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من أجل فلسطينيي سورية

Action Group For Palestinians of Syria



## التقرير اليومي



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

**UN: 306,887 Civilians Killed in Syrian War**

- **Palestinian Refugees Terrorized by Blast in Syria's AlMuzeireeb Town**
- **Palestine Embassy in Damascus Announces New Passport Procedures**
- **Free Medical Days Held in AlNeirab Refugee Camp**



## Latest Developments

The UN Human Rights Office published a report that, following rigorous assessment and statistical analysis of available data on civilian casualties, estimates that 306,887 civilians were killed between 1 March 2011 and 31 March 2021 in Syria due to the conflict. This is the highest estimate yet of conflict-related civilian deaths in Syria.

The report, mandated by the UN Human Rights Council and published on June 28, referred to 143,350 civilian deaths that have been individually documented by various sources with detailed information, including at least their full name, date and location of death.

In addition, statistical estimation techniques of imputation and multiple systems estimation were used to connect the dots where there were missing elements of information.

Using these techniques, a further 163,537 civilian deaths were estimated to have occurred, bringing the total estimated civilian death toll to 306,887.

“The conflict-related casualty figures in this report are not simply a set of abstract numbers, but represent individual human beings. The impact of the killing of each of these 306,887 civilians would have had a profound, reverberating impact on the family and community to which they belonged,” UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Michelle Bachelet said.

“The work of civil society organizations and the UN in monitoring and documenting conflict-related deaths is key in helping these families and communities establish the truth, seek accountability and pursue effective remedies. This analysis will also give a clearer sense of the severity and scale of the conflict.”

“And let me be clear: these are the people killed as a direct result of war operations. This does not include the many, many more civilians who died due to the loss of access to healthcare, to food, to clean water and other essential human rights, which remain to be assessed,” Bachelet stressed.



The report also contains disaggregated data for the documented deaths, including by age, gender, year, governorate, actors allegedly responsible and the cause of death by weapon type. The estimate of 306,887 means that on average, every single day, for the past 10 years, 83 civilians suffered violent deaths due to the conflict.

The report notes that, “the extent of civilian casualties in the last 10 years represents a staggering 1.5 per cent of the total population of the Syrian Arab Republic at the beginning of the conflict, raising serious concerns as to the failure of the parties to the conflict to respect international humanitarian law norms on the protection of civilians.”

This statistical work builds on previous efforts to assess direct conflict-related deaths. In 2013 and 2014, the UN Human Rights Office commissioned three statistical analyses of documented killings in Syria, but this effort was discontinued as the situation in the country grew more complex and dangerous, affecting the Office’s capacity to maintain the required quality and verification standards. In 2019, the Office resumed information-gathering and analysis on casualties, including on Syria, in its global reporting on the UN Sustainable Development Goals indicator on conflict-related deaths (SDG indicator 16.1.2).

The report sets out the challenges in recording casualties during a conflict, beyond the immediate risk to civil society actors who try to access the sites of incidents where attacks have taken place.

“Where civil society actors undertake casualty recording, efforts...can put the recorders themselves at risk. They also face multiple challenges in their documentation efforts, including the collapse of their usual networks of information as people are on the move, displaced or in areas where there is a general information shutdown; the limited, or lack of, access to mobile data, Internet and electricity to collect and transmit information; limitations on their movements; and surveillance,” the report states.

To produce the report, the Office used eight sources of information pertaining to different periods across the 10 years covered. These include: the Damascus Center for Human Rights Studies; the Center for Statistics and Research–Syria; the Syrian Network for Human Rights; the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights; the



Violations Documentation Center; Syria Shuhada records; Government records; and records of the UN Human Rights Office itself.

“The work done by casualty recorders in documenting individually verifiable information on each casualty is critical. The process is victim-centred, placing individuals, their families and communities at the centre by ensuring that those killed are not forgotten, and that information is available for accountability-related processes and to access a range of human rights,” the report states.

“Unless and until the conflict ends, there is a continued risk of civilian deaths. It is therefore critical that all States, the United Nations and civil society use all available means to end the conflict and support a transition to peace.”

AGPS has documented the death of over 4,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria, including hundreds of women and children, since 2011, as a result of war-related incidents.

At least 620 Palestinian refugees were also tortured to death in Syria’s state-run prisons while more than 200 others died as a result of medical neglect and the tough blockade imposed by Syria’s government forces on Yarmouk Camp.

In another development, explosive devices went off after they were planted by an anonymous militia in AlMuzeireeb town, in Deraa, south of Syria.

Heavy material damage was reported in the blast.

Commercial shops owned by Jassem AlZori, nicknamed Abu Turki AlJamal, were targeted in the explosion.

On June 22, two explosive devices were also detonated by Syrian security forces in the area.

AGPS has documented the death of dozens of Palestinian refugees as a result of explosions and assassinations in AlMuzeireeb town, home to 1,700 Palestinian families displaced from Daraa Camp.

Meanwhile, the Palestine Embassy in Damascus called on Palestinians in Syria who applied for Palestinian passports to show up at the embassy office after they receive a text message to that end.



A few months earlier, the Syrian and Palestinian passports were ranked by Henley Passport as the weakest passports during the first quarter of 2022.

The Palestinian passport is ranked 105th globally. Palestinians without visas are only allowed to enter 35 countries, including Sri Lanka, Dominica, Singapore, and the Seychelles. Holders of Palestinian passports should receive a visa to enter 194 countries.

In the meantime, the Quds Charity, in cooperation with specialized clinics in al-Jazmatiya area in the Damascene neighborhood of al-Midan, announced the launch of free medical days in AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian refugees, in the northern Syrian province of Aleppo.

Specialists in pediatric, internal, and gynecologic care will be providing free diagnoses on June 29 and 30 from 10:00 a.m. to 02 p.m. at AlRabia Hall.

Palestinian refugee families taking shelter in AlNeirab Camp continue to sound distress signals over the high rates of unemployment, water and power outages, along with the absence of healthcare services and vital medicines.

Before the start of the conflict in Syria, Neirab camp was home to more than 20,000 Palestine refugees. Like other Palestine refugee camps in Syria, a large number of families, young people, have travelled abroad. The camp has also seen a large influx of more than 900 families from the nearby Ein el Tal camp, which has been mostly destroyed.

With nearly 18,000 registered refugees, Neirab camp is among the most densely populated camps. The camp suffers from overcrowding and a lack of privacy. Like other areas in Syria, displacement, unemployment, inflation, protection and security risks are among the main concerns shared by Palestine refugees and Syrians alike.