



مجموعة العمل من أجل فلسطينيي سورية  
Action Group For Palestinians of Syria

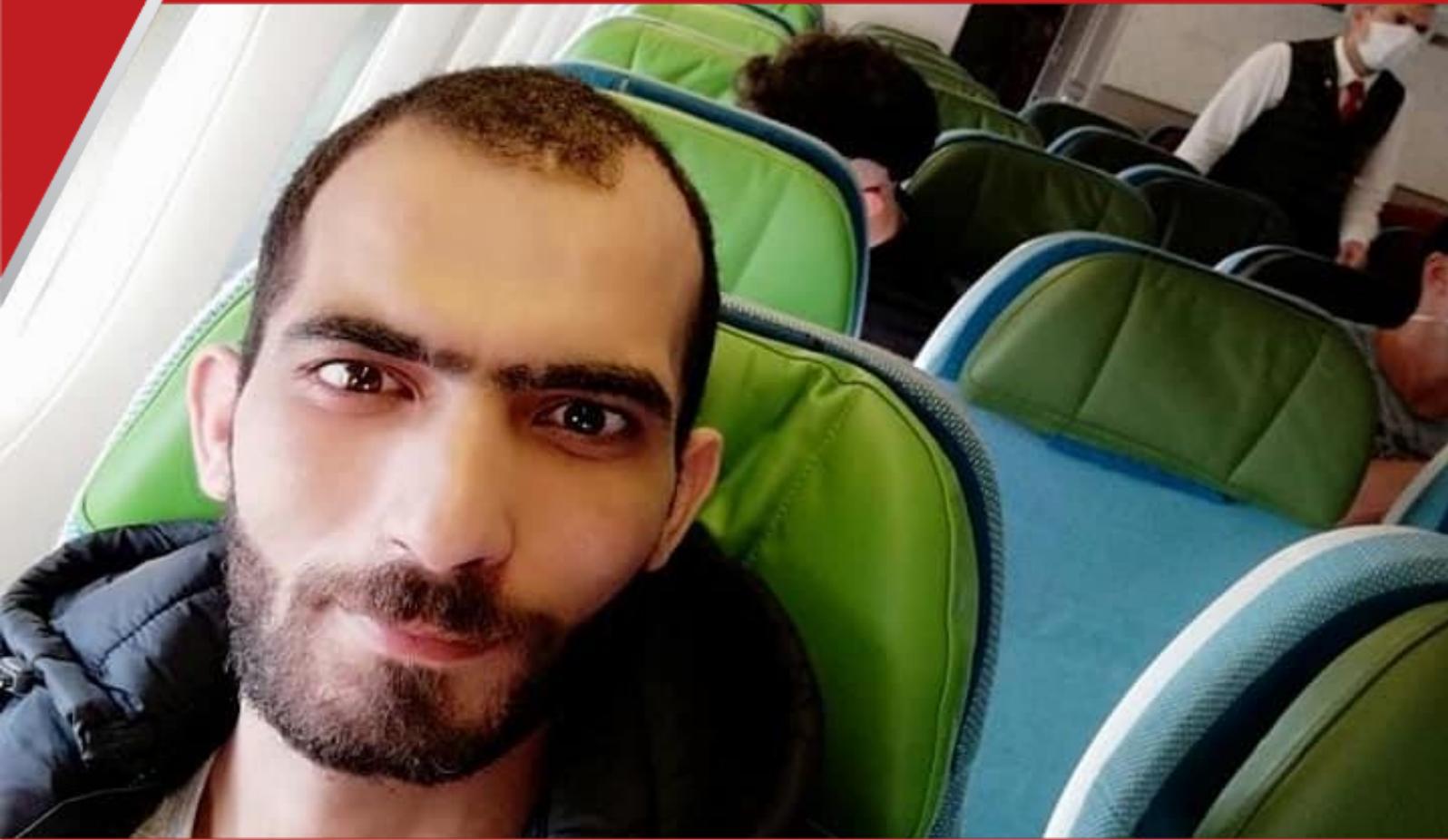
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## التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



**" Following Mountainous Journey...Stranded Palestinian Refugee Allowed Out of Sri Lanka"**

- Injuries Reported in AlNeirab Camp Fire
- Anti-Coronavirus Drive Held in Deraa Camp for Palestinian Refugees
- Migrant Tents Removed from Samos Island
- Tension Soars as Migrants Get Teargassed by Greek Authorities

+442084530978

/Actgroup.palsyria

reports@actionpal.org.uk

www.actionpal.org.uk



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## Latest developments

Palestinian refugee from Syria Moadh Khalil Abu AlAlaa, previously sheltered in Yarmouk Camp, has been allowed to board a Turkey-bound plane from Sri Lanka, after he had all of his fines paid and legal situation worked out.

