Shieh camp. Moreover, others moved to Egypt and then headed to Libya and Europe.

- **The Beginning of Siege (Liberation of Al Iskan Area and Road Closure)**

The battle of liberating the military base (68) of the regular army, which is located next to Khan Al Shieh camp, and the consequent violent confrontations between the Syrian regime forces and the Syrian armed opposition, is considered as the first battle.

However, the battle of liberating Al Iskan military headquarter; the last stronghold of the regime on the borders of the camp, as well as the control

of the armed opposition over it on 13 March 2013, and the subsequent bombing by the regime that targeted the camp with more than 3000 shells in one day, caused the death of many residents of the camp.

Khan Al Shieh residents wake up in that day at six in the morning on the sounds of explosions followed by clashes with guns, machine-guns, rocket fire which targeted the homes of the camp and its lanes.

A resident describes these moments ruefully and says: “I rushed and ran my car then I went with some paramedics to Al- Samakia lane. On that day, no one was able to access the main street. We ran between the alleys and reached a house; we found the young man Amer Hussein killed and he was the first martyr on that day after he was injured by shell shrapnel.”

The shelling was focused on the eastern district of the camp so the residents started rushing to the shelters and to the western neighborhood of the camp. The bombing increased under the pretext of the presence of armed men in the camp; homes were heavily targeted, noting that Al Iskan checkpoint is outside the camp. By the afternoon, the medical point was filled with injuries.

On the same day, an explosive car was bombed after being parked in front of the police station inside the camp, but the doer was arrested and investigated with, then it was proved that he was sent from Sasaa branch for military security. On the second day, he was executed in the school yard.

Another witness said: “At 4:00 pm, a shell targeted a shop and killed a man and his wife who were not from the camp, but he was residing there before the crisis. The two bodies were shreds and they do not have any relatives. We tried to bury them but we cannot, yet, after a while we take the two bodies to the town of Zakia.”

The warplanes of the regime targeted the western neighborhood of the camp by cluster bombs. By the sun set, shelling started to decrease and the residents began to go to the Large Mosque for being a safe place.

Another testimony of an eyewitness, concerning the events of that day, he said “By afternoon prayer, the bombing decreased and became sporadic. I

went back to my home and then went to the medical point. I walked next to the walls for fear of shells and suddenly heard a far shell so I lay down and heard whistling over my head, but it dropped two lanes away from me. The sound of the explosion was very strong and caused a huge fire that burned a tractor, a car, a house, and killed a mother with her daughter and son.”

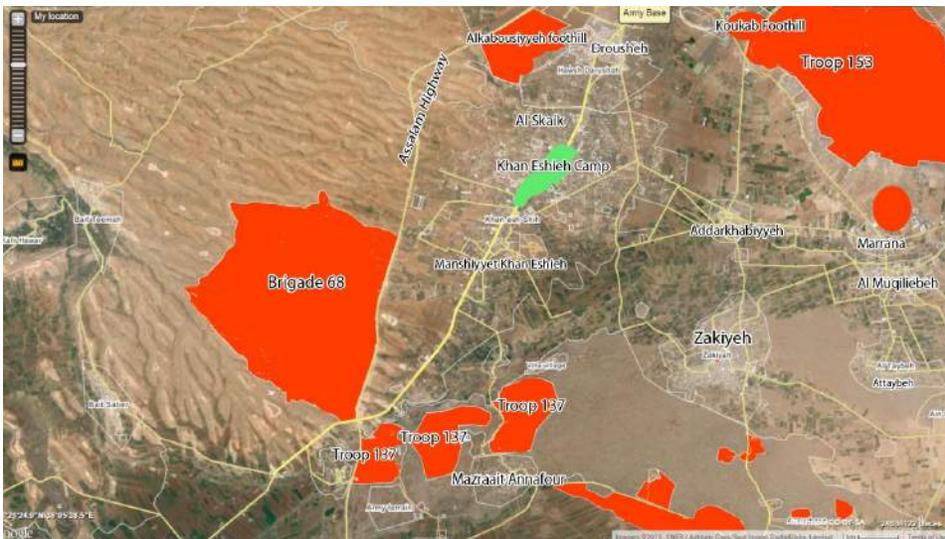
On Thursday morning, the devastation of the destruction and tragedy became clear; the street was buzzing with people, sons were carrying their belongings and riding any passing car to escape from the camp. The camp’s lanes started to be empty.

This battle formed a remarkable change of live inside Khan Al Shieh camp, and a new phase of displacement started whether residents of the camp or the previous displaced people, marking the beginning of besieging a new camp.

Fourth Chapter: Field Facts of Khan Al Shieh Camp

Khan Al Shieh camp became part of the crisis in Syria. Since March, 2013, the camp was exposed to constant bombardment with artillery and rocket launchers and the warplanes daily hovering. The armed opposition groups in the surrounding areas centered in Al Abaseia orchards and its farms, Al Qosour, Al Iskan, Al Villat, Al Zaytoun orchard near the ancient Khan, and Zakia town. The camp is considered a contact point between the regime and the opposition forces, where clashes take place between the two sides on several axes in the vicinity of Khan Al Shieh camp such as: Tal Al Kabouseia, Darousha, Al Salam highway, regiment 137, Husseneia, and Khan Al Shieh.

The Location of Khan Al Shieh Camp from the Military Barracks where most Shelling is launched from



Khan Al Shieh town in Damascus suburb is one of the most countries that was targeted continuously by explosive barrels, warplanes raids (MIG), rocket launchers, and heavy artillery, as the Syrian regime warplanes dropped hundreds of barrels, as Khan Al Shieh camp was targeted by dozens of those barrels, in addition to more than 80 raids were launched by the Syrian warplanes; 30 raids were launched by the destructive modern warplanes (Sukhoi Su-24) which resulted in 137 victims until 15 July 2015.

Activists in Khan Al Shieh camp in Damascus suburb confirm that about 40% of the camp's houses and buildings were completely and partially damaged as a result of the repeated bombing that targeted the camp, while some destroyed houses became completely uninhabitable and need to be demolished and reconstructed, while others are partly destroyed and need immediate maintenance to become inhabitable.

• **Record of Violations against the Camp's Residents**

The residents of Khan Al Shieh camp were exposed to kidnappings, killings, and arrests either by the regular army or groups of the Syrian opposition. The regular army imposed a partial siege on the camp by closing the only road that links the camp with its neighboring regions. At the same time, the road was targeted by sniping shots and all passengers become targets at any time.

The AGPS documentation and monitoring team monitored the injury of two women from the camp's residents, as they were shot while passing by this road; they are Fatima Najem and Fatima Salah.

On 14 May 2015, a civilian car that was carrying a number of refugees was targeted during their passage through this road which led to at least five victims including the Palestinian refugee woman Falasteen, her brother Mohammed Saeed Fayez Saleh, their mother Khaldia Fayez Thahir, and the driver Khalid Ramli, in addition to a number of injuries.

As well as, dozens of Khan Al Shieh residents were arrested while entering and exit from and into the camp in different parts of Syria or while moving in the neighborhoods or traveling towards Turkey from Aleppo crossing the regions of northern Syria.

On 14 March 2015, the Popular committees of Syrian security in Idlib, north of Syria, arrested a group of residents; the students Yaman Haitham Taha, Mahmoud Reyad Thaimer, Baha Mowafaq Jabr, Ghassan Jabr, Hadi Ibrahim Hamad, in addition to two women) and detained them until the opposition controlled the city on 29 March, 2015 then they were released.

On the other hand, the Syrian opposition groups committed several violations against the residents of Khan Al Shieh camp, including threats, kidnappings, and field executions under multiple pretexts. On 9 July 2014, an armed group opened fire against the residents of the camp which led to two victims; Mohammad Methqal Al- Qadia and Mohammed Saleh Saleh, and a number of injuries among civilians. On 16 July 2014, the Syrian opposition groups stormed the camp under heavy shooting at the police station area and Al Madares Street and arrested a number of residents then took them to an unknown destination.

On 3 August 2014, these groups raided and searched Mohammed Saleh Jarwan house searching for Mo'een Jarwan and killed Mohammed Jarwan. On 2 September 2014, Farouk Abu Maitha died due to torture by Al Nusra Front after a month of being arrested. On 18 April 2015, Nabil Awad Fares and the brothers Abdullah and Abdul-Rahman Khnefes also died due to torture after being detained for more than seven months for Al Nusra Front.

• **Living Conditions and the Way of Death**

The residents of Khan Al Shieh camp worked in government service, UNRWA, small business, free trade, and plain crafts which made them live in a relatively acceptable economic status.

Khan Al Shieh camp was characterized by its distinctive relationship between residents, while tribal nature is still conservative in many aspects of life, especially in good customs and traditions such as: cooperation and social cohesion.

