



التقرير اليومي



الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية
The situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria

Pro-Regime Militia in Syria Honours Laureate Students in AlNeirab Refugee Camp

- United Nations: Mechanism for Transferring Aid to Syria Irreplaceable
- Palestinian Refugee from Syria Wins Gold Medal in Karate Contest
- Rubble-Clearance Works Launched in Khan Dannun Camp for Palestinian Refugees



Latest Developments

Liwaa AlQuds chief Mohamed AlSa'id, affiliated with the Syrian regime, honoured students who obtained high scores in 9th grade and Baccalaureate exams in AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Aleppo, north of Syria.

Local sources said the move makes part of Liwaa AlQuds attempts to whitewash its crimes all the way through the Syrian war.

The commander of Liwaa AlQuds Brigade, Mohamed AlSa'id, has reportedly been involved in campaigns to force Palestinian refugee youths sheltered in the displacement camps of Hindarat and AlNeirab, in the northern Syrian province of Aleppo, to join pro-regime militias in Syria.

Nearly 7,000 gunmen are enlisted at Liwaa AlQuds brigade, among them 600 Palestinian refugees taking shelter in refugee camps across the Syrian territories.

A number of Palestinian refugee families have been blackmailed by Liwaa AlQuds brigade affiliated with the Syrian regime, as they appealed for the release of their relatives who have been arbitrarily arrested by the militia.

Palestinian refugees have been charged with counterfeit accusations, including drug trafficking, sexual abuse, and affiliations with rival parties in order to force their families to pay large sums of money to avoid fatal torture and long prison-terms.

AGPS has kept record of the death of 90 Palestinian refugees as they fought alongside Liwaa AlQuds forces since 2013.

Over recent years, members of Liwaa AlQuds armed group have been accused of running a network for drug trafficking in AlNeirab displacement camp and adjacent areas. Drug distribution is often carried out by children aged below 18 and members of cash-strapped and vulnerable families who are exploited by illicit drug trafficking networks which are subject to drug prohibition laws.

Meanwhile, the United Nations stressed, on Friday, that the mechanism for delivering its humanitarian aid to Syria through the



Turkish border cannot be replaced, noting the “deterioration” of the humanitarian situation in the northwest of the country.

This came according to Stephane Dujarric, spokesman for the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at a press conference held at the permanent headquarters of the international organization in New York.

Dujarric said, “The humanitarian situation in northwestern Syria is deteriorating due to the continuation of hostilities and the worsening economic crisis.”

“There are 4.1 million people in this region who depend on aid to meet their basic needs, 80 percent of whom are women and children,” he added.

“Our colleagues working in the humanitarian field informed us that a United Nations convoy of 14 trucks carrying food for about 43,000 people crossed yesterday (Thursday) from Aleppo to Sarmada in northwestern Syria”, he said.

He explained, “This is the sixth cross-line convoy (i.e. from Damascus) in line with our inter-agency humanitarian operational plan that was developed after the adoption of Security Council Resolution No. (2585) in July 2021, and it is also the first convoy since the adoption of a Security Council resolution Security No. (2642), which was adopted on July 12th.

Dujarric stressed that “the mechanism for the delivery of aid across the lines is currently unable to replace the huge operations carried out by the cross-border aid mechanism (from the Bab al-Hawa crossing on the border with Turkey), which we run and which reaches 2.4 million Syrians every month.”

On July 12, the Security Council adopted a resolution extending the humanitarian aid mechanism to Syria through the Bab al-Hawa crossing on the Turkish border, for a period of 6 months.

Twelve countries voted in favor of the joint resolution prepared by Ireland and Norway, while 3 countries (the United States, Britain and France) abstained from voting, out of a total of 15 council members.

Since 2011, Syria has been witnessing a war that began after the regime of Bashar al-Assad dealt forcefully with a popular



revolution that broke out against it on March 15 of the same year, which prompted millions of people to flee and seek refuge in neighboring countries.

In another development, Palestinian-Syrian boy Wadii Mahmoud, from Yarmouk camp for Palestinian refugees, south of Damascus, won the gold medal in the Kyokushinkai championship (50 kgs).

Wadii has qualified for the Arab Championship, which will be taking place in September 2022 in the Lebanese capital, Beirut.

The tournament was organized by the Palestinian Kyokushinkai Federation on Wednesday, August 27, 2022, at the Saida Youth Club stadium.

In the meantime, the Charity Committee in cooperation with UNRWA have started clearing waste and debris in and around Khan Dannun Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Rif Dimashq.

Over recent years, residents of Khan Dannun Camp have set off alarm bells over the mounds of trash and debris piled up in civilian neighborhoods and around the main access roads to the camp, resulting in bad smells and the spread of life-threatening diseases and rodents.

Pictures circulated on social media show floods of waste water and garbage piles swamping Khan Dannun's residential alleyways and thoroughfares.

Living conditions in Khan Dannun have sharply deteriorated due to the lack of financial resources and high unemployment rates wrought by the raging warfare. A transportation crisis has added bad to worse.

According to UN data, Khan Dannun camp was built several centuries ago to give overnight accommodation to trading caravans on the ancient route between Jerusalem and Constantinople (modern day Istanbul). In 1948, the ruins of the city provided shelter for refugees from villages in northern Palestine.

The camp, which lies 23 km south of Damascus, was officially established in 1950-1951 on an area of 0.03 square kilometers. The camp was home to 10,000 Palestine refugees by 2011, almost all of whom were living in irregular housing, constructed without any formal approval from the municipality.



Before the conflict in Syria, the camp was already one of the poorest camps in Syria. The conflict exerted additional pressures. The camp was surrounded by armed opposition groups and many refugee families displaced from other areas of Damascus took refuge in the camp, tripling the number of residents to some 30,000 during the crisis. Currently, the camp is home to 12,650 Palestine refugees. The increase of the camp population has had a negative impact on the camp's infrastructure.