



## التقرير اليومي الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria

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### “For 23 Consecutive Days, the Malaysian Authorities Continue Detaining the Palestinian Refugee Ibrahim Abu Kharej at Kuala Lumpur Airport”



- Introduction of a Small Amount of Antibiotics to Yarmouk
- Frequent Siege Exacerbates the Suffering of Displaced Palestinians of Syria at Qudseia
- Memorial in Khan Al Shieh Camp for the Palestinian Artist Mohammed Al Wahaibi.
- All Syrian Neighboring Countries Continue Obstructing the Entry of the Palestinian Syrians to its Territory

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## Malaysia

Malaysian authorities continue to detain the young man, "Ibrahim Abu-Kharej" in Kuala Lumpur Airport for (23) days respectively, where Abu Kharej appealed earlier each of: the Palestinian Authority, the PLO, the Palestinian Embassy in Malaysia, human rights organizations, and organizations of the United Nations in order to take urgent action for his release. He warned of the intention of the Malaysian authorities to deport him to Syria or Lebanon, which may pose a risk to his life.

It is noteworthy that he was arrested by the Cambodian authorities, who deported him to Malaysia, during an attempt to reach Europe.



## Recent Updates

The medical department of UNRWA, the National Committee for the Relief of Palestinians in Syria, and the Palestine Red Crescent entered a small amount of medications for typhoid, jaundice, and upper respiratory diseases into the besieged Yarmouk camp through the



main entrance, and delivered it to the PRCS medical staff working at Palestine hospital.



It is noteworthy that the number of jaundice and typhoid cases among children, women, and the elderly has recently increased in Yarmouk, due to malnutrition and lack of health care and hygiene, resulting from the continued dominance of ISIS on the Yarmouk refugee camp, and the siege imposed by the regular army and PFGC groups for 823 days, in addition to the prevention of entering relief and urgent medical aid to the camp.

The remained residents of Yarmouk complain of continued water cuts all around the camp for (383) days respectively, forcing them to go to the neighboring areas in order to get some liters of drinking water.

An activist said that residents rely on artesian wells almost completely, although most of it is contaminated with dust and sediment, leading to the spread of many diseases, including kidney and hygiene diseases.



The theft of more than 3000 liters of fuel, by ISIS, that was dedicated to the water pumps, which are the main source of drinking water, and the continuous stoppage of the Syrian authorities to feed the camp over the water network at neighboring areas since September 9, 2014 exacerbated the crises in water and hygiene.

On the other hand, the suffering of more than 6 thousands of Palestinian families who fled from the Yarmouk refugee camp and other camps to Qudseia area in Damascus suburb is still continuous due to the security deterioration in the region between the Syrian opposition and the regular army forces between now and then,

Moreover, the arrest campaigns carried out by the regular army and the closure of all roads between the town of Qudsaya and the city center impacted negatively on residents and push many families to flee again from Qudseia district to areas within the city of Damascus and its suburb.

In terms of living aspect, hundreds of Palestinian families displaced from the Yarmouk camp to Qudseia district demanded Palestinian and Syrian authorities to find a solution to their plight, by lifting the



siege on the Yarmouk camp, entering and food and medicine, and allowing their return to their homes and property.

This claim came as a result of harsh living conditions in which they live, high prices, widespread unemployment, and also because of the lack of material income for most of these families who were forced to rent houses at high prices, causing economic and material crisis over their plight and the loss of their homes and properties in the Palestinian camps.



### **Civil Work Committees**

Ghassan Kanafani Center for Youth Development at Khan Al Shieh Camp implemented the day before yesterday a memorial service after 40 days of the death of the Palestinian artist Mohammed Al Wahaibi, who died on 08.15.2015 at the age of sixty-seven-year-old.

The artist Wahaibi is one of the brightest Palestinian figures of Fine art in Syria; he was born in the city of Tiberias in 1947.



## Asylum

The Syria neighboring countries continue to obstruct and prevent the entry of the Palestinian Syrian refugees to their lands though the bad security situation in Syria and the risks the refugees, who escaped war and siege in Syria, face that would expose them to death. The Jordanian Authorities prevent the entry of the Palestinians of Syria to its territories under any cause after the Jordan Government issued an official decision about the issue.

The Lebanese authorities imposed insuperable conditions to let the refugees enter its territories, where activists insured that the refugees who are allowed to enter Lebanon have reunion interviews with European embassies, or who have booked to travel through Beirut airport.

Turkey stopped its embassy in Beirut to issue visas for the Palestinians of Syria refugees to enter its territories since more than two years, where some Turkish embassies in the Golf countries still issue visas to the Palestinians of Syria who have residencies in the Golf countries, which oblige the refugees to enter Turkey illegally through the land way despite its danger. Human Rights activists expressed that all those procedures would expose the lives of the Palestinian Syrian Refugees to danger which contradicts the international laws and norms related to protecting refugees during war and crises.



### **Numbers and Statistics till 2/10/2015:-**

- 15,500 Palestinian Syrian refugees in Jordan, 45,000 Palestinian Syrian refugees in Lebanon, and 6,000 refugees in Egypt, according to the UNRWA's statistics till July 2015.
- At least 36,000 Palestinian Syrian refugees have reached Europe during the last 4 years.
- The Yarmouk Camp: - Siege, imposed by the Regular Army and PFGC, continued for 823 days respectively. In addition, power cuts continued for more than 893 days, water was cut for 383 days respectively. The number of victims due to the siege has reached to 182 victims.
- Al Sbeina Camp: - Regular Army is still preventing the residents of the camp to return back to their houses for 684 days respectively.
- Handarat Camp: - Residents have left the camp for 885 days after the Syrian Opposition Groups controlled it.
- Dara'a Camp: - It is now almost 529 days without water and 70% of its buildings were demolished.



<http://www.facebook.com/ActGroup.PalSyria>

- Jarmana, AL Saieda Zainab, Al Raml, Al Aedein Camps in Homs and Hamma: - A relatively quiet situation in light of the economic crises.
- Khan Al Sheih Camp: - Roads linking the camp to the city center are still closed except for Zakia- Khan Al Shieh road.