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Action Group For Palestinians of Syria



التقرير اليومي



الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية
The situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



**On Int'l Day of Families ... Thousands of Palestinian Refugee Families in/from Syria
Torn from Home**

- Cultural Exhibition Held in AlBab on 74th Anniversary of Palestinian Nakba
- Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education Extends Deadline for India Scholarships
- Food Aid Distributed in Northern Syria Displacement Camps



Latest Development

Tens of thousands of Palestinians in/from Syria have been dispersed by the conflict and remain away from their homes and families.

Torn from the nourishment of home and warmth of family, Palestinians have been scattered across Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Turkey, Libya, Sudan, Thailand, Malaysia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Britain, the Netherlands, Finland, Switzerland, France, Brazil, Chile, and Canada, among other destinations. Hundreds have become internally displaced across the Syrian territories.

Available figures indicate that over 120,000 Palestinian refugees fled Syria in the hