

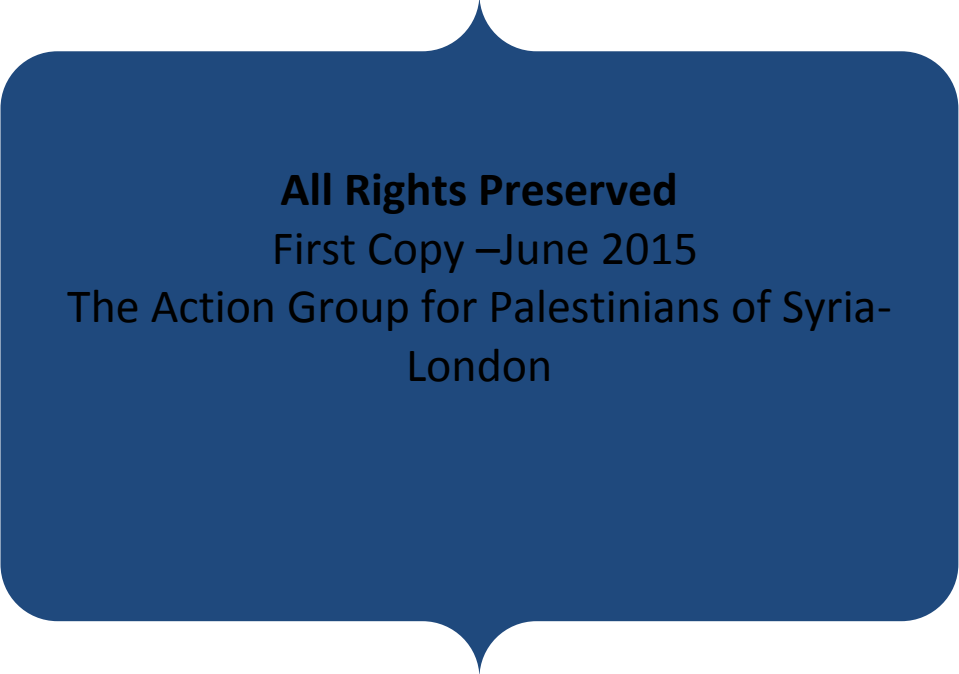
Yarmouk

the Full Truth

Field Research Monitors Most Important Events of the
Yarmouk Camp from March 2011 till the End of May 2015



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Action Group For Palestinians of Syria



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**The Action Group for Palestinians of Syria-Special Reports and Studies
Department**

"Yarmouk, the Full Truth"

**Field Research Monitors Most Important Events of the
Yarmouk Camp from March 2011 till the End of May 2015**

Prepared by the Researcher Ibrahim Al Ali

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Introduction

Palestinian refugee camps in Syria entered into the heart of the escalating crisis there since March 2011; the date of the Syrian revolution outbreak. Some of these camps have become battlefields, as expressed by former UNRWA Commissioner-General Filipno Grande. Palestinian refugees have lost thousands of their children; the total number of victims, until the end of May 2015, has reached 2876 victims who died due to bombing with rockets, mortars, and explosive barrels or sniping or clashes ... etc.

This research monitors the most important events suffered by the Yarmouk refugee camp, for being the largest Palestinian refugee camp, from March 2011 till the end of May 2015 through three main sections which dealt with the evolution of the Yarmouk crisis through two major phases. The first phase is before 16th of December 2012; the date of targeting the camp with 'MIG' warplanes and the second phase is post-December 17, 2012; the date of the Yarmouk population displacement.

It is noteworthy that this search was based on field reports that were documented by the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria through its correspondents' network in the Palestinian camps and compounds.

First Section:

Indications of Yarmouk Plight

The number of Palestinian refugees in Syria in 1948 was estimated with (75000 - 85000) refugees, mostly are residents of the northern part of Palestine, especially Safed, Haifa, and Jaffa.

In private statistic of UNRWA, dated November 4, 2013, the number of registered Palestinian refugees has reached 564,691 refugees; approximately 27% of them live in camps.

Palestinian refugees' society in Syria, in the pre-protest actions against the regime taking place in Syria, was characterize from other asylum yards in several characteristics; the most important is the early rationing of Palestinian presence in Syria. Since the mid-fifties of last century, Palestinians enjoyed with all civil rights of the Syrian citizen, except for citizenship and right to vote, the thing that enabled them to exercise all government and private business without any discrimination.

As a result of events witnessed by the country, and the differing Palestinian attitudes towards the Syrian crisis, the legal status of Palestinian refugees was affected in some aspects related to employment in some government agencies or registry in universities.

Furthermore, the Yarmouk camp was not outside the accounts of conflict parties in Syria. This narrow geographical area has formed a disputed strategic location for each party due to its proximity to the capital Damascus, which lies a few kilometers away.

First Topic: Yarmouk Camp...Location and Foundation

Yarmouk camp was established between 1953 and 1954 to the south of Damascus city, 8-10 km from its center, and it is the largest Palestinian refugee camps at home and abroad alike, but it is not recognized by UNRWA as a camp, although it provides services in all aspects, except for hygiene and public services.

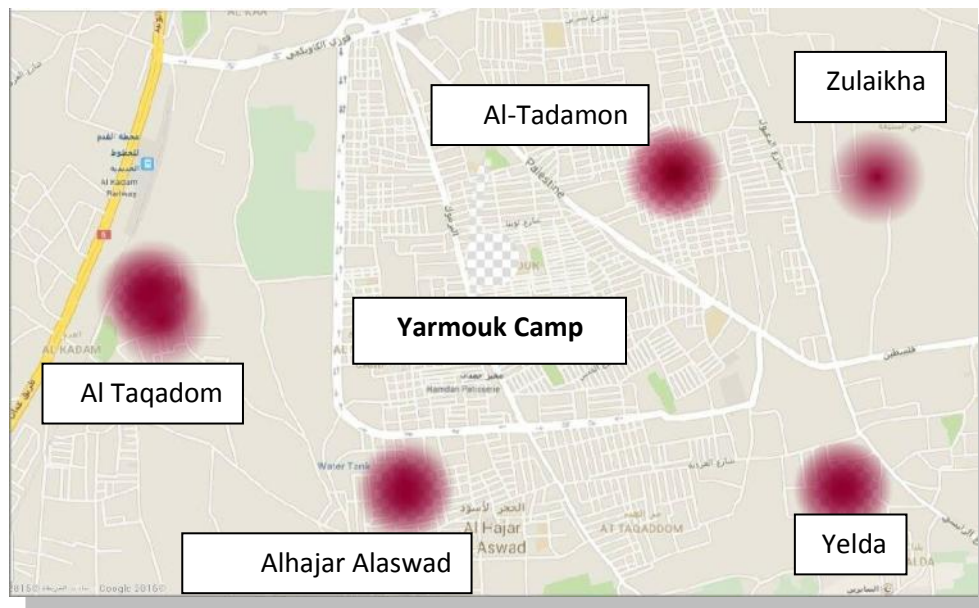
The official statistics issued by UNRWA on 2013 estimated the number of Palestinian refugees in Yarmouk with (171,880) registered refugees, forming 44.279 families. This figure is contrary to the truth, as unofficial statistics estimated the number with almost 200-220 thousand refugees. It is noteworthy that these figures are a result of statistics before the camp became in the heart of the Syrian crisis.

Hundreds of thousands of Syrians, who have found the camp as an extension of their neighborhoods, live together with Palestinian refugees in Yarmouk, similarly as to the residents of Damascene Al Maidan and Al Zahira old and new district, as well as Yelda, Beit Sahem, and Babbila. In addition to the arrivals from the rest of the Syrian cities to work in Damascus city; such as governmental employees, students, recruits, and volunteers at the Syrian army, while the total number of the camp's residents has reached about (800,000 to one million) people; Palestinian refugees formed about 20%.

Population of Yarmouk camp is distributed on the following areas:

- ✚ The so-called region 'the old camp,' which is located between Yarmouk and Palestine Streets, and extended between the bridge at Al Shaheed Helwa Zaidan center and the road linking Palestine square and Al-Yarmouk Street, which is called Al Quds Street, and extended to the west at Noah Abraham Street.
- ✚ Al Taqadom neighborhood between Al Bitar land and Al Oruba Street.
- ✚ Al Oruba neighborhood that extends from Al Oruba Street until orchards of Yelda town.
- ✚ Thamen Min Athar neighborhood that extends between Al Thalathein Street- Palestine Hospital and Al Hajar Al Aswad Municipality building.
- ✚ West of Yarmouk; the area between Yarmouk Street and Salah al-Din Street (Al Thalathein Street).
- ✚ Al Tadamon neighborhood; an area located east of Palestine Street.
- ✚ The most crowded communities are located behind Al Nojoom cinema and the biscuit factory.
- ✚ Al Hajar Al Aswad that extends from Al Thalathein Street north to Al Qadam area at west, Hujaira and Sbeina at south, and Yeldaat west. In this area, the Palestinians ratio is less compared to the rest population who are in this region.

Location of Yarmouk Camp



❖ Yarmouk, the Core of Damascus and its Suburbs:

Since March 2011, the beginning of the revolutionary movement in Syria, the camp witnessed many displacement waves from neighboring areas that witnessed protest actions. The camp played a positive role back then towards the displaced people, and formed an incubator and safe environment for them. Thus, the camp became lung-breathing of Damascus outskirts and its flaming suburb; such as Al Tadamon, Al Assali, Yelda, Alhajar Alaswad, Almaidan, and other neighborhood.

Palestinian civil society institutions and Palestinian refugees of the camp wanted to reciprocate to the Syrian people by opening shelters for them, that reached 11 centers included nearly 8,500 displaced Syrians and Palestinians; 47% of them were Syrians.

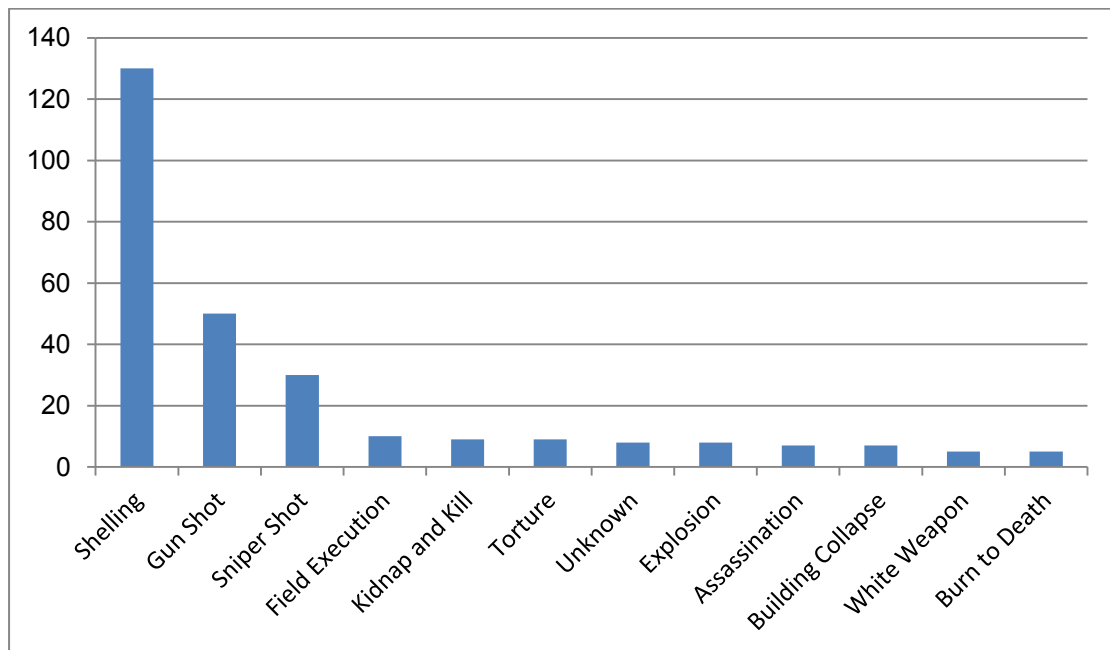
They provided them with all necessary food, clothing, bedding, and medication, which raised the ire of the regime, while the camp became considered as an incubator environment to the families of "armed gangs", as described by the regime, evidenced by storming some of these centers for several times, and arresting guests and activists.

Second Topic: Statistics, Figures, and Tables

The AGPS documentation and archiving department documented (258) Palestinian victims from the Yarmouk refugee camp, from 15th of March 2011 till 16th of December 2012; during the pre-entry stage of the Syrian armed opposition battalions into the camp.

Statistics indicated that 77 Palestinian refugees died as a result of direct targeting by sniping or gunshot, and about 138 refugees died as a result of mortar shelling and missiles by 'MIG' warplanes, as well as targeting of Al Jauona neighborhood on 2nd of August 2012 and Abdul-Qader al-Husseini Mosque on 16th of December 2012, while 17 refugees were killed by execution or burn to death or by knives, in addition to dozens of victims who died due to kidnapping, killing, bombings, and assassinations without identifying the responsible for it.

