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Action Group For Palestinians of Syria



التقرير اليومي



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



Palestinian Refugee Family from Syria Forcibly Transferred to Jordan Displacement Camp

- Swedish Police Disbands Vigil Protesting Compulsory Child Care
- Following One-Month Blackout, Power Rehabilitated in Khan Eshieh Camp
- Rice Missing from UNRWA Food Aid Baskets for Palestinian Refugees in Syria



Latest Development

Jordanian authorities forcibly transferred a Palestinian refugee family from Amman to a displacement camp in Abdullah King Park following intensive questioning.

Earlier this month, Jordan's preventive security forces and intelligence department interrogated the father on the way he had entered the Jordanian territories, before he was transferred along with his seven-member family to a police station in Ramtha city.

On Wednesday April 6, the family received orders to either move to AlHadaeq camp or to be forced back to Syria.

UNRWA in Jordan said it has been following up on the situation.

According to UNRWA, the number of PRS in Jordan has remained relatively stable for a number of years, with 19,000 PRS recorded with UNRWA until the end of 2021. Of these, 349 reside in King Abdullah Park (KAP), facing movement restrictions and a number of protection concerns.

There are ten recognized Palestine refugee camps throughout the country, which accommodate nearly 370,000 Palestine refugees.

In another development, the Swedish police on Wednesday disbanded a vigil held by migrant families whose children were taken away from them for compulsory care under the Swedish Care of Young Persons Act known as LVU.



Police used unjustified force to disperse the families who have been peacefully gathering in Stockholm since March 23 to protest compulsory care.

A decision to take a child away from their families, according to the Swedish Care of Young Persons (Special Provisions) Act, LVU, must always be based on a significant risk of harm to the child's health or development. It can either be the situation in the family home or the child's or young person's own behaviour that may be deemed harmful or dangerous. Violence or some other form of abuse by the family is one example, another that the child exposes itself to danger or commits crimes. A prerequisite is that it can be assumed – or that the social services know – that the parents and the child don't agree to the care needed.

In February this year, Palestinian refugee Alyaa Darwish, the grandmother of four girls and a boy who “have been taken away from their family”, said her grandchildren were being subjected to “persecution, ill-treatment, repression, and sexual harassment by their host families in Sweden”.

Alyaa said the Swedish Social Services Administration took away her grandchildren some four years ago and without prior notice on claims of family problems and neglect, which has been denied by Alyaa. She confirmed that her grandchildren had an ordinary and stable life with their families.

In another development, the electricity department in Khan Eshieh Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Rif Dimashq, installed a power generator in the eastern neighborhood.



Last month, residents of Khan Eshieh Camp denounced the electricity rationing imposed by local authorities, saying an eleven-hour cut/one-hour supply had been implemented in the area.

The residents also said their lives are at risk due to loose electric cables. Draped with water pipes and high voltage wires, the major fuse box that splits power from the grid in residential alleyways in the overcrowded Palestinian refugee camp put children's life at risk.

In the meantime, UNRWA said rice will not be included in the food baskets that will be distributed in partnership with the General Authority for Palestinian Arab Refugees (GAPAR) starting April 10.

UNRWA promised to distribute rice as soon as it is provided to the Agency.

Eleven years after demonstrations started in Syria, some 438,000 Palestinian refugees remain in the war-torn country, where they have been grappling with an abject humanitarian situation.

UNRWA data indicates that over half of the Palestine refugees in the country have been displaced at least once because of the brutal conflict that ensued, including 120,000 who have sought safety in neighbouring countries, mainly Lebanon and Jordan, and beyond;

Over 80% of PRS live in extreme poverty and rely on humanitarian assistance as their main source of income. 86% of PRS households are reported to be in debt.