



## التقرير اليومي



الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

The situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



### **Palestinian Refugee Threatened with Deportation from Turkey**

- AGPS Issues New Report about Compulsory Child Care in Sweden
- Palestine Embassy in Libya Announces Decision to Repatriate Illegal Palestinian Migrants
- Over 800 Students from AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian Refugees Sit for Exams in Syria



## **Latest Development**

Turkish authorities detained on Friday, May 27, Palestinian refugee Khaled Hasan as he attempted to renew his temporary protection card “kimlik” at an immigration office in Beyazit, in Istanbul.

Khaled, the father of three children, had already received an order to be deported to northern Syria and be separated again from his family.

Some four months ago, migration authorities forced Khaled to sign a document for “voluntary return” before he was forcibly sent back to northern Syria. Sometime later, he tried to enter Turkey and got his leg broken. Last month, he was able to reach the Turkish territories.

The refugee reached out to humanitarian and human rights organizations to get his kimlik card renewed before he was caught by Turkish police. His wife was beaten as she demanded that she be deported with her husband and children. Her children were handed over by the police to an orphanage after the wife said she can no longer provide for them or afford rental fees.

The family continues to appeal to Turkish and international organizations, the Palestine Embassy, and Turkish Interior Minister to urge authorities to backtrack on the refoulement of her husband who is her family’s sole breadwinner.

In another development, AGPS issued a new report about compulsory childcare in Sweden to raise awareness about the



tragedy of migrant families whose children were taken away from them by force under the Swedish Care of Young Persons Act known as LVU.

The report gives ten recommendations to avoid having their children taken away by Swedish authorities: Migrant families should avoid exposing children to any kind of physical or psychological abuse; Children should be trained to get familiar with Swedish culture, customs and traditions; Efforts should be made to monitor the work of institutions, take action against legal abuses, and demand that cultural differences and family cohesion be taken into account; Special courses should also be held for child care employees in order to familiarize them with the cultural and religious backgrounds.

The report also calls for supervising the treatment of children by their host families, forming committees that provide legal advice to families, documenting violations by child care authorities, taking note of evidence of corruption, forming civil and human rights pressure groups, in coordination with affected families, organizing peaceful protests and sit-ins, submitting joint memorandums to Swedish diplomats, and filing a complaint to the European Court in the event of an injustice committed by Swedish courts.

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.

Meanwhile, the Palestine Embassy in Libya said every Palestinian refugee who illegally enters the Libyan territories will be systematically deported to his/her place of departure. The refugee will also be made to pay for all expenses of the deportation trip.

The embassy expressed deep concern over the increasing number of Palestinian refugees, including children and unaccompanied minors, who risk their lives onboard migrant boats to Libya and other destinations.

In a statement issued on May 26, the Embassy said hundreds of Palestinian refugees from Syria have reached Libya through the Benina International Airport, in Benghazi, east of Libya, in a process that costs 2,000 USD per every passenger.



The embassy said migration through Benina Airport is illegal. Many migrants are blackmailed and abused by human smugglers and traffickers.

The statement added that illegal migrants risk to get imprisoned by Libyan authorities while crossing to Benghazi from Tripoli or at military checkpoints. At times, smugglers themselves turn the migrants in to the Libyan Coast Guard. As a result, migrants are often sent to detention centres. 30% of them lose their identity and travel documents and get their money and belongings seized.

The Embassy said it takes charge of the release of minors caught on the illegal migration route, often with counterfeit documents, only for one time. In case these trips reoccur minors are kept in custody until they are released on a bail.

In the meantime, over 300 Palestinian refugee students sheltered in AlNeirab Camp, in the northern Syrian province of Aleppo, showed up at examination centres to sit for the baccalaureate exams. Another 500 students are also sitting for 9th grade exams.

In 2021, nearly 1,500 students from AlNeirab Camp had taken their exams.

Reports of violence and school-drop outs have increasingly emerged in AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian refugees.

Several school boys left their academic institutions to join armed militias. At the same time, dozens of Palestinian teaching staff members have been arrested and sent to jail.



AGPS continues to appeal to the Palestine Liberation Organization and UNRWA, among all concerned institutions, to urgently step in and work on reconstructing destroyed schools, providing civilians with the needed psycho-physical protection, and boosting children's access to education in Syria's displacement camps.

Upon more than one occasion, UNRWA has raised alarm bells over the striking upsurge in the rate of school dropouts among the Palestinians of Syria, several among whom have left schools to help feeding their impoverished families in unemployment-stricken refugee camps.