Distribution of Palestinian Victims in Yarmouk According to the Cause of Death from 15th of March 2011 till 16th of December 2012



Victims of Shelling at Jauna Neighborhood in Yarmouk on 2nd of August 2012

No.	Name	Date	Cause of Death
1	Alaa Ghunaim	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood
2	Bahaa Ayoub	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood
3	Anas Ahmed Talouzi-child	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood
4	Ibrahim Ali Talouzi-child	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood
5	Fathi Alian	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood
6	Yahia Ismael Alian	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood
7	Muhsen Waleed Msheneish	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood
8	Abdullah Al Saleh	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood
9	Mohammed Rafea Al Refae	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood
10	Ahmed Mohammed Arisha	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood
11	Khair Ahmed Hmaida	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood
12	Husam Salama-child	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood
13	Usama Arisha	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood
14	Wael Adnan Ateia	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood
15	Mohammed Abdulkarim Ibrahim	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood
16	Mohammed Anabtawi	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood
17	Nidal Al Rayan	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood
18	Omar Khair Al Dein Dabor	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood
19	Mohammed Salem Al Qaser	8/2/2012	Yarmouk Massacre- Jauna Neighborhood

**Victims of kidnappings and killings in the Yarmouk refugee camp from 15th of
March 2011 till 16th of December 2012**

No.	Name	Date	Details
1	Mohammed Al Saleh	27-10-2012	Died afetr one day of being kidnapped at Nisreen Street
2	Basim Al Qusi	3/11/2012	His body was found at Yarmouk Street near Al Karmel Travel Agency
3	Mahmoud Husein Hamdan	5/11/2012	He was found killed and handcuffed near Al Khamis Clinic
4	Ibrahem Saleh	23-11-2012	Clear signs of torture were found on his body
5	Ihab Saleh	23-11-2015	Clear signs of torture were found on his body
6	Imad Saed Zaghmout	8/12/2012	A member of Civil Committees, and was found killed after being kidnaped by the opposition groups
7	Mohammed Yousef AL Taama	15-12-2012	

**Victims of Sniping and Shooting in the Yarmouk Camp from 15th of March
2011 till 16th of December 2012**

No.	Name	Date	Details	
1	Shadi Mohammed Al Sayed	2011/12/2	GunShot	
2	Muhannad Sulaiman Ateia	2012/5/3	GunShot	Died due to clashes at Yarmouk
3	Yazan Nasir Isa Al Khadra	2012/7/13	GunShot	
4	Mohammed Mahmoud	2012/7/13	GunShot	
5	Louai Jalbout	2012/7/13	GunShot	
6	Afif Mustafa	2012/7/13	GunShot	
7	Jamal Mustafa Ata	2012/7/13	GunShot	
8	IyasFarahat	2012/7/13	GunShot	
9	AhmedAl Sahli	2012/7/13	GunShot	
10	AnasBurae	2012/7/14	GunShot	
11	AmerAl Haja	2012/7/14	GunShot	
12	HamadaAbu Rashid	2012/7/15	GunShot	
13	HusseinJalbout	2012/7/15	SniperShot	Died while distributing aid
14	Ahmed Mohammed Bader	2012/7/17	GunShot	He was found killed behind the police department in the camp
15	Moammed Adbul Naser	2012/7/18	GunShot	
16	Alaa Nawasra	2012/7/18	GunShot	
17	Husam Kanaan	2012/7/18	GunShot	
18	Ahmed Al Doukhi	2012/7/18	SniperShot	
19	Hussein Jalbout	2012/7/18	GunShot	
20	Mohammed Naser Jayab	2012/7/19	GunShot	He is from the Palestinians of Iraq
21	Mohammed Nabil Ghunaim	2012/7/19	GunShot	
22	Rami Khartabeil	2012/7/20	GunShot	

23	AliKhalid Qubeaa	2012/7/24	SniperShot	
24	MohammedAhmed Abu Khalid	2012/7/26	GunShot	
25	AbdulRazaq Sahem	2012/7/27	GunShot	A PLAOfficer
26	NidalRayan	2012/8/2	SniperShot	
27	ZaherIsa Abu Kharoub	2012/8/4	SniperShot	
28	YazanKhalid Al Shihabi	2012/8/4	SniperShot	
29	KhalidAl Shihabi	2012/8/5	SniperShot	
30	KhalidSaif	2012/8/5	GunShot	
31	FirasHasan Al Shihabi	2012/8/5	SniperShot	
32	AmjadZuhair Al Isa	2012/8/5	SniperShot	
33	FayzaQarout	2012/8/5	SniperShot	
34	KhalilJindawi	2012/8/14	GunShot	
35	AfifJouda	2012/8/18	GunShot	He died beside Palestine hospital
36	MerwanTawfiq Al Samak	2012/8/18	SniperShot	
37	AmjadAl Salti	2012/9/5	GunShot	
38	JihadHusain Sulaiman	2012/9/9	SniperShot	
39	SamiAbu Hilal	2012/9/9	SniperShot	He was shot in the eyes by sniper nearPalestine square
40	YahyaAbu Rashid	15/9/2012	SniperShot	A PLA recruit soldier, the security pulled his body to Tashreen military hospital
41	GhaithRajha	2012/9/15	SniperShot	A 5-year-boy, died by sniper shot, a displaced in the Yarmouk camp
42	MahmoudMohammed Sweed	2012/9/16	SniperShot	He is 50 years and died by sniper shot at Al-Thalathein Street
43	OsamaAl Shiekh	2012/9/17	SniperShot	He was found near Nejmat Al Sham restaurant after being shot by a sniper
44	ZiadRefaat Dabor	2012/9/18	SniperShot	
45	JalalYousef Saleh	2012/9/19	SniperShot	A 15-year-boy lives at Al Madares Street and was killed by sniper shot at Palestine Hospital crossing
46	AhmedMahmoud Abbas	2012/9/19	SniperShot	He is 70 years and was killed by sniper shot at Dier Yaseen neighborhood
47	SalmaAl Masri	2012/9/19	GunShot	Her body was found at 8 Athar Street
48	DeyabHamid Al Masri	2012/9/19	GunShot	His bpdy was found at 8 Athar Street, and he is the father of Mohammed Deiab AL Masri who was killed two days after his father
49	HussenAhmed Aboud	2012/9/23	GunShot	He is a member of popular committees in Al Orouba area

50	AkramAbdul Majeed Jomaa	2012/9/25	SniperShot	He lives at Yarmouk camp, AL MAgharba Street and was killed due to wounds he attained
51	OmarQadora	2012/9/28	GunShot	
52	MouayadJaber	2012/9/30	GunShot	
53	MaherHussein Badawya	2012/10/14	SniperShot	
54	WaleedMohammed Al Burbar	2012/10/28	GunShot	He is from Al Aedein camp in Hama, and was killed due to wounds he attained on 6-6-2011 at the Yarmouk camp after burying Al Awda martyrs
55	TariqSharif Isa	2012/11/4	GunShot	He died due to clashes at Palestine square
56	AdnanQubtan	2012/11/6	SniperShot	He is from Loubia Street and was killed by sniper shot near Palestine square
57	AhmedMousa Abu Ras	2012/11/6	SniperShot	
58	RamziAl Aswad	2012/11/6	SniperShot	
59	MoayadZuhair Mohammed Taha	2012/11/7	GunShot	He lives at Al Thalathein Street, was born on 1979, and was found shot in the head
60	MahmoudAhmed Al Samak	2012/11/8	GunShot	He died due to gun shot by the regular army
61	NourAnwar Mahmoud	2012/11/10	GunShot	He died during clashes at Al Orouba area
62	MohammedFouad Ghanayem	2012/11/13	SniperShot	
63	IbrahimAl Rifae	2012/11/15	SniperShot	
64	ShawkatAbdul Latef Kareem	2012/11/16	SniperShot	
65	MohammedAsaad Yaqoub	2012/11/21	SniperShot	Abu Asaad, lives at Palestine Street and was killed by sniper shot at the entrance of the camp
66	MohammedAl Shanini	2012/11/22	GunShot	He lives at Al Quds Street and was missed at Palestine street since 14-11-2012. He is 16 years and his body was recognized at Al Mujtahed hospital
67	YamenMohammed Arisha	2012/12/4	GunShot	
68	MahmoudKhalil Mansour	2012/12/10	GunShot	He died during clashes at a hospital in Palestine square
69	KamelKhalil Bughdadi	2012/12/15	GunShot	He lives at Yarmouk –Orouba Street and was shot in the back
70	FirasBaheej	2012/12/15	GunShot	He died near Palestine hospital
71	SamerAhmed Adees	2012/12/15	SniperShot	He died near Amer grease shop

72	HasanSarhan	2012/12/16	SniperShot	He lives at Al Orouba street
73	HaythamNabil Khartabeel	2012/12/16	SniperShot	
74	MahmoudKhalid Saleem Al Hasan	2012/12/16	SniperShot	

Torture Victims of Yarmouk from 15th of March 2011 till 16th of December 2012

No.	Name	Date	Details	Other Information
1	Nidal Amr	2011/5/22	Due to Torture	
2	Wael Mohammed Majdalawi	2012/8/12	Due to Torture	
3	Maher Ahmed AL Rabdawi	2012/9/9	Due to Torture	In the prison
4	Ahmed Mohammed Majdalawi	2012/9/13	Due to Torture	
5	Sameh Khayal	2012/11/10	Due to Torture	
6	Ahmed Al Ashqar	2012/11/11	Due to Torture	He was detained by a pro-Syrian regime group at Nisreen Street

Victims of Clashes at the PFGC Al Khalsa Headquarter¹ inside Yarmouk on 6th of June 2011

No.	Name	Date	Details	Other Information
1.	Naser Mubarak	2011/6/5	Stabbed to Death	He died during the PFGC Al Khalsa headquarter after Al Naksa March. He is the official of the GC Region in Syria, and was killed by some protesters.
2.	Khalid Rayyan	2011/6/5	Burn	He died during the PFGC Al Khalsa headquarter after Al Naksa March. He is a member of PFGC.
3.	Rami Ahmed Abu Seiam	2011/6/5	Gun Shot	He died during the PFGC Al Khalsa headquarter after Al Naksa March
4.	Jamal Ghutan	2011/6/5	Gun Shot	He died during the PFGC Al Khalsa headquarter after Al Naksa March

¹Al Khalisa events took place after the funeral of Al Awda march martyrs toward the occupied Syrian Golan in memory of Naksa June 6, 2011, and resulted in 26 martyrs and hundreds of Palestinians wounded shot dead by Israeli occupation soldiers when they marched to the PFGC Al Khalisa compound in the camp, chanting against the Palestinian factions, especially the General Command. Before they reach the compound in short distance, Al Khalisa guards began firing live bullets on them, increasing their anger forcing them to besiege the headquarters, throw stones, and burn it. Clashes resulted in four Palestinian victims and dozens of wounded.

**Victims inside Yarmouk (Field Execution- White Weapon- Burn) from 15th
of March 2011 till 16th of December 2012**

No.	Name	Date	Details	Other Information
1.	Basil Salees	2012/8/4	Field Execution	
2.	Ali Maqdah	2012/8/4	Field Execution	He was field executed after the security entered to Palestine and Al Tadamon Streets
3.	Hadi Yousef Mekki	2012/9/16	Field Execution	
4.	Ali Jomaa Al Shalabi	2012/9/16	Field Execution	He died during Al Hajar Al Aswad incursion
5.	Omar Deiab Al Masri	2012/9/17	Field Execution	His body was found near 8 Athar
6.	Mohammed Ameen Saleh	2012/9/18	Field Execution	
7.	Ismael Al Ameen	2012/9/18	Field Execution	He died during Al Hajar Al Aswad incursion
8.	Mansour Mohammed Fishawi	2012/9/18	Field Execution	He died during Al Hajar Al Aswad incursion
9.	Mohammed Mahmoud Deiab	2012/9/19	Field Execution	His body was near Nijmat Alsham Restaurant at Althalathein Street
10.	Faten AL Hasheem	2012/9/19	Field Execution	40 years, her body was found near Al Jazeera neighborhood with signs of torture
11.	Mouayad Mohammed Al Shaar	2012/9/19	Field Execution	
12.	Yahya Abu Yahya	2012/9/19	Field Execution	
13.	Jaafar Abu Yahya	2012/9/19	Field Execution	
14.	Mohammed Abu Yahya	2012/9/19	Field Execution	
15.	Ahmed Deeb Ashqar	2012/11/11	Field Execution	His body was found near Al Basheer mosque

Explosions Victims inside Yarmouk by from 15th of March 2011 and 16th of December 2012

No.	Name	Date	Details	Other Information
1.	Jihad Kaoush	2012/4/15	Explosion	His car was bombed by unknown groups
2.	Muatasem Usama Saqer	2012/10/12	Building Explosion	Building Explosion at Ein Ghazal Street- a child
3.	Hani Farhan Hijawi	2012/10/12	Building Explosion	Building Explosion at Ein Ghazal Street
4.	Sawsan Al Haj Ali	2012/10/12	Building Explosion	Building Explosion at Ein Ghazal Street

Third Topic: Civil Committees between Rejection and Acceptance:

Palestinian factions in the camp called for work meetings of the PFLP-GC headquarters, known as Al Khalisa in the Yarmouk refugee camp, and was followed by expanded work meeting held at the headquarters of the camp's local committee and they agreed for a united situation calling for the formation of popular committees in all areas and Palestinian communities, especially in the Yarmouk refugee camp ⁽²⁾.

Formation of crisis cell was resulted from these meetings, included the Popular Front - General Command, Fatah, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Al Saaqqa organization, Islamic Jihad, Fatah - Intifada, and the Democratic Front.

The Popular Front - General Command applied more than once requesting the formation of a security force led by the crisis cell itself, to prevent any further deterioration in the Palestinian camps' situations and maintenance, but it was repeatedly rejected by all forces, as the case for Hamas, to be agreed upon later in isolation in the Yarmouk refugee camp.

