



التقرير اليومي الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria

SUNDAY 25-10-2015

NO.1086

"For the Third Consecutive Month, the Palestinian Refugees at Qudseia Suffer from Siege"



- Continued Suffering for the Palestinian Refugees Southern Syria
- 907Days Since the Displacement of Handarat Residents Following the Opposition Control Over the Camp
- Relief Agencies Distribute Food Aid to the People of Yarmouk in Yalda
- Sweden Grants Temporary Residency Permits Instead of Permanent for the New Refugees

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Recent Update

Palestinian refugees, who fled from the Yarmouk refugee camp and other camps to Qudseia district in Damascus suburb, are living in a real tragedy, as a result of the siege imposed on that region by the regular army on 23 July because of the kidnapping of one of its members by groups of armed opposition.

The siege reflected negatively on families, while markets are experiencing shortage of goods and high prices, as some owners of houses exploit the conditions of siege and raise their homes Rent. The siege also prevents exit and entry of any Palestinian refugees, except for the employees, and prevents the introduction of any kind of goods, except for royalty to be paid to members of the security checkpoints.



The unemployment and the loss of financial resources turned the life of the Palestinian refugees in Qudsaya to hell, according to the words of one of them; Em Al-Abid, a refugee woman trapped in Qudsaya, says "We ran away from the Yarmouk thinking that the situation outside will be best, but it seems that our people in the camp and their situation is better, we are in Qudsayya suffer of a lack of food and money and paying



rent for the houses, we no longer tolerate this situation, especially that nobody represents us and we are subject to the relationship between the regular army and armed opposition groups".

It is noteworthy that Qudsayya includes about 6,000 Palestinian families who fled from their camps.

Turning to the south of Syria, where the Palestinian refugees in Daraa province in general and areas of Palestinian refugees gathered especially, in Daraa camp, Muzeireeb compound, and Glenn suffer of complete absence of the necessities of life, where water and electricity continued to be cut by the Syrian regime forces for about 551 Day days.



Meanwhile, families were forced to bring water from distant places, and pay money to buy fuel, if any, to run some power generators, in addition to the flour crisis, which is permitted to enter to the opposition controlled areas by the Jordanian authorities.

Moreover, the continued bombing of Daraa camp and Muzeireeb resulted in victims, where the AGPS documented 328 victims of Palestinian refugees in Daraa province.



According to unofficial statistics, the number of the remaining residents in Daraa camp is about 500 people, and about 8,500 Palestinian refugees in Muzeireeb compound, in addition to the displaced people from Daraa camp at Muzareeb and areas of Daraa Governorate.

In northern Syria, the Palestinian refugees who fled from Hndarat camp 907 days ago are still suffering, as they were displaced from their homes after the Syrian armed opposition controlled the camp.

Residents of the camp facing harsh living conditions especially because of displacement, where most of them were forced to live within schools and shelters, and their suffering increased after they were asked to evacuate the ninth unit in the university city of Aleppo, adding to their misery and suffering.

Civil Work Committees

Relief agencies distributed, yesterday, urgent food aid to a number of Palestinian families displaced from the Yarmouk refugee camp at Yada town adjacent to the camp.

Jaфра and Noor relief institutions distributed a number of food parcels to the Palestinian families who were displaced from the Yarmouk refugee camp, after the control of ISIS on the camp in cooperation with the Al-Nusra Front in the beginning of last April.

ISIS control of Yarmouk, has increased the worsening of humanitarian and living conditions in the camp, which suffers mainly from a tragic situation following the siege imposed by the regular army and PFGC



groups of the camp for more (845) days, which killed (182) refugees because of starvation and lack of medical care.



Sweden

The Swedish government announced, after its agreement with the opposition for a series of measures concerning its policy toward the new refugees, the most important is granting a temporary residence for asylum seekers, rather than permanent, which would give the refugees temporary residence for three years instead of permanent permits, but this agreement does not include families with children, as well as the unaccompanied minors.

The agreement to force all municipalities to receive refugees, and accelerate the approval of the Migration Board to the decisions to accept or reject asylum requests in Sweden, to accelerate the return procedures of refugees who were rejected to their origin countries, to agree on the establishment and construction of more sheltering "camps," in addition to the confirmation of the participation of Sweden in the repatriation of refugees to the rest of the European countries, and the appeal of Sweden



to all European countries to shoulder its responsibility and help the refugees to participate in the re-distribution.

Swedish media sources quoted the Swedish immigration "that persons classified as refugees or in need of alternative protection or other types of protection are entitled to claim reunite their families. The Convention stipulated refugee reception quotas in implementation of the plan for the European Union to fairly re-distribute refugees to all European countries."

Migration Board explained that after three years and after the expiration of the temporary residence permit, the person can get a permanent residence permit in case he has a work, a fixed income, and is subject to the terms of the tax system, meaning that the person who has work will get permanent residence, even though there is no longer reason to protect him and to stay in Sweden."

The board also indicated that according to the Convention of the new parties on migration and asylum, the person who obtain temporary residence permits can be transformed into a permanent after the expiration of the temporary residence in case of continuing need for protection.

It is worth mentioning that thousands of Palestinian refugees arrived in Sweden to escape from Syria, in order to obtain permanent residency and citizenship, and classified as stateless (homeless).



Numbers and Statistics till 24/10/2015

- *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 845 days respectively. In addition, power cuts continued for more than 915 days, water was cut for 405 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 706 days respectively.*
- *Handarat Camp: - Residents have left the camp for 907 days after the Syrian Opposition Groups controlled it.*
- *Dara'a Camp: - It is now almost 551 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.*