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التقرير اليومي



الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية
The situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria

On Int'l Day for Elimination of Violence against Women: Hundreds of Palestinian Women Displaced, Tortured in War-Torn Syria

- **Displaced Palestinian Families Appeal for Rehabilitation of Vital Services in Yarmouk Camp**
- **Residents of AlNeirab Camp Appeal for Night Trains**
- **Cleaning Campaign Launched in AlAyedeen Refugee Camp**



Latest Developments

AGPS figures indicate that 487 Palestinian women died of war-related incidents, most notably bombardment, sniper bullets, and torture behind prison bars.

Over 110 women and girls have also been incarcerated in Syrian prisons and their fate has remained shrouded in mystery.

A sworn affidavit by a female ex-detainee provided evidence for harsh torture tactics and oppressive penal policies perpetrated against women, Palestinians in particular, in Syrian prisons. Torture tactics include electric shocks, heavy beating using whips and iron sticks, and sexual abuse. A number of expectant women were forced to abort due to violence by the Syrian wardens.

According to AGPS data, at least 35 Palestinian women and girls were tortured to death in Syrian government dungeons, some among whom have been identified via leaked photos.

Dozens of Palestinian refugee women have gone missing inside and outside the Syrian territories. Others breathed their last onboard the “death-boats” to Europe, fleeing bloody warfare in Syria.

The list also includes 243 women who died under shelling, 68 under the blockade imposed on Yarmouk Camp, 28 by sniper fire, 37 in blasts, and 24 by gunshots.

Another 26 refugee women drowned at sea, five were extra-judicially executed, and 20 of other reasons, including assassination, murder, and suicide.

Damascus topped the list of victims with 163 refugee women, followed by Rif Dimashq (152), Hums (8), Hama (1), and AlRaml Camp (1).

Another 20 refugee women were pronounced dead in Aleppo, nine in AlNeraib, three in Hindarat, and 66 in Deraa city, including 11 in Deraa refugee camp.

AGPS believes the number to be far higher as scores of casualties have gone undocumented after the Syrian authorities kept their names secret. Several families have also refused to reveal their relatives' names over retaliation concerns.



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

Such practices represent flagrant violations of the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict of 1974, Article 5, which criminalizes all forms of torture and mistreatment against women and children.

Several women have also gone homeless or widowed after they lost their husbands and/or children in the war or due to torture.

Thousands of other women have been displaced from such refugee camps as Yarmouk and Khan Eshieh to northern Syria, where they have been struggling for survival in the impoverished refugee tents.

Inherently a taboo misdemeanor in the MENA region, violence against women, be it sexual, physical, or verbal, has remained under-reported among the Palestinian refugee community in Syria, with reasons wavering between fear of retaliation, embarrassment, social prestige, fear of punishment for those below the age of criminal responsibility, and distrust in law enforcement.

In another development, another bread distribution site has been allotted to residents of Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees.

So far, four such sites have been installed in Yarmouk in an attempt to bring life back to normal in the ravaged camp.

Residents of Yarmouk Camp continue to call on the concerned authorities to allow them a safe return to their homes and to press ahead with reconstruction projects.

Civilians said infrastructure, including power and water networks, along with other vital facilities should be immediately rehabilitated in order to help bring life back to normal in the ravaged camp.

The unabated warfare has had disastrous fallouts on Palestinian refugee camps across the Syrian territories. Palestinians who remained in Yarmouk or returned to the camp sometime later have been struggling for survival, in an area where mounds of uncleared



rubble continue to block civilians' access to their homes and property.

Before the crisis started in 2011, Yarmouk was a bustling home to almost 30 percent of the Palestine refugee population in Syria. Today, the weight of displacement, hardship and the loss of loved ones add to the difficult living conditions in Yarmouk.

Meanwhile, residents of AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Aleppo, appealed to the Syrian authorities to secure night train trips from/back to Aleppo in as a solution to overcrowded public transportation.

Students and parents at AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Aleppo, continue to appeal to the concerned authorities to secure transportation means to give daily lifts to the local university due to overcrowding and unpunctuality in public means of transport.

In another development, the Palestinian Refugees Department in cooperation with CSO's embarked on a campaign to cleanse residential alleywas in AlAyedeen refugee camp, in Hums.

Palestinians taking shelter in AlAyedeen Camp in Hama have been facing a deteriorating humanitarian situation as a result of the price leap, sharp shortage in fuel supplies, the frequent power blackouts, and absence of humanitarian assistance. High rates of unemployment and the security turmoil rocking the region have made the situation far more alarming.