Committees formed inside the camp were not responsible enough, and were not characterized by the required neutrality in maintaining the security of the camp; it clashed several times with the armed opposition Brigades on the sides of the camp, and facilitated the entry of the regular army forces within their regions.

²<http://www.aljazeera.net/home/print/6c87b8ad-70ec-47d5-b7c4-3aa56fb899e2/6df8b41e-7c6b-4965-9ad2-53d1383ba421>

What about the Palestinian factions' role in Syria? Saturday, 16-9-1433, 4-8-2012. Last update on 16:27 'Mecca'- 13:27 'GMT'. Ali Bedwan, Al Jazeera Net

Moreover, split that took place in the body of these committees, and the sudden withdrawal of its members from the stationed axes at Orouba Street and Zein neighborhood, after (MiG) warplanes targeted the camp, facilitated the entry of armed battalions into the Yarmouk camp.

Fourth Topic: Armed Battalions Entry to the Yarmouk camp:

Yarmouk camp has not witnessed any clear military presence before 16th of December 2012, but it formed lately a transit area for some free army members towards Al Hajar Al Aswad and Al Tadamon neighborhood or Yelda, for being adjacent.

But targeting of Abdel Kader al-Husseini Mosque, located in the middle of the camp, with "MiG" warplanes on 16th of December 2012 was the direct cause for the entry of Syrian opposition Brigades «Soqour Aljoulan» and «Ababil Houran», which forms a turning point in the lives of Palestinian refugees in Yarmouk camp due to the consequent results that led to the displacement of about 80% of population, and imposing a gradual siege to the rest of the refugees began on 17th of December 2012.

Armed groups of Al Hajar Al Aswad Brigade - consisting of several battalions (Soqour Aljoulan - Jondallah - Saraya al-Bayt - Ahfad Aisha - Abu Harith Joulani - Imam Thahabi- Shohadaa Alnour) began to steal dozens of houses and shops located in its controlled areas. Furniture, electrical and household devices, and food were transferred to its warehouses in Al Hajar Al Aswad and some of them were taken out of Al Hajar Al aswad through Kablat checkpoint of the regime forces.

Residents protested on the behavior of those battalions and carried out several demonstrations in the camp denouncing the conflict parties and called for the departure of armed battalions out of the camp.

In July 2013, a group of Muslim League factions in the camp, most notably Aknaf Bait Al Maqdes Brigades expelled Al Hajar Al Aswad Brigade out of the camp toward Al Hajar Al Aswad area, followed by a tight siege has been imposed on the camp till this moment by Syrian regime forces and some affiliated groups.

The field scene was updated later in the camp, while two major factions control most of its parts, namely Aknaf and Al-Nusra Front ⁽³⁾.

³Situation Assess-Yarmouk Camp to Where? Tariq Hamoud-Al Zaytouna Center
<http://www.alzaytouna.net/permalink/91732.html>

❖ **Armed Brigades inside Yarmouk**

After the Syrian armed opposition battalions entered the Yarmouk refugee camp on the afternoon of December 16, 2012, and the accompanying acts of psychological war and violence led to the displacement of its residents, then the camp became a fertile environment for the emergence of armed organizations, including:

- **«Free General Command»:**

Who defected from the «Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, and their numbers estimated with about 40 gunmen

- **«Free Palestine Liberation Army»:**

Formed of defected members of Palestine Liberation Army, who were led by Colonel Khalid Hassan (Abu Uday) who died during clashes in Yarmouk after Daash stormed in April 2015

- **«Al Uhda Al Umareia»:**

Founded by Abu Hani Shammout and Khalil Zaghmot Abu Hashem

- **«Aknaf Bait Al Maqdes»:**

Aknaf was founded in March 2013, and was formed of Palestinian members used to belong to different factions affiliated to Hamas, Fatah al-Intifada, Fatah, and others, in addition to large numbers of Syrians. It worked later under new leadership under the name of Aknaf Bait Al Maqdes Brigades, which has taken upon itself later to protect the camp of constantly attacks.

- **«Nusra Front»:**

Members of this organization came to the camp after the Palestinian initiative start to work on 1st of March 2014, and were joined by about 250 militants of «Nusra Front» in Al Hajar Al Aswad.

The presence of Al Nusra was enhanced significantly inside the camp after their withdrawal from Hujaira and after being expelled from Al Qadam and Beit Sahem areas.

- **«Ibn Taymiyyah» Battalion:**

It was one of the strongest operating battalions before initiatives but it was dissolved and its members were distributed to other battalions such as Al Nusra and Jaish Al Islam. It was led by Abu Abdullah al-Salafi before becoming An Amir of Al Nusra Front.

- **Al Zaatoot Group:**

A group of Palestinian youth near to Central Fatah formed this group; their number is about (50) militants.

- **Al Karain Group:**

Abu Rabeea Kraonah led this group, which is affiliated to Central Fatah Movement in which its members were known of putting Al Aqsa Martyrs league at the beginning of events in the camp.

- **Ahrar Al Yarmouk:**

Abu Thaer Al-Labwani led this group and their number is also about 50.

- **Zahrat Al Mada'n Group**

Khalil Zgmot formed this group and finally joined Al Ohda Al Omaria

- **Yarmouk Residents League or the Joint Palestinian power**

the two groups represented a framework agreed by the Palestinian factions to take over the camp management and protection

In addition to Syrian factions spread in the adjacent areas to Yarmouk such as: Ansar Al- Islam, Jaish Al- Islam, Sham Al-Rasool, and Jaish Al-Ababeel deployed in the south of Damascus adjacent to Yarmouk camp.

At the beginning of April, 2015, ISIS entered in collaboration with Al Nusra located inside Yarmouk entered the camp and eliminated Aknaf Bait Al Maqdis Brigades after violent clashes ended with ISIS domination at about 70%.

Second Section

The Yarmouk camp: Siege and Nakba

Events accelerated in Yarmouk camp unexpectedly. Suddenly, the green geographical area of the camp (a metaphor for its positive role) turned to the red (a metaphor for the color of fire) which paved the way for a humanitarian catastrophe against a million people lived or secured in the camp.

First Topic: Yarmouk camp ... the Second Nakba

Palestinian refugees did not flee from their homes in Yarmouk camp throughout the period in which the neighborhoods were exposed to sporadic shelling, but transformation of families was only towards the center of the camp.

Nevertheless, the targeting of Abdel Kader al-Husseini Mosque by "MIG" warplanes on December 16, 2012, represented a turning point in the lives of Palestinian refugees in Yarmouk camp due to the loss and injury of dozens of residents and displaced people in the mosque of the surrounding areas whom their bodies were scattered in a way which made it impossible to identify most of them.

After the bombing of Yarmouk camp at noon and the subsequent entry of Syrian armed opposition Brigades, the bombing of security committees and pro-regime Palestinian factions did not stopped, while rumors started to spread among people that the Syrian regular army will enter into the camp "to clean it from armed gangs," and the army gave residents from 7:00 to 8:00 AM on December 17, 2012 to go out of the camp.

Most of the residents came out the next morning in a tragic scene toward Damascus and its suburbs.

The statistics estimated that about 80% of Yarmouk residents went out into different areas.

Some of them fled to the nearby Damascene neighborhoods (Al- Maidan, Al-Zahira, Damr, Qudsaya suburb, Sehnaya, Jaramana, Khan Al Shieh and Dannoun camps ... etc.), and some of them resided in mosques and schools.

Some of them stayed in hotels and others went to their relatives, some spent their days in alleys and streets, and some of them directed towards the Lebanese-Syrian borders to begin a new era in the history of the Palestinian diaspora.

On the horizon, signs of coming siege began to appear in the checkpoints of the Syrian Regime at the entrances of the camp to make those who stayed in the camp to find themselves starving out of siege, bombing, and hunger.

Second Topic: Yarmouk in the Heart of the siege

Deliberately, armies and security agencies throughout history used all kinds of blockade as a mean of war in order to break the will of the other party and force him to surrender.

The evidences for this are a lot. Mongols besieged Baghdad before invading it in 1258. As well as, the Crusaders besieged Acre. In the modern era _ on the Palestinian level_ the Palestinians trapped in the context of their historical struggle, and in various asylum areas such as: Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, and Syria these days. Here is Yarmouk camp is suffering from the worst kinds of siege.

❖ Siege , Appearances ,and Results

Syrian regime forces impose genocidal blockade on Yarmouk camp. The introductions of this siege has begun since the summer of 2012 when it began to put checkpoints on the sides of the camp and its entrances and the targeting of its neighborhood and alleys, and stating a process of division continually by placing a checkpoint on the beginning of the main street of Yarmouk camp from the west named Thirtieth Street to be moved later to the middle of the street toward the depth of the camp.

Syrian regime forces have imposed a genocidal blockade included all aspects of life in the camp; it caused:

- **Preventing the entry of basic foodstuffs** such as: rice, sugar, flour, vegetables and milk which helped the emergence of beneficiary group of warlords who exploited the need of people and control the prices of food until the price of one kilo of price ranges between (70-100) \$.

Residents were forced to grind lentils for baking and collect what is planted of natural herbs such as: Hibiscus, dandelion, Rejel Al Asfour, and chard Beet.

As a result, some lost their lives due to the use of these herbs as Walid Hassan Al-Haj and Sha'ban Nayef Shaaban who died on February, 2014 after they ate some toxic herbs.

They also made an alternative step in an advanced stage of the siege to plant the empty lands, gardens, rooftops to provide some of their needs of vegetables and to distribute the products among the besieged people.

Fatwas were issued authorizing the besieged people to eat cats and dogs' meat to save their lives and to keep them away from death which started to claim the lives of children and elderly due to the severe shortage of food.

- **Preventing the Entry of Gas and Diesel:**

Several cars loaded with gas and diesel had been confiscated in their way to the camp before imposing full siege on the camp by the security members, thugs, and popular committees of the PFLP-GC until it ended with the full prohibition in mid-July, 2012.

- **Cutting Power for more than 772 Days:**

This problem left a negative impact on all aspects of life especially students and patients.

The Continuous power cuts also led to the damage of vegetables and food supplies that had been stored by the camp. In addition, it represented an obstacle for operating electrical devices used for heating, necessary medical device inside the hospital, and generators specialized for the extraction of water from wells in light of the extreme increase in prices of diesel used for the operation of those machines.

The price of a liter of diesel has reached (6 \$) if available.

- **Cutting potable water since September, 2014**

This problem forced people to drink the non-potable water which led to the spread of digestive and renal disease (stones - sand) among a large segment of the population especially children.

- **Preventing the entry of medicines and medical supplies to hospitals and clinics in the camp:** Yarmouk camp contained hundreds of private clinics and dozens of dispensaries, as well as four hospitals; which are: Martyr Fayez Halawa Hospital of the Palestinian Liberation Army, Al-Basil Hospital of the Palestinian Charity Association in which of them had been targeted more than once by bombing and their properties were stolen, Al-Rahma Private Hospital which locates at the beginning of the camp and is closed due to the intensification of clashes around it, and Palestine Hospital of the PRCS which is the only one that works in the camp despite being repeatedly targeted, and the severe shortages of necessary medicines for the treatment of patients and medical staff.

The blockade imposed on the Palestinian refugees in Yarmouk camp and the disrupt of life in all its forms led to the worsening in the suffering of the Palestinians in general and sick, people with special needs, and those with chronic diseases as patients of tumors, renal insufficiency, blood diseases, infants and newborns who are in need to get in and out at times may not match with the allowed to enter and exit which led to the documentation of (176) cases who died as a result of starvation, lack of food and medical care.

The siege imposed on the camps also affected the educational process due to the bombing of schools and the severe displacement witnessed in the camp along with the great fear among residents who remained inside the camps from sending their children to schools which threatens to destroy the educational process almost completely for the children of the Palestinian refugees and the loss of another academic year.

The active relief organizations developed alternative schools in the camp for all levels to ensure the continuation of children education by subjective and voluntary efforts.

Some wedding halls and kindergartens transferred to be educational centers, as well as to the main mosques in the camp such as: Palestine Mosque and the Mosque of Abdel Kader Al-Hosseini.

The number of those educational centers reached six centers in which the elementary, primary, and secondary school students are taught, while the number of students reached 1200 students.

Recently, these institutions made an agreement with the regime which ensures the exit of preparatory certificate students from Yarmouk camp and their return in order to have their final exams and the exit of high school and university students after the end of primary school exams.

The deteriorating economic situation of the Palestinian refugees was not far away from the negative and harmful effects of the blockade. In addition, houses and shops were systematically looted and robbed either because that their owners were not there or the difficulty to access it as a result of sniping and shelling in which the camp exposes which will force the refugee to nourish his house which was tampered.

Third Topic: Relief Campaigns and Aid

Active Palestinian relief and social institutions in the camp played a prominent role in alleviating the negative effects of the deadly siege through workshops and work staff taking up the role of the public sector; such as cleanliness and deportation of ruins caused by shelling, the reparation of water and sanitation networks, programs of sports, psychological support for children and marginalized groups in the society of the elderly and others.

