



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

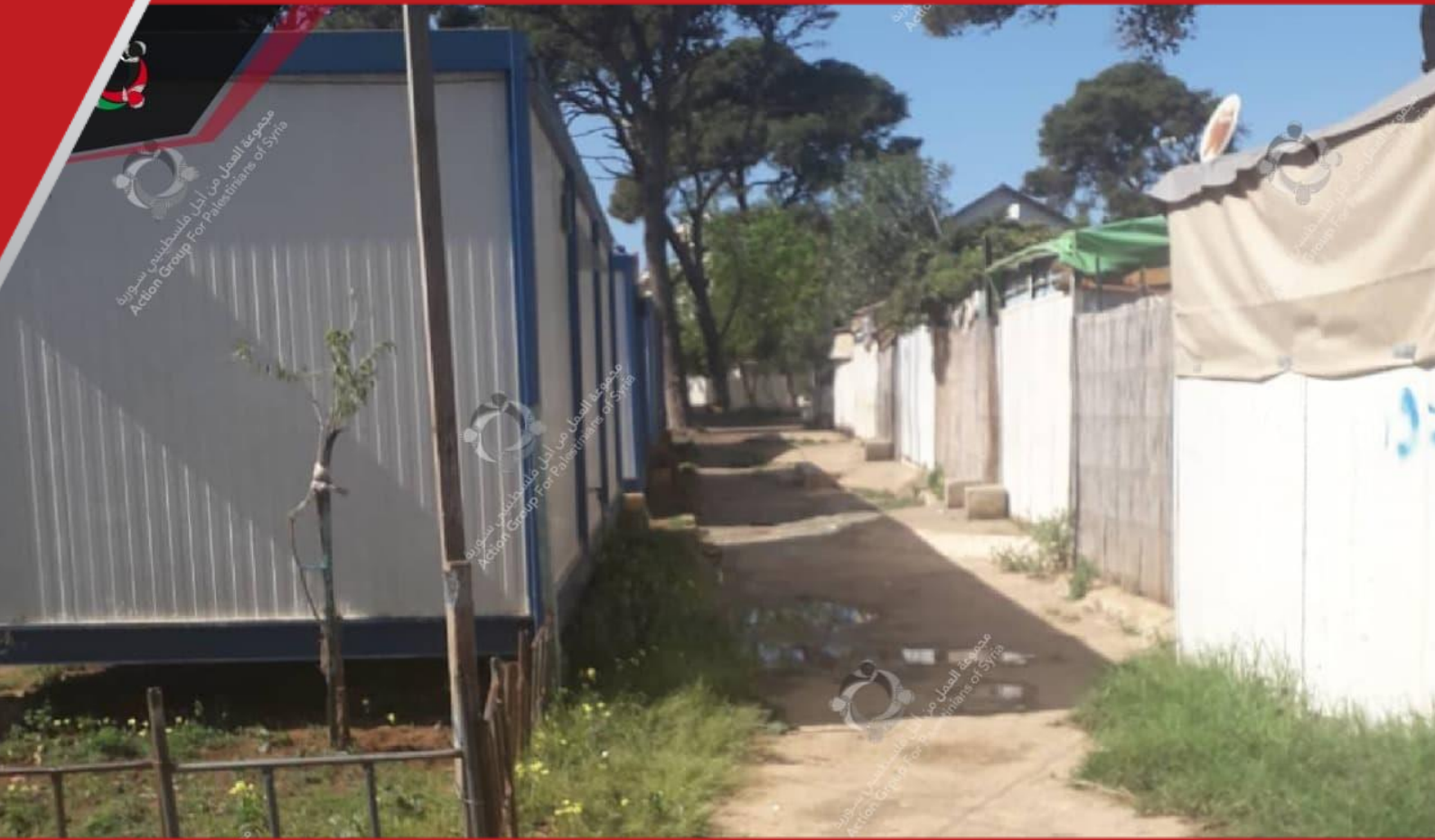
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## التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



### "Palestinian Refugees Launch Cry for Help from Algeria Displacement Camp"

- Sand Mounds Piled Up outside of Yarmouk Camp Cemetery following Russian Search
- Civilian Killed by War Remnants in Deraa Refugee Camp
- Fires Break Out in AlNeirab Camp
- Palestinian Refugee Mohamed Ayed Forcibly Disappeared by Syrian Regime since 2014

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## Latest Developments

The brutal conflict in Syria has forced thousands of Palestinian refugees to flee the war-torn country in search of safer shelters.

Hundreds of Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) who have reached Algeria have been living in distress due to their squalid humanitarian conditions.

15 PRS families have been sheltered in Algeria's Sidi Faraj camp, near the capital city Algiers, where they have been denied access to the local labor market and to humanitarian aid.

