



التقرير اليومي الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria

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"UNRWA Condemns Shelling One of Its Schools in Khan Al-Sheih While Activists calls Its Attitude as a Conspirator"



- Two Palestinians belonging to the commandos were killed in Damascus.
- Khan Al -Sheih Camp was targeted by artillerist bombing and explosive barrels.
- Bombardments in Qudsya cause widespread panic among people.
- People in Daraa are suffering from a difficult way of living and complaining about the absence of relief and service teams.
- PRS students in Lebanon consider education as their only choice in life despite the hard circumstances.

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Victims

"Mohammed Mahmoud Ibrahim" and "Mo'nes Saber Al Masri", two Palestinian commandos were killed due to a mortar shell targeted commandos' office in Abbasids 'region in Damascus on Wednesday 29 September.

In the same context, AGPS documentation and observation team in documented till today, more than (3357) Palestinian- Syrians were killed due to the war in Syria.



Recent Updates

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) strongly condemns the parties responsible for the shelling of one of its schools in Khan Al- Shieh in Syria.

On 28 September, at approximately 1 p.m., just as the second shift was beginning, the Salameh Girls Preparatory School in Khan Al- Shieh took a direct hit that resulted in one eighth grade student being injured, as well as two teachers, one of whom was seriously wounded. The explosion



hit an entrance door adjacent to the teachers' room inside the school compound.

UNRWA added: "This is another grievous illustration of the continued exposure of Palestine refugee boys and girls to unacceptable levels of indiscriminate violence, in the very places where they should feel safe". This school provides primary education to 258 girls from grades 5 to 9.



In the end of its statement, UNRWA reiterates its strong demands that all concerned parties refrain from employing methods and means of warfare – including weapons – that expose civilians, including Palestine refugees, to grave risk of death and injury. All parties must comply fully with their obligations under international humanitarian law, including as regards the protection of civilians.

Khan Al -Sheih activists' issued a statement titled with " UNRWA is a partner in killing us" condemned UNRWA's statement and described it as a conspirator and an accomplice since it didn't condemn the crimes of the Syrian regime and its allies when they enforce Palestinian refugees in



Khan Al- Sheih to immigrate and leave their homes. The silence of UNRWA through the lack its relief and health services and the absence of effective solutions for Palestinian refugees' gives a political cover for the crimes in the fore-mentioned camp, which means an acceptance and participation in those crimes.

At the end of the statement, the activists asked UNRWA, as an agency of the United Nations, to work hard to stop targeting the camp and addresses the attackers to stop the Russian-Syrian helicopters', explosive barrels, missiles and artilleries. UNRWA should enter the camp immediately in order to check the camp is totally civil without any military aspects, no one is living in the camp except Palestinian displaced and refugees and to bring some relief and medical aids to the besieged camp since 2013.

In the same context, the eastern side of the camp was targeted by four air strikes. Simultaneously, more than 8 explosive barrels were dropped on the eastern and western sides of the camp. Moreover, the aircrafts broke the sound barricade above the houses which arouses panic among people, especially the women and the children. Then it continued flying in the region.

Furthermore, the regime army sites', which are the 37 regiment and the 75 brigade, targeted Khan Al-Sheih - Zakia road with heavy weapons and tank shells, in addition to targeting the farms with artilleries shells.

Syrian regime targeted Qudsya in Damascus countryside with artillery and tank shells yesterday. Simultaneously, the sound of clashes was heard at the outskirts of the city, which led to destruction, burning of civilian's



houses, widespread panic among refugees in Al Khyateen area . It's good to mention that some families tried to immigrate again.

Eye-witnesses confirmed that Syrian regime barriers' closed all roads leading to Qudsyah and Al-Hamah. They also prevented people from moving in and out the two regions.

Regime forces were moving forward in the area in order to force opposition groups to accept the truce. The city witnesses some negotiations by the committee in Qudsyah and the representatives of the regime.

This comes amid the deterioration of the humanitarian situations in the area, the lack of medical and food, freezing all schools work and power cut for more than a month.

It is worthy to mention that Qudsyah is located in Western Damascus countryside in which more than 300,000 people live there including 6000 Palestinian families who fled from Al Yarmouk Camp.

