



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



"AGPS: 60% of Palestinians from Syria Killed in 2018 Civilians"

- **Calls Launched for Releasing Palestinians Detained in Turkey**
- **1st Phase of Yarmouk's Rehabilitation Plan Finalized**
- **Palestinian Student Maher ALAyesh Forcibly Disappeared by Syrian Gov't since 2012**

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Latest Developments

The 2018 annual report issued by AGPS on October 1 under the title “Palestinians from Syria: Unending Tragedies” has kept record of the death of 168 Palestinian civilians in 2018, representing 60.87% of the death toll that year.

Military victims made up 39,13% (108 casualties), with a slight decrease from 2016 and 2017 due to the relative calm witnessed in a number of areas.



AGPS has documented the death of 4,002 Palestinian refugees in Syria, including 478 women and girls, since 2011 as a result of war-related incidents. Scores of Palestinian refugees have also been left wounded, including dozens who have undergone limb amputation or eye loss.

In another development, activists have urged the Turkish authorities to release Palestinian refugees from Syria Emad Ahmad AlSaadani, born in 1995, and Emad Abu Zeid, born in 1967, who have been held in Turkish custody for over 15 days.

An AGPS correspondent said both refugees, residents of Yarmouk Camp, in Damascus, were arrested by Turkish security forces in



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Izmir province after they illegally entered Turkey and failed to obtain the temporary protection card “kimlik”. The arrestees were taken to a migration detention center pending their deportation to northern Syria.



Activists and refugees’ families have appealed to the Palestinian Authority, Palestine Embassy, and all other concerned bodies to urge the Turkish authorities to backtrack on their crackdowns on Palestinians from Syria and provide them with the physical and legal protection they quite urgently need.

Unofficial statistics indicate that 8,000 Palestinians from Syria have sought shelter in Turkey, where they have been facing dire socio-economic conditions and denied access to the local labor market.

Turkish embassies continue to prevent Palestinian refugees from Syria from obtaining visas. As a result, hundreds of Palestinians have embarked on life-threatening journeys via illegal immigration roads to reach Turkey, fleeing war-tattered Syria, among other war-stricken zones.



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Meanwhile, Director-General of the General Company for Studies and Technical Consultations, Dr. Yasar Abdeen, said on Monday that the company has finalized the first phase of the organizational plan for Kabon and Yarmouk Camp.

He added that the company is considering studying an organizational plan for AlHajar AlAswad area, adjacent to Yarmouk Camp.

Activists and civilians in Yarmouk continue to urge the Syrian authorities and the Palestine Liberation Organization to seriously work on rehabilitating the camp and allow displaced civilians to return to their homes as had been green-lighted by Syria's incumbent government.

Earlier this year, 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.

Most of Palestinian families taking shelter south of Damascus fled Yarmouk as a result of the tough blockade imposed by the government troops and also after ISIS grabbed hold of the camp on April 1, 2015.

Scores of other stranded families fled the camp following the 33-day military operation launched by the government forces on April



19, 2018. The Syrian government regained control over the camp and southern Damascus towns following the military operation. Dozens of civilians were killed and dozens more injured in the offensive. Over 80% of buildings have gone either totally or partially destroyed.

A number of activists and residents attempting to reach their homes in Yarmouk have been denied access into the area by Syrian government troops deployed at the main entrances to the camp. Reports of theft have also emerged after Syrian government forces grabbed hold of the camp and burglarized civilian homes. Pro-government troops stole electric kit, furniture, and wares, among other equipment.

In the meantime, Palestinian university student Maher Abdul Hamid AlAyesh, aged 30, has been enduring a mysterious fate in Syria government jails after he was kidnapped by Syrian security forces on June 10, 2012 from the exam room at Damascus Faculty of Science.

Maher, a third-year student of mathematics, was born in Tel Hamees, in AlKameshli, northeast of Syria, near the Turkish borders. An ex-prisoner said he had last met Maher in 2014 at AlMezzah Intelligence detention center.

According to AGPS data, 610 Palestinian refugees were fatally tortured in Syrian government lock-ups, where at least 1,768 others have been secretly held.

Affidavits by ex-detainees have provided evidence on the involvement of Syrian government officers in harsh torture tactics,



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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).

AGPS continues to urge the Syrian government to disclose the fate of scores of Palestinians held in its lock-ups, release the bodies of those tortured to death, to seriously work on halting harsh torture tactics, launch fact-finding probes into crimes of torture, and to bring those involved in such crimes before courts.