Al -Wafa'a European campaign was the first one which attempted to lift the imposed siege on Yarmouk camp. At the end of January, 2014, the campaign succeeded in introducing aids to the camp (food parcels containing some of basic ingredients of rice, sugar, baby milk, date, preserves and bread, etc.) in coordination with UNRWA and the General Authority for Palestinian refugees of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor for more than once. Nevertheless, many notes have been made regarding the process of introducing aids:

- It was not allowed for the aid convoys to enter the camp, but people went out to the camp's north gate near Al Rija yard to receive aids which increased their suffering.
- Many people were arrested in the place of delivering aids especially young people by the regime forces and the Security Committees cooperating with it and supervising the distribution.
- Curses and insults were directed to people by the members of the security committees and the Palestinian factions loyal to the Syrian regime; such as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command and others while receiving aid which reached to the extent of hitting.
- Fabricating clashes, shelling, and sniping in the distribution areas more than once which led to the suspension of distribution for several days or weeks and fatal injuries among residents. For example, Sarah Auda, 20-year-old, was shot by a sniper through its presence in the distribution area near the Palestinian Arab Club.
- The introduction of aid stopped officially after the entry of ISIS and its dominance over 70% of the camp, while aid was only distributed in new areas of displacement adjacent to the camp in Yelda, Babbila, Bait sahem, and shelters leaving a negative impression and doubts among residents who refused to get out of the camp despite the tragedies in which they are exposed.

❖ Relief Work Victims

The lives of aid activists inside or outside the camp were not secured due to shelling, killing, and arresting which in some cases ended up with death.

The AGPS archiving and documentation department documented the death of (14) victims belonging to aid activists, including (6) died as a result of bombing (2) were field executed; their bodies were found in Al Hajar Al Aswad area while trying to enter bread to the camp, (3) died under torture after being arrested for different periods, and (3) were assassinated by unknown groups.

❖ Torture and Enforced Disappearance Victims of Yarmouk

The erected checkpoints at the entrances of the camps, the gates of cities, and Syrian neighborhoods represented an obsession for the Syrian citizen and the Palestinians of Syria due to the negative role played by arresting people because of being suspicious, or reported in a malicious report, or being contributed to a party or a geographical area which is known of its opposition to the regime, or through the attempts to get out of the besieged areas, or during receiving aid.

Detention, the enforced disappearances, and the subsequent results represented in the loss of life, contributed to increasing the number of victims of the Palestinian refugees in Syria.

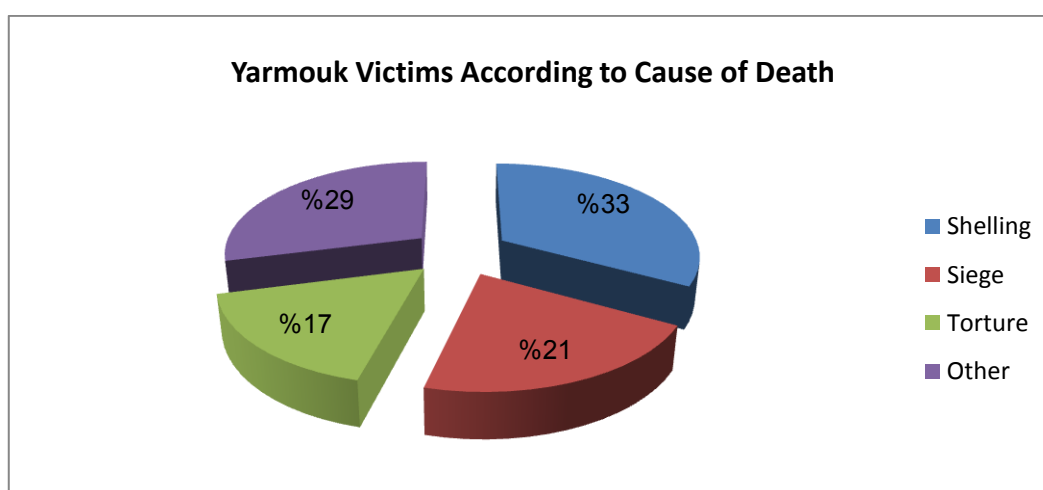
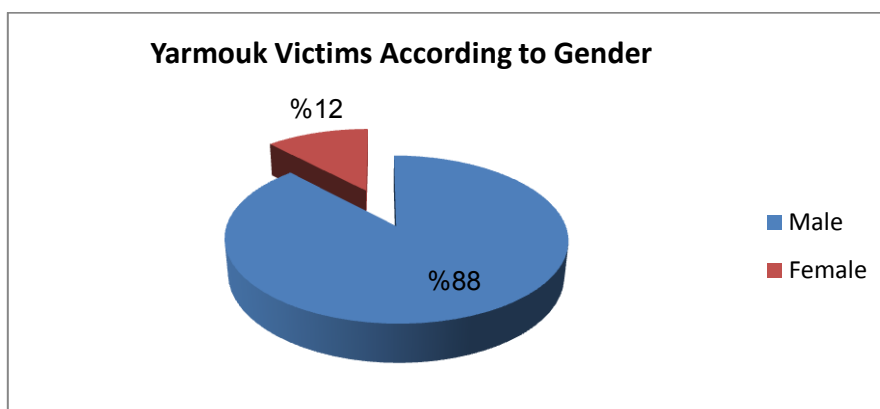
Detainees in the Syrian regime prisons and detention centers face the most severe torture, humiliation, and degradation which often cause psychological and physical difficulties which could cause death sometimes. 394 Palestinian refugees have been documented in Syria in the prisons of the Syrian regime, while about 152 victims from Yarmouk camp died since the beginning of the conflict in Syria until the end of May, 2015.

It is worth mentioning that most of the deaths resulted from torture have not been announced but after several months and their bodies are not delivered to their relatives.

Third Topic: Statistics, Figures, and Tables

Hostilities continued against the camp and it became a place of shelling, sniping, clashes, and car bombs. Features of siege become clearer day after day until it took its final shape in the middle of July, 2013, after the expulsion of some armed battalions which were responsible for most of looting and pillage that has happened in the camp's houses and markets which turned out to be linked to the regime.

The AGPS documented 838 victims from Yarmouk camp; equivalent to 39.89% of the overall rate of victims during the studied period from December 17, 2012 to May 17, 2015. 87.7% of them are men and 12.30% of them are women. Victims of shelling constituted 33.29%; an average of 279 victims, followed by siege at a rate of 21% (176) victims, then torture to death 16.83% (141) victims



Victims of Siege and Medical Care Shortage from 17th of December 2012 till the End of May 2015

No.	Name	Date	Other Information
1	Osama Faraj	2013/2/17	A child died due to the lack of medical care
2	Jana Ahmed Hasan	2013/8/18	An infant died due to the lack of baby milk in the Yarmouk camp, after her mother left the camp and could not come back
3	Aziza Mohammed Naemi	2013/10/15	He is 92 years, died due to dehydration because of the siege
4	Mahmoud Ahmed Alaa Aldein	2013/10/26	He died after having wheat cereals polluted with mice poison with his family after the loss of food, which poisoned all family members
5	Aya'Enfant'	2013/10/28	She died due to the lack of any medical care for new born babies
6	Abdulhai Yousef	2013/11/2	He is a 4-year-child died due to dehydration
7	Omar Hussain	2013/11/10	A child died due to dehydration and lack of nutrition and medical care
8	Mahmoud Mohammed Al Obaidi	2013/11/20	He died due to dehydration and malnutrition
9	Maher Hussein Deeb Hamad	2013/11/29	He died due to the lack of medical care after having anemia and the lack of medical care
10	Hanaa Faisal Al Awad	2013/12/5	He died due to dehydration after the loss of food and the lack of heating methods
11	Motasem Abdulghani	2013/12/16	He died due to dehydration after the loss of food and the lack of heating methods
12	Kawthar Abdulqader	2013/12/16	He died due to his dire health condition after he was prevented from leaving the camp for treatment
13	Mohammed Khair Abdullah AL Saad	2013/12/21	He starved to death due to the loss of food
14	Subhi Al Omari	2013/12/23	He is 13 years died due to dehydration and starvation
15	Qasim Mohammed Khairat	2013/12/24	He died due to dehydration and lack of food and medicine
16	Ahmed Rasheed Hameed	2013/12/27	He died due to dehydration and lack of food and medicine
17	Fayez Saadeya	2013/12/27	He died due to dehydration and lack of food and medicine
18	Zuhair Sannan	2013/12/27	She died due to dehydration and lack of food and medicine
19	Huwaida Ahmed Al Hamadi	2013/12/27	She died due to dehydration and lack of food and medicine
20	Ahmed Edwan	2013/12/27	She starved to death
21	Londo Khalid Ghazal	2013/12/28	She starved to death
22	Rabeaa Saud Al Madi	2013/12/29	She starved to death
23	Bashar Ajjan	2013/12/29	From Yarmouk and died due to dehydration and loss of food
24	Masarra Tawfeeq Qambarji	2013/12/29	He died due to severe malnutrition
25	Alaa Khalil	2013/12/30	She died due to the lack of medical care and

			starvation
26	Ibtisam Ali Batto	2013/12/31	He died due to the lack of medical care and starvation
27	Ahmed Mohammed Khalil	2014/1/1	They died in Yarmouk due to the lack of nutrition and medical supplies
28	Amal Qasim Okal	2014/1/1	They died in Yarmouk due to the lack of nutrition and medical supplies
29	Khairallah Hasan Mansour	2014/1/1	She died in the Yarmouk camp as a result of malnutrition
30	Majdulin Mohammed Rashdan	2014/1/3	He died as a result of malnutrition
31	Majed Mahmoud Sweed	2014/1/3	He died in the Yarmouk camp due to dehydration as a result of malnutrition
32	Hasan Ibrahim Qassini	2014/1/4	She died due to dehydration as a result of malnutrition
33	Sahar Tawfeeq Amis	2014/1/8	He died as a result of a heart attack due to the lack of nutrition and dehydration
34	Mohammed Ahmed Abdulghani	2014/1/8	He died due to dehydration caused by the loss of baby milk
35	Aref Abdullah	2014/1/8	A girl died due to dehydration and starvation
36	Alaa Al Masri	2014/1/10	He starved to death
37	Awad Mahmoud AL Saaedi	2014/1/10	A 55-day baby girl died as a result of dehydration and starvation
38	Mariam Mohammed	2014/1/10	She died due to dehydration resulting from malnutrition
39	Amal Hussein Shiekho	2014/1/11	She died due to dehydration
40	Saada Qaisi Raja	2014/1/11	He died due to dehydration
41	Akram Sulaiman Allal	2014/1/11	A baby girl starved to death
42	Israa Al Masri	2014/1/12	He died due to dehydration and malnutrition
43	Bashir Mohammed Shehada	2014/1/12	He is 80 years died due malnutrition
44	Jameel Al Qarbi	2014/1/13	He died because of dehydration caused by malnutrition
45	Basil Hasan Shihabi	2014/1/13	She died due to dehydration and lack of nutrition
46	Nour	2014/1/13	He died because of dehydration caused by lack of food and medical supplies
47	Hussein Nada Nazzal	2014/1/14	She died because of dehydration caused by lack of food and medical supplies
48	Safeia Deeb Al Shalabi	2014/1/14	She died because of dehydration caused by lack of food and medical supplies
49	Mariam Abdulraheem	2014/1/15	He died due to malnutrition, and was found dead three days ago in his home
50	Tayseer Al Tabaa	2014/1/15	She died as a result of dehydration and lack of nutrition
51	Reem Abdulaziz	2014/1/15	He died of starvation as a result dehydration caused by lack of nutrition and medical care
52	Mohammed Jomaa	2014/1/16	He died of starvation as a result of dehydration caused by lack of nutrition and medical care

53	Ahmed Abdulhamid Mohammed	2014/1/16	He died of starvation as a result of dehydration caused by lack of nutrition and medical care
54	Ismael Abdullah	2014/1/17	He died of starvation as a result of dehydration caused by lack of nutrition and medical care
55	Yaseen Abu Madi	2014/1/18	She died of starvation as a result of dehydration caused by lack of nutrition and medical care
56	Najah Mohammed Al Biqae	2014/1/18	He died of starvation as a result of dehydration caused by lack of nutrition and medical care
57	Subhi Al Soudi	2014/1/23	He died of starvation as a result of dehydration caused by lack of nutrition and medical care
58	Khalid Mustafa Kareem	2014/1/23	He died of starvation as a result of dehydration caused by a lack of nutrition and medical care
59	Saed Al Fawaz	2014/1/23	She died of starvation as a result of dehydration caused by lack of nutrition and medical care
60	Zahra Yousef AL Zain	2014/1/24	He died of starvation as a result of dehydration caused by lack of nutrition and medical care
61	Abdulaziz AL Khadra	2014/1/24	He died of starvation as a result of dehydration caused by lack of nutrition and medical care
62	Saed Al Bash	2014/1/24	She died due dehydration and lack of medical care
63	Haneya Abu AL Roz	2014/1/25	He died due dehydration and lack of medical care because of the strict siege
64	Mousa Maree	2014/1/25	He died due dehydration and lack of medical care
65	Omar Shafiq Abu Seiam	2014/1/25	He died due dehydration and lack of medical care
66	Mahmoud Hameed Abdullah	2014/1/26	He died due dehydration and lack of medical care
67	Saed Salim Idrees	2014/1/26	He died due dehydration and lack of medical care
68	Mohammed Hussain Amayri	2014/1/26	(65 years) died due dehydration and lack of medical care
69	Nijma Jomaa Queder	2014/1/26	(50 years) died due dehydration and lack of medical care
70	Raefa Mohammed Qareesh	2014/1/26	He died due dehydration and lack of medical care
71	Abduljaleel Khamees	2014/1/26	She died due dehydration and lack of medical care
72	Rahma Abed Alyan	2014/1/26	She died due dehydration and lack of medical care
73	Saada Hasan Khattab	2014/1/27	She died due dehydration and lack of medical care

74	Salha Mahmoud Unaisi	2014/1/27	He died due dehydration and lack of medical care
75	Mohammed Deyab Mohammed	2014/1/27	He died due dehydration and lack of medical care
76	Mohammed Ibrahim Al Bitar	2014/1/27	He died due dehydration and lack of medical care
77	Ahmed Aboud Al Mousa	2014/1/27	He died due dehydration and lack of medical care
78	Mohammed Saed Ibrahim Jarboua	2014/1/27	He died due dehydration and lack of medical care
79	Fadi Mohammed Shihada	2014/1/28	A 25-day- baby girl died due dehydration and lack of medical care
80	Rahaf Jably	2014/1/28	She died due dehydration and lack of medical care
81	Laila Khalid Daado	2014/1/28	He died due dehydration and lack of medical care
82	Isam Qadoura	2014/1/28	He died due to dehydration as a result starvation and lack of medical care
83	Abed Mahfouz Al Naji	2014/1/29	He died due to dehydration as a result starvation and lack of medical care
84	Ezat Al Tabaa	2014/1/29	She died due to dehydration and lack of medical care
85	Razan Khalid AL Awad	2014/1/30	He died due to dehydration and lack of medical care
86	Nahar Mohammed Eshtewi	2014/1/30	A 40-day-baby died due to dehydration as a result of lack of medical care and nutrition
87	Rawan Reyad Talib	2014/1/31	She died due to dehydration as a result of lack of medical care and nutrition
88	Hamda Saed Eshtiwi	2014/1/31	(Baby) died due to dehydration and lack of medical care
89	Hamza Al Tabaa	2014/2/1	(Elderly) died due to dehydration and lack of medical care
90	Ahmed Ata AL Saleh	2014/2/1	(Elderly) died due to dehydration and lack of medical care
91	Omar Abu Hait	2014/2/1	(Elderly) died due to dehydration and lack of medical care
92	Amona Issa Saoud	2014/2/1	He died due to dehydration and lack of medical care
93	Ahmed Mousa	2014/2/3	He died due to dehydration and lack of medical care
94	Mohammed Ahmed Qasim	2014/2/3	He died due to dehydration and lack of medical care
95	Hussein Sayel Faris	2014/2/3	He died while receiving treatment in Omayya hospital, after leaving the camp for treatment outside, where he was infected with welson disease
96	Derar Omar Ghubari	2014/2/3	She died due to dehydration and lack of medical care
97	Fatma Ali Abwaini	2014/2/4	He died due to dehydration and lack of medical care
98	Basim Khalid Abdullah	2014/2/4	(A baby girl) died due to dehydration and lack

			of medical care
99	Jana Khalid Husrom	2014/2/4	(Girl) died due to dehydration and lack of medical care
100	Islam Ahmed Shaheen	2014/2/7	(Elderly) died due to dehydration and lack of medical care
101	Harbeia Ali Halwaneya	2014/2/7	(Elderly) died due to dehydration and lack of medical care
102	Mohammed Ahmed Samed	2014/2/7	He died due to dehydration and lack of medical care
103	Zuhair Omar Al Wazeer	2014/2/7	He died due to dehydration and lack of medical care
104	Ahmed Jomaa Khan	2014/2/9	He died due to starvation and lack of medical care
105	Moayad Mohammed Darweesh	2014/2/10	He died due to dehydration and lack of medical care
106	Abu Al Khair	2014/2/11	(62 years) He died due to dehydration and lack of medical care in Yarmouk
107	Hamad Saleh Al Abtah	2014/2/15	(50 years) He died due to dehydration and lack of medical care in Yarmouk
108	Suad Hasan Falyoun	2014/2/15	She died due to dehydration as a result of malnutrition and lack of medical care
109	Raghad Mohammed AL Masri	2014/2/17	He died due to dehydration as a result of malnutrition and lack of medical care
110	Hamid Saleh	2014/2/17	He died due to dehydration as a result of malnutrition and lack of medical care, and had been out for treatment.
111	Mohammed Hussein Kayed Zaghmout	2014/2/17	(26 years) died as a result of burns sustained previously, and because of dehydration and malnutrition
112	Mohammed Sedqi Bin Adnan Manaa	2014/2/18	He died due to dehydration as a result of malnutrition and lack of medical care
113	Omar Fadloun	2014/2/20	He died due to dehydration as a result of malnutrition and lack of medical care
114	Ahmed Mansour Al Masri	2014/2/20	(70 years) died due to dehydration as a result of malnutrition and lack of medical care
115	Mahmoud Hussein	2014/2/20	He died due to malnutrition and lack of medical care
116	Ahmed Ismael Al Rouba	2014/2/21	(Elderly) due to malnutrition and lack of medical care
117	Khalid Ibrahim Shehada	2014/2/22	(Elderly) due to malnutrition and lack of medical care
118	Safaa Ahmed Ataba	2014/2/22	She died due to dehydration as a result of malnutrition and lack of medical care
119	Suhair Ali Hasan	2014/2/25	He died due to malnutrition and lack of medical care
120	Abdullah Hasan Nada	2014/2/26	He died as a result of the siege when he ate some toxic herbs that led to his death after running out of food supplies
121	Waleed Hasan Al Haj	2014/2/27	He died as a result of the siege when he ate some toxic herbs that led to his death after running out of food supplies

122	Shaban Nayef Shaban	2014/2/27	He died after suffering with disease, and had left the Yarmouk camp and suffered several illnesses, his condition did not respond to treatment
123	Malak Jomaa	2013/10/11	He died due to dehydration as a result of the continuing blockade of the Yarmouk camp
124	Deyab Mahmoud	2014/2/28	He died as a result of dehydration
125	Mohammed Deeb Mohammed Deeb Zain	2014/3/5	He died due to dehydration caused by malnutrition and lack of medical care
126	Mohammed Khalid Abdullah	2014/3/5	(Girl) died due to dehydration
127	Hasan Aqla	2014/3/6	He died due to dehydration
128	Randa Abu Khunaifes	2014/3/6	She died due to malnutrition and lack of medical care
129	Mohammed Hussein Abu AL Haijaa	2014/3/6	(54 years) a resident from Sbeineh camp; died in Yarmouk due to the lack of medical care
130	Fatma Dawoud	2014/3/12	He died due to malnutrition and lack of medical care
131	Husni Ali Al Hasan	2014/3/13	She died due to dehydration as a result of malnutrition and medical care shortage
132	Yaseen Eshtewi	2014/3/16	(70 years) died due to dehydration, where his body was found at his home; he is single
133	Wedad Rabah	2014/3/16	(83 years) died due to dehydration as a result of malnutrition and medical care shortage
134	Adnan Al Jabi	2014/3/20	He died due to dehydration as a result of malnutrition and medical care shortage
135	Mahmoud Deyab Al Sous	2014/3/20	70-year-woman died due to dehydration as a result of malnutrition and lack of medical care
136	Mahmoud Fareed Shihada	2014/3/23	In his sixties died as a result of dehydration caused by poor nutrition and medical care
137	Hamda Hussein Yahya	2014/3/27	Sabina camp resident, displaced to the Yarmouk refugee camp, died as a result of dehydration caused by poor nutrition and medical care
138	Mohammed Bashar Karkoulki	2014/4/1	Died due to malnutrition and medical care shortage
139	Khwlá Yousef Bahnasawi	2014/4/1	Died due to malnutrition and medical care shortage
140	Mahmoud Abouni	2014/4/3	He is a patient who left Yarmouk, where he was suffering from dehydration caused by lack of nutrition and medical care
141	Khalid Othman Nuzha	2014/4/3	In his fifties died as a result of inadequate medical care
142	Rushdi Al Madani	2014/4/4	Sbeineh camp resident, displaced to the Yarmouk refugee camp, died as a result of lack of medicines and medical care
143	Ayman Qasim Al Qurdi	2014/4/7	(Baby) died after being prevented of leaving Yarmouk after the bombing of the camp
144	Shamseya Eshteewi	2014/4/14	Died as a result of lack of medical care and medicine
145	Mahmoud Ahmed Saad	2014/4/20	(71 years) died because of medical care and

			medicine shortages
146	Ali Al Ghouri	2014/4/21	Died due to poor medical care and the lack of medicines
147	Zahra Mohammed Bastouni	2014/4/29	(75 years) died due to the lack of medical care
148	Tayseer Fayez Al Torkumani	2014/5/31	Died in the Yarmouk camp, two days after receiving treatment in a hospital outside the camp
149	Jomaa Saleh Saif	2014/6/18	He died of starvation as a result of dehydration caused by lack of nutrition and medical care
150	Yaseen Mafdi Abdullah	2014/6/19	He died of starvation as a result of dehydration caused by lack of nutrition and medical care
151	Ahmed Hasan Al Aadi	2014/7/13	Died due to acute shortage of medical care
152	Saed Omran Harbaji	2014/7/15	Died in a hospital in Damascus, as a result of lack of medical care three days after leaving the camp because of an inflammation in the lung
153	Sami Abdul Hameed Abu Zamaq	2014/7/24	Died because of lack of medical care
154	Saed Ayoub	2014/9/3	Died as a result of lack of medical care and continued blockade; she was suffering from diabetes and high blood pressure, in addition to renal failure
155	Insaf Najeeb Abasi	2014/11/11	(Baby), died two days after his birth, because of lack of medical care
156	Nabeela Abu Sweereh	2014/11/14	Died as a result of a stroke attack and lack of medical care
157	Hamdan	2014/12/30	Iraqi Palestinian was born in Baghdad in 1955; died due to malnutrition and medical care shortage
158	Sameer Hussein Salfiti	2015/1/10	A newborn baby, died due to the lack of medical supplies and devices
159	Mohammed Mustafa Hamad	2015/1/14	Starved to death as a result of dehydration caused by malnutrition and lack of medical care
160	An Infant from Shihabi Family	2015/1/20	Two-day-infant, died due to malnutrition and lack of medical care
161	Nadwa Hasan Elwan	2015/1/22	Died due to lack of medical care
162	An Infant 'Joud'	2015/1/24	Died due to lack of medical care
163	Ghada Ramzi Qadoura	2015/1/25	Died as a result of malnutrition and lack of medical care
164	Amer Hasan Al Masri	2015/1/31	Died due to lack of medical care
165	Nuzha Elwan	2015/2/3	Died as a result of malnutrition and lack of medical care
166	Mohammed Ahmed Abdulghani	2015/2/21	Died due to malnutrition
167	Omar Ahmed Kousa	2015/2/25	Died due to malnutrition and medical care shortage
168	Mohammed Haytham Al	2015/2/26	B20-day-infant, died due to the lack of medical

	Sayes		care
169	Ahmed Mohammed Mnawar	2015/2/28	Died due to dehydration and lack of medical care and nutrition
170	Mohammed Jameel Al Asaar	2015/3/1	He died as a result of a stroke caused by a heart attack due to medical care and nutrition deficiency
171	Ahmed Khalid Derbas	2015/3/2	Died due to the lack of medical care
172	Farouq Mohammed Ibrahem	2015/3/26	Died due to lack of nutrition and medical care
173	Mohammed Jamal Mohammed Ali	2015/3/29	Died due to malnutrition and lack of medical care
174	Mohammed Abid Qasim	2015/4/7	Died due to malnutrition and lack of medical care
175	Fathey Khalil Abu Jaweed	2015/4/8	A child died due to the lack of medical care
176	Amna Hussein Amayri	2014/4/27	An infant died due to the lack of baby milk in the Yarmouk camp, after her mother left the camp and could not come back

Relief Activist Victims in Yarmouk from 17th of December 2012 till the End of May 2015

No.	Name	Date	Details
1	Taha Hussein	2012/12/31	Activists of Charity Organization for the Relief of the Palestinian People, their bodies were found in Alhajar Alaswad while trying to enter bread to the camp
2	Omar Al Harith		
3	Bassam Humaidi	2013/2/20	He died after being hit by a rocket on the Yarmouk refugee camp
4	Ahmed Al Sahli	2013/9/20	Bombing - relief official of Sawaed group
5	Khalil Zaidan	2013/9/8	Bombing - Yarmouk Residents League
6	Mahmoud Azima	2013/9/8	Bombing - Yarmouk Residents League
7	Jaafar Mohammed	2013/9/8	Bombing - Yarmouk Residents League
8	Fadi Abu Ajaj	2013/9/8	Bombing - Yarmouk Residents League
9	Khalid BAkeawi	2013/11/9	Due to torture - relief official in Jafra Foundation
10	Fouad Omar	2014/5/10	Due to torture - head of the Palestinian National Authority in Yarmouk
11	Mohammed Arisha Abu Al Abed	2014/12/20	Assassination - relief activist, official of Yarmouk Residents League
12	Firas Husain AL Naji	2014/2/23	Assassination - official of BAsma Foundation in Yarmouk
13	Mohammed Al Khateib	2015/3/11	Under torture - relief activist
14	Yahya Hourani	2015/3/30	Assassination - relief medical activist

Torture Victims from Yarmouk from 17th of December 2012 till the End of May 2015

No.	Name	Date	Details
1.	Samer Othman Othman	1/7/2013	Torture
2.	Eyad Mawed	1/12/2013	Torture
3.	Ahmed Najdat Zaher	1/18/2013	Torture
4.	Nadeem Khalid Ghuneem	1/23/2013	Torture
5.	Mohammed Basheer Baqla	3/9/2013	Torture
6.	Basil Aboud	3/20/2013	Torture
7.	Nidal Sadeya	5/14/2013	Torture
8.	Yamen Sadeya	5/14/2013	Torture
9.	Alaa Bakar	5/19/2013	Torture
10.	Saed Azoz	5/19/2013	Torture
11.	Nebras Adnan Hawasli	5/28/2013	Torture
12.	Ameer Abu Zaid	6/28/2013	Torture
13.	Abdullah Shukri Ahmed Khunefes	7/12/2013	Torture
14.	Abdulrahem Mohammed Mawed	8/6/2013	Torture
15.	Mawed Saed AL Mawed	8/25/2013	Torture
16.	Mohammed Ahmed Alsaadi	9/8/2013	Torture
17.	Yaser Ibrahim AL jouda	9/8/2013	Torture
18.	Khalid Mohammed Bakrawi	9/11/2013	Torture
19.	Wesam Saed Rashdan	9/11/2013	Torture
20.	Samer Abu Al Qoton	9/12/2013	Torture
21.	Ahmed AL Haj Younes	9/17/2013	Torture
22.	Adnan Yousef Shihabi	10/13/2013	Torture
23.	Maher Ahmed AL Nassar	11/11/2013	Torture
24.	Abdulraziq Khalaf	12/5/2013	Torture
25.	Ismael Hasan Aboud	12/14/2013	Torture
26.	Hassan Hassan	12/17/2013	Torture
27.	Sameer Walweel	12/19/2013	Torture
28.	Shadi Ibrahim AL Jibali	12/23/2013	Torture
29.	Fadi Daoud Al Jibali	12/23/2013	Torture
30.	Muntaser Ahmed Ghanayem	12/25/2013	Torture
31.	Ahmed Mansour	1/7/2014	Torture
32.	Rabea Abdulqader Alalwa	1/18/2014	Torture
33.	Husam Mousa Al Nadaf	1/28/2014	Torture
34.	Maher Mohammed AL Sayad	2/2/2014	Torture
35.	Mohammed Ameen Bahtiti	2/21/2014	Torture
36.	Mohammed Hamad Mawed	2/27/2014	Torture
37.	Saed Hasan Mawed	2/27/2014	Torture
38.	Abdulrahem Mohammed Mawed	3/6/2014	Torture
39.	Faris Balsha	3/12/2014	Torture

40.	Mohammed Faris	3/12/2014	Torture
41.	Mustafa Abdulkareem Al Aydi	3/19/2014	Torture
42.	Ahmed Jameel Al Malah	3/22/2014	Torture
43.	Abdullah Mohammed Khair Al Saad	3/29/2014	Torture
44.	Mahmoud Majed Jalbout	4/6/2014	Torture
45.	Naser Sakhnini	4/8/2014	Torture
46.	Husam Sakhnini	4/8/2014	Torture
47.	Waseem Abu Zaina	4/10/2014	Torture
48.	Ahmed Taha	4/10/2014	Torture
49.	Ahmed Yousef Azima	4/11/2014	Torture
50.	Basil Yousef Azima	4/11/2014	Torture
51.	Mohammed Mansour	4/13/2014	Torture
52.	Mohammed Waleed Shihabi	4/21/2014	Torture
53.	Redwan Shihada Jabasini	4/23/2014	Torture
54.	Muntaser Awees	4/23/2014	Torture
55.	Abu Louai Saadeya	4/27/2014	Torture
56.	Basil Nabil Khurma	4/27/2014	Torture
57.	Mohammed Khair Sameer Abdullah	4/28/2014	Torture
58.	Ahmed Sameer Abdullah	4/28/2014	Torture
59.	Omar	4/29/2014	Torture
60.	Sameer	4/29/2014	Torture
61.	Amer	4/29/2014	Torture
62.	Hussain Hamdan	4/29/2014	Torture
63.	Ammar Ahmed Abu Rashid	4/29/2014	Torture
64.	Abdullah Abed Sulaiman Zaatout	4/30/2014	Torture
65.	Imad Waleed Hourani	5/9/2014	Torture
66.	Fouad Omar	5/10/2014	Torture
67.	Mousa Abu Issa	5/25/2014	Torture
68.	Rami Sulaiman Al Sahli	6/18/2014	Torture
69.	Nazeer Mohammed Abdulmoati	7/10/2014	Torture
70.	Ahmed Hadeed	7/10/2014	Torture
71.	Mahmoud Hasan Zaghmout	7/10/2014	Torture
72.	Saed Abu Rashid	8/4/2014	Torture
73.	Mohammed Al Sersawi	8/5/2014	Torture
74.	Maher Nihad Fawzi Humaid	8/5/2014	Torture
75.	Shaher Fadeel Shehada	8/10/2014	Torture
76.	Tayseer Fadeel Shihada	8/10/2014	Torture
77.	Jamal Abu Hasheesh	8/17/2014	Torture
78.	Rafat Abdulaal	8/20/2014	Torture
79.	Nawras Abdulaal	8/20/2014	Torture
80.	Ali Abu AL Enen	8/21/2014	Torture
81.	Hasan Abu Al Enen	8/21/2014	Torture

82.	Tariq Yaser Rashdan	8/21/2014	Torture
83.	Anas Al Khateeb	8/23/2014	Torture
84.	Mahmoud Hamarna	8/24/2014	Torture
85.	Adham Khatab	8/26/2014	Torture
86.	Shadi Ali Deyab	8/30/2014	Torture
87.	Usama Toubasi	9/2/2014	Torture
88.	Tayseer Bahloul	9/3/2014	Torture
89.	Sulaiman Mustafa Al Qusi	9/7/2014	Torture
90.	Muhanad Khalifa	9/8/2014	Torture
91.	Saleem Mohammed Mawed	9/19/2014	Torture
92.	Zeiad Deefallah Metleq	9/29/2014	Torture
93.	Abdullah Nader	10/13/2014	Torture
94.	Mohammed Qasim Nijim	10/13/2014	Torture
95.	Ali Daraj	10/27/2014	Torture
96.	Sameera Ahmed Al Sahli	11/8/2014	Torture
97.	Mohammed Nayef Matto	11/14/2014	Torture
98.	Imad Rebhi Khalifa	11/23/2014	Torture
99.	Ghalib Abu Zaneed	11/24/2014	Torture
100.	Hamam Theiab	12/11/2014	Torture
101.	Bilal Al Zaraa	12/21/2014	Torture
102.	Mohammed Zaatout	12/25/2014	Torture
103.	Hisham Azam	1/14/2015	Torture
104.	Moataz Merwan Mohsen	1/25/2015	Torture
105.	Ghasan Al Bishtawi	2/1/2015	Torture
106.	Ayman AL Saadi	2/20/2015	Torture
107.	Ahmed Al Qadi	3/1/2015	Torture
108.	Ali Ahmed Shuqair	3/6/2015	Torture
109.	Mohammed Al Khateeb	3/11/2015	Torture
110.	Tariq Mawed	3/12/2015	Torture
111.	Mohammed Khalid Fouad Abu Eid	3/12/2015	Torture
112.	Mahmoud Mohammed Mawed	3/12/2015	Torture
113.	Ibrahim Mohammed Amer	3/13/2015	Torture
114.	Abdullatif Saed	3/13/2015	Torture
115.	Yaser Isam Al Naji	3/15/2015	Torture
116.	Usama Hussein Salim	3/15/2015	Torture
117.	Umar Mahahi	3/15/2015	Torture
118.	Nouraldein Dawoud	3/16/2015	Torture
119.	Nisreen Mahmoud Jaber	3/16/2015	Torture
120.	Mohammed Fayad	3/18/2015	Torture
121.	Mohammed Yousef	3/19/2015	Torture
122.	Imad Mustafa Al Abtah	3/21/2015	Torture
123.	Nidal Al Haj Ali	3/22/2015	Torture
124.	Suhaib Mahmoud Abdullah	3/23/2015	Torture
125.	Mohammed Saleh Mousa	3/24/2015	Torture
126.	Merwan Amayri	3/25/2015	Torture

127.	Fadi Al Khateeb	3/26/2015	Torture
128.	Ahmed husam Amayri	3/26/2015	Torture
129.	Kifah Khalid Shaqeer	3/26/2015	Torture
130.	Yara Al Salman	3/26/2015	Torture
131.	Doaa Mansour	3/26/2015	Torture
132.	Mervat Abu Madi	3/26/2015	Torture
133.	Abdulahim Mawed	3/27/2015	Torture
134.	Tariq Abu Hussein	3/27/2015	Torture
135.	Hani Jamaan	3/28/2015	Torture
136.	Walaa Abdulmunem Khalil	3/29/2015	Torture
137.	Ismael Jameel Shaaban	3/29/2015	Torture
138.	Nour Ghubari	3/31/2015	Torture
139.	Husam Adel Al Nader	4/30/2015	Torture
140.	Ehsan Ammar Abu Rashid	5/13/2015	Torture
141.	Abdulrahman Mohammed Khair Khartabeel	5/19/2015	Torture

Fourth Topic: Siege Ending Initiatives

As a result of the failure of the conflicting parties in putting an end for the suffering and agony of residents in the camp, a state of pessimism filled the camp. Some analysts replied to this by saying that this state is due to the absence of a true desire to put an end for Al-Yarmouk crisis and neutralize it in light of recriminations concerning the responsibility of stopping the reconciliation and the failure of efforts to reach a solution which will neutralize the camp and lift the siege.

The following months for the siege witnessed an official and popular mobility to lift the siege from the Yarmouk camp and the application of the initiative's items before the end of 2013, which states "cooperation with official authorities to regularize some militants and the withdrawal of all militants from the camp to ensure its emptiness from weapons and militants along with the return of the camp to what it was previously as a safe area."⁴

The delegation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization headed by Dr. Zakaria Al – Agha held a series of meetings with the Syrian and Palestinian officials to neutralize the Palestinian camps from being involved in the current crisis and being stricken to the positive neutrality in dealing with the political crisis and its repercussions.

⁴. See the status report of the Palestinians of Syria- the AGPS and PRC-London, and the Turkish Committee for Solidarity with Palestinian People "Vidar" page 20-21-22.
<http://www.actionpal.org.uk/ar/reports/special/sitreport.pdf>

In addition, the delegation made a promise that it would not leave Damascus unless the camp's problem is resolved. In contrast, the delegation withdrew suddenly without achieving any positive steps in the ground.

In January 2, 2014, the Palestinian Civil National commission announced the basic principles of the agreement on the initiative to put an end for the Yarmouk crisis and to neutralize it from the war in Syria. It states:

1. The complete exit of militants from the camp and the insurance of not returning back.
2. Reposting the armed Palestinian factions and militants, that agreed in this initiative, on the surroundings of Yarmouk camp to prevent the entry of weapons and militants
3. Forming a Palestinian and Syrian Popular Committee consisting of activities, notables, Palestinians, Syrians, and Palestinians factions who agreed on this initiative to lead the temporary stage till the return of the state institutions, and group of immunity sub-committees would be emerged of this Committee.
4. After ensuring that the camp is clear of weapon and militants, and the closure of all main and branch roads between the camp and its vicinity, concerned and official authorities (municipality - province) will work on rehabilitation of the camp and removal of internal checkpoints, as well as the rubble, and start the maintenance of infrastructure and restoration (water, electricity, phone ...).
5. The return of residents to their homes and properties, and opening roads to supply food and basic materials.
6. Regularization of militants and organize lists of names.
7. Offices of Palestinian factions entitled to have (3 to 5) rifles for guard.

The mechanism for implementing terms of agreement and initiative to neutralize / Yarmouk camp / Syrian crisis:

1. Complete exit of militants outside the camp and assuring that.
2. Reposting Palestinian armed groups at the surroundings of Yarmouk, to be on first and second rows of buildings starting from western side of Court till Thalthein Street.
3. The entry of a civil Palestinian and Syrian Committee consists of 50 residents in order to assure that the Yarmouk is clear of weapons and militants.
4. During the mission of Popular Committee, technical committees (engineering units) search for the explosives devices in the Yarmouk area.

5. The intervention of Palestinian factions which agree on this initiative to spread on the perimeter of Yarmouk area to prevent the entry of weapons and militants from outside the camp and cooperation in the joint protection of the camp and its neutralizing.
6. The bulldozers open necessary roads which are urgent for relief and entry of civilians.
7. The Committee shall count the Yarmouk refugee camp and make a nominal registration lists in accordance with united form of the existing families to ease the process of distributing food baskets.
8. Making sure that all roads and boulevards leading to Yarmouk area are closed in order to prevent the arrival of any vehicle carrying weapons and militants from the neighboring areas to the camp.
9. Refusing the roaming or entry of any militant in the vicinity of the camp with his weapon.
10. It is essential for the armed groups which are positioned in Yarmouk area as well as in Yarmouk Street to be known for its support for the initiative in order to ensure the success of this stage.
11. When making sure that Yarmouk area is empty from weapons and militants, and positioning on the vicinity of Yarmouk camp as well as the closure of roads leading to the camp from the same direction, communications will be made with the popular parties to enter food and medical supplies to Yarmouk area and to be distributed according to the lists that had been prepared.
12. After the success of implementing the first phase in Yarmouk area, there will be a transform to the implementation of the second phase in Palestine area.⁵

On January, 11, 2014, the National Palestinian factions in the Syrian Arab Republic held a meeting to discuss and follow up the ongoing developments in Yarmouk camp and other Palestinian camps due to the worsening humanitarian and living conditions in which Palestinian people faces inside the camp. The conferees confirmed on their stickiness to the Palestinian initiative that expressed the Palestinian national consensus on June, 16, 2013, and renewed their determination to continue their efforts to help people in the camp. They agreed on a set of witnessed practical actions and called for the withdrawal of all armed men from

⁵Signatory factions of the initiative above: 1. PFLP-GC. 2. Fatah Intifada. 3. Popular Struggle Front. 4. Talaea Harb Al Tahrir-Saeqa forces. 5. Islamic Jihad Movement in Palestine. 6. Palestine Liberation Front. 7. Palestinian People's Party. 8. Palestinian National Liberation Movement – Fatah. 9. PFLP 10. Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine.

