

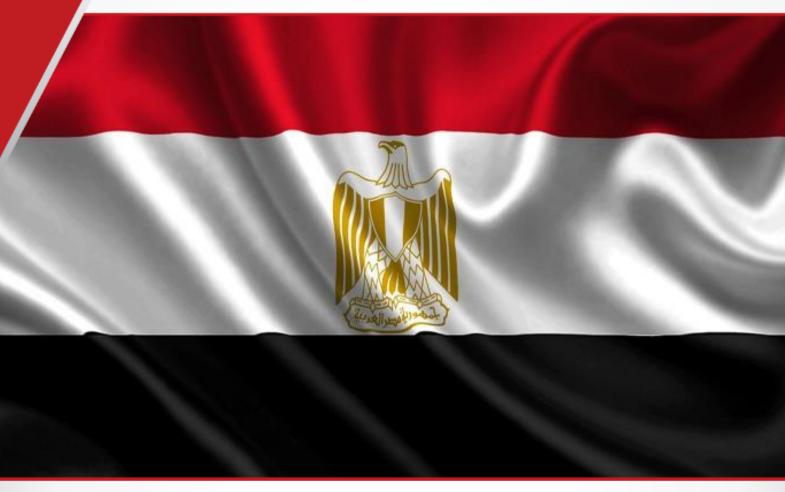
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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"95% of Palestinian Children from Syria in Egypt Denied Access to Education"

- Health Ministry Delegation Shows Up in Aleppo's Handarat Camp for Palestinian Refugees
- Palestinian Refugee Mahmoud AlSaabi Secretly Jailed in Syria for 8th Vear
- Over 300 Palestinian Refugees Killed by Sniper Bullets since Outbreak of Syrian Conflict
- 1,091 Migrants Die at Mediterranean since Early 2019

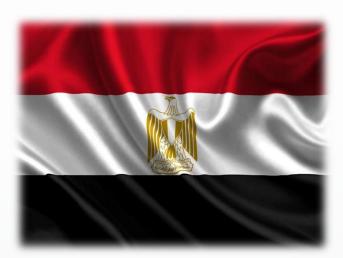


Latest Developments

95% of Palestinian children from Syria have been prevented from accessing education facilities in Egypt, where they are treated as foreigners rather than legitimate asylum seekers.

The Egyptian authorities continue to categorize the Palestinians of Syria as "tourists" and, thus, denying them the right to an unequivocal legal status. Refugees have been shorn of the right to legal stays in the country.

Palestinian children from Syria have been denied easy access to education facilities in Egypt. The refugees receive basic and secondary school education at government-run schools after a formal consent is issued to that end by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor and the Ministry of Education.



Unlike Syrian nationals, who have been exempted from paying education charges, Palestinian refugees are compelled to pay in dollars given their "tourist" status.

A number of Palestinian refugees from Syria said they have failed to enroll their children at government-run schools. The only option



left is to have them join private schools, an alternative which far outlives their budgets.

The fact that UNRWA has not opened up schools for Palestinian refugees in Egypt has added bad to worse.

Unofficial data estimates that 3,000 Palestinian refugees from Syria have sought asylum in Egypt, 500 among whom illegally entered the country through the Sudanese borders.

In another development, a delegation of the health directorate in Aleppo paid a visit to Handarat camp in order to inspect the progress of healthcare services in the area and follow up on Leishmania-stricken cases. Leishmania is a mosquito-borne disease mainly found in areas associated with poor waste disposal.



Palestinian refugees in Handarat camp have been grappling with dire conditions due to the lack of humanitarian assistance and life-saving services. The majority of families have been taking shelter in buildings rented at extremely steep costs in the poverty-stricken area. A severe water and power crisis also continues to rock the camp.



Heavy shelling on Handarat and bloody shootouts between the government forces and the opposition outfits led to the destruction of over 90% of buildings in the camp. The confrontations culminated in the government's takeover of the camp along with other zones in Aleppo and the displacement of its residents on April 27, 2013.

Handarat Camp (also called Ein AlTal Camp) is located to the northeast of Aleppo's Hill, overseeing the Turkey-bound traffic lanes. It stands on a rocky hill and is situated some 13 kilometers away from the city center.

According to data by the General Authority of Palestinian Arab Refugees in Syria, some 8,000 Palestinian refugees used to take shelter in Handarat Camp. Only 200 displaced families returned to the camp following the heavy onslaughts launched by the Syrian government battalions.

In the meantime, Palestinian refugee Mahmoud AlSaabi has been secretly locked up in Syrian government prisons for the eight consecutive year.

Mahmoud was arrested by Syrian security forces at his home in AlRaml Camp, in Latakia, on August 16, 2011.

AGPS documented the secret detention of 1,768 Palestinian refugees in Syria's state-run prisons, among them 108 women.

Along the same line, AGPS documented the death of 311 Palestinian refugees after they were gunned down by snipers in the war-ravaged Syrian territories, mostly in Yarmouk Camp, south of Damascus.



Up to 4,006 Palestinian refugees have been pronounced dead in the Syrian warfare, according to AGPS figures.

Meanwhile, the International Organization of Migration (IOM) reported that 95,600 migrants and refugees have entered Europe by sea through 20 November, roughly an 8 per cent decrease from the 104,535 arriving during the same period last year.

Deaths recorded on the three main Mediterranean Sea routes through 20 November stand at 1,091 individuals—or about 51 per cent of the 2,137 deaths confirmed during the same period in 2018.

According to the organization, arrivals this year to Greece and Spain are at 53,163 and 22,544, respectively, (75,707 combined) accounting for about 79 per cent of the regional total, with the balance arriving in much smaller numbers to Italy, Malta and Cyprus. Arrivals to Greece are running approximately 84 per cent ahead of 2018's totals from this time. Arrivals to Spain are more than 55 per cent lower.

2019 is the sixth year of IOM's efforts to systematically record deaths on migration routes worldwide through its Missing Migrants Project. Since the beginning of 2014, the project has recorded the deaths of 34,028 people, including 2,866 in 2019.

Due to the challenges of collecting information about these people and the contexts of their deaths, IOM said the true number of lives lost during migration is likely much higher. Missing Migrants Project records should only be viewed as indicative of the risks



associated with migration, rather than representative of the true number of deaths across time or geography.

AGPS figures estimate that 50 Palestinian refugees from Syria have drowned on route to the European Continent since the outbreak of the Syrian conflict, in 2011.

