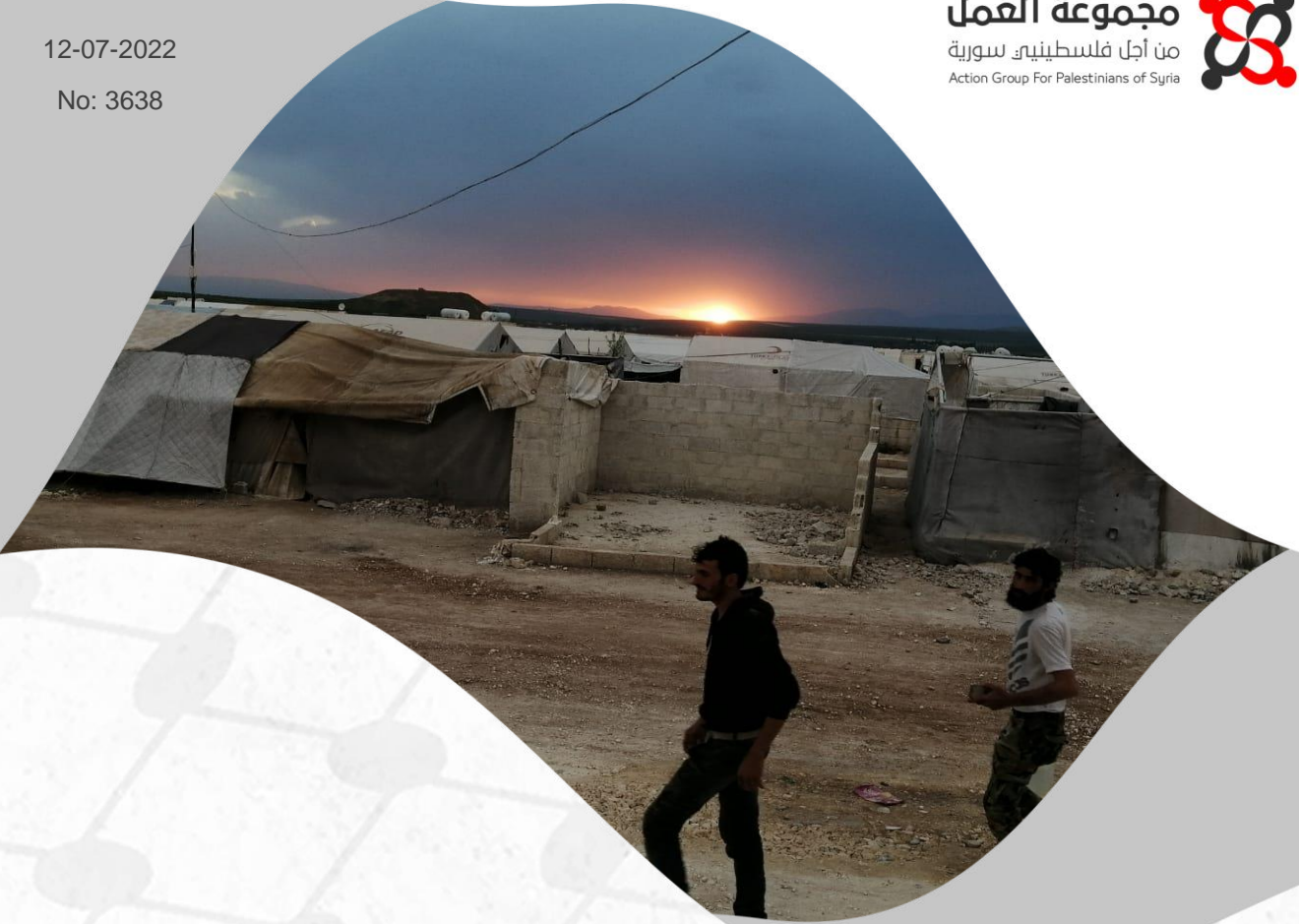


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مجموعة العمل

من أجل فلسطينيي سورية
Action Group For Palestinians of Syria



التقرير اليومي



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

AGPS New Annual Report Calls for Providing Humanitarian, Legal Protection to Palestinians of Syria