In light of the deteriorating security situation in Syria, residents of Khan Al Shieh camp are suffering from a real humanitarian crisis as a result of the

escalation of military confrontations between the Free Army groups and the regular army in the surrounding areas, making it a part of the bloody conflict in Syria which had a negative impact on its residents due to the continued closure of all roads connecting the camp and the surrounding areas except Zakya – Khan Al Shieh road. Residents were forced to take Zakia road despite the risks they face at the outbreak of the clashes.

The closure of the connecting roads to the camp and the stressing the security procedures by the regular army led to a partial siege which impacted negatively of providing the necessary food supplies running out of most of it, high prices, loss of fuel, heating materials, and gas.

The price of a liter of fuel has reached about 1.5 \$, while gas cylinder price, when available, is about 13\$, while the price of a ton of firewood used for heating is about 250 \$. This was coincided with water problems caused by the stoppage of water pumps for several days due to power cut for long periods.

As a result of repeated arrests and humiliations at the checkpoints and the high risk, many residents preferred to stay in the region or in their homes for fear of arbitrary arrest whether they are workers in the State or in the private sector. The arrest campaigns led to the dismissal of most of them, the increase of unemployment rate, as well as the decreasing income which made most residents live in a state of extreme poverty and destitution.

The AGPS correspondent in Khan Al Shieh camp reported that, on 1 January 2015, members of the so-called Al- Mashham checkpoint of the regular army in Koukab town have searched all passengers, cars, and buses moving to the camp thoroughly and confiscated their food supplies. According to an eyewitness, members of that checkpoint inspected bread ties and then they let each person take eight loaves only while they confiscated the rest, which led to a crisis in the availability of bread in the camp.

Death Road:

The Free Army control over the camp and the adjacent areas such as (Al Manshiya - Alabasah - Skaik) led to the closure of Darousha main road that leads to the camp.

The residents and notables of Khan Al Shieh camp launched several appeals to find an alternative road from which they could enter foodstuffs to the camp. A road from Al Manshiya region to Al Salam highway was opened, but closed recently, as a result of snipping and clashes.

Khan Al Shieh residents and notables made many calls for the conflicting parties asking them to find an alternative road. As a result, they chose Zakia- Khan Al Shieh road that connects the camp with Zakia area which is under the control of the Free Army and lives in a state of calm after a tacit agreement with the regime.

Zakia- Khan Al Shieh road became a lifeline of the camp which provides it with the basic needs of food, medicine, and fuel; in addition it connects them with the city center of Damascus. However, the deteriorating security situation in the surrounding areas made this road unsafe, as it has been targeted with artillery shells, Shilka tanks, and sniping against civilians. As a result, the residents started to call it “Death Road” because of its real danger on their lives and the lives of their children who were exposed to many attempts of sniping, arrest, and death during their movement.

On 6 August 2014, a mini bus was subjected to sniper bullets which led to the injury of a resident. On 7 August 2014, both of Fatima Najem and Fatima Salah were injured. On 21 August 2014, Montaha Kassem Abdo died and a number of residents were injured after the bus that was carrying them to the camp across Zakia road was targeted by bullets and shells.

On 13 September 2014, a car was targeted and exploded at Zakia road which led to several injuries. In addition, a bus that was transferring civil employers belonging to the electricity company was targeted, as well as a bus was transferring civilians and university students was targeted which led to one victim. A closed car, was carrying gas cylinders, was also exploded with its load after being targeted with a missile on Zakia Khan Al Shieh road.

On 14 May 2015 AM, members of Syrian regular army carried out a massacre against the residents of Khan Al Shieh camp, as they targeted a civilian car that was carrying a number of refugees which led to at least five

victims, including the young woman Falasteen, her brother Mohammed Saeed Fayeze Saleh, their mother Khaldia Fayeze Thahir, and the driver Khalid Ramli, in addition to a number of injuries.

Notables and representatives of the camp met with the conflicting parties of the government represented by the army leadership in Khan Al Shieh area to search for alternative roads. They suggested a road to pass through Al Qusour area to Artoz area. The residents agreed on this road, in spite of its genitalia, to keep their lives.

Although, the suffering of the camp's residents did not end, yet, the clashes continued at the proposed new road which prompted the residents to communicate again with the concerned parties. As a result, it was agreed that Al- Zuhoor road to be the alternative one for the exit of residents but the Syrian opposition forces rejected that proposal categorically without giving any justifications. Accordingly, Zakia- Khan Al Shieh road remained the only way to camp.

• Education

The residents of Khan Al Shieh camp greatly concerned about education. There are six schools in the camp run by UNRWA, four of them are primary: two schools for males (Beersheba - Perea), and two schools for females (Dayr Amer - Ein Mahel), and the two others are elementary, (Beersheba) school for males and (Salmah) school for females, in addition to governmental primary school serves the Syrian residents in the camp, as well as a secondary school and several kindergartens.

Currently, there are several difficulties that hinder the educational process, including the lack of teachers. Moreover, as a result of shelling and shrapnel that reached the schools, all schools were closed except Perea primary school for (male and female) from 1st grade until 4th grade (UNRWA), Beersheba and Salmah preparatory schools from 5th grade until 9th grade for (male and female_ UNRWA) and governmental primary and secondary schools. The educational process relies on the basic teaching staff of UNRWA, in addition to a number of contractors from the camp's residents in the majors which not covered by the basic staff.

• Health

The book of Health situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in Syria reflected the health status of Khan Al Shieh camp before the outbreak of events in Syria in 2011.

There are more than one agency provide health services for the residents and for residents of the neighboring areas such as: UNRWA clinic, Martyr Abdul Qader al Husseini clinic (Palestine Liberation Army), and Khan Al Shieh charity clinic, in addition to a private hospital, and specialized clinics compound and many private clinics (3 specialized clinics for children, 4 for women , 3 internal, 2 General Surgery, 8 for teeth, 1 for bones and joints, 1 for skin , 3 for ENT, 2 for rays, 1 lab and 14 pharmacies).

The residents of the camp cover most of the medical needs due to the large number of medical specialties among the residents of the camp. According to the field study conducted by the Palestinian Return Compound Committee (Wajeb) in Khan Al Shieh camp, indicated that there are almost 18 human and dental doctors, in addition to dozens of nurses and technicians from various disciplines⁽¹⁾.

Since the camp involved in the conflict, the health situation was seriously deteriorated after most medical staff left the camp. As a result, the residents complain of the lack of doctors or medical point in the region except the UNRWA clinic that works with its minimum capacities. As well as, there are no fixed medical points of the Red Crescent for emergency cases in spite of opening schools, chronic diseases among residents, and frequent injuries that require immediate medical intervention due to the continuous bombing by warplanes, explosive barrels, heavy artillery, and rocket launchers. Accordingly, residents were forced to flee in order to receive treatment in a way or another and bearing the costs of treatment and living.

(1) The health aspect in the Palestinian camps in Syria- the Palestinian Return Compound <Wajeb>- Ibrahim Al Ali- first version 2011- pages for study and publication- Damascus page 62.

Fifth Chapter: Statistics and Figures

AGPS documents violations against the Palestinian refugees from the Palestinian camps and compounds, including Khan Al Shieh camp concerning victims, arrests, and spatial and temporal distribution, in addition to the most prominent reasons that led to death; shelling, clashes, and torture to death.

• Detainees and Released from Khan Al Shieh Camp

The AGPS managed to document 113 detainees; 38 of them were released after various periods of detention.

The following two tables show these cases, noting that the mentioned cases are only documented at the AGPS, while real numbers are likely to be bigger.

The Documented Names of Detainees from Khan Al Shieh Camp

No.	Name	Date of Arrest	Place of Arrest	Notes
1.	Islam Abdullah Ersan	5/8/2012	Khan Al Shieh Camp	
2.	Radi Saleh Shakoush	8/8/2012	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested by the security services of <Sasa Branch>
3.	Mohammed Marea Musleh	10/5/2012	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested after Sasa branch security forces stormed the eastern neighborhood and raided his house
4.	Riyad Al Harras	10/29/2012	Khan Al Shieh Camp	

No.	Name	Date of Arrest	Place of Arrest	Notes
5.	Ayham Ali Mohammed	12/8/2012	Darousha	
6.	Abdullah Ali Mohammed	12/8/2012	Darousha	He is the only provider of his disable mother and brothers
7.	Adnan Ali Mohammed	12/8/2012	Darousha	
8.	Nayef Ali Mohammed	12/8/2012	Darousha	
9.	Amer Abu Shaqra	12/12/2012	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He is from the Yarmouk camp, live in Khan Al Shieh camp, and was arrested at the camp's checkpoint by the Syrian security forces
10.	Tayseer Mousa	12/25/2012	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested at the Syrian security forces
11.	Bashar Tayseer Musleh	1/11/2013	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested at the checkpoint of Khan Al Shieh camp in an ambush at Al Iskan Street
12.	Ali Abdulkareem Musleh	1/11/2013	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested at the checkpoint of Khan Al Shieh camp in an ambush at Al Iskan Street
13.	Hamza Raheel	1/16/2013	Darya	He was last seen at Darya crossing heading to Sumaria
14.	Ahmed Al Nader	3/16/2013	Darousha	
15.	Mahmoud Khunaifes	3/16/2013	Darousha	

No.	Name	Date of Arrest	Place of Arrest	Notes
16.	Ashraf Sayyah Al Dali	5/20/2013	Darousha	He was arrested at Darousha Checkpoint near Khan Al Shieh camp
17.	Mohammed Ahmed Wahsh	5/28/2013	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested at the 68 checkpoint while leaving his work
18.	Samir Ibrahim Khalil	5/29/2013	Khan Al Shieh Camp	Was arrested by a group of the Free Army
19.	Khalid Sulaiman	6/18/2013	Saasaa	He was arrested at the checkpoint of the Regular army at Sasa
20.	Ahmed Thiab Jaleel\	6/23/2013	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested at the 68 checkpoint of the regular army at the entrance of the camp while leaving the camp
21.	Mohammed Sanad Saleh	6/30/2013	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested at the 68 checkpoint of the regular army at the entrance of the camp while leaving the camp
22.	Abdulkareem Ali	7/2/2013	Khan Al Shieh Camp	Was arrested by a group of the Free Army
23.	Majed Ibrahim AL Dali	7/14/2013	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested by the Syrian security at the 68 checkpoint at the entrance of the camp
24.	Bashar Ratib Al Ahmed	8/15/2013	Al Sumaria	Was arrested by the Syrian security at Al Sumaria area and was transferred to unknown destination

No.	Name	Date of Arrest	Place of Arrest	Notes
25.	Nader Sulaiman Faris	3/20/2014	Khan Al Shieh Camp	
26.	Mansour Mohammed Khalil	6/21/2014	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested by members of Koukab checkpoint of the regular Army
27.	Ayham Sulaiman	8/7/2014	Al Qatifa	He was arrested at Al Qatifa checkpoint in Damascus suburb
28.	Mohammed Sulaiman	8/7/2014	Al Qatifa	He was arrested at Al Qatifa checkpoint in Damascus suburb
29.	Mohammed Faris Isat	8/7/2014	Unknown	He was arrested at a checkpoint near Palestine branch in Damascus
30.	Hani Kamel Saleh	11/2/2014	Al Qatifa	He was arrested by members of Al Qatifa checkpoint
31.	Ahmed Ameen Noufal	12/16/2014	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested by members of Al Kubra checkpoint of the regular army
32.	Abdulrahman Naser Shihab	12/30/2014	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He is a student and was arrested by the Syrian security forces at Koukab checkpoint, and was transferred to unknown destination

No.	Name	Date of Arrest	Place of Arrest	Notes
33.	Ahmed Sami	1/1/2015	Unknown	He is a driver and was arrested by the Syrian security forces after arrest campaign carried out following a sudden checkpoint was set up at the road of Khan Al Shieh camp
34.	ayman Mahmoud Al Mousa	1/1/2015	Unknown	He is an employee at Al Kiswa labs and was arrested by the Syrian security forces after arrest campaign carried out following a sudden checkpoint was set up at the road of Khan Al Shieh camp
35.	Fadi Yaseen Taha	1/1/2015	Unknown	He was arrested by the Syrian security forces after arrest campaign carried out following a sudden checkpoint was set up at the road of Khan Al Shieh camp
36.	Mohammed Sulaiman Mousa	1/1/2015	Unknown	He is a driver and was arrested by the Syrian security forces after arrest campaign carried out following a sudden checkpoint was set up at the road of Khan Al Shieh camp

No.	Name	Date of Arrest	Place of Arrest	Notes
37.	Mahmoud Ibrahim Al Hamid	1/1/2015	Khan Al Shieh Camp	Was arrested by the Syrian security at the checkpoint of Koukab town
38.	Mouayad Mohammed Saed	1/1/2015	Unknown	He is a governmental employee and was arrested by the Syrian security forces after arrest campaign carried out following a sudden checkpoint was set up at the road of Khan Al Shieh camp
39.	Ahmed Majmeel	1/5/2015	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested by members of Koukab checkpoint of the regular army
40.	Mohammed Khair Asaad	1/6/2015	Jadedat Artouz	He was arrested at Jadedat Artouz area in Damascus suburb
41.	Khalid Shamsi	1/8/2015	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested by members of Koukab checkpoint of the regular army
42.	Mohammed Yahya Al Hamid	1/8/2015	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested by members of Koukab checkpoint of the regular army
43.	Malik Sameer Al Khaldi	1/12/2015	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested by members of Koukab checkpoint of the regular army

No.	Name	Date of Arrest	Place of Arrest	Notes
44.	Ibrahem Idrees	1/13/2015	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested at Al Firqa Al Oula checkpoint at Al Kiswa area
45.	Tariq Mohammed Raja	1/13/2015	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested at Al Firqa Al Oula checkpoint at Al Kiswa area
46.	Waseem Al Khateib	1/17/2015	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested by members of Koukab checkpoint of the regular army
47.	Ali Sulaiman	1/29/2015	Sehnaya	He was arrested at Sehnaya checkpoint
48.	Mohammed Ibrahem	1/29/2015	Jadedat Artouz	He was arrested by members of Baldat Al Jadedat checkpoint of the regular army
49.	Hussen Abu Asab	2/1/2015	Jadedat Artouz	He was arrested by members of Koukab checkpoint of the regular army
50.	Rihaf Issa	2/10/2015	Al Kiswa	He is a bus driver and was arrested at Al Kubri checkpoint in Al Kiswa area
51.	Abdullah Sanad	2/10/2015	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested by members of Koukab checkpoint of the regular army
52.	Yousef Abu Hamam	2/10/2015	Al Kiswa	He is a bus driver and was arrested at Al Kubri checkpoint in Al Kiswa area

No.	Name	Date of Arrest	Place of Arrest	Notes
53.	Amr Mahmoud Al Ramli	3/3/2015	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He is a civil engineering student and was arrested by the Syrian security forces
54.	Mohammed Omar Hussein	3/3/2015	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested by the Syrian security forces
55.	Basam Asaad Ibrahem	3/11/2015	Koukab	He is a governmental ambulance driver and was arrested by members of Koukab checkpoint
56.	Abdu Shakir	3/11/2015	Koukab	He was arrested by members of Koukab checkpoint
57.	Ali Hussein	3/11/2015	Jadedat Artouz	He was arrested by members of Baldat Al Jadeeda checkpoint
58.	Ammar Abu Lafi	3/11/2015	Jadedat Artouz	He was arrested by members of Baldat Al Jadeeda checkpoint
59.	Khalid Salih Nofal	3/16/2015	Koukab	He was arrested by members of Koukab checkpoint of the Syrian security and army forces while rerunning from work to the camp
60.	Rida Mahmoud Sulaiman	3/16/2015	Koukab	He was arrested by members of Koukab checkpoint of the Syrian security and army forces while rerunning from work to the camp

No.	Name	Date of Arrest	Place of Arrest	Notes
61.	Fadel Adel	3/19/2015	Unknown	He was arrested at the Khan Al Shieh road in Damascus suburb
62.	Mohammed Kasem Eshtiwi	3/19/2015	Unknown	He was arrested at the Khan Al Shieh road in Damascus suburb
63.	Ashraf Sabbah Al Dali	4/27/2015	Unknown	He was arrested after returning to Syria from Lebanon without knowing reasons or place of arrest
64.	Muneer Mohammed Yousef	5/7/2015	Unknown	He was arrested by members of Al Kubri checkpoint in Damascus suburb
65.	Ahmed Mahmoud Al Nader	5/19/2015	Artouz	He was arrested at a checkpoint of the Syrian security and army in Artouz area in Damascus suburb while heading to his work in the Ministry of Agriculture
66.	Saleh Mansour Saleh	5/20/2015	Jadedat Al Fadel	He was arrested by the Syrian security and army while leaving his work at Jadedat al Fadel town
67.	Mohammed Khair Mousa	6/3/2015	Unknown	He was arrested at a checkpoint of the regular army in Artouz and the only entrance of Khan Al Shieh camp

No.	Name	Date of Arrest	Place of Arrest	Notes
68.	Hekmat Hasan	6/12/2015	Unknown	She was arrested at a checkpoint of the regime; she is a wife and a mother of two detainees who died due to torture in the regime's prisons
69.	Mohammed Khalid Daher	6/15/2015	Koukab	He was arrested by members of Koukab checkpoint while he was leaving for treatment after being injured due to explosive barrels
70.	Bashar Mohammed Asaad	6/22/2015	Jadedat Artouz	He is a university student from Al Subaih clan in Khan Al Shieh camp and was arrested by the Syrian security forces
71.	Jihad Sayah	6/23/2015	Sehnaya	He is a PLA officer and was arrested at the Syrian security checkpoint in Sihnaya area at Damascus suburb
72.	Ahmed AL Khteib	6/24/2015	Sehnaya	He is from Khan Al Shieh camp and was arrested at the Syrian security checkpoint in Sihnaya area at Damascus suburb

