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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

Syria Gang Seeks €50,000 Ransom for Kidnapped Palestinian Refugee

- **Family Appeals for Information over Missing Palestinian Refugee Woman in Syria**
- **Q AGPS Gets Twitter Blue Verified Badge**
- **Power Crisis Exacerbated by Cable Theft in AlNeirab Camp**



Latest Developments

Palestinian refugee Abdul Wahab Abdul Al, born in 1986 and raised in Latakia Camp, in Rif Dimashq, was kidnapped by anonymous gangsters.

The gang said it wants a sum of 50,000 Euro for his release.

Speaking with AGPS, his family said he was kidnapped on December 13 from Damascus and that they received a phone call asking for a sum of 50,000 Euro.

AGPS has learned that Abdul Wahab was transferred by the kidnapers from Damascus to AlSuweida, south of Syria.

AGPS has recorded several such abduction cases in Syria, where tens of thousands of people continue to vanish without a trace. They are the victims of enforced disappearance and are placed outside the protection of the law. The disappeared are cut off from the outside world, packed into unknown places and secret cells where torture is routine, disease is rampant and death is commonplace. Their families are forced to live in desperation with few, if any, safe ways of finding their loved ones.

According to human rights reports, the number of actors in Syria seeking to use the system for their own personal gain or advantage has increased. As a result of this opportunism by state security officers, an even greater number of people have been subjected to enforced disappearance in Syria.

Along similar lines, Palestinian refugee woman Randa Ghassan Jaber, born in 1968, disappeared from Jaramana Camp, in Rif Dimashq.

Randa's family continues to appeal for information about her condition and whereabouts, saying she suffers psychological disorders.

AGPS data indicates that over 350 Palestinian refugees have gone missing since the conflict outbreak in Syria.



Meanwhile, AGPS got the blue verified badge from the Twitter administration, which lets people identify authentic social media accounts.

AGPS media chief said the blue badge is another acknowledgement of AGPS serious efforts to document the situation of Palestinian refugees in/from war-torn Syria without bias or political agenda.

AGPS is a London-based human rights watchdog that monitors the situation of Palestinian refugees in war-torn Syria. Registered in the UK under number: 09159238 named as: Action League for Palestinians of Syria. It saw the day in October 2012.

AGPS material is purely fact-based and rooted in real data compiled by a team of professional journalists, on-the-spot reporters, news correspondents, veterans, and local activists.

Speaking the truth, propagating the truth, and documenting the truth are, therefore, the key guiding lines for our mission.

In seeking to fulfill this goal, AGPS team does its best to uphold the finest standards of historiographic ethics and maintain honesty in sourcing.

To that very end, live snapshots, footages, and sworn affidavits are taken directly from the fighting scene across a myriad of flashpoints so as to authenticate AGPS role as a human rights overseer.

We are reshaping global media on human rights documentation and relentlessly working to boost our status as one of the world's most revered and most consulted human rights observatories.

AGPS has taken all necessary legal measures to preserve its exclusive copyright and sue all those who claim ownership of its published material or violate sourcing ethics. AGPS published material can only be used or duplicated if a written permission is issued by the group to that end.

AGPS also insists that its unique website (actionpal.org.uk) and social media platforms are the sole official stool pigeons.

In the meantime, power cables have reportedly been stolen from the western neighborhood of AlNeirab refugee camp for Palestinian refugees, in the northern Syrian province of Aleppo,



where civilians' life has already been marred by the frequent power blackouts.

Local sources told AGPS that power cables have been stolen by anonymous thieves. Others attributed the phenomenon to the calamitous humanitarian condition endured by several families in the camp.

The residents urged the local authorities to carry out the necessary maintenance works and rehabilitate the power network in the camp.

AlNeirab camp is the largest official camp in Syria and is 13km east of the city of Aleppo near the Aleppo airport.

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.

The location of the camp near the military airport means the area was exposed to hazards including mortars and shelling between the start of 2013 and the end of 2018.

Poor shelters and poor construction of the barracks result in scorching temperatures in summer and freezing conditions in winter. Water leakage and rodent infestation also remain a problem for the refugees.