

مجموعة العمل من أجل فلسطينيي سـورية 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



"On the International Day of Refugees: The Action Group renews its demand for the regime to disclose the fate of hundreds of Palestinian detainees inside its prisons"

- Figures and facts about the distribution of Palestinian-Syrians around the world
- Continued looting of houses and infrastructure in Yarmouk camp
- The PLO stresses the need to deal seriously with the Yarmouk camp disaster
- A Palestinian-Syrian family appeals to ensure that its daughter, who is at risk of tongue amputation, is treated
- Thousands of Palestinian-Syrian families suffer from dispersion and denial of family reunification

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Latest Developments

The Action Group for Palestinians of Syria, on the occasion of International Refugee Day, has called on the regime to reveal the fate of hundreds of Palestinian detainees in its prisons.

The Action Group noted that since the beginning of the events in Syria in 2011, it has registered the names and data of 1672 Palestinian detainees in the prisons of the Syrian regime, noting that the actual number of detainees and victims of torture is expected to be much higher, due to the absence of any official statistics issued by the Syrian regime and the fear of some of the families of detainees and victims to reveal the fate of their cases, to avoid the Syrian security system's unexpected reactions.



According to the Group, direct arrests of persons at checkpoints or during army incursions into Syrian towns and villages or during random arrests of an area were monitored. After arrest, it is impossible for anyone to identify the detainee's fate, and in several cases, the security forces contact the detainees' relatives to receive their body from a military or public hospital.



Meanwhile, the studies department of the Action Group pointed out that more than (150) thousand Palestinian refugees emigrated outside Syria, out of the (650) thousand that were living inside before the outbreak of war. About (410) thousand people remained inside Syria, and more than 60% of Palestinians in Syria were displaced at least once.

The studies department confirmed that more than (85) thousand Palestinian-Syrian refugees reached Europe until the end of 2016, while the number of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon is estimated at (31) thousand, (17) thousand in Jordan, (6) thousand in Egypt, (8) thousand in Turkey and one thousand Palestinian-Syrians are in Gaza.

In another context, members of the Syrian army and some of the Palestinian factions affiliated to it, continue to steal the houses of the people in Yarmouk camp and loot the infrastructure, including electric cables and plastic pipes for water transport.

According to eyewitnesses among the people of Yarmouk camp, members of the regime's army and the factions loyal to it systematically dig the streets of the camp to remove the plastic pipes and telephone cables etc., before collecting and transferring them for sale outside the camp, pointing out that the regime has not taken any action to prevent and hold them accountable or to protect the property of civilians and infrastructure in Yarmouk camp.

For his part, Ahmed Abu Houli, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and head of the refugee affairs department in the organization, stressed the



need to deal seriously and urgently with the Yarmouk refugee camp disaster, whether by providing basic emergency and immediate needs, or placing an urgent formulation of the reconstruction strategy of the devastated camp.

During his visit to the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) Advisory Committee held in Jordan on Tuesday, Abu Houli called on the United Nations to increase its contribution to the UNRWA budget in proportion to its unprecedented financial deficit, which would lead to the achievement of financial stability and sufficient and ongoing financing, since UNRWA is considered one of its organizations. He called on the Member States of the Advisory Committee to urge their countries to this request at the meeting of donor countries to be held on June 25 in New York.



In Lebanon, the family of the Palestinian girl, "Roha Shoaib" (7 years), who was displaced from Syria to Al-Bass camp in the city of Tire, appealed through the Action Group to the humanitarian organizations, the International Red Cross, UNRWA and the Lebanese Minister of Health to intervene to treat their child who is at risk of tongue amputation. The child needs to carry out two

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consecutive operations at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, separated by a period of 48 hours.

According to the family, the two operations will cost \$12 thousand, which is a very high cost for a family that suffers from poverty and lives on UNRWA's financial assistance. The family added that it provided UNRWA with the medical reports and official papers that explain the girl's condition, however they have not received any support to this moment. They noted that the church donated three thousand Euros of support for her treatment, however the child still needs an additional \$8500 to cover the operation costs.



In the meantime, thousands of Palestinian-Syrian families are living in great dispersion of its members across the countries of the world, placing them in front of significant economic, legal and psychological challenges. Most members of one family as dispersed across Syria, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and European countries.

This dispersion led to the separation of the head of household from his family either to travel in search of a safe place, or because the siege prevented him from leaving his camp to join them, compounding the economic requirements of the family. Many

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countries require the children's guardian to complete certain transactions regarding them.

While most embassies denied access to Palestinian-Syrian refugees to enter their territories. It also takes a very long time to obtain residency and family reunification approvals to meet with their family members that are scattered between Europe, Lebanon and Turkey.

This is also true for the families that are scattered between Syria and the rest of the world. Most of the refugees who have been forced to leave Syria are afraid to return for fear of arrest, especially the youth.