



التقرير اليومي الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria

TUESDAY 03-02-2015 NO.823

“AGPS Issues a Report Titled “the Detained Palestinian Syrian Refugees in Egypt ... Victims of Fraud, Extortion and Procrastination”



- 6 Assassinations of Activists have been documented in the Yarmouk During the Second half of 2014.
- Postponing the Distribution of Al Marhama Campaign (3) for the Second Day Respectively.
- Continuation of Violent Clashes in the Vicinity of Handarat Camp in Aleppo.
- Dar'aa Camp without Water for 293 Days.
- Lebanese Authorities' Procedures Prevent the Entry of the Palestinians of Syria into its Territory.
- Palestinian Refugees in Turkey, Difficulties in Entry and Unclear Legal Status.
- Palestinians of Syria Committee in Turkey Distributed some Financial Aids to the Palestinian Refugees in Mersin.

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Egypt

The AGPS issued a report entitled "the Detained Palestinian Syrian Refugees in Egypt ... Victims of Fraud, Extortion and Procrastination"

The report explains the situation of the Palestinians of Syria who came out of Mersin marine city in Turkey on 25th of October 2014 in a boat with a view of illegal immigration towards the Italian shores, but they found themselves in front of an island and were forced to get off it by force of arms and threats. They discovered later that they are in Egyptian territorial water in front of Alexandria so they appealed the Egyptian Coast Guards to rescue them. The Egyptian Authorities detained them in Karmouz Police Station in charges of illegal entry to the Egyptian territories.

The report also sheds light on the cause and the circumstances that brought the Palestinians of Syria refugees to this fate by documenting their testimony that they said about their journey since their departure from Syria to Turkey until the moment of their arrest by the Egyptian Coast Guards, and what they suffered of pain and risks while travelling and being into the sea.

As the report monitored the status of the official and private interaction with the detainees and the appeals that were launched by a number of activists and human rights activists in order to release the refugees and find a solution to ensure their access to any European country to accept their reception.

Finally, the report shows the Palestinian Authority's inability and the carelessness of the international community towards the calls and appeals of civil society and civil institutions and the failure to secure the required protection to the refugees, that will lead to lose the Palestinian right. From the raging conflict hell and the cellars of prisons and detention centers in Syria to the Arab brothers and friend countries prisons, where human dignity is forgotten and the slogans fall that have been found in the writings of theorists and scholars of international law.

For Further information, you can see the report via the following link:

actionpal.org.uk/ar/post.php?id=716



Statistics

The AGPS confirmed, in a report published the day before yesterday, that the second half of 2014 witnessed a growing phenomenon of activists' assassinations inside the Yarmouk camp. Baha Saqer, a member of the Yarmouk League, was assassinated on the 2nd of August after he was shot by an unknown group while he was in the Yarmouk main street near Al Waseem mosque. He was transferred to Palestine hospital where he died due to the wounds he attained. The two activists Ahmed and Abdullah were assassinated; Ahmed Al-Sahli (Abu Adel) was assassinated after getting out of Al Eshaa prayer in Al Ourouba neighborhood, and Abdullah Al-Badr (Abu Uday) was also assassinated. The two victims were assassinated on 19-20 August respectively.

On the 29th of November 2014, the activist Ali Al Hajja was assassinated in Al Orouba Street, where he was directly shot while he was inside a barber shop.

On the 20th of December 2014, the activist Mohammed Yousif Areesha" Abu Al Abed Areesha" , the Relief Office Director, was assassinated by a group affiliated to the Syrian Opposition after shooting him in the day light at Lubia street while he was heading to his office.

On the 23rd of December 2014, three days after the assassination of Areesha, Mohammed Terawya, Fatah representative, was assassinated in the Yarmouk camp by unknown group while he was near his home in Al Thalathein Street inside the camp.

Recent Updates

The Security tension in the Yarmouk camp for Palestinian refugees, has led, to the delay of the urgent aids distribution to the residents for the second time respectively yesterday, which was supposed to be distributed the day before by Al Marhama Campaign 3 but the fire shooting prevented the distribution.

