



مجموعة العمل من أجل فلسطينيي سورية
Action Group For Palestinians of Syria

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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Palestinian Family Appeals for Information over Condition of Missing Son"

- UNRWA Launches Electronic Aid Distribution Mechanism
- Palestinian Refugee Amr Ramli Forcibly Disappeared in Syria Jails for 5th Year
- Germany Rejects Asylum Application by Youth from Syria over Military Evasion
- Migrants in Greece Push for Urgent Action by European Commission

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Latest Developments

The family of Palestinian refugee Ibrahim AlDirani has appealed to the Palestinian Authority and international humanitarian organizations to work on identifying the fate of their relative who disappeared on the migration route a couple of months ago.

Activists said Ibrahim was spotted in Romania. Another source said that one month and a half ago he was seen in a migrant camp in Serbia. No confirmed data has been revealed about his real condition.

AGPS statistics indicate that 57 Palestinians from Syria, mostly women, children, and elderly refugees, drowned onboard the death boats to Europe, fleeing the tattered Syrian territories.

A number of casualties breathed their last off the Libyan seashores on way to Italy while others sunk in Marmara waters as they tried to reach the Greek coast. Dozens of migrants have gone missing.

In another development, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has established an e-system to facilitate delivery of cash grants to Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

UNRWA called on holders of UNRWA registration cards obtained before 2009 to reach out to the Agency via the new hotline so as to get a new registration code and be able to withdraw their cash grants.

The announcement comes a few days after the Agency decided to resume transfer of cash aid to Palestinian refugees from Syria in Lebanon who received their transaction codes via text messages.



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Meanwhile, Palestinian refugee Amr Mahmoud Ramli has been secretly held in Syrian government prisons for the fifth consecutive year.

Amr, a resident of Khan Eshieh camp, was arrested on April 4, 2015 by Syrian security forces at a checkpoint pitched in Artouz town, in Rif Dimashq. At the time of his arrest, he was pursuing engineering studies (5th grade) at Damascus University.

AGPS has recorded the secret detention of 1,797 Palestinian refugees, including 100 women and girls, in Syria's state-run prisons.

In the meantime, German's Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) has turned down a demand for humanitarian asylum by a youth from Syria on account that he fled military conscription with the Syrian army. The refugee was only granted subsidiary protection.

A European official said draft evasion in Syria might serve as a motive for rejecting demands for permanent visa and residence permits by migrants and asylum seekers.

The youth filed a lawsuit at a court in Hannover. The case was passed on to the European Court of Justice. The final verdict is expected to be released in the next few weeks.

Dozens of Palestinian refugees from Syria fled war-torn Syria for fear of being dragged into the bloody warfare and forced to join pro-government battalions.



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Along similar lines, migrants gathering outside of the European Union office in Greece handed over a memorandum to the EU representative to protest the oppressive measures recently taken by the Greek Migration authorities.

The protesters called for either extending or invalidating a decision to cancel shelter allowances and cash aid for asylum seekers.

The refugees further called for making a distinction between those who are not affected by the war and those coming from war-stricken destinations.

They also appealed for transferring refugees fleeing war-ravaged countries to the mainland and to stop the transfer of migrants coming from safer destinations.

The refugees called on the European Union to pressurize the Greek migration authorities in order to facilitate asylum procedures and hand over passports and visas to the migrants no later than six months after the asylum application is approved.

They further called for amending the Dublin III Regulation, which has been ratified in all the EU countries, as well as Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland. According to the regulation, the state responsible for asylum application is the European country the asylum seeker first entered when he/she arrived in the EU or the one which has issued the entry visa.

As part of Dublin procedures, the asylum seeker's initial fingerprint is entered into a database that is searchable by police throughout the EU.



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If they apply for asylum in another country, their fingerprint will come up; Their claim does not have to be considered and they can face deportation back to the country where they were first registered. Those who are sent back are referred to as having been “Dublined”.

Hundreds of Palestinian refugees fleeing war-torn Syria have been subjected to refoulement by European countries, where they had landed after being rescued from over-packed vessels off the Mediterranean coast.

As political attitudes in Europe have shifted against asylum seekers and refugees, the number of deportation requests under Dublin has skyrocketed. Palestinian refugees are separated from friends and sometimes family in communities where they have started to build new lives.