No.	Name	Date of Arrest	Place of Arrest	Notes
73.	Hikmat Sayyah	6/24/2015	Sehnaya	She was arrested by the popular Committees of the Syrian security services at Sihnaya in Damascus suburb when she was asking about her nephew
74.	Ahmed Asaad	6/29/2015	Al Qatifa	He was arrested with his brother by the Syrian security forces at Al Qatifa checkpoint in Damascus suburb
75.	Mustafa Asaad	6/29/2015	Al Qatifa	He was arrested with his brother by the Syrian security forces at Al Qatifa checkpoint in Damascus suburb

Some Released Detainees from Khan Al Shieh Camp who are Documented by the AGPS

No.	Name	Date of Release	Place of Detention	Notes
1.	Nassar Abdul Aziz Khalil	10/10/2012	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested the day of establishing the checkpoint of Khan Al Shieh camp
2.	Mustafa Jumaa	10/10/2012	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was released after being detained for 3 months
3.	Omar Abdulraheim Darwish	10/14/2012	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He is a relief activist and was released from Sasa branch
4.	Mohammed Shakoush	10/14/2012	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He is a relief activist and was released from Sasa branch
5.	Falah Al Harras	10/29/2012	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was detained for 3 hours

No.	Name	Date of Release	Place of Detention	Notes
6.	Samer Hamdan Hussein	10/30/2012	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He is a relief activist and was released after being detained for more than one hour
7.	Khalid Salama	11/5/2012	Khan Al Shieh Camp	
8.	Abdul Malek Merwan Saed	11/5/2012	Khan Al Shieh Camp	
9.	Mohammed Ahmed Fahed	11/7/2012	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was released shortly
10.	Amjad Abdullah Irsan	11/10/2012	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He is the brother of the detained Islam Abdullah Irsan who was detained for about 6 months
11.	Mohammed Abdullah Irsan	3/1/2013	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was released after being detained for about 8 months in the regime's prisons
12.	Yousef Musleh	4/26/2013	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was arrested while Sasa branch raiding the camp
13.	Khalid Waleed Al Musleh	5/28/2013	Khan Al Shieh Camp	
14.	Rami Husam Hussein	7/15/2013	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was released after being detained for more than 10 months
15.	Iyad Mahmoud Al Nader	10/19/2013	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was released after being detained for more than one month
16.	Ahmed Anwar Raheil	10/19/2013	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was released after being detained for more than one month
17.	Sadeq Salah Saleh	12/12/2013	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was released after being detained for several months at the Syrian security
18.	Mohammed Salah Saleh	12/14/2013	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He is the brother of the detained young man Sadeq, and was detained for about a year at the Syrian security prisons

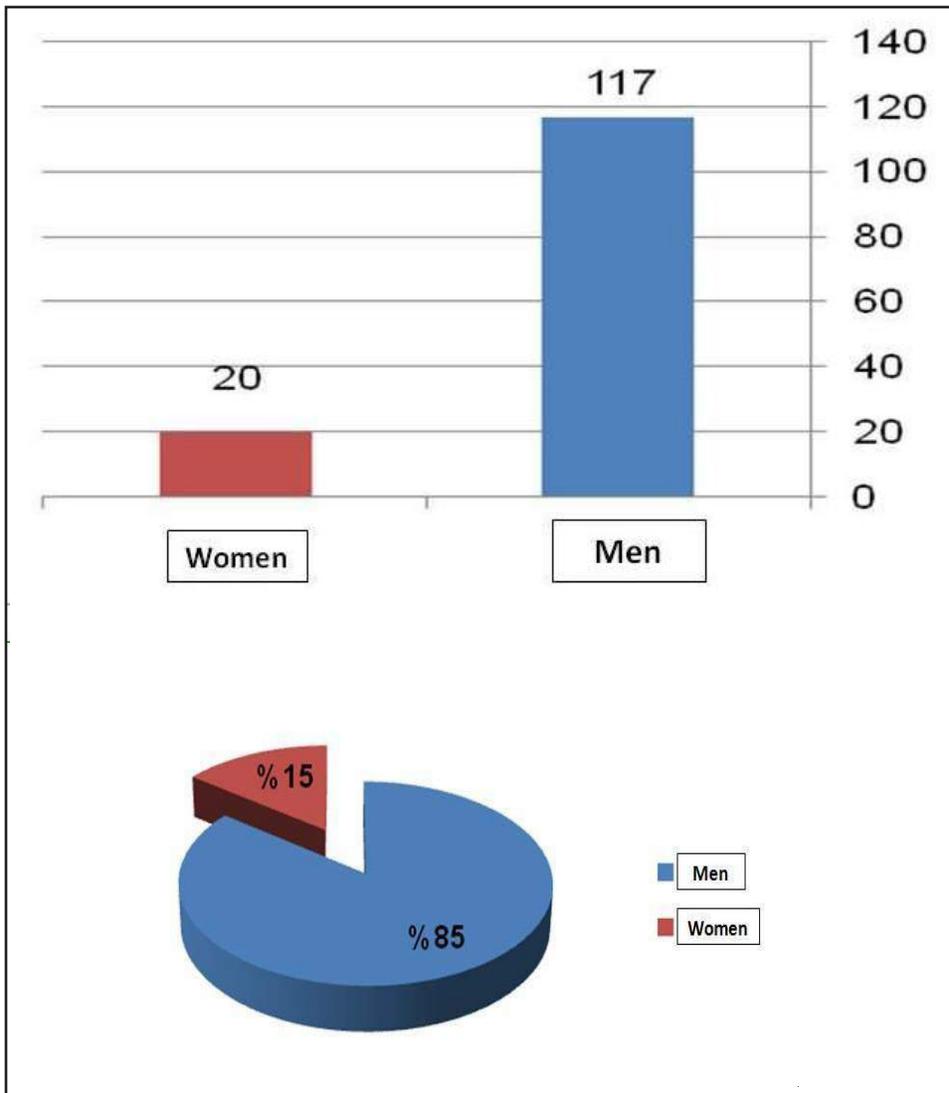
No.	Name	Date of Release	Place of Detention	Notes
19.	Omar Mohammed Khalil	7/4/2014	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was released after being detained for about a month
20.	Khaldeia Ahmed	9/21/2014	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He is from Khan Al Shieh camp
21.	Siham Mohammed Al Dali	9/25/2014	Khan Al Shieh Camp	She was released after being detained for several months
22.	Mai Sameer Al Khaldi	12/15/2014	Khan Al Shieh Camp	She was arrested by members of Koukab checkpoint and was released after being detained for more than 7 months
23.	Zaher Isa	12/30/2014	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He is an UNRWA cleaning worker, and was released after being detained for more than 6 months
24.	Zaher Ajjaj	1/8/2015	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was released by the Syrian security after being detained for about 6 months
25.	Ezat Mefleh	3/14/2015	Khan Al Shieh Camp	
26.	Siulaiman Falah	3/18/2015	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was released after being detained for a day at a checkpoint
27.	Fadi Nazmi Isat	3/20/2015	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was released after being detained for several days
28.	Yousef Mohammed Ismael	4/4/2015	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was released after being detained for more than a month
29.	Yaser Hamdan Hussein	4/29/2015	Syria	He was released after being transferred from a security branch to Adra central prison
30.	Samer Marzouq	4/29/2015	Syria	He was released after being transferred from a security branch to Adra central prison
31.	Mohammed Mahmoud Qadeia	4/29/2015	Syria	He was released after being transferred from a security branch to Adra central prison

No.	Name	Date of Release	Place of Detention	Notes
32.	Khalid Al Ahmed	5/1/2015	Syria	He was released after being detained for about 5 months
33.	Jameela AL Wahebi	5/5/2015	Koukab	She was released after being detained for 3 days by Sasa branch
34.	Ali Al Taweel	5/6/2015	Al Masnaa	He was released after being detained for several days at Al Masnaa checkpoint while returning from Lebanon to Syria
35.	Hani Al Lafi	5/7/2015	Syria	He was released after being transferred from a security branch to Adra central prison
36.	Udai Raja	5/12/2015	Damascus Suburb- Artouz	He was arrested by the popular committees of the regular army at Artouz area in Damascus suburb, and was released after 3 days
37.	Hamada Zeiad Al Musleh	6/22/2015	Khan Al Shieh Camp	He was released after being detained more than 5 months
38.	Sameir Hasan		Khan Al Shieh Camp	Representative of the DFLP, and a supervisor of Himma Youth Group in Khan Al Shieh camp. He was arrested by Syrian security forces at Koukab checkpoint, and was transferred to the hospital and died after hours