The Regular Army and the Palestinian factions affiliated to it are still having recriminations with the Syrian Opposition groups about the



frequent events that occurred last week's causing the stop of the aids entry about 8 weeks ago.

In Aleppo, Handarat camp for Palestinian refugees witness frequent violent clashes between the Syrian Opposition Military Groups and the Regular Army and the Palestinian faction loyal to it. The Regular army seeks to impose its control over the camp, which forms a strategic point for the Army. It is mentioned that the residents were forced to leave their camp after the violent clashes before about 649 days that ended with the control of the Syrian Opposition over the camp.



Handarat camp

Meanwhile, Khan Al Shieh camp for Palestinian refugees witnessed warplanes hovering where its areas and surrounding farms were targeted with explosive barrels, which caused a state of fear amongst the residents, who complain of tightened living crises due to involving them in the ongoing war in Syria, and due to the continuation of closing Zakia Road, which is the only road that connect the camp with Damascus city.

The residents of Dar'aa camp for Palestinian refugees in southern of Syria suffer of severe water crisis, where it is cut for 293 days amid the absence of most basic services; such as hospitals, power and communications. It is mentioned that 70% of the camp's houses are uninhabitable due to the violent bombing that targeted the camp during the last months, forcing hundreds of families to leave the camp to the surrounding areas fearing for their own lives.



The residents of Al Nairab camp for Palestinian refugees in Aleppo complain the food aids distribution mechanism, which are presented by UNRWA. According to a resident, there is a chaos state and the work is not organized, especially the aids delivery timing, they also complain from the misbehavior of the UNRWA employees, since they say improper words to the refugees while distributing the aids. Accordingly, Al Nairab residents requested the Heads of UNRWA to punish those employees and organizing the food aids distribution mechanism, and to insure the human dignity of the refugees.

It is mentioned that the Palestinian refugees in Aleppo suffer of severe living crises; unemployment is the most famous crises where most of refugees lost their work due to the security situation tension in the vicinity of the camp.

Civil Work Committees

The Palestinians of Syria Committee in Turkey distributed financial aids to the Palestinian Syrian families in Mersin city. The Committee said that the number of the Palestinian Syrian families in Mersin city, and those who are registered in its records, has reached 160 families. It is motioned that thousands of Palestinians escaped Syria to Turkey due to the bombing of their camps, while unofficial statistics refer that the number of the Palestinian Syrian refugees in Turkey is between 3000 and 5000 refugees.



Distributing financial aids to the Palestinian Syrian in Turkey



Release

The Syrian Security Forces released the Palestinian refugee "Ahmed Othman", from Al Aedin camp in Homs, after being arrested for more than a year and three months.

Lebanon

The Tough procedures that were taken by the Lebanese General Security, at the Lebanese-Syrian border, to prevent the entry of Palestinian refugees from Syria to Lebanon, are still applied, after the closure of the borders in the face of the Palestinians by the Lebanese government.

The number of refugees decreased from nearly eighty thousand refugees with the beginning of 2013 to approximately 42.444 refugees in July of the same year. In the beginning of June 2014 the numbers returned to go up until November 2014 till 55409. UNRWA announced that statistics indicate that the number of refugees decreased to 44.431 refugees.

In view of the reasons that led to the sharp decline in numbers, the observer finds that the actions taken by the Lebanese government, and the difficult situation of the Palestinian Syrian refugee to Lebanon, it was with the greatest impact in it, some refugees were forced return to Syria to seek some papers, but they could not return again, which affected the Palestinian families, they became dispersed between Syria and Lebanon. Some refugees migrated through airports to the Arab countries, as a first step to reach Europe.

Turkey

The term of "travel document for the Palestinians" prevailed in the Turkish government circles of not being listed in its system, thus this caused a state of uncertainty in dealing with the file, as an outcome of the fact that the Syrian-Palestinian does not treated similarly as to the Syrian, noting that the refugee's papers are completely Official Syrian papers . Therefore they have no residencies, while the clinics, hospitals and non-official sides deal with them similarly as to the Syrians.



