



التقرير اليومي الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria

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"Deporting the Last Detained Palestinian Syrian Refugees Group from Karmouz Prison to France"



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- Al Marhama Convoy Prepares a Relief Project for Residents of Yarmouk and Husseneia Camps
- Stifling Living Crises Faced by Residents of Al Raml Camp in Latakia
- Lebanon Issues a Decision to Renew the Residencies of Palestinians of Syria for Free
- Joint Report Calls to Enclose Palestinians of Syria in Lebanon at the International Finance Plan
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Egypt

The Egyptian authorities deported the last group of Palestinian Syrian refugees, who were detained in Karmouz prison to France, after 362 days of detention on charges of illegal immigration,

Both of Germany, Sweden, and France have received groups of Karmouz prisoners, including women and children, in batches, and thus the file of Karmouz prison was closed after great suffering experienced by Palestinian refugees after fleeing from the war in Syria and trying to reach Europe.

It is noteworthy that the Egyptian authorities had arrested and detained 56 Palestinian refugees from Syria while trying to reach Italy from Turkish beaches, where they were victims to a scam process by smugglers who left them on one of the islands off the Egyptian beaches.



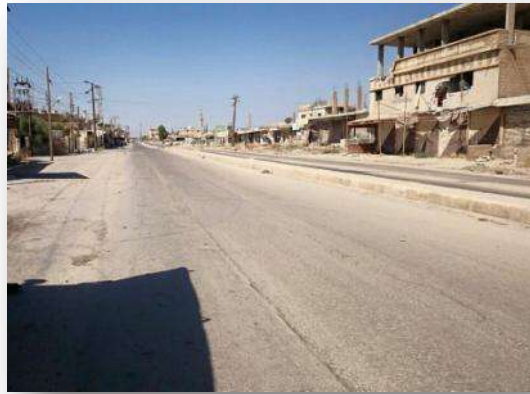
Recent Update

The Syrian regime forces targeted the road between Khan Al Shieh camp and Zakia yesterday with gunshots and Shilka tank that is located in the Syrian army site (Regiment 137), coincided with combing the



surrounding farms, and the fall of several artillery shells at the area around Nestle plant.

Zakia-Khan Al Shieh is the only artery that feeds the camp, in light of the continuous closure of all roads, which is dangerous and always exposed to target by the Syrian army.



Many residents died while passing Zakia road, as they called is the "Road of Death." The AGPS documented 141 victims from Khan Al Shieh camp died during the events of the war in Syria.

In Latakia, residents of Al Raml camp are living in a state of calm amid the continuing economic suffering, where they complain of rising prices of food supplies, in addition to the high cost of homes' rents.

It is noteworthy that the camp receives a number of displaced people from Palestinian refugee camps and neighboring areas.

In a different context, Al Rahma convoy is preparing in cooperation with the Charity Organization to implement a relief project, aimed at the displaced residents of Yarmouk in Yalda area, Al Zahira area, and residents of Husseneia camp in Damascus suburb.



The convoy equipped 4,000 food baskets and 4,000 baby-milk, half pack milk will be distributed in Husseneia camp, while the campaign will also contribute to the reconstruction in Husseneia camp.

Palestinians of Syria are living tragic conditions due to the continuation of war and displacement of most of them from their camps, the spread of unemployment, the high prices, and the limited financial resources, forcing many families to wait for aid distribution after it turned to the only source of living.



Lebanon

Directorate General of the Lebanese Public Security called the Palestinian Syrian refugees living on its territory legally or illegally violators of the residency system, to head to the public security centers for free regularization starting from 24 / October.

Lebanese General Security Directorate said that legal and violators of residence system of Palestinian Syrian refugees will be regularized and will be granted a temporary residence for three months and for one time



only for free. The refugees will be exempt from fees after attaching the required documents, according to the approved mechanism for the residencies renewal for the Palestinian refugees in Syria.

It should be noted that about 45,000 Palestinian Syrian refugees in Lebanon suffer from unclear legal status, where the Lebanese General Security refuses to extend the residence of many Palestinian Syrian refugees under the pretext of the absence of control instructions.

Lebanon issued previously many decisions that limit the entry of Palestinian Syrian refugees into its territory, and the Lebanese General Security has deported a number of Palestinian refugees to Syria, under the pretext of being arrested while trying to travel to one of the Arab countries with false visas.



In general, the Palestinians of Syria in Lebanon are suffering of significant legal and economic crises increase their suffering, which began after they had to leave their camps because of the siege and the repeated bombings.



In the meantime, a report prepared by the Faculty of Health Sciences at the American University in Beirut and UNRWA under the title "A study of the fragile status of Palestinian refugees of Syria in Lebanon," called to enclose a forgotten class of refugees in the international financing plan to be included in any contingency plan to address the crisis.

The report highlighted the vulnerability suffered by the Palestinians of Syria in Lebanon, and provided information about the conditions of the Palestinian refugees in the following eight sectors: economy, education, food security, health, protection, non-food items, shelter, water, as well as sanitation and hygiene, with the aim of assisting effective development activities to alleviate their suffering.

The study revolved around eliminating the fragile status of the Palestinian Syrian refugees in Lebanon, since it endorses the specific context of UNRWA via the same tools, and collected data from all registered Palestinian refugees coming from Syria to Lebanon by a poll conducted by UNRWA in August 2014.

The poll included a sample of 12, 735 families, out of about 16,000 families expected to be living in Lebanon, or 44,227 people living inside and outside the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon; almost 12.

About 60 percent of Palestinian refugee families from Syria in Lebanon live with at least one other family in the same house, and the largest segment of those Palestinian refugees live in Sidon inside and outside the camps.

The report included an info graphic chart showing the increased dependence on financial aids. It also demonstrates the negative



adaptation mechanisms, not to mention the risks and impacts arising from the lack of legitimacy of homes livable for families of Palestinian refugees from Syria to Lebanon.

Turkey

Palestinian refugees in Turkey are suffering from full absence of aids provided by official bodies such as UNRWA and UNHCR, as they do not receive aid only through personal communication with the Turkish charities or some Syrian association.

The Syrian associations generally operate for the Syrians only, while there are very limited associations help especially the Palestinians, such as the Turkish Association for Solidarity with Palestine (Vidar), and some Turkish municipalities.

Turkey characterized by high cost of living compared to the standard of living for those coming from Syria, thus, there is a deep gap between them, as well as the huge flow of Syrians to Turkey that led to a surge in prices and rents of houses, which exacerbated the suffering and made many families live on crumbs and looking for a work opportunity at low prices to secure bread only.

Some families were forced to deprive their children of education in order to send them to work, or due to the inability to pay school costs, as well as the inability of many families to rent houses, forcing them to hare housing with other families, or live in shops or cellars that are not suitable for human.



Numbers and Statistics till 28/10/2015

- *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 849 days respectively. In addition, power cuts continued for more than 919 days, water was cut for 409 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 710days respectively.*
- *Handarat Camp: - Residents have left the camp for 911 days after the Syrian Opposition Groups controlled it.*
- *Dara'a Camp: - It is now almost 555 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.*