

التقرير اليومي الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria

WEDNESDAY 30-11-2016

NO.1488

"First Batch of Khan Al-Sheih Opposition Fighters Reaches Idlib"



- Rockets dropped on al-Rija Square in Yarmouk Camp
- Air raid rocks Deraa Camp for Palestinian refugees in southern Syria
- EuroMed urges Germany to speed up family reunification procedures

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Latest Developments

The first batch of Khan Al-Sheih opposition fighters and their families reached Idlib city, in northern Syria, as the first bonds of a deal with the Syrian government came into effect.



A second batch of Khan Al-Sheih residents, mostly civilians, is expected to retreat from the camp on Wednesday.

A woman was killed and several other refugees, including a child, sustained wounds after a bus carrying refugees to Idlib overturned on way out of Khan Al-Sheih.

Over recent weeks, the Syrian government army heavily struck Khan Al-Sheih camp with internationally banned weapons and closed off all access roads out of and into the shelter, resulting in acute dearth in food and medicines.



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Meanwhile, the Syrian government forces and their Palestinian abettors on Tuesday morning struck the Al-Rija Square, in Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees in southern Syria, with a spate of missiles.

Violent clashes flared up in the area between the government battalions and the opposition outfits.

ISIS militias have tightened grip on Al-Rija Square and its surrounding areas, along with Ein Al-Ghazal neighborhood and Haifa Road, in Yarmouk.

AGPS news correspondent also said the Syrian fighter jets launched a military onslaught on Deraa Camp for Palestinian refugees and dropped an explosive cylinder on the nearby Al-Sadd Road, housing Palestinian families.



Unbroken blitzes on the blockaded camp inflicted remarkable damage on civilian homes and structures.



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In another development, the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor warned that the November 23 verdict by the German High Administrative Court, ruling that Syrian asylum seekers should be offered only "subsidiary protection," exposes these already vulnerable refugees to even more uncertainty.

"Under the 1951 UN convention, a person who is outside of the country of his or her nationality due to a well-founded fear of persecution is entitled to refugee status," a press released by Euro-Med read. "Syrians had received this protection in Germany since fall 2015. However, the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees recently changed its policy, awarding them only subsidiary protection, a designation that entitles Syrians to stay in the country one year (unless extended) and prolongs family reunification."

According to the Euro-Med watchdog, in allowing the decision to stand, the judge from the German state of Schleswig-Holstein ruled there is no evidence that Syrians risk individual persecution upon return to their home country.

Euro-Med Monitor also contested the German court's conclusion that Syrians would not face persecution upon their return to their country.

"To the contrary, Syrian refugees are very likely to be mistreated due to factional suspicions regarding their political orientation. In fact, there have been documented cases in which returning Syrians were arrested or forcibly disappeared, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees," Euro-Med added.



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In addition to increased risks for Syrians who return home, those remaining in Germany are forced to live with long-term uncertainty, since family reunification is not directly or unconditionally allowed for persons with subsidiary protection. This has a particularly negative impact on children in need of a stable home environment, it noted.

"The longer delay in family reunification is equally as devastating. Knowing that family members are in danger is a significant burden on mental and physical health," Euro-Med maintained.

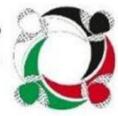
Euro-Med Monitor called on the German Office for Migration and Refugees to comply with the provisions of the European Parliament's Directive (2011/95/EU), particularly article 23, which affirms the unconditional right to family reunification—even for those with only subsidiary protection.

Euro-Med also objected to the German government's decision to reintroduce security checks on its border with Austria, preventing hundreds of asylum seekers from entering the country.

Euro-Med Monitor called on German authorities to resist pressure from right-wing elements and maintain a just, compassionate environment for these vulnerable families and individuals seeking refuge from savagery.

Palestinians of Syria: November 29, 2016 Statistics:

- There are 15,500 Palestinian-Syrian refugees in Jordan.
- 42,500 Palestinian-Syrian refugees are in Lebanon.



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- 6,000 Palestinian-Syrian refugees are sheltered in Egypt, according to UNRWA figures covering the period from July 2015 backwards.
- 8,000 Palestinian-Syrian refugees are taking shelter in Turkey.
- 1,000 Palestinian-Syrian refugees reside in the blockaded Gaza Strip.
- Over 79,000 Palestinian Syrian refugees fled to Europe until mid 2016.
- Yarmouk refugee camp has been blockaded by the Syrian regime army and Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command (PFLP-GC) for 1,260 days in a row. Electricity and water supplies have been cut off, respectively, for 1,319 days and 780 days. The number of those killed due to the blockade has hit 191.
- Sbiena refugee camp: Refugees could not go back to their homes as a result of the blockade slapped by the Syrian regime forces since 1,113 days running.
- Handarat refugee camp: All refugees left the camp since 1,305 days after opposition outfits grabbed hold of the area.
- Deraa refugee camp: Water has been cut off for 963 consecutive days while 70% of its buildings have been knocked down.
- Homs camp, Hama camp, Jaramana camp, al-Sayda Zeinab camp, Al-Raml camp: A of State of relative calm has been reported in the abovementioned areas. However, economic crises have been on the rise.



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• Khan al-Sheih refugee camp: All access roads out of and into the camp have been closed off by the Syrian regime army for 62 days running.