In February 2014, Palestinian civilian institutions have managed to make some improvements in the file of the Palestinians in Syria with the Turkish government, such as the Palestinian Return Centre, the AGPS, in addition to the Turkish Assembly for Solidarity with Palestine (Vidar). This was resulted in the issuance of a decision, on 19th of Feb.2014, that allows the Palestinians, who entered the country illegally, to obtain "status settlement"; an entry stamp with a six months or a year residency.

The Turkish government has stipulated that this decision is to be done in coordination with the Palestinian official level represented with the Palestinian Embassy in Ankara, which went on the implementation of this resolution.

However, the first batch of those who applied for a "status settlement" took seven months to get a settlement, thus the residencies have reached semi-finished, and they were distributed to various provinces, which caused prohibitive material cost represented in travel for the entire family more than once to complete the transaction, preventing some of them of completing it. Furthermore, the medium cost for the family, with the rest of the transaction costs of translation, ratification, and health insurance, has reached thousands of dollars, while the second batch of applicants did not get "the settlement of the situation", and still wait until the moment of preparing the report.

The Turkish government has dealt with residencies through a branches of the so-called "Securities"; a security point of the Interior Ministry, and that was until the beginning of August 2014, where new laws package were issued that will transfer this entire file to a new management was developed for this purpose; which is the General Directorate of Immigration. This was a direct result of progress in the negotiations between Turkey and the European Union to resolve the refugee file against granting the Turkish citizens the right to enter Europe without a visa.

Among the details of this agreement that Turkey announcement, on the 1st of September 2014, a date for accession to the European fingerprint database, so that the thumbprint is linked to the Bank of the European information system. The fingerprints, of those who applied for an asylum residency in Turkey, will be included, after the date mentioned above, to the European database, the thing that will allow the European countries to return those back to Turkey later.



The results of these developments and their impact on the legal status of the Syrians in general, and the Palestinian Syrians in particular, were not accurately reflected yet, and everyone is still waiting for more executive detailed explanations.

Generally, what was supposed above indicates that the Syrian will be free to choose between the tourism and the humanitarian residency, as the humanitarian residency will be subjected to the negotiations development between Turkey and the EU

According to eyewitnesses, the Syrian-Palestinians, who hold Syrian travel document, will not benefit from the new decisions, and will be treated as in the past, therefore, will not grant the mentioned above residencies.

Conversely, the Palestinian Syrians will manage to obtain better legal status in case of entering into the Turkish territory using (PA passport), as they will be treated in a different way that enables them, according to the foreigners law, to obtain a tourism residency for a year, in addition to the ease of obtaining a tourist visa before.

Numbers and Statistics till 2/2/2015

- *At least 27933 Palestinian Syrian refugees have reached Europe during the last 4 years.*
- *2629 Palestinian refugees were documented by the AGPS.*
- ***The Yarmouk Camp:** - Siege, imposed by the Regular Army and PFGC, continued for 576 days respectively. In addition, power cuts continued for more than 655 days, water was cut for 146 days respectively. The number of victims due to the siege has reached 164 victims.*
- *80,000 Palestinian Syrian refugees escaped from Syria to the neighboring towns, including 14348 refugees in Jordan, 42,000 in Lebanon, according to UNRWA statistics till November.*
- ***Al Husayneyya Camp:** - Regular Army is still preventing the residents of the camp to return back to their houses for 478 days respectively.*



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

- **Al Sbeina Camp:** - Regular Army is still preventing the residents of the camp to return back to their houses for **447** days respectively.
- **Handarat Camp:** - Residents have left the camp for **649** days after the Syrian Opposition Groups controlled it.
- **Dara'a Camp:** - It is now almost **293** days without water and **70%** of its buildings were demolished.
- **Jermana, 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 Sheih road.