



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

24-11-2021

No. 3418

التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria

مُسَابَقَةُ حِكَايَاتِ لَمْ تُرَوِّ

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"AGPS Renews Calls for Participation in "Untold Stories" Competition"

- Palestinian Refugee Succumbs to Coronavirus in Syria Displacement Camp
- Palestinian Refugee Released from Syrian Prison
- Penalties Imposed on Debris Disposal in Yarmouk Streets
- Violence Reported among Schoolchildren in Jaramana Camp

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Latest Developments

AGPS renews calls for participation in the “Untold Stories” competition.

This is your chance to tell your or someone else’s story that has been left out of history books and put your/their voice at the forefront of war literature.

We’re inviting you to write your own narrative as part of the “Untold Stories” competition. Your short story should focus on the tragedy that has befallen the Palestinians of Syria due to war-related incidents, most notably shelling, blockade, abduction, and displacement. The text should focus on a single experience and include 1200-1500 words written in standard Arabic.

To be shortlisted for the prize please send your well-written story to the following email: info@actionpal.org.uk

Our competition is open to anyone who has an untold story to share with us. Entry closes on January 30, 2022.

The winner will receive a prize of 200 USD. The second and third best stories will receive respectively 100 USD and 50 USD.

In another development, two Palestinian refugees displaced from Yarmouk Camp have died of coronavirus.

Over recent months, AGPS has warned of an unabated outbreak of COVID-19 in Palestinian refugee camps in Syria, where limited



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access to running water, pharmacies and medical facilities means 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.

AGPS stresses the need to supply Palestinian refugee camps with oxygen cylinders and medicines in order to help the displaced communities defend themselves against the deadly COVID-19 virus.

AGPS calls on the national and international humanitarian organizations and concerned authorities to set an emergency plan in order to help curtail the highly-contagious virus.

Meanwhile, Palestinian refugee Shadi Ahmad Abyu Seyam and another 24 prisoners have been released from Syria's state-run prisons.

The reasons for Shadi's incarceration remain unknown. The refugee, born in 1983, could not reach out to his family.

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.



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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).

In the meantime, the rubble-clearance committee in Yarmouk Camp warned that residents who dispose of debris in residential alleyways and access roads would be subjected to tough penalties.

Sometime earlier, the Syrian authorities extended the deadline for rubble clearance from ravaged structures and buildings until November 15.

UN data indicates that before the eruption of the conflict in 2011, Yarmouk was home to approximately 160,000 Palestine refugees, making it the largest Palestine refugee community in Syria. Located eight kilometers from Damascus, it is one of three unofficial camps in Syria.

In December 2012, fierce clashes erupted in Yarmouk, causing numerous civilian casualties, severe damage to property and the displacement of thousands of Palestine refugees and Syrians. The camp was under siege from July 2013, drastically restricting the entry of commercial and humanitarian goods.

In April 2015, armed opposition groups captured over 60 per cent of the camp, containing over 90 per cent of the remaining civilian



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population. This not only made relief institutions unable to carry out any distributions inside Yarmouk but also displaced most of the remaining 18,000 Palestine refugees and other civilians to the neighboring areas of Yalda, Babila and Beit Saham (YBB).

Almost all the remaining Palestine refugees left during the final government offensive for Yarmouk in April-May 2018, after which the government retook control of the camp.

In another development, violence has been reported among schoolchildren and students in Jaramana Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Rif Dimashq.

A few days earlier, a pupil attempted to hit his peer with an iron chain that was hidden inside his bag. The school headmaster showed up at the scene and seized the chain.

Reports of violence and school-drop outs have increasingly emerged in displacement camps for Palestinian refugees in war-torn Syria.