• Victims

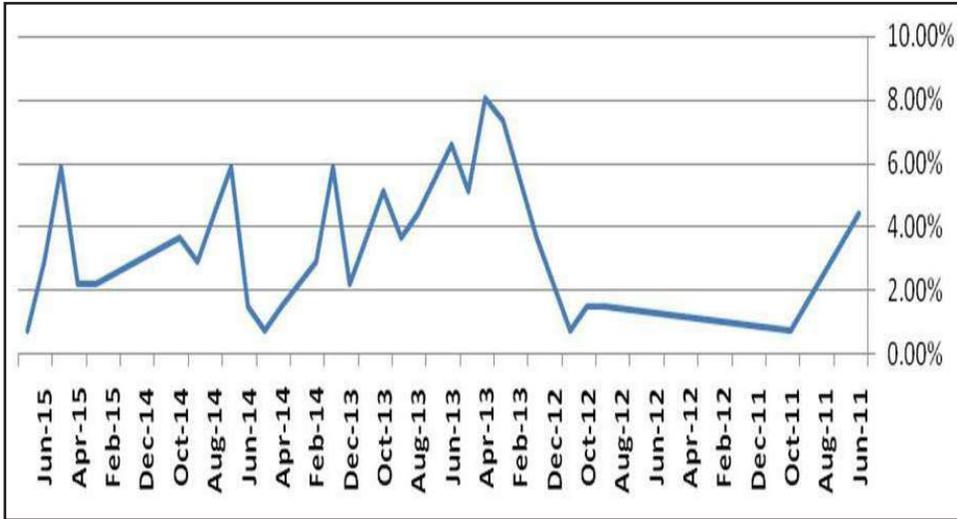
The number of Khan Al Shieh victims since the beginning of violence actions in Syria from 15 March 2011 till 15 July 2015 has reached 137 Palestinian refugees, 85% males and 15% females.

Khan Al Shieh Victims According to Gender



The largest number of victims died in March and April 2013 when the opposition forces imposed control over the camp. 10 victims died in March and 11 victims died in April due to different reasons.

The Violence Wave and the Resulted Victims at Khan Al Shieh Camp



• Victims Spatial Distribution

Statistics of the AGPS monitoring and documentation team indicate that 81 victims died inside Khan Al Shieh camp for various reasons; most popular are shelling and sniping.

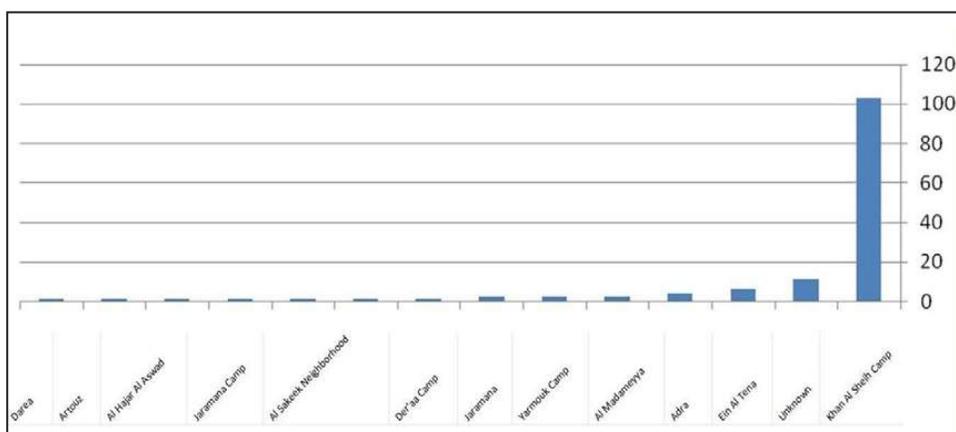
22 victims died in the prisons of the Syrian regime and the armed opposition groups, while 6 refugees died on 6 June 2011 at the Syrian area of Ein Altina located at the borders with the Syrian Golan when Al Zahf march went towards Palestine in the memory of Nakba in June 1967.

17 refugees died in different areas from the city of Damascus and Damascus suburb, while 11 refugees died in unknown areas.

The Distribution of Khan Al Shieh Victims According to Regions

Place of Death	No.	Percentage
Khan Al Shieh camp and the Prisons	103	75.18%
Unknown	11	8.03%
Ein Al Tina	6	4.38%
Adra	4	2.92%
Al Maadameya	2	1.46%
Yarmouk camp	2	1.46%
Jaramana	2	1.46%
Deraa Camp	1	0.73%
Skeik Neighborhood	1	0.73%
Jaramana Camp	1	0.73%
Harasta	1	0.73%
Al Hajar Al Aswad	1	0.73%
Artouz	1	0.73%
Darya	1	0.73%
Total	137	4.83%

The Distribution of Khan Al Shieh Victims According to Regions



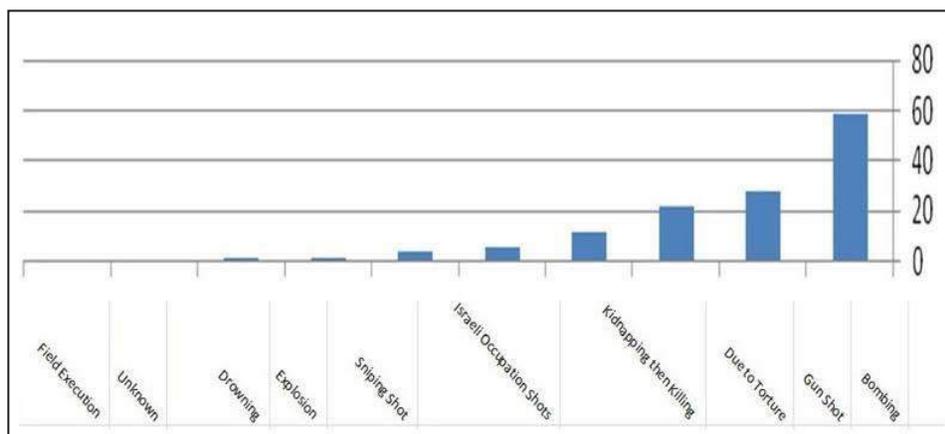
• Victims Distribution According to the Cause of Death

Causes of death in Khan Al Shieh camp were varied. 137 refugees died inside .or outside Syria while trying to reach Europe, such as the sinking accident of Mahmoud Eid and Munawar Raheel.

Main Causes of Deaths Resulted in the Violence Actions in the camp

Cause of Death	No.	Percentage
Shelling	59	43.07%
Gun shot	28	20.44%
Torture	22	16.06%
Kidnap then kill	12	8.76%
IOF Shot	6	4.38%
Sniper shot	4	2.92%
Explosion	2	1.46%
Drown	59	1.46%
Unknown	28	0.73%
Field Execution	22	0.73%
Total	12	100.00%

Main Causes of Deaths Resulted in the Violence Actions in the camp



• Bombardment Victims

Shelling was the main reason of deaths, as 59 refugees died due to shelling. The child Deyaa Ahmed Yaseen and his sister Yasmeen died due to shelling that targeted Khan Al Shieh camp on 13 March 2013. 4 refugees died due to the shelling that targeted Deir Amr shelter school of UNRWA on 19 June 2013; they are: Neamat Khalid Haidar, her 11-year-daughter Masa Fadel Alyouti, Amal Jamal Natouf 12 years, and Qusai Ahmed Alyan 11 years.

Shelling Victims of Khan Al Shieh Camp

No.	Name	Date	Notes
1.	Imad Arjawi	10/31/2012	From Khan Al Shieh camp. Died due to a shell targeted the bus he was driving at Al Hajar Al Aswad area- Al Zain neighborhood
2.	Nader Hasan Houran	1/5/2013	From Khan Al Shieh camp. Died due to bombing that targeted the Yarmouk camp
3.	Shamseia Yousef	3/9/2013	Died as a result of her injury by a shell near Al Redah mosque in Al-Ahmad clinic street
4.	Bushira Shihab	3/9/2013	Died as a result of her injury by a shell near Al Redah mosque in Al-Ahmad clinic street
5.	Amer Hussein	3/13/2013	
6.	Yasmeen Yaseen	3/13/2013	A baby girl
7.	Ahmed Yaseen	3/13/2013	A baby boy
8.	Nasri Houran	3/14/2013	Died wounds he attained in the bombing that targeted Khan Al Shieh camp
9.	Sulaiman Ajaj	3/15/2013	Died after being injured by a shell shrapnel fall in the camp on 13 March, 2013
10.	Suhair Ali Amouna	3/19/2013	Died after being injured by a shell shrapnel fall in the camp on 13 March, 2013

No.	Name	Date	Notes
11.	Yamen Adel Daher	3/27/2013	Died after being injured by a shell shrapnel fall in the camp on 13 March, 2013
12.	Khlood Al Qadeya	4/3/2013	
13.	Yaser Ramadan	4/18/2013	
14.	Mamoun Mahmoud Abu Hamda	4/18/2013	
15.	Mohammed Jameel Noufal	4/21/2013	Died due to the bombing that targeted the outskirts of the camp
16.	Khalid Mahmoud Fadeel	4/26/2013	Died due to a shell at the eastern lane in the camp
17.	Husein Ahmed Daher	4/26/2013	Died due to a shell at the eastern lane in the camp
18.	Ali husein Daher	4/26/2013	Died due to a shell at the eastern lane in the camp
19.	Noufal Al Ahmed	4/26/2013	Died due to a shell at the eastern lane in the camp
20.	Ihab Aqel Daher	5/3/2013	Died due to a shell in the market area
21.	Malik Noufal	5/3/2013	Died due to a shell that targeted the camp
22.	Bashr Malek Noufal	5/3/2013	(child) Died due to a shell that targeted the camp
23.	Mohammed Amein Noufal	5/3/2013	(child) Died due to a shell that targeted the camp
24.	Ahmed Saleem Ishtwi	5/4/2013	Died as a result of being injured with shrapnel
25.	Shadi Adnan Zarha	5/9/2013	Died as a result of being injured with shrapnel
26.	Mohammed Al Tafouri	6/19/2013	

No.	Name	Date	Notes
27.	Neamat Khalid Haidar	6/20/2013	Died due to the bombing that targeted (Dair Amr) UNRWA school in Khan Al Shieh camp
28.	Masa Fadel Alyouti	6/20/2013	Died due to the bombing that targeted (Dair Amr) UNRWA school in Khan Al Shieh camp. She is 11-year- old the daughter of Neamat
29..	Amal Jamal Natouf	6/20/2013	Died due to the bombing that targeted (Dair Amr) UNRWA school in Khan Al Shieh camp. She is 12- year- old
30.	Qusai Ahmed Ilan	6/20/2013	Died due to the bombing that targeted (Dair Amr) UNRWA school in Khan Al Shieh camp. 11- year- old
31.	Abdulmunem Al shihabi	8/7/2013	
32.	Raefa Faris	8/7/2013	
33.	Amal Hamid Jumaa	8/22/2013	
34.	Husein Ismael Saoubi	8/22/2013	
35.	Mohammed Abdulrahman Hasan	9/23/2013	From Khan Al Shieh camp. Died due to bombing that targeted Jaramana area
36.	Aisha Lafi	10/7/2013	Died due to a shell shrapnel fall near her house in Khan Al Shieh camp in Eid Eve
37.	Husein Abu Al Nada	10/19/2013	Died after a shell targeted his house
38.	Ahmed Mohammed Hasan AL Qadya	1/2/2014	Died due to shelling that targeted the camp
39.	Maryam Abu Majed	1/2/2014	Died due to shelling that targeted the camp
40.	Nawras Shihabi	1/3/2014	He is an Electrical engineering student and died due to shelling on 2-1-2014
41.	Naser Ibrahim Al Nader	1/3/2014	Died due to shelling that targeted the camp
42.	Yousef Saed Thaimar	1/8/2014	Died due to shelling that targeted the camp on 29-12-2013

No.	Name	Date	Notes
43.	Mohammed Samer Al Saadi	1/11/2014	A 10-year-old child, died due to shelling
44.	Hasan Younis Noufal	1/13/2014	He died due to an explosive barrel that targeted Khan Al Shieh camp
45.	Yamen Reyad Nahar	2/6/2014	A child; died due to explosive barrels that targeted the adjacent farms
46.	Qusai Reyad Nahar	2/6/2014	A child; died due to explosive barrels that targeted the adjacent farms
47.	Mohammed Ahmed Khalifa	2/6/2014	A child; died due to explosive barrels that targeted the adjacent farms
48.	Mohammed Mahmoud Swed	2/11/2014	He died due to explosive barrels that targeted the adjacent areas
49.	Maamoun Mahmoud Abu Hamda	4/25/2014	He is from Khan Al Shieh camp and died due to shelling that targeted Al Iskan area
50.	Ahmed Al Ramli	5/28/2014	He died due to shelling
51.	Khalil Isa	7/1/2014	He died due to explosive barrels that targeted the camp
52.	Salwa Mohammed Abdullah	7/26/2014	Died due to shelling
53.	Doaa Mohammed Abdullah	7/26/2014	Died due to shelling
54.	Hiam Razar	7/26/2014	Died due to shelling
55.	Hala Fayez Saleh Sanad	8/18/2014	She is from Khan Al Shieh camp and died due to explosive barrels
56.	Mohammed Faris Abdullah Huran	9/25/2014	He is from Khan Al Shieh camp; died due to a shell that targeted Al Qosour area while he was collecting firewood
57.	Sourya Abbas Sulaiman	10/1/2014	She is from Khan Al Shieh camp and died due to explosive barrels shrapnel that targeted Al Iskan and Al Rida Streets
58.	Mohammed Khalid Noufal	6/14/2015	He is a father of two children, and a volunteer at Jafra Foundation. He died due to explosive barrels
59.	Husein Nejem	7/5/2015	He is from Khan Al Shieh camp and died due to shelling that targeted Al Skeik neighborhood

❖ Clashes and Sniping

Clashes were the second reason that leads to death, while 32 Palestinian refugees died due to gunshot in different areas. 3 PLA members died in Adra area while fighting alongside the regime forces, the child Abdullah Feras Shihabi who was displaced from the Yarmouk refugee camp was shot in the head during clashes that took place in the vicinity of a farm on 19 January 2013. Many residents died on their way to work or while they are on the only road between the camp and the city of Damascus (Zakia – Khan Al Shieh).

The Names of Clashes victims “Gun Shot - Clashes” in Khan Al Shieh Camp

No.	Name	Place of Accident	Date of accident	Notes
1.	Jihad Adnan Idrees	Khan Al Shieh Camp	10/31/2011	16_year- old. Died in Khan Al Shieh camp in Damascus Suburb when shooting wells excavators from the Palestinian citizens.
2.	Ahmed Raheel	Khan Al Shieh Camp	9/9/2012	An armed group stormed his home and killed him.
3.	Ahmed Abdulateif Al Haj Saleh	Artouz	9/19/2012	Died in Atrouz checkpoint
4.	Mohammed Ahmed Fahed	Darya	1/14/2013	Died during clashes in Draia area
5.	Ahmed Ali Ahmed	Al Maadamia	1/16/2013	A member of Jaish Al Tahreer, died while returning from the head-quarters in Al Maadameia
6.	Abdullah Firas Al Shihabi	Khan Al Shieh Camp	1/22/2013	A Palestinian 4- year- child, died after being injured in his head in a farm
7.	Alaa Waleed Faris	Khan Al Shieh Camp	3/19/2013	

No.	Name	Place of Accident	Date of accident	Notes
8.	Yaseen Nayef Salah	Deraa Camp	4/8/2013	
9.	Louay Radi Shakoush	Khan Al Shieh Camp	4/30/2013	Killed by an armed group of Al- Jaish Al- Hur in Khan Al Shieh camp
10.	Mohammed Hamad Abu Hamda	Al Maadamia	5/26/2013	Died by a sniper shot while heading to work at Maadameyat Al Sham
11.	Maher AL Nader	Khan Al Shieh Camp	6/4/2013	Killed by a sniper in the Yarmouk camp
12.	Ibrahem Abdul raziq Breer	Unknown	8/2/2013	Died during clashes between Al- Jaish Al- Hur groups and the regular army in the Central Prison of Aleppo
13.	Majed Ahmed Rathaan	Khan Al Shieh Camp	8/5/2013	Died during clashes that broke out in the 68 checkpoint between Al- Jaish Al- Hur groups and the regular army
14.	Jamal Al Wahibi	Khan Al Shieh Camp	10/11/2013	He was shot by the regular army in Manshiat Khan Al Shieh
15.	Ahmed Isat	Adra	12/11/2013	Died while performing the PLA military service in Adra area in Damascus suburb
16.	Hussein Hussein	Adra	12/11/2013	Died while performing the PLA military service in Adra area in Damascus suburb
17.	Mohammed Hasan Methqal Al Qadya	Khan Al Shieh Camp	7/9/2014	Died after being shot by Al- Jaish Al-Hur groups
18.	Mohammed Saleh Saleh	Khan Al Shieh Camp	7/9/2014	Died after being shot by Al- Jaish Al-Hur groups
19.	Mohammed Al Ramli	Khan Al Shieh Camp	7/16/2014	Died after being shot in Khan Al Shieh camp