- 42 Palestinians Arrested in 2021 in Syria
- Residents of AlHajar AlAswad Appeal for Reconstruction
- NGO: 1 million People Deprived of Bread in Northern Syria



Latest Developments

In its recent annual report covering the situation of Palestinians of Syria in 2021, AGPS gave nine instructions to alleviate the dire humanitarian condition endured by Palestinian refugees in the war-torn country.

AGPS called for providing humanitarian assistance to Palestinian refugees in/from war-torn Syria, revealing the condition and whereabouts of prisoners and forcibly-disappeared refugees in Syria, speeding up the reconstruction of Palestinian refugee camps and facilities, mobilizing the international community to assume its responsibility vis-à-vis the Palestinian refugee community in/from Syria, and increasing UNRWA aid to displaced Palestinian refugees from Syria in Lebanon, Jordan, and the Gaza Strip.

The report also urged UNRWA to provide assistance to Palestinian families in northern Syria displacement camps, to enhance its relief services, and to expand its fields of operations to include Palestinian refugees in Turkey and Egypt.

Along similar lines, AGPS said in its recent annual report for 2021 that as many as 1,898 Palestinian refugees have been incarcerated in Syria prisons until the end of 2021, including 42 refugees who were arrested in 2021.

The list also includes 32 Palestinian refugees who were arrested by opposition forces in northern Syria.

AGPS data indicates that 10 refugees were arrested by Liwaa AlQuds, affiliated with the Syrian regime.

26 arrestees are residents of Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees, south of Damascus, and another five are residents of Deir Ballout Camp, north of Syria.

As of the end of 2021, AGPS recorded the death of 636 Palestinian refugees under torture in Syria's regime prisons since the start of conflict, five of them were pronounced dead in 2021.

Six arrestees were released in 2021, four of them were detained by regime forces and another two by opposition groups.



Meanwhile, residents of AlHajar AlAswad neighborhood, south of Damascus, and Palestinian refugees who returned to the area have called on the concerned authorities to carry out reconstruction works in order to rehabilitate vital facilities, particularly the water network.

The local mayor said the number of families returning to AlHajar AlAswad has been on the rise. So far, authorities received 2,100 demands for return, 830 among which have been approved.

Thousands of Palestinian refugees took shelter in AlHajar AlAswad, which came under heavy shelling since 2013 and a crippling siege after ISIS crept into the area. Offensives launched by the Syrian and Russian forces resulted in heavy material damage and took away the lives of dozens of civilians.

In the meantime, the Syria Response Coordinators group said over 1 million people will be deprived of bread in northern Syria displacement camps due to the absence of UN aid.

The absence of UN aid will also deprive 2 million people of food assistance and potable water.

At the same time, over half of the health centres in northern Syria will go inoperative.

Russia has vetoed a UN Security Council resolution reauthorizing cross-border deliveries of vital aid into opposition-held north-western Syria. The closure of the last route from Turkey puts more than three million people at risk of starvation.

The huge cross-border operation, which was set up in 2014, only exists because of a UN mandate which allows it to happen without the permission of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, Russia's ally.

It was scheduled for renewal in a Security Council session in New York on the morning of 7 July, but as the day went on, the timing persistently slipped. By early evening, diplomats admitted they'd have to move the vote into the next day, which should have been a scheduled holiday for Eid al-Adha.

In the end, there were two votes. The first was on a compromise drafted by Norway and Ireland. It would have seen a six-month extension, automatically renewed for a further six unless a member chose to end the agreement. But that was vetoed by Russia.



Moscow put forward an alternative proposal, a six-month extension that would require active renewal in January 2023. The UK, US and France voted against it, and others abstained.

NGOs have been quick to respond, saying the result is devastating.