Armed brigades and the persons who signed the agreement on the one hand of militants: 1. Abu Saleh Fityan, 2. Abu Hashem Zaghmot 3. Colonel General Khaled Hassan 4. Relief institutions in the Yarmouk, (Khalil Abu Salma), 5. Ahrar Al Yarmouk, 6. Coordinator of supporting camps network 7. the popular movement (Ahmed Ismail) 8. Al Uhda Al Umarya (Abu Hani) 9. Abu Tammam, 10. Al Firqa Al Thaneya (Abu Tawfiq Al Sour).

Yarmouk and to evacuate the camp of weapons and militants and inviting its residents to return back.

In addition, they called for opening a safe corridor in which UNRWA can easily introduce food and medical supplies to the camp, and to allow humanitarian cases, sick, and people with special needs to get out and into the camp and to cooperate with the competent authorities in the Syrian Arab Republic and UNRWA to provide shelters, care, and protection for them.

In addition, to facilitate the entry of authorized committee from the factions to the camp to manage a direct dialogue with all armed groups and factions to get out of the camp and with institutions, associations, and civil society organizations to end the suffering of those who remained inside or outside the camp, as well as continuing the efforts with the official parties to release the prisoners who are not in charge with the current events.

First steps of the initiative were implemented and represented in the distribution of food and the exit of sick people, humanitarian cases, and students of universities and schools, as well as the spread of joint Palestinian force on the vicinity of the camp.

On February 10, the Secretary of Palestinian Committee for National Dialogue in Yarmouk, Ratib Shehab, announced that the stranger gunmen have started to withdraw from the head cutouts to outside the administrative borders of Yarmouk camp to initiate a practical implementation of the initiative of the Palestinian national consensus in the camp. Mr. Shehab added that the Palestinian Dialogue Committee decided to return back to the camp immediately to put the necessary arrangements, and to take the necessary procedures which will bring life back to the camp and return it to what it was before 12/17/2012 in a preliminary step to return hundred thousands of displaced Palestinians and Syrians to their homes.

On March 1, gunmen were re-deployed inside the camp under the pretext of slowdown implementing initiative by factions and Syrian regime.

On March 3, factions condemned in their meeting the "new aggression on Yarmouk camp," and held the armed groups the whole responsibility of the security and safety of the camp and demanded them to leave.

On March 15, the PLO delegation met the 14 Palestinian factions in the Palestinian National Council's headquarter in Damascus. After meetings with political and security Syrian leadership, the delegation stressed "the resumption of implementing the national initiative from the point in which it stopped, and to reform the negotiating delegation to be balanced in order to reflect the Palestinian national

consensus and the will of the consolidated work of the coalition parties, the PLO, and the Embassy of the State of Palestine.

The delegation should communicate immediately with the active armed groups in the Yarmouk camp in order to work on the withdrawal of armed strangers from the camp, the spread of joint Palestinian force on the outskirts of the camp, and the closure of roads leading to it except the main entrance (the bridge).

Yarmouk station will be opened in order to enable the police men to ensure the security of the camp.

At the same time, a list of names of Palestinian militants and others will be made to surrender their weapons, to regularize their status, to prepare the bakeries in order to work after provision of flour and fuel , to invite people of the camp to return to their homes, and to form committees of social, humanitarian ,and relief work of the organization, alliance, and independents and the appointment of a joint field committee of the state and the 14 factions to audit the implementation of the agreed steps. "

There was a limited time for the implementation of the terms of the agreement to be in three main stages:

First stage: The entry of joint force and repositioning on the outskirts of the camp, as well as the entry of police to the police station (within three days starting from the next day)

Second stage: The return of different services to the camp

Third stage: The return of residents to the camp

All mentioned above will be implemented within a specified maximum period of two weeks to begin after two days of entering food aid in conjunction with the vaccination campaign of the camp's children in partnership with the Palestinian Red Crescent and the Ministry of Health through the Ministry of Social Affairs.

On March 22, the PFLP-General Command, announced through its media official ,Anwar Raja, that " initiatives failed and there is no imminent peaceful solution to the crisis of Yarmouk camp" holding the "exotic" armed groups the responsibility of that failure.

On May 5, PLO delegation met with the 14 factions in which Bilal Qasim, a member of the delegation, stated that "things are still moving slowly and the most important

thing agreed upon is the continued entry of humanitarian, food, and pharmaceutical aid to the camp and the exit of health conditions and students outside the camp.

In regard to the detainees for the Syrian State, communications with the Syrian State signed an agreement on serious research of detainees and the need to release them and regularize their status each according to his charge and condition.

In addition, he emphasized the hard work through dialogue with militants to reach a radical solution upon the need for the exit of weapons and militants from the camp and the return of its families and inhabitants.

On June 20, an agreement was held between representatives of UNRWA, popular and military movement, relief agencies in Yarmouk, representatives of the Syrian government, and the Palestinian Authority.

The agreement, which was signed in Yarmouk Municipality headquarters inside the camp, stated many points including: concentration points around the borders of the camp ensuring that there is no entry for any armed person from outside the camp, the formation of an agreed joint military committee and security force to maintain security inside the camp, and the prevention of entry of anyone charged with murder till the completion of civil reconciliation.

The agreement also stated that all former militants who want to return to the camp should enter in a civilian way, and ensuring that there is no existence for any heavy weapons inside the camp and not being subjected to any military action, opening main entrances at Yarmouk and Palestine Street, preparing the infrastructure, preventing the entry of any armed person from the vicinity of the camp, regulating the detainees status, and ceasing-fire immediately.

On July 31, 2014, it was agreed between the armed battalions inside the camp and the Syrian government on a number of points for ending the siege and neutralizing the camp. As a result, the security committee which emanates from the initiative began its work in which its distributed in the camp points and entrances at Palestine, Yelda, Black Stone, and Al-Zein neighborhood. The services Section of Palestine Charity Committee to raise the earth mounds by bulldozers to close those entrances.

Also it agreed on initiating the work of Damascus province to clean up the rubble of ruined buildings in Yarmouk Street between the entrance of the camp and Rija yard, as well as the entry of maintenance workers to the camp to repair the power lines. After the completion of cleaning process, the way will be ready the return of residents. The Palestinian detainees in Syrian prisons file, was present at the meetings which were held between all parties and it was agreed on the formation of a committee to follow up this issue.

But on August, 8, 2014, a civilian delegation from those who supervised the initiative of neutralizing the camp entered to follow up the situation of those who would surrender themselves to the Syrian authorities to regularize their status in the framework of the implementation of initiative principles but they were surprised of being shot by Al-Nusra Front, which caused the injury of Naim al-Khatib, a member of the popular movement in Yarmouk, in his foot. As a result, he was taken to Damascus Hospital "Al- Mojtaahid" and a number of people in the camp demonstrated demanding the immediate implementation of the initiative terms and to accelerate ending the siege on their camp and the return of displaced people.

❖ **Deactivate Camp Neutralize Agreement and Recriminations**

Nazmi Ghazal, mediator between the parties of the initiative of neutralizing the camp, stated that there are many obstacles which are created in order to hinder the success of the initiative. He added that the after the armed groups inside Yarmouk agreed on all the suggested principles, it returned back putting new conditions to implement the initiative; mainly the entry of fuel to the camp. These armed groups also accused the regular army and the PFGC, by saying that they are responsible for hindering the efforts to end the siege of Yarmouk.

Mahmood Abbas, the Palestinian President, said that there are extremist organizations hinder the residents return to Yarmouk, stressing that efforts are still ongoing for the return of all residents of Yarmouk in Syria pointing out that "What happens in Syria is an internal affair in which we have nothing to do with".

Moreover, Mr. Abbas stated, in front of the Revolutionary Council for Fatah, that "the Popular Front_ General Command is responsible for the crisis in Yarmouk." The General Command condemned these statements accusing Abbas's speech by "An immersion" act against the Syrian regime.

❖ **Calls from Inside the Yarmouk Camp to End the Siege**

Eleven civic institution and commission in Yarmouk Camp issued a joined statement in July 2, 2014 in Damascus asking all parties to act immediately to treat the humanitarian aspects in the Yarmouk camp, to open the ways from and to the camp, to enter food and medical aids to the camp, and to restore public services, mainly drinking water.

The Civic council in Yarmouk camp issued a statement in which the intellectuals, lawyers, and engineers inside the camp held Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary General of the United States, the moral responsibility for protecting the besieged refugees in the camp. The statement also held the senior employers of the United Nation in Syria the moral responsibility for the suffering of people in the camp for not achieving their duty towards them, where they did not held the responsibility by

pointing to the parties that impede the implementation of the UN Resolution '2139' regarding the humanitarian aids according to the statement.

In addition, the statement demanded all conflict parties to respect the international humanitarian law, to neutralize the civilians, and not to use them as a bargaining for political gains.

In August 10, the Local Council in Yarmouk camp appealed, in a statement, all concerned parties namely the Embassy of the State of Palestine in Syria and the General Commission for the Palestinian refugees, all Arabs, and UNRWA to alleviate the suffering of trapped people in the camp for more than a year.

The council also demanded the need for the entry of the basic materials, fuel, and heating materials, mainly gas cylinders, to meet with the people's need for cooking and heating ahead of winter, and to stop missing with remained properties in Yarmouk camp.

In August 16, 2014, a number of Yarmouk youth launched a Hashtag through social networks "Bdna Naish"" in an attempt to attract the public opinion to oblige the signed parties on the initiative of neutralizing the camp in order to implement its principles.

On October 26, 2014, people of Yarmouk camp and representatives of the Palestinian forces and factions, directed distress calls to many political and international figures asking them for the need to lift the siege of the camp and return life to its normality.

The directed calls warned from continuing the policy of "hands_ off" for the suffering of the camp when facing the inevitable death due to the loss of basic necessities of life such as: water, food, electricity, and medical and health facilities.

❖ **Solidarity Sit_ ins and Media Campaigns to End the siege**

Equal reactions and refusing statements were launched concerning the issue of Palestinian refugees in Syria including the processes of killings, siege, displacement, destruction of the Palestinian society in Syria, and the ensuing death of innocent victims out of hostility.

These movements included solidarity sit_ ins, statements, media campaigns, and launching initiatives similar to the initiative launched by the Palestinian activists and representatives for various Palestinian parties in Britain to save Yarmouk camp in the Syrian capital, Damascus in January 6, 2014.

They formed a specialized committee to start the needed responsibilities including sending aids to the affected people in the camp and transforming their voice via all available means to the world.

On January 7, A group of youth from Jerusalem carried out a sit-in in the headquarter of the IRC international mission in Sheikh Jarah in order to show solidarity with people of Yarmouk camp in order to put pressure on the international organizations to work seriously in order to break the siege of Yarmouk.

In January 11, 2014, the largest media campaign to support people of Yarmouk had been launched.

Sixty radio stations in the Gaza strip and The West Bank participated in this campaign, as well as a huge number of journalists who lead the companion through the written press, websites, and satellites within open broadcast channels.

In January 18, 2014, the United Nations considered that the continued obstruction of entering food and medical supplies to the Yarmouk camp for Palestinian refugees in Syria is considered as a "war crime."

Navi Pillay, United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights, said in a statement posted on the WHO web site on January, 18 "The last four months witnessed a frustration for many attempts by the United Nations and other organizations to bring convoys of food and medical aid to children suffering from malnutrition, women and elderly people who were about to starve in the Yarmouk camp".

She pointed out that the provided aid "is very little during nine months."

In addition, she stressed that "starvation of civilians is one of the prohibited fighting method according to the international law, "noting that "It could be a war crime."

On January 23, 2014, dozens of parliamentarians and European politicians demanded the international community and the participants in the "Geneva 2" conference for the Syrian crisis, to take immediate action in order to facilitate the access of humanitarian and medical aid to the besieged areas in Syria, particularly the Yarmouk camp for Palestinian refugees.

In January 24, 2014, Chris Gunness, the spokesman of UNRWA, stated that "all Syrian parties involved in the" Geneva 2 "conference are required to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian refugees trapped in the Yarmouk camp, which is difficult to access because of the fighting" describing the process of accessing the aids as "painfully slow."

On March 10, 2014, Amnesty International confirmed that what happen in the Yarmouk camp for Palestinian refugees in the south of the Syrian capital, Damascus, are war crimes and crimes against humanity against the Palestinians and the Syrians civilians.

The Middle East and North Africa program director at Amnesty International, Philip Luther said that "Life in the Yarmouk camp has become unbearable for the destitute civilians who have found themselves victims of starving and trapped in a spiral plunged them towards ongoing suffering without available means allowing them to escape."

In addition, he stressed that "starvation of civilians as a weapon of war, is a war crime."

Third Section:

Yarmouk under the control "ISIS"

In April 1, 2015, fierce battles broke out inside the Yarmouk camp between "ISIS" alongside Al-Nusra Front and some Palestinian groups such as Alkrain, Azaatoot, Sarhan, and a group affiliated to Ahrar al-Sham after its allegiance to ISIS from one hand and Aknaf Bait AL Maqdis on the other hand.

