



## التقرير اليومي الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria

WEDNESDAY 05-08-2015 NO.1006

### *"Syrian Security Continues to Arrest Hundreds of Palestinian Refugees, Including Infants, Children, Women and Elderly People"*



- Shelling at Yarmouk Camp and Institutions End Hygiene Campaign
- New Governmental Promises to Begin the Return of Residents to Hosseinieh Area in Damascus Suburb
- Stifling Living Conditions at Jaramana Camp Force Youth to Search for Difficult Choices
- Dire Economic and Security Situation of Neirab Camp Forces its Residents to Migrate
- The AGPS Monitors the Most Prominent Difficulties Faced by the New Palestinian Refugees in Europe

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### ***Detainees***

*Syrian security services continue to arrest more than 1,000 Palestinian refugees detained in its jails, including children, women, elderly, brothers, fathers, sons, and entire families; hundreds of them died due to torture.*

*Among those detained Palestinian refugees, the 15-year-Palestinian child, "Mustafa Ali Ayoub" who was arrested after raiding his house in the Yarmouk refugee camp adjacent to Al Tadamon neighborhood on 05.10.2012, and six months after his arrest a released detainee reported news that the child is at one of the Syrian security branches, and since that time there have been no news about him and his fate.*

*Syrian security also continues to arrest the Palestinian refugee "Mohammed Mustafa al-Kilani," who was born in 1950 and was arrested by the Syrian regime forces from Mazza area in Damascus on 01.08.2014, while security forces continue detaining ten Palestinian refugees from the same family since 12- 6-2013, They are:*

*Mahira Mohammed Amayri, Hadeel Mahmoud Amayri, Aseel Mahmoud Amayri, Widad Mahmoud Amayri, Razan Mahmoud Amayri, Suhair Mohammed Amayri, Maysa Jamal Idris, Firas Walid Desouki, and his children Hamza Firas Desouki and Hala Firas Desouki."*

*The ten refugees were arrested by members of Nisreen Street checkpoint of the regular army at Altadamon neighborhood.*



*It is worth mentioning that testimonies of the released detainees from the Syrian prisons confirmed the presence of babies in the arms of their mothers of Palestinian refugees in the Syrian security branches.*

*The AGPS documented 933 Palestinian refugees detained in Syrian prisons, including 53 Palestinian refugees, anything about their fate is unknown yet, as well as 408 victims of Palestinian refugees who died due to torture, and their bodies were not delivered to their relatives.*

### ***Recent Updates***

*A missile was dropped at the vicinity of Rija Square in the Yarmouk camp, while violent clashes broke out between the regular army and armed opposition groups inside the camp.*

*Several institutions and bodies working within the Yarmouk refugee camp end hygiene campaign launched about two weeks ago, where they compiled and removed garbage from the streets and lanes of the camp to the landfill was provided by the Services Office of the camp.*

*The campaign comes after a number of specialists warning from the spread of diseases, particularly with the significant rise temperatures due to the accumulation of garbage.*

*It is noteworthy that most of relief agencies suspended their work inside the camp since the storming of the so-called ISIS into the Yarmouk refugee camp on early April, fearing for the lives of activists who have been threatened with death and detention.*



*Meanwhile, the rest of them is working with its minimum capacity and modestly due to weak possibilities, in light of the continuation of Syrian army and GC imposing a siege for (763)days respectively.*

*In addition, power cuts for more than (833) days, and water for 323 days respectively, while the number of siege victims raised to (177) refugees, as well as the continuous control of ISIS and Al Nusra over about 60% of the camp.*

*On the other hand, media sources close to the Syrian regime reported that the Syrian National Reconciliation Minister Ali Haidar confirmed that the return trip to Husseneia area in Damascus suburb will begin next week, and residents will return regularly and away from the administrative complexities.*

*This came during a meeting with UNRWA Affairs Director in Damascus, Mr. Michael Caine Nlsa Nina, in the Ministry of National Reconciliation building yesterday.*

*For his part, Mr. Nlsa Nina said that UNRWA would provide some available possibilities, while the meeting included the mechanism of return, supervision, role of the ministry, and how to find cooperation mechanisms between the Ministry and UNRWA, and obstacles that may face the completion of this project.*

*It is noteworthy that it is not the first time that a government official promise of residents' return to Husseinia area, which included nearly 80 thousand people, most of them Palestinian refugees, in addition to the people displaced from the occupied Golan, and some other areas.*