No.	Name	Place of Accident	Date of accident	Notes
20.	Mohammed Jarawan Saleh	Khan Al Shieh Camp	8/3/2014	Killed by a group of the Syrian opposition
21.	Saleha Isa	Khan Al Shieh Camp	8/9/2014	Died by sniper shot at Zakia road that connects the camp with the surrounding areas
22.	Muntaha Qasim Abdu	Khan Al Shieh Camp	8/21/2014	Died after targeting the bus which was transferring them to Khan Al Shieh camp through Zakia road by bullets and shells
23.	Ahmed Al Ramli	Khan Al Shieh Camp	8/25/2014	Died during clashes between the Syrian opposition and the regular army in Aein Al-Baydah area
24.	Taher Mohammed	Yarmouk Camp	9/3/2014	A PFGC member from Khan Al Shieh camp. Died during clashes in the Yarmouk camp between the armed groups and the General Command alongside the regular army
25.	Firas Hasan	Adra	9/24/2014	Died while performing the PLA military service
26.	Adham Nasri Saleh	Adra	10/26/2014	Died while performing the PLA military service
27.	Mohammed Saed Fayez Saleh	Khan Al Shieh Camp	5/14/2015	Died while the Syrian regular army targeted a civilian car carrying a number of refugees in Zakia road; the only one which connects the camp with Damascus suburb

No.	Name	Place of Accident	Date of accident	Notes
26.	Falasteen Fayez Saleh	Khan Al Shieh Camp	5/14/2015	Died while the Syrian regular army targeted a civilian car carrying a number of refugees in Zakia road; the only one which connects the camp with Damascus suburb
29.	Khaldia Fayez Zaher	Khan Al Shieh Camp	5/14/2015	Died while the Syrian regular army targeted a civilian car carrying a number of refugees in Zakia road; the only one which connects the camp with Damascus suburb
30.	Khalid Al Ramli	Khan Al Shieh Camp	5/14/2015	Died while the Syrian regular army targeted a civilian car carrying a number of refugees in Zakia road; the only one which connects the camp with Damascus suburb
31.	Tariq Ismael Mohammed	Jaramana	5/24/2015	He was shot by the Syrian security near his house in Jaramana camp
32.	Muhanad Khalid Mohammed	Jaramana	5/24/2015	He was shot by the Syrian security near his house in Jaramana camp

❖ Victims of Torture

Residents of Khan Al Shieh camp suffer from arrest and detention spread on checkpoints across the country. Dozens of them were arrested during the studied period, 38 refugees were released, and 75 refugees are still unaccounted for.

22 Palestinian refugees who died due to torture were documented during the Syrian revolution until July 15, 2015 in Khan Al Shieh camp.

The arrest record and enforced disappearances, and the results up to the death are the most important reasons that led to the high number of victims of the Palestinian refugees in Syria, where the number of torture victims reached 404 Palestinian refugees.

Reasons of arrest and torture victims have common points; most important that the majority of detainees were arrested at checkpoints or in the regime controlled areas, or during attempts to get out of the besieged areas, or during receiving aid.

In addition, most deaths resulting from torture are not announced until several months, and the bodies did not delivered to their relatives⁽¹⁾.

Torture Victims at Khan Al Shieh Camp

No.	Name	Date	Notes
1.	Husam Khayat	6/4/2013	Died due to torture in the air intelligence branch
2.	Ahmed Hussein Khameis	9/22/2013	Died in the Syrian security prisons
3.	Omar Abdulsalam Saleh	9/22/2013	Died in the Syrian security prisons
4.	Thaer Al Khateib	9/22/2013	Died in the Syrian security prisons
5.	Omar Khalid Abu Hamda	9/25/2013	Died in the Syrian security prisons
6.	Ahmed Hussein Thaher	10/1/2013	Died in the Syrian security prisons
7.	Samer Theib Barzouaa	10/4/2013	Died due to torture in the Syrian security prisons
8.	Mohammed Ibrahim Thahir	1/13/2014	Died due to torture in the Syrian security prisons

(1) TTorture and enforced disappearance victims 2 issued by the AGPS
<http://www.actionpal.org.uk/ar/reports/special/victims%20of%20torture%20and%20forced%20disappearances%20-ar.pdf>

No.	Name	Date	Notes
9.	Mohammed Fayez Saleh	4/24/2014	From Khan Al Shieh camp. Died due to torture in the Syrian security prisons
10.	Muhannad Aref Eshtiwi	6/19/2014	Died due to torture in the Syrian security prisons
11.	Osama Majed Faour	8/19/2014	From Khan Al Shieh camp, in his thirties, and was arrested for about four months. Died due to torture in the Syrian security prisons
12.	Farouq Abu Metha	9/2/2014	From Khan Al Shieh camp. Died due to torture by members of Al-Nusra Front after a month of being detained
13.	Mohammed Shihabi Al Harour	10/15/2014	From Khan Al Shieh camp in Damascus suburb. Died due to torture in the Syrian security prisons
14.	Salih Shihabi Al Harour	10/15/2014	From Khan Al Shieh camp in Damascus suburb. Died due to torture in the Syrian security prisons
15.	Bashar Abu Hamda	12/28/2014	Died due to torture in the Syrian security prisons after being detained for about ten months
16.	Omar Khalid Nayef	3/15/2015	From Khan Al Shieh camp in Damascus suburb. Died due to torture in the Syrian security prisons
17.	Yaser Abu Naser	3/20/2015	From Khan Al Shieh camp. Died in the military investigation branch due to torture in the Syrian regime prisons
18.	Ahmed Mjabal	5/9/2015	From Khan Al Shieh camp in Damascus suburb. Died due to torture in the Syrian regime prisons

No.	Name	Date	Notes
19.	Mohammed Salah Al Hashim	5/24/2015	(22- year- old). Died due to torture in the Syrian regime prisons. His parents received news of his death inside the prison through a recent released prisoner
20.	Ihab Naem Mousa	6/28/2015	A 17- year- PLA member, from Khan Al Shieh camp. Died due to torture in the Syrian regime prisons after being detained for more than two years and a half
21.	Abdullah Fayez Saed Al Isa	6/30/2015	Died due to torture after being detained for more than four months. His personal ID and properties were delivered to his family
22.	Sameer Hasan Hasan	6/30/2015	The General Coordinator for the Himma Youth group in Khan Al Shieh camp. Died four hours after being released from the Syrian security. According to sources, he was released after having a brain stroke as a result of sever torture

❖ Kidnappings and Field Executions

Kidnapping, murdering, and field executions were clearly emerged, causing the death of 13 refugees. Most of these actions were carried out by the Syrian opposition armed Brigades, and some other were recorded against unknown.

Kidnapping and Field Execution Victims

No.	Name	Date	Notes
1.	Merwan Hussein Soud	11/3/2012	His body was found in Al- Mwasah Hospital in Damascus. He was kidnaped by an unknown group on 31 October, at 3:00 Am while returning from his work
2.	Husam Shihabi	12/2/2012	
3.	Bassam Thahir	12/2/2012	
4.	Mohammed Shihada Saleh	12/2/2012	
5.	Sultan Hayel	1/26/2013	An armed group kidnaped Sheik Sultan Hayel- Imam of Al- Tawfeq mosque- while exit from Friday prayer, and his body was found in Zakia village near Al- Darkhabya
6.	Osama Khameis	4/3/2013	He was field executed by groups of Al- Jaish Al- Hur
7.	Sameer Ibrahim Khalil	6/25/2013	Died after a month of being kidnaped by an unknown armed group
8.	Ammar Ali	6/18/2014	Died in Damascus after being kidnaped by an unknown group
9.	Wael Abu Zahra	7/20/2014	From Khan Al Shieh camp, died after being kidnaped by a group of the Syrian opposition
10.	Ahmed Kheir Mohammed Talal	3/2/2015	He was born in (1991), from Khan Al Shieh camp. AGPS were not able to assure news from other sources
11.	Abdulrahman Saed Khuefes	4/18/2015	Died while being kidnaped by groups of Al Nusra Front. According to the residents, Al Nusra had arrested him unjustly without evidence.
12.	Nabeil Awad Faris	4/18/2015	Died while being kidnaped by groups of Al Nusra Front. According to the residents, Al Nusra had arrested him unjustly without evidence.
13.	Abdullah Khunefes	4/18/2015	Died while being kidnaped by groups of Al Nusra Front. According to the residents, Al Nusra had arrested him unjustly without evidence.

