

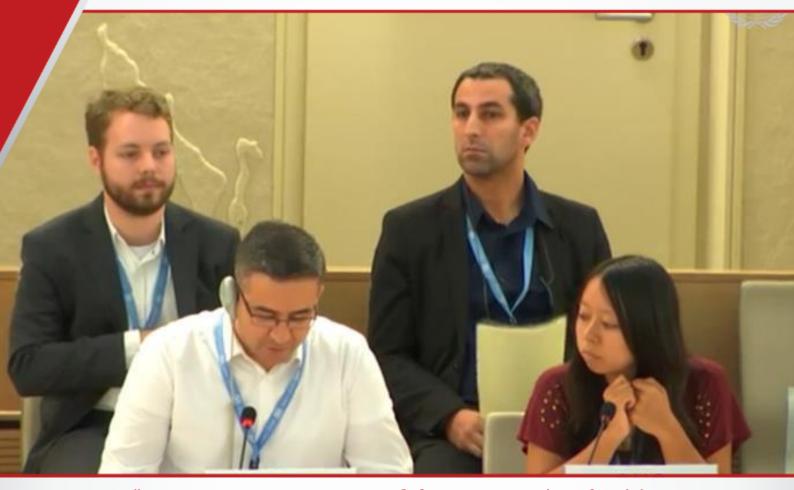
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## التقرير اليومي

## الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"AGPS, PRC Urge UNHRC to Push for Reconstruction of Syria's Yarmouk Camp"

- Palestinian Refugee Killed in Syria's Raging Shootouts
- Gas & Fuel Supplies Distributed in Handarat Camp
- 2 Swedish Districts Refuse to Let More Migrants In



## **Latest Developments**

The London-based Palestinian Return Centre (PRC) and Action Group for Palestinians of Syria (AGPS) called on the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) to step up pressure on Syria's incumbent government in order to press ahead with the reconstruction of destroyed buildings in Yarmouk Camp and allow the displaced families to safely return to their homes.

In a statement delivered on Wednesday as part of Agenda Item 4 of the council's 42nd regular session, kick-started in Geneva on September 9, AGPS' Executive Director Ahmad Hosain, also PRC's Media Chief, harked back to the days of heavy shelling and crippling siege Yarmouk Camp for Palestine refugees, south of Damascus, had come under for nearly five years.



Mr. Hosain said tensions had reached a zenith following a large-scale military operation launched by the Syrian government forces and their Russian partners in 2018 in an attempt to recapture every corner of the camp, leaving scores of families homeless.



Citing field surveys conducted to assess the damage to Syrian cities caused by years of relentless bombardment, Mr. Hosain indicated that 20% of Yarmouk's homes and premises have been reduced to rubble, while another 40% sustained partial damage.

PRC and AGPS warned that up to the moment, hundreds of families have gone homeless while the Syrian authorities continue to turn blind eyes to their appeals to safely gain access into their homes and retrieve their belongings.

The groups expressed deep concern about the alarming humanitarian condition endured by hundreds of families who have been displaced from and denied access into their homes in Yamouk Camp under the legal guise.

The statement referred to the set of laws and decrees enacted by the Syrian government in the war's aftermath to expropriate property and, therefore, expel inhabitants, saying such a policy hardened social inequalities and collectively punished a largely poor segment of the country's population, particularly Palestine refugees.

The list of laws referred to by AGPS' Executive Director included Decree Number 10 passed by the Syrian government in April 2018 to benefit from real estate development at the expense of civilians' rights. In addition, in 2012, the government passed Decree Number 63, empowering the Finance Ministry to seize assets and property from those who fell under Law Number 19, a counterterrorism law passed that year.



The watchdogs said serious measures should be urgently taken in order to pressurize the Syrian government and all concerned parties to press ahead with the reconstruction of Yarmouk buildings, allow displaced families to safely get into their homes, and to rehabilitate civilians' property rights in accordance with international laws and treaties.

In another development, Palestinian refugee Abdul Malak Abdul Karim Mansour was fatally shot by ISIS militias as he fought alongside Liwaa AlQuds battalion, affiliated with the Syria government.

Nearly 7,000 gunmen are enlisted at Liwaa AlQuds, among them 800 Palestinian refugees taking shelter in refugee camps in Syria.

AGPS kept record of the death of 90 Palestinian refugees as they fought alongside Liwaa AlQuds since 2013.

Meanwhile, fuel supplies were distributed in Handarat Camp for Palestine refugees, in Aleppo. Lists of concerned families were prepared sometime later using smart cards.

Every registered family reportedly received 100 liters of fuel. The price of fuel set by the Syrian government is 18,000 Syrian Pounds per liter.

Smart card holders in the camp also received gas cylinders, according to local activists.

Palestinian refugees in Handarat Camp, in Aleppo, have been grappling with dire conditions due to the lack of humanitarian assistance and life-saving services. Most of the 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. A massive damage has been wrought on the infrastructure and civilian structures. Heavy shelling 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 areas in Aleppo and the displacement of its residents on April 27, 2013.

In the meantime, the Swedish municipalities of Sölvesborg and Bengtsfors said they will not host new migrants in their localities due to overcapacity.

Over the past three years, Bengtsfors municipality received 700 new refugees.

In a survey conducted by TV4 channel, dozens of Swedish municipalities expressed their intent to take similar decisions.

According to analysts, the move strikes at the foundations of a law enacted by the Swedish government in 2016 and approved by



right-wing parties. The law makes it imperative for Swedish municipalities to host new asylum-seekers and provide decent shelters for them, in an attempt to smooth their socio-cultural integration and access to the local labor market.

According to estimates by the Swedish Migration Office, more than 22,100 Palestinian refugees from Syria will have obtained Swedish citizenship by the end of 2018.

According to AGPS data, over 120,000 Palestinians from Syria have reached Europe, fleeing the war-stricken Syrian territories.