The battles ended with the dominance of ISIS for more than 70% of the Yarmouk camp where it committed serious abuses against civilians and the destruction of private and public property inside the camp.

First Topic: ISIS in Yarmouk

❖ Reasons and Motives

The second half of 2014 witnessed phenomenon of assassinations which targeted activists inside the Yarmouk camp.

Bahaa Saqr a member of Yarmouk Residents League, was assassinated after being shot at dawn on August 2, by unknown group while he was at the Yarmouk main street near Al Waseem mosque.

As well as, two activists were assassinated, Ahmed Al-Sahli (Abu Adel) after Al Isha prayer in Al Orouba neighborhood, and Bader Abdullah (Abu Uday) on August 20-21 respectively.

On November 29, the activist Ali Al Hija was assassinated at Al Orouba Street, as he was directly shot while he was inside a barber shop.

On December 20 /2014, the activist Mohammad Yousuf Arisha (Abu Abed Arisha), Director of Relief office in the camp, was assassinated after being shot in the daylight in the middle of Loubeya Street by a group affiliated to the Syrian opposition while he was on his way to the office.

On December 23, 2014 Mohammad Qasim Tiraoah, Fatah official in the Yarmouk camp was assassinated after being shot by unknown person while he was near Al Thalathein street.

On March 30, 2015, Yahya Hourani "Abu Suhaib," former Hamas official in the camp, and one of the most prominent relief medical activists was also assassinated.

According to details given by the researcher, Tariq Hamoud in the context of estimating the position on the Yarmouk, published by Al Zaytuna Center for Studies and Consultations: "Aknaf Bait Al Maqdis accused ISIS in Al Hajar Al Aswad area by being responsible for the assassination.

Through certain evidences, a number of ISIS members were arrested for investigations, provoking the latter to invade the camp and surrounded Al Shatat office Aknaf directly after less than 24 hours of arresting ISIS members.

ISIS was able to extend its dominance rapidly on all southern areas of the camp, the areas that were under the control of Al-Nusra Front, which appeared to be a prior agreement between the two parties. ISIS clashed with Aknaf in several areas inside the camp. In the first two days of April, violent battles broke out between them at Noah Abraham Street which divides the eastern camp almost equally with Atta Zeer Street, while ISIS progressed on the third day as a result of the large numbers and good armament (estimated with 1000 members), and preventing Al-Nusra Front from any support from outside the camp to progress from the south.

With the decline of Aknaf to the north of the camp, troops from Fatah al-Intifada backed by the regime forces and the General Command progressed and took over the square in north of the camp to strengthen the presence of the regime along Palestine Street from the municipal area until the area around Al Rojolah mosque which cracked down Aknaf groups who are receded to an area that does not exceed a length of 400 meters at the end of clashes in the fourth and fifth day.

This was coincided with horror state among people especially after ISIS beheaded two young men and threw them in the street coincided with many rumors.

Humanitarian situation was worsened with the control of ISIS over the only water distribution point inside the camp near Palestine mosque and all the attempts to enter the food for the camp by all institutions have stopped.

On the sixth day, Aknaf succeeded gathering a number of its members in the south of the camp and implemented an attack where it regained the cultural center and the hospital behind it, while a limited group of PLA dissidents led by Colonel Khaled al-Hassan tried to support Aknaf in the north on the seventh day with an opposing attack against ISIS which led to the killing of Colonel Hassan. The scene ended by the blockade of Aknaf between ISIS and Al_Nusrah on the one hand and the regime from the other side.⁶

⁶Situation Assess-Yarmouk Camp to Where? Tariq Hamoud-Al Zaytouna Center

In contrast, ISIS created many justifications to invade the camp extremely away from the charges of assassinations that it is accused of.

It was mentioned that this invasion came in the context of revenge for one of the regime leaders whose family was attached inside the camp, as well as it came to end the siege of the camp after accusing Aknaf Bait Al Maqdis of monopolizing aid that entered Yarmouk, trading on the nutriment of trapped people, and participating with the regime in cracking them down.

A video was published showing food stores claiming that those are stores for Aknaf Bait Al Maqdis in an attempt to convince the public opinion.⁷

Among the justifications also that Aknaf was also on the verge of reaching an agreement to deliver the camp to the regime according to the so-called reconciliations.

ISIS described Aknaf group in the ninth issue of the English magazine "Dabiq," according to "Arabic 21" newspaper, of being 'a client awakening of the Syrian regime.' Adding that, "Aknaf made an agreement with Juggernaut Bashar al-Assad in order to re-System Alnasiri to the Yarmouk camp."

⁷Signifying and response to the lies of Fraud ISIS members – by Dr. Ibrahim Hamami

Second Topic: Statistics, Figures, and Tables

The intensification of fighting in the Yarmouk camp between battalions has worsened the humanitarian, living, and security crises of residents for several considerations.

Most importantly, the imposed siege for more than 600 days before these battles, and the reaction of the Syrian regime forces and the Palestinian committee relating to it along with the bombing with various weapons claimed the lives of more civilians among the Palestinian refugees from the camp's residents.

The AGPS documented (38) victims from the camp during April. On April 8, 2015, and as a result of the extreme circumstances in which the people live, the elder, Fathia Khalil Abu Juaid died due to food shortage and lack of medical care in the camp.

In addition, Nasser Abass was shot by a sniper near Al Aroba Street when he was bringing water and food to his family, while on April 7, 2015, Zainab Daghestani (12 years) was shot for the same reason and in the same place.

On Monday 6, 2015, and as a result of being subjected to shelling with rockets and explosive barrels, the refugee, Hussein Taha, died in his house in the Yarmouk camp.

On April 13, 2015, the body of Mohammed Sabbagh and his wife recovered from the rubble of their home, which locates behind Palestine hospital, following a bombing targeted the Yarmouk camp.

Many bodies were buried in public parks due to the inaccessibility to the cemetery as a result of the intensification of fighting in the early days of the invasion.

Both media activists, Jamal Khalifa and Abdul Latif al-Rimawi, were buried in the garden of Abdel Kader Al-Husseini Mosque.

Yarmouk Victims since ISIS Storming from 1st of April till May 2015

No.	Name	Date	Details
1.	Jamal Khaleefa	4/1/2015	Shelling
2.	AbdullatefAl Rimawi	4/1/2015	Shelling
3.	MohammedKhair Tameem	4/1/2015	SniperShot
4.	MohammedSaleh Esa	4/2/2015	GunShot
5.	RedwanAl Ahmed	4/3/2015	GunShot
6.	AbdullahHasan Abdullah	4/3/2015	GunShot
7.	MajedAL Umari	4/3/2015	GunShot
8.	OmarKhattab	4/4/2015	GunShot
9.	AlaaDerbas	4/4/2015	GunShot
10.	NaserAbbas	4/5/2015	SniperShot
11.	KhalidAl Hasan	4/6/2015	GunShot
12.	MohammedIbraem Mawed	4/6/2015	Shelling
13.	AmerAl Rashed	4/6/2015	GunShot
14.	AhmedWaleed Al Boulad	4/6/2015	GunShot
15.	HusseinTaha	4/7/2015	Shelling
16.	MohammedUbaid Qasim	4/7/2015	SiegeVictims
17.	RamiBasim Abu Ras	4/8/2015	GunShot
18.	AmjadKhattab	4/8/2015	GunShot
19.	MohammedAl Sabagh	4/13/2015	Shelling
20.	MohammedNasar Al Ibrahim	4/13/2015	Shelling
21.	RamiYousef Mousa	4/15/2015	Shelling
22.	HasanHaytham Alsallal	4/15/2015	GunShot
23.	AhmedAbu Rashid	4/16/2015	GunShot
24.	IbrahimAhmed Abdulrahman	4/17/2015	GunShot
25.	SaedFourani	4/20/2015	SniperShot
26.	MohammedTawfeeq	4/22/2015	Unknown
27.	IbrahimMajed Mohammed	5/1/2015	Shelling
28.	AbdulrahmanSayel	5/2/2015	GunShot- GC
29.	MohammedZaghloul	5/2/2015	GunShot- GC
30.	AbdulhadiAl Ahmed	5/7/2015	GunShot- GC
31.	MajdiAl Bakri	5/7/2015	GunShot- GC
32.	ImadAL Kurdi	5/7/2015	GunShot- GC
33.	BaselAl Thaqli	5/10/2015	GunShot- GC
34.	MustafaAl Thaqli	5/10/2015	GunShot- GC
35.	RafeaAL Nemer	5/14/2015	GunShot- GC
36.	MustafaOthman	5/16/2015	Unknown
37.	AhmedSafwan Kalash	5/26/2015	Shelling
38.	AbuRaed Khalili	5/30/2015	SniperShot

Third Topic: International, Regional, and Palestinian Reactions

UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon, described the camp by "a cycle of hell" and its inhabitants are in need for protection and cannot be abandoned, in addition that "ISIS "committed crimes against humanity".

The Commissioner General of UNRWA, Pierre Krahenbuhl, said that the humanitarian situation in the camp is "absolutely disastrous."

Hassiba Hadj Sahraoui, Deputy Director of the Middle East and North Africa program of Amnesty International said that "Life for civilians who are trapped inside Al-Yarmouk camp became a painful suffering to stay alive." She called for allowing the entry of humanitarian organizations into the camp because "there is an urgent need to immediately allow independent humanitarian agencies to enter the Yarmouk camp without restrictions, and to alleviate the burden of the endless suffering."

Members of the UN Security Council also called for "stopping the attacks on the Yarmouk camp" and asked for "allowing the humanitarian organizations to provide aid to the Yarmouk camp south of Damascus and "ensuring the entry and evacuation of civilians."

The British ambassador of the United Nations said: "We are outraged by the situation in the Yarmouk camp and the reported use of explosive barrels by the Syrian regime."

In contrast, according to some resources, Russia disrupted the issue of a statement from the Security Council proposed by the United States which condemns the shelling of Yarmouk camp south of Damascus, calls on the parties to withdraw from the camp, and to end the blockade imposed on it.

Regionally, the Arab League called for an immediate interference of the international community to ensure the stopping of involvement Yarmouk camp and the Palestinian camps in the ongoing Syrian conflict, and warned in a statement that "refugees of the Yarmouk camp with all their sectors including children, are the most who are affected and likely to die as a result of the continuing conflict under the severe siege imposed on the camp."

On terms of the Palestinian response towards those events, it was clear that there is a significant disparity in the Palestinian position.

Although the Palestinian Authority and Hamas asked for "protection of civilians" and "neutralization of the camp" from fighting, others called for a military intervention to remove ISIS and impose security in the camp.

The Head of the PLO Political Department, Anwar Abdel Hadi, mentioned after a meeting with the Syrian Deputy Foreign Minister Faisal Miqdad, that Al-Mekdad expressed that " Syria is ready to support Palestinian fighters in all areas including military to take out the regime from the camp and to rescue civilians."

Moreover, Anwar Raja, spokesman for the PFLP - General Command said that "the field developments in the camp impose a change towards the use of force to take out terrorists from the camp."

He added: "If there is a consensus on it during the meeting, it will be in coordination with the Syrian state" adding that "it is normal because it is a Syrian land, and any Palestinian decision will be under the umbrella of the Syrian state."

On the other hand, this call met with a significant opposition by a large segment of Palestinian people who saw it as a decision to clear the camp from the existence, and called for the need to find a political way to get out of the crisis to prevent the camp from destruction and to stop the bloodshed of civilians in it.

Findings and Recommendations

By following the series of events inside the Yarmouk refugee Camp, the researcher concluded the following results:

- The camp was clear of armed members and it didn't have any role in the revolutionary activities which was witnessed by the neighboring areas. The camp's activity was limited at only relief and human role, while the entry of armed members happened after being targeted with MIG Warplanes rockets in December 16' 2012.
- Events in Yarmouk was not a coincidence, however it were planned and carefully followed up by destinations that sought to involve the Palestinian component in the midst of the escalating events in Syria and targeting the Yarmouk camp, the capital of the Palestinian diaspora and displacement.
- Implicating the camp in the ongoing events in Syria can be considered as retaliation from the camp positive role during the period that preceded the displacement of its residents and imposing the current blockade.
- All initiatives failed to end the blockade of the camp and it didn't reach the level of implementation. The camp is still under shelling and crossfire between the conflicts parties, as the total number of victims has reached 1096 refugees by the end of May 2015. The only loser is the Palestinian refugee who still pays the bill of this blockade.
- The entry of ISIS to the camp has exacerbated the suffering of Palestinian refugees and led to the displacement of about 6000 of its population to the nearby areas and give the Syrian regime an excuse to continue imposing the blockade in the camp.

Recommendations

- Ending the siege of the camp, opening safe corridors for civilians to get out of the camp and entering it under supervision of UNRWA for being internationally and directly responsible for the issue of Palestinian refugees, and giving them the necessary authorities to provide the required protection for refugees of all kinds.
- Entering relief, humanitarian, and medical aid to the camp.
- Allowing displaced residents of the camp to return back and to provide them with protection which is provided in the international conventions and Universal Charter of Human Rights.
- Allowing rebuilding destroyed areas of the camp and rebuilding of infrastructure and public and vital facilities of education, health and other services.
- Excluding the idea of a military solution and giving the priority to a political solution, putting pressure on all relevant authorities for the withdrawal of gunmen outside the boundaries of the camp, and neutralize it from the ongoing conflict in Syria.

جوعان



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