• Significant Events

Khan Al Shieh camp has been targeted with shelling and clashes for more than a year and a half. The AGPS monitored most events that occurred in the camp via the monitoring and documentation team and the correspondents in the camp; most important events are:

- On 13 March 2013, the opposition controlled Al Iskan military area, the last headquarters of the regime inside the camp, and was followed by bombing by the regime with more than 3000 shells in one day.
- On 19 June 2013, Dayr Amer shelter school was targeted with rockets which led to at least five victims including children.
- On 19 February 2013, an explosive device was planted in a parked car in a neighborhood of Khan Al Shieh camp in the eastern district causing a considerable damage in homes without any causality among civilians.
- On 26 February 2013, shells targeted Nestle factory adjacent to Khan Al Shieh camp which led to huge fire destroyed the whole factory, as well as dozens of the camp's residents lost their jobs.
- On 4 April 2013, unidentified armed group stormed Khan Al Shieh camp, killed the resident, Osama Khamees, injured at least two others, and clashed with the residents before they escaped.
- On 3 May 2013, vegetable market in Khan Al Shieh camp was targeted with tow shells landed on the second floor of a shop causing many injuries.
- On 1 June 2013, groups of the opposition stormed Khan Al Shieh camp and tried to kidnap one of its residents but they failed. This was followed by a state of tension and violence, as well as burning a car of the opposition until the situation was controlled by the intervention of Al- Izz brigade of the opposition, which includes a number of residents of the camp.
- On 21 August 2013, the 68 checkpoint was formally closed, as well as the entrances of the camp from the main street.
- On 7 August 2013, the camp was targeted with shells at Eid al-Fitr eve causing the death of the refugee Ra'eefah Fares.
- On 20 December 2013, Al- Jaish Al- Hur controlled tow checkpoints of the regime south of the camp and declared its control over the entire town of Khan Al Shieh. The regime used helicopters and explosive barrels for

the first time, while the region became the second area that was bombed by explosive barrels after Aleppo.

- On 6 February 2014, explosive barrels targeted the eastern area of the camp and surrounding farms which led to the death of three victims; they are: the children Qusay and Yamen Ryiad Nahar and Mohammed Ahmed Sweed, as well as a number of injuries while collecting firewood for heating.
- On 4 March 2014, a number of shells targeted the vicinity of Al- Redah a mosque, which resulted in a number of casualties.
- On 24 March 2014, two shells targeted the western region of the camp, while explosive barrels targeted the surrounding areas; its shrapnel reached the camp which led to a number of victims and injuries.
- On 1 July 2014, warplanes dropped two barrels explosive at Al- Makhfar Street, which resulted in the death of Khalil Issa and a number of injuries some of them were severely injured, in addition to large destruction in civilian's homes and property.
- On 14 July 2014, violent bombing by explosive barrels targeted the western vicinity of the camp.
- On 26 July 2014, a shell landed on a house which caused the death of two victims and a number of injuries, as well as a large mass in the region.
- On 18 August 2014, the young woman Halah Fayeze Sanad died, as well as a number of residents were injured and a large mass in homes and property as a result of an explosive barrel that targeted the western region of the camp.
- On 31 August 2014, four explosive barrels targeted Al Iskan crossing, the main street, and the vicinity of Al Villat West Street causing a number of injuries and a considerable damage in homes and private and public property.
- On 1 October 2014, helicopters dropped about four barrels simultaneously on the vicinity of Al- Reda and Al Iskan Streets which led to the death of Sorya Al- Abbas and a number of injuries.
- On 6-7 October 2014, the Syrian warplanes continued raiding the camp and dropping explosive barrels which targeted eastern lane and caused huge destruction in the houses of civilians.

- On 20 November 2014, Al-Rahman Mosque was targeted with rocket which led to the outbreak of fire.
- On 21 February 2015, at least two mortar shells targeted the western neighborhood of the camp and led to the outbreak of fire in on one the resident's homes.
- On 14 May 2015, a number of members of the Syrian regular army committed a massacre against residents of Khan Al Shieh camp in which they targeted a civilian car that was carrying a number of refugees while passing through the only way connecting the camp and the center of the capital, Damascus, causing at least five victims including the young woman Falasteen, her brother Mohammed Saeed Fayeze Saleh, their mother Khaldia Fayeze Thahir, and the driver Khalid Ramli, in addition to a number of injuries.
- On 13 June 2015, explosive barrels targeted the eastern lane of the camp causing at least victim, in addition to a large number of injuries and damage in buildings and property.
- On 16 June 2015, heavy shelling with explosive barrels targeted both Dayr Amer and Beersheba schools of UNRWA.
- On 17 June 2015, four explosive barrels targeted Al Saeed Street and the area around Villat Street which led to the death of a fetus after being injured by shrapnel, in addition to a large number of injuries among civilians. In addition, the Syrian army and security checkpoints in Artouz area in Khan Al Shieh camp prevented the cars to leave the camp and changed the road towards Al- Keswa.
- On 19 June 2015, violent bombing with explosive barrels targeted the main street of the camp, causing limited material damages, while another barrel fall near Al- Huda mosque during Friday prayer which forced the mosque's preacher to cancel his speech for fear of civilians inside the mosque.
- On 1 July 2015, explosive barrels and mortar shells targeted Khan Al Shieh camp and its western vicinity.

- On 5 July 2015, violent bombing targeted “Al Skaik” neighborhood next to the camp and led to death of three young men; they are: Hussein Najem, Tamer al-Shara, and Hisham Abu Rami.
- On 6 July 2015, the Syrian regular army targeted Al-Huda mosque with a mortar shell causing limited material damages. According to an eyewitness, the mosque was empty.
- On 14 Jul, 2015, at least five injuries including a mother and three children were injured in the rocket bombing that targeted the vegetables market area.

• **Solidarity, Denouncement, and Condemnation**

Palestinian camps in Syria are suffering of lack of Palestinian, Arab, and international official concerns about the suffering of Palestinian refugees in Syria.

As a result, activists from the Palestinian camps launched many solidarity media campaigns calling for interaction with the refugees’ case and the humanitarian and economic crises in which they live since the beginning of the Syrian crisis; such as the campaign of “Save the Palestinians of Syrian” and other campaigns.

Regarding Khan Al Shieh camp, a media campaign was launched calling for solidarity with the camp entitled “Save Khan Al Shieh camp” because of the imposed siege and the continuous targeting with barrels explosive, rockets, and mortar shells which killed nearly 137 victims

.Activists said: “The campaign came after the heavy shelling with explosive barrels, as well as to shed light on the suffering of the residents of the camp. The main aim of the campaign is to protect civilians and to save the camp, as well as neutralizing it from the ongoing conflict in Syria.”

At the level of the Palestinian factions, the Islamic Resistance Movement - Hamas- condemned the shelling of Khan Al Shieh camp with explosive barrels and called, via its political office member_ Azzat Al- Rishq, to immediately stop shelling, stop targeting its residents, and lifting the siege. Al- Rashiq stressed that targeting the camp is unacceptable and condemnable, as well as it exposes its residents to an ongoing siege which

deepen their humanitarian tragedy. In addition, he demanded to neutralize the Palestinian camps from the ongoing conflict in Syria.

Meanwhile, UNRWA condemned the explosive barrels that targeted a school at Khan Al Shieh camp in Damascus suburb. This came in a statement issued in its official website. The statement said that: "UNRWA strongly condemns those responsible parties for the bloody blast which occurred on 16 June 2015 in Khan Al Shieh camp south-west of Damascus, which caused the death of a Palestinian refugee and wounded an unspecified number. A huge explosion in an UNRWA school led to the destruction of a building that was hosting summer activities for children which injured at least a child. It is noteworthy that the school was empty and unused for several months".

The statement pointed out that "Khan Al Shieh camp was exposed to many strikes by explosive ordnance on 16 June, starting at about 1:00 am with an explosion thought to be caused by a mortar shell, and then at around 11:30 the camp was exposed to many strikes including explosive barrels, according to some reports."

The statement expressed the condemnation of UNRWA to the deaths and injuries, as well as trauma among Palestinian civilians, including children, while it feels horror of the blast which hit a UN facility".

The statement also called on all conflicting parties to recognize the facilities of the United Nations and to respect its sanctity, neutrality, and unavoidability".

UNRWA also appealed to the Syrian government to ensure respect for their obligations hereby the international law and to ensure its condemnation and called for "an end to the armed conflict in civilian areas and all actions that threaten the lives and luxuriate of the Palestinian and Syrian civilians throughout Syria".

15 August 2015

Khan Al Shieh Camp under Fire

A new report within series of documentary reports issued by the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria regarding the conditions of Palestinians of Syria.

The report documents events that took place at Khan Al Shieh Camp, located to the west of Damascus city, in light of the Syrian crisis, in addition to the violent acts and the revolutionary mobility since March 2011 till 15 August 2015.

The report is mainly based on field documentations implemented by correspondents of the AGPS inside the camp, in addition to many testimonies of Khan Al Shieh residents.

The report provides accurate information needed for the ongoing events in Khan Al Shieh camp regarding field and humanitarian aspects, in addition to the new changes during such an important phase of the camp's history, specifically the phase of its involvement in the heart of the ongoing conflict in Syria.