



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



### "42 Palestinian Residents of Daraa Camp Held in Syrian Prisons"

- **Palestinian Medic Mohamed Abu AlNaaj Forcibly Disappeared in Syria**
- **Palestinian Refugees in Syria Call for Urgent Action by UNRWA**
- **General Authority for Palestinian Arab Refugees Pays Visit to Syria's Handarat Camp**

+442084530978

/Actgroup.palsyria

reports@actionpal.org.uk www.actionpal.org.uk



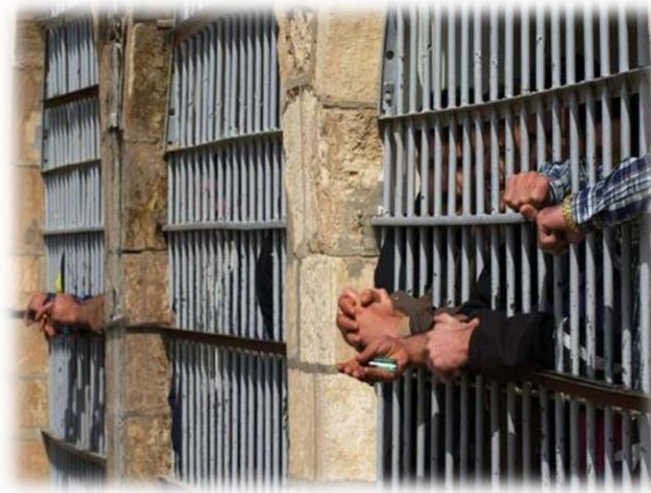
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## Latest Developments

AGPS documented the secret detention of 42 Palestinian refugees sheltered in Daraa Camp, south of Syria, from March 2011 until mid-October 2019.

Three Palestinian residents of Daraa Camp were also tortured to death in Syrian state jails, where a total of 608 Palestinian refugees have also died under torture since the outburst of the bloody warfare.

Field reporters believe the real number to be far higher due to the government's reticence to reveal the names and fates of Palestinian detainees and the families' fears to disclose their relatives' names over retaliation concerns.



The list of victims includes activists, volunteers, medics, engineers, academics, journalists, university students, and artists.

According to data by AGPS, 1,769 Palestinian refugees, among them children, women and elderly refugees, have been enduring unknown fates in Syrian government lock-ups.



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According to affidavits by ex-detainees, Palestinian refugees have been subjected to harsh psycho-physical torture tactics in Syrian penitentiaries, including electric shocks, heavy beating using iron sticks, and sexual abuse.

AGPS continues to urge the Syrian authorities to disclose the condition and whereabouts of Palestinian refugees held in its penitentiaries.

AGPS believes that such practices represent flagrant violations of international law which criminalizes all forms of torture and mistreatment of civilians.

Along the same line, the family of Palestinian doctor Mohamed Omar Abu AlNaaj, born on June 21, 1983 and sheltered in Palestine Street, in Yarmouk Camp, have appealed to the concerned authorities and institutions to work on disclosing the fate of their forcibly disappeared relative.

Mohamed's family said their son's fate has gone unidentified since mid-February 2013, while on his way to Lebanon to visit his wife and son.





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327 Palestinian refugees, including 38 women and girls, have gone missing since the outbreak of the Syrian warfare, AGPS has found out.

Most of those who have disappeared in the country are residents of Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees, south of Damascus.

Activists have accused pro-government militias of targeting Palestinians in arbitrary abduction sweeps carried out under the security guise. Scores of families have been blackmailed over the release of their missing relatives.

Medical studies have shown that prisoners who fall prey to enforced disappearance and heavy psycho-physical torture are never the same again once they are released from penal complexes. The upshots of such a dreadful experience are so heavy that the ex-prisoner is very likely to lose his psychological equilibrium and remain traumatized for the rest of his/her lifetime.

Meanwhile, residents of Jaramana Camp for Palestinian refugees have sounded distress signals over their ramshackle humanitarian condition and the poor services made available in the area.

In appeals circulated on social media networks, civilians called for much-needed cash aids so they can get through the steep rental costs and price leap.

The families further appealed for the reconstruction of destroyed Palestinian refugee camps across the Syria territories and the rehabilitation of vital facilities and infrastructure.



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The residents called for urgent healthcare allowances so they can carry out medical checks, pay hospital deliveries, and purchase life-saving medicines.

The families urged UNRWA to live up to its responsibility regarding students' need for school furniture and university scholarships.

Over 5,000 Palestinian families displaced from Yarmouk, AlHusainiya, AlSayeda Zeinab, AlSabina, and AlDhiabiya refugee camps have sought shelter in Jaramana Camp, dubbed a safer zone compared to other tension-stricken areas.

In the meantime, representatives of the General Authority for Palestinian Arab Refugees showed up in Handarat Camp, in Aleppo. The visit reportedly culminated in “important” decisions regarding the situation in the area.

Media sources quoted the delegation as stating that any attempt to force civilians to give up their homes and property in AlNeirab and Handarat refugee camps remains “illegitimate”, unless otherwise authorized by the General Authority for Palestinian Arab Refugees in accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution 1140 adopted in 1990.

Palestinian refugees have been grappling with dire conditions due to the lack of humanitarian assistance and life-saving services. The majority of families have been taking shelter in buildings rented at extremely steep costs in the poverty-stricken area. A severe water and power crisis also continues to rock the camp.



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Heavy shelling on Handarat and bloody shootouts between the government forces and the opposition outfits led to the destruction of over 90% of buildings in the camp. The confrontations culminated in the government's takeover of the camp along with other zones in Aleppo and the displacement of its residents on April 27, 2013.

Handarat Camp (also called Ein AlTel Camp) is located to the northeast of Aleppo's Hill, overseeing the Turkey-bound traffic lanes. It stands on a rocky hill and is situated some 13 kilometers away from the city center.

According to data by the General Authority, some 8,000 Palestinian refugees used to take shelter in Handarat. Only 175 displaced families returned to the camp following the heavy onslaughts launched by the Syrian government battalions.