In the south of Syria, people in Daraa Camp complain from the spread of the rodents (mice and rats) in most of the destroyed and abandoned houses. This was due to the absence of relief and service teams, and absence of UNRWA services, especially medical centers. Furthermore, people have been suffering from cutout of water crisis in the camp since April 2014. Consequently, citizens have to use artesian wells to secure some water for their children although this water is polluted, but it is still the only choice for them. Otherwise, they have to walk for long distances to bring clean water. However, the second solution is risky because the snipers are spreading on the building overseeing the camp's streets.



In the same context, people are suffering from many difficulties in getting water out from the wells such as the continuous power cut and lack of fuel that is needed in running electric generators in order to run water pumps. These difficulties led the people to use manual pumps in order to overcome this problem during power cut for long time; it reaches 20 hours of power cut a day, and sometimes it is cut for days. In addition, mobile and telephone services are completely stopped.

The camp, which is located in the eastern part of Daraa and near from the direct confrontation points with the Syrian regime's site, was exposed to a systematic destruction processes and daily bombarding with different types of weapons. This led to the destruction of more than 80% of houses and infrastructure and transmigration of most of its residents to other places.

According to AGPS reporter, the camp is inhabited by mixture of Palestinian refugees and Syrians that have fled from Golan Heights, in addition to some citizens from the district. He pointed that, " the Camp, before the war , was inhabited by more than 40,000 people: 25,000 were Syrians and 17,000 were Palestinian refugees. Nowadays, just 265 families are still living in the camp."

Moving to Lebanon, despite the difficulties that Syrian- Palestinian refugees who fled to Lebanon are suffering from, still those students are determined to pursue their education. In spite of the fact that UNRWA schools in Lebanon can accept these students , some obstacles such as economic factor and different curricula, still prevent them from joining schools. Lebanese curricula is completely different from Syrian ones



which causes confusion in the educational process. Some schools continued teaching Syrian curricula by Syrian teachers while other schools teach Lebanese curricula. This disagreement led to many problems because the curricula are nested series that can never be separated.

Instead of finding a solution, the Lebanese Ministry of Education considered to be the reason beyond this problem. In 2014, it decided that non-Lebanese students are prevented from joining Lebanese schools. This caused fear among Syrian- Palestinian refugees for their children's future.



According to UNRWA, it started a new policy till the end of the last year (2013-2014) to accommodate Syrian students in afternoon shifts. It also contracted with daily teachers for these jobs. It also opened some special centers inside schools. At the beginning of this year, UNRWA decided to stop the education programs which were dedicated for Syrian-Palestinians and transformed it to an integration program with the



Lebanese students. Many disadvantages were hidden behind that decision; the curricula didn't take into consideration the differences among students nor scientific levels. moreover, it will increase the overcrowding problem which is already existed. Due to the fact that 7500 Syrian-Palestinian students were integrated with Palestinian of Lebanon students'. It will also lead to dismiss dozens of teachers.

Educational problems didn't include only eliminatory, preparatory or secondary level, but also university students. They could not pursue their studies because of the high fees of special universities and of being unable to join the official Lebanese university.

Palestinians of Syria Numbers and Statistics until 30/9/2016

- *(15500) Palestinian Syrian refugees are in Jordan.*
- *(42,500) Palestinian Syrian refugees are in Lebanon.*
- *(6000) Palestinian Syrian refugees are in Egypt, according to the UNRWA statistics till July 2015.*
- *(8000) Palestinian Syrian refugees are in Turkey.*
- *(1000) Palestinian Syrian refugees are in Gaza.*
- *More than (79,000) Palestinian Syrian refugees have reached Europe till mid-2016.*
- *Yarmouk Camp: siege, imposed by the Regular Army and PFGC groups, continued for (1200) consecutive days. Power cut continued for more than (1261) days. water was cut for (751) days respectively. The number of siege victims is (187).*



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- *Sabina Camp: Regular Army is still forbidding the residents of the camp to return back to their houses for (1053) days respectively.*
- *Handarat Camp: - All Residents have left the camp for about (1245) days after the Syrian Opposition Groups controlled it.*
- *Daraa Camp: - It is now almost (903) days without water and almost 70% of its buildings were totally destroyed.*
- *Jarmana, AL Sayeda -Zeinab, Al Raml, Al Aedein Camps in Homs and Hama: A relatively quiet situation in light of the economic crises.*
- *Khan Al Sheih Camp: Roads linking the camp to the city center are still closed except for Zakia- Khan Al Sheih road.*