



التقرير اليومي



الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

The situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



Rights Group: Syria Is Among World's Worst Countries for Number of Mines Planted in Unknown Locations

- UNRWA Starts Registration of 1st Year Schoolchildren in Syria
- Palestinian Faction Delivers 26 Solar Lighting Devices to Palestinian Refugee Camp in Syria
- Food Aid Distributed in Northern Syria Displacement Camps



Latest Development

The Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR) revealed in its latest report, issued to mark the International Day for Mine Awareness, that Syria is among the world's worst countries for the number of mines planted in unknown locations.

SNHR noted that 2,829 civilians, including 699 children, have been killed by mines in Syria since 2011 to date.

The seven-page report explained that April 4 marks the annual International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, with this date in 2022 coming just after Syrians commemorated the milestone of 11 years since the start of the popular uprising in Syria which subsequently turned into an internal armed conflict, adding that the different parties to the conflict have used mines extensively, which has caused hundreds of deaths and injuries.

The report said that the Syrian regime, in particular, possesses tens of thousands of mines, noting that the ease and low cost of manufacturing mines have also enabled other parties to the conflict to use them extensively, with all parties showing absolute indifference to disclosing their locations or clearing them, and stressing that this means that their lethal danger has been extended for many decades and threatens the lives and movement of Syrian citizens, particularly children.

The report defines anti-personnel and anti-vehicle landmines as weapons designed to be placed under or above the ground, then to explode because of the proximity or contact of a person or vehicle,



adding that this weapon, which is prohibited under international law, is arbitrary and indiscriminate.

The report further noted that one of the most prominent difficulties and special challenges facing SNHR and preventing it from assigning responsibility for the killings caused by landmines to a specific party involved in the conflict is that most of the parties to the conflict use this type of weapon, in addition to the multiple changes of control by parties to the conflict and forces over the areas where minefields exist. None of the parties to the conflict and the controlling forces in Syria have revealed maps of the locations where they planted landmines. Between March 2011 to April 4, 2022, SNHR documented the deaths of at least 2,829 civilians, including 699 children, 294 women (adult female), eight medical personnel, six Civil Defense personnel, and nine media personnel, due to hundreds of mine explosion incidents in various Syrian governorates.

Analysis of SNHR's data showed that nearly half of landmine victims were killed in Aleppo and Raqqa governorates, with the death toll from landmine explosions in both governorates comprising approximately 49% of the total death toll, followed by Deir Ez-Zour governorate with approximately 17% of the total.

The report called on the UN Security Council and the international community to increase logistical assistance to local organizations and local police working in the field of detecting and dismantling mines, to begin to compensate victims and their families, and to focus on provision of the psychological treatment process for survivors.



In another development, the UNRWA Education Department announced the launch of registration procedures for 1st year schoolchildren for the academic year 2022/2023 based on guidelines set by the Syrian Education Ministry.

In order to be successfully enrolled at a UNRWA school, the student should be a Palestinian refugee in Syria registered with UNRWA and the General Authority for Palestinian Arab Refugees (GAPAR).

Descendants of registered refugee women known as 'married to non-refugee' (MNR) family members are also eligible to be registered at UNRWA schools after a family file proving the mother's Palestinian citizenship and family name is presented.

Non-registered students will only be admitted after a refugee registration card is presented along with the aforementioned documents. Eligible candidates are born in 2015-2016 or in January 2017.

Meanwhile, the Charity Committee of the Islamic Jihad Movement provided 26 solar lighting devices in AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Aleppo, north of Syria.

The solar devices are estimated at 200,000 Syrian pounds each.

The move comes as part of a lighting project launched by the Islamic Jihad Movement to enhance street lighting in Palestinian refugee camps in Syria.

In the meantime, the Palestine Commission for Relief and Development distributed food parcels to Palestinian families sheltered in Deir Ballout and Muhammadiya camps, north of Syria.



Hundreds of Palestinian families have been struggling for survival in the poorly-equipped Deir Ballout and Muhammadiya camps, among other camps, after they were forced out of Yarmouk and southern Damascus towns.

For many displaced Palestinian refugees, the perils of displacement add to the torment already experienced throughout the conflict. High rates of unemployment and lack of relief assistance have made the situation far worse.

According to data by the Commission of Palestinians of Syria for Relief and Development, as many as 1,488 Palestinian families have been sheltered in the northern Syrian regions of Idlib, Efrin, and Aleppo's suburbs. The largest number of families are taking refuge in Idlib.