



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

14-10-2021

No. 3379

التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"PLA Calls for Military Conscription"

- Engineers Start Building Assessment in Yarmouk Camp
- Residents of Khan Eshieh Camp Denounce Water, Power Crisis
- Palestinian Refugees Denounce Property-Theft in Syria Displacement Camp
- Palestinian Academic Ahmad Jalil Forcibly Disappeared in Syria for 8th Year

+442084530978

/Actgroup.palsyria

reports@actionpal.org.uk

www.actionpal.org.uk



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

Latest Developments

Calls were circulated by the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA), affiliated with the Syrian government forces, to push for military conscription.

PLA called on Palestinian youths in refugee camps across the Syrian territories to join its military institutes. This comes after a number of officers broke away from the PLA or evaded service with the group.

A number of students and academics fled to Turkey and Iraq for fear of forced military conscription.

The Syrian government forces continue to drag Palestinian refugees to mandatory military conscription, forcing dozens to become internally displaced and dozens more to seek refuge in other countries.

Shortly after the outburst of the deadly warfare, the Syrian government forced Palestinian refugees aged 18 and above to join affiliated militias for periods of at least one year and a half.

Those who refuse conscription are subjected to crackdowns, abductions and even executions. As a result, thousands fled the tension-stricken country in the hunt for a safer shelter.



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

In another development, an engineering committee started on Thursday earmarking houses in Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees in order to assess their condition.

Buildings will be assessed as either habitable, restorable, or uninhabitable.

Activists said the assessment phase will keep going at the same time as rubble is being cleared from the camp.

In 2019, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) published the results of an assessment of the damage to Syrian cities caused by seven years of relentless bombardment by the incumbent regime and its allies since 2011.

The analysis found out that as many as 5,489 buildings were destroyed in Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees. The damage atlas used satellite-detected damage analysis to identify buildings that are either destroyed, or severely or moderately damaged.

Along similar lines, residents of Khan Eshieh, in Rif Dimashq, said water has been frequently cut off across residential neighborhoods.

The residents have warned of the repercussions of the water crisis on their children's health condition in light of the global propagation of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Civilians said they cannot buy water from private tanks, saying a number of water wells have gone inoperative due to power outage.



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

An AGPS reporter said most of the families sheltered in the camp are cash-stripped and cannot afford to buy drinking water from privately-owned tanks.

Palestinian families continue to appeal to UNRWA and the concerned authorities to take urgent action regarding the alarming humanitarian condition in the camp.

Power installations have been inoperative for several days, exacerbating even further the squalid humanitarian condition in the camp.

Palestinian families taking refuge in Khan Eshieh camp have been struggling with squalid humanitarian conditions inflicted by the ten-year warfare.

According to UN data, Khan Eshieh camp lies beside the ancient ruins of Khan Eshieh, 27km south-west of Damascus. The Khan historically served as an overnight shelter for trade caravans on the road between Damascus and the southwest, and in 1948, it provided shelter for the first refugees from Palestine. The camp was established in 1949 on an area of 0.69 square kilometers with refugees originally from the northern part of Palestine.

Before the conflict in Syria, the camp was home to more than 20,000 Palestine refugees. In 2012, the farms and fields surrounding the camp became active battlegrounds in which heavy weapons were deployed, often indiscriminately. The population more than halved to 9,000.



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

Some of the camp's buildings and infrastructure were severely affected including some UNRWA installations; two UNRWA schools and the community centre were almost razed to the ground. In 2016, UNRWA was able to re-access Khan Esheih and the Agency was able to rehabilitate some of its installations. Residents have also slowly started to return, with the camp now accommodating 12,000 people.

Meanwhile, property-theft and house burglary have been increasingly reported at Palestinian refugee camps in Syria.

An AGPS reporter said fuel supplies were stolen from cars parked in AlSabina Camp for Palestinian refugees.

Scores of Palestinian families displaced by the warfare have had their homes burglarized, demolished, and/or blown up.

AGPS has expressed deep concern over the repercussions of property-theft on the Palestinian refugee community in Syria. The Syrian authorities should respect international human rights and humanitarian laws prohibiting confiscation of civilian homes and seizure of private property.

AGPS has called on the concerned human rights institutions to work on detecting and revealing property management and registration frauds carried out against Palestinian and Syrian refugees who fled the ravaged country for fear of being persecuted, killed, or tortured on political grounds.



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

In the meantime, Palestinian refugee Ahmad Diab Jalil, aged 30, has been enduring a mysterious fate in Syrian government lock-ups for the eighth year running.

Ahmad, a student of Chemistry at Damascus University, was kidnapped by pro-government forces on June 25, 2013 at a checkpoint pitched between Khan Ehieh refugee camp and Damascus city.

AGPS has documented the secret incarceration of 1,797 Palestinian refugees in Syrian penitentiaries.