Over recent months, Moadh kept appealing to the international humanitarian and human rights organizations to lend him a hand and help him with treatment fees.

Moadh, an activist and a member of the Palestinian Center for Human Rights in Lebanon, has been diagnosed with colon cancer since 2018. He underwent a surgery and had his colon partially removed.

In early 2020, Moadh traveled to a European country to carry on with treatment procedures but failed to pay the required fees. He was detained at Colombo airport and sent to jail. He was later released following efforts made by the Palestine Embassy. The immigration authorities agreed to transfer him from a prison to a hospital in Colombo after he had his fines paid for him.

Moadh's health condition has taken a turn for the worse. Tumor remnants still figure on his body. Medics said he needs urgent treatment.

In another development, fire broke out on Friday, September 11, at two houses in AlNeirab camp for Palestinian refugees, in Aleppo,



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as a result of a short circuit. Injuries and material damage were reported.

Reporting from the camp, an AGPS correspondent said Palestinian refugee Majid Jamamsa choked on the fire that rocked his house and was rushed to the emergency health center in the camp.

Residents of AlNeirab camp have been subjected to poor conditions and overcrowding due to adjacent building construction, which has had negative impacts on their hygiene and health condition and resulted in the lack of proper ventilation, exposure to sunlight, and privacy.

With the dramatic rise of coronavirus cases in Syria and the world, civilians remain at an increasing risk of contracting the virus.

AlNeirab camp is the largest official camp in Syria and is 13km east of the city of Aleppo near the Aleppo airport.

Before the start of the conflict in Syria, Neirab camp was home to more than 20,000 Palestine refugees.

Meanwhile, activists and a number of Fatah Movement affiliates embarked on a campaign to disinfect UNRWA schools in Deraa camp for Palestinian refugees, south of Syria.

Recently, a number of residents of the Palestinian refugee camp of Deraa tested positive for coronavirus.

Confirmed coronavirus cases have been increasingly reported in Palestinian refugee camps in Syria, at a time when residents have



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been launching cries for help over the absence of hygiene kit and medicines.

Over recent months, AGPS has also warned of a projected outbreak of COVID-19 in Palestinian refugee camps in Syria. Though campaigns to help spread awareness among the camps' residents have recently seen the day, limited access to running water, pharmacies and medical facilities mean displacement camps are more susceptible to the spread of the highly infectious virus.

Displacement camps set up in northern Syria are especially vulnerable as most hospitals and medical facilities have been bombed, rendering them out of order.

In the meantime, Greek authorities have started to remove migrant tents set up outside of the main migrant camp on Samos Island.

The tents have been the only shelter for homeless migrant families and asylum seekers. The camp administration evacuated the residents and dismantled all the tents.

Along similar lines, just days after a fire tore through the Moria refugee camp and displaced more than 12,000 people, some of those same people were tear-gassed by police while protesting the construction of a replacement camp.

Protesters say they want to leave the island altogether.

Hundreds of refugees gathered Saturday, some chanting "freedom" and carrying signs, while bulldozers cleared debris in preparation for a new tent settlement, Reuters reported. Police fired tear gas



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after some protesters tried to march to Mytilene, the island's main city.

The new Lesbos camp, set up at an army firing range, will host about 3,000 people, according to local media. Families and members of "vulnerable groups" will get priority, government officials said. It's not clear what will happen to the other 9,000 or so refugees.

After the fires, Greek officials relocated more than 400 unaccompanied children to mainland Greece, according to CNN. But authorities have refused mass transfer off the island, despite the pleas of refugees. Officials promised to provide safe and sanitary conditions at the new tent encampment.

The Moria camp was built to house 3,000 people but at least four times as many people have been living there.

Complicating the resettlement are fears of the coronavirus. Authorities have lost track of 35 camp residents who had tested positive for the virus, Reuters reported. And the displaced refugees have had no access to basic sanitation in the days since the Moria camp burned.

The unsanitary conditions being endured by Moria's former inhabitants in the fields and streets of Lesbos has caused deep alarm.

"This is a health bomb. These people haven't even had access to water all these days, they cannot even wash their hands," Matina



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Pagoni, president of Athens and Piraeus hospital doctors' union, told Skai television.

Many of the asylum seekers in Moria described life there as being worse than much of what they had endured on their long, often painful journeys towards what they hoped was a better life in Europe.

Human Rights Watch said the Moria fires "highlight the failure of the European Union's 'hotspot approach' ... which has led to the containment of thousands of people on the Greek islands".

"European leaders should share responsibility for the reception and support of asylum seekers. Also, Greek authorities should ensure that respect for human rights is at the centre of its response to this fire," the rights group's Eva Cosse said in a statement.