Speaking with AGPS, the refugees said they have been sheltered in ramshackle caravans. Poor hygiene and lack of ventilation have caused many infections and skin diseases.

The refugees continue to raise alarm bells over medical neglect and the absence of anti-coronavirus assistance.

The Algerian authorities have failed to provide PRS with their UN-recognized rights as refugees fleeing war-stricken zones. The UNHCR also continues to turn its back on their appeals for emergency assistance.

The majority of PRS living in Sid Faraj camp have overstayed their visas. Algerian authorities have also suspended naturalization procedures for Algerian-born PRS and prevented scores of them from residence permits and property ownership.



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Dozens of PRS families fled Sidi Faraj camp to European destinations after paying exorbitant sums to smugglers.

In another development, the Russian military and Syrian regime have finalized excavations in a cemetery at the Yarmouk Palestinian Refugee Camp in Damascus allegedly in search of the remains of Israeli soldiers who went missing during the First Lebanon War in 1982, Israeli news reported, citing Syrian media.

Russian troops began excavating the site on February 4, presumably searching for DNA samples from grave plots on the site suspected of belonging to Israeli soldiers who have been missing for nearly 40 years.

The missing soldiers are Tzvi Feldman and Yehuda Katz, who participated in the First Lebanon War and have been considered missing in action since 1982.

Feldman and Katz were members of late Zechariah Baumel's military unit and fought together in the Battle of Sultan Yacub between Israel and Syria in June 1982. The battle took place in Lebanon, near the Syrian border.

Over recent years, activists have slammed the Russian and Syrian government forces for ransacking the old cemetery of Yarmouk Camp, in Damascus, in search of the body remains of the Israeli soldiers.

On April 19, 2018, a military operation launched by Syria's government battalions and their Russian abettors led to the



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destruction of 60% of civilian buildings and premises in Yarmouk Camp. Dozens of civilians were killed and hundreds injured in the offensive.

Heavy damage was wrought on Yarmouk's AlShuhadaa Cemetery as graves were hit with barrel bombs and headstones smashed by missiles and mortar shells.

Meanwhile, residents of Daraa Camp for Palestinian refugees, continue to voice deep concerns over their children's safety due to the spread of unexploded war remnants across and around the camp.

Recently, young man Ahmad Mahamid was pronounced dead following a blast rocking his house in Daraa AlBalad.

CSOs continue to call for concerted international action in response to the devastating health consequences of explosive hazards in Deraa Camp, following the latest round of escalation by the Syrian regime and their allied Russian forces.

Available data by WHO indicates that in 2017, at least 910 children were killed and 361 children were maimed in Syria, including by explosive remnants of war and victim-activated improvised explosive devices. In the first 2 months of 2018 alone, 1,000 children were reportedly killed or injured in intensifying violence.

The International Committee of the Red Cross said that, each year, large numbers of civilians are killed and injured by explosive



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remnants of war, such as artillery shells, mortars, grenades, bombs and rockets, left behind after an armed conflict.

For the civilians and communities in war-affected Syria, particularly vulnerable Palestinian refugees, the presence of these weapons represents an ongoing threat. Many innocent civilians, including Palestinian refugees, have lost their lives and limbs by disturbing or inadvertently coming into contact with explosive remnants of war. These weapons have also hindered reconstruction and threatened economic livelihood. Houses, hospitals and schools cannot be rebuilt until such weapons are cleared.

Local communities often have no means of dealing with the problem themselves. Most do not have the technical capacity or the resources to clear explosive remnants of war safely and few have the resources needed to deal with the psychological, medical and rehabilitative needs of victims.

Along similar lines, fires rocked a fuel store in AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian refugees, in the northern Syrian province of Aleppo. Heavy material damage was reported.

Local sources told AGPS that the fires started after a driver who stopped to get fuel threw out his cigarette butt carelessly.

Firefighters rushed to the scene and managed to put out the fires with the help of the camp residents.



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In the meantime, Palestinian refugee Mohamed Mahmoud Ayad, born in 1985, has been secretly held in Syrian government prisons for the eighth consecutive year.

Mohamed was arrested in May 2014 by Syrian security forces deployed at Ali AlWahsh checkpoint.

AGPS has documented the secret detention of 1,797 Palestinian refugees in state-run penal complexes across war-torn Syria, among them 110 women and girls.

AGPS also documented the death of over 550 Palestinian refugees under torture in Syrian government lock-ups, including women, children, and elderly civilians.

Affidavits by ex-detainees provided evidence on the involvement of Syrian government officers in harsh torture tactics, including electric shocks, heavy beating using whips and iron sticks, and sexual abuse against Palestinian detainees, in a flagrant violation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, commonly known as the United Nations Convention against Torture (UNCAT).