### *Husseiniya camp*

*In the capital of Damascus, residents of Jaramana camp are suffering of worsening economic crises, namely homes rent and increase in demand, prompting them to live in stifling conditions and high rates of unemployment.*

*This comes at a time UNRWA and charitable bodies decreased assistance which covers only a little part of their costs.*

*Camp residents are also suffering from the continuing electricity and water cut off from all parts of the camp for long periods, while activists believe that the deteriorating situation of the camp and the stifling conditions experienced by the people, forced youth to participate and work in the pro-Syrian regime groups of national defense forces, in order to fill breath a living, while a number of youth died due to their participation in these groups.*

*The camp is witnessing significant crowd because of the large displacement from the Palestinian camps in Damascus, especially*



*Yarmouk, Husseinia and Sbeineh after war events, which affected their camps.*

*In Syria's north and near the city of Aleppo, residents of Nairab camp complain of power cut three weeks ago, and water for the fifth day respectively, amid significant rise of temperature, forcing them to pay additional costs for generators, In order to secure water.*

*Residents of the camp complain about the misuse of weapons with members of the so-called al-Quds Brigade Group, where residents and a number of activists addressed the leadership of this group several times, that members of the brigade firing randomly and amid absence of consciousness due to alcohol.*



*Nairab camp*

*The random firing led to injury a number of residents, as well as members of these groups are imposing royalty on some shopkeepers under the pretext of protecting them from the insurgents.*



*In addition, the absence of stability and security because of the deteriorating security situation in the areas surrounding Nairab camp, and some of residents participation in the fighting alongside the Syrian army made him vulnerable to shelling and fall of a number of shells at separate areas, which led to a number of victims and wounded.*

*Activists believe that the deteriorating economic and security situation forced Palestinian families and youth for Migration to Turkey and European countries, where it was noted recently the departure of a large number of young men to Turkey trying to gain access to the European asylum countries.*



*One of the immigration routes followed by the refugees to Europe*

*On the other hand, the AGPS monitored some of the biggest difficulties facing the new Palestinian Syrian refugees in Europe, namely:*

- *Forcing them to fingerprint in one of the European traffic countries such as Italy, Hungary, and Bulgaria, where many Palestinian Syrian refugees were forced to fingerprint in those countries, which prevented them seeking asylum in other European countries, with the*



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*exception of some German states which may condone Footprint, where the Dublin Convention apply to refugees who leave their fingerprint in those countries and which provides for returning refugee to the first country he fingerprint at.*

- *Long waiting periods spent by many refugees pending their residences, where it takes periods of up to more than a year.*
- *Reunion delay, where in some countries it takes a period of up to more than a year and a half, making residents and refugees in poor psychological conditions, especially in the case of a family being in dangerous areas, in addition to the economic burden.*
- *Difficult access of families in Syria to European embassies in Lebanon or Turkey, because Turkey to prevent their entry and in Lebanon as well.*
- *Absence of a representative and clear body for them to follow up their problems and actions, and to acknowledge them with the nature societies in which they live.*
- *Language problem and the difficulty of getting a house due to the influx of refugees in large numbers on some European countries.*
- *High cost of transportation and poor communication among Palestinian Syrian refugees due to distances.*
- *It is worth mentioning that the AGPS indicate in their reports that the number of Palestinian Syrian refugees who arrived in Europe during the past four years has exceeded 36 thousand Palestinian Syrian refugees.*





### ***Numbers and Statistics till 4/8/2015***

- *80,000 Palestinian refugees escaped from Syria, including 10,687 refugees in Jordan, 51300 refugees in Lebanon, and 6,000 refugees in Egypt, according to the UNRWA's statistics till February 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 763 days respectively. In addition, power cuts continued for more than 833 days, water was cut for 323 days respectively. The number of victims due to the siege has reached to 177 victims.*
- *Al Husayneyya Camp: - Regular Army is still preventing the residents of the camp to return back to their houses for 644 days respectively.*
- *Al Sbeina Camp: - Regular Army is still preventing the residents of the camp to return back to their houses for 625 days respectively.*
- *Handarat Camp: - Residents have left the camp for 827 days after the Syrian Opposition Groups controlled it.*
- *Dara'a Camp: - It is now almost 469 days without water and 70% of its buildings were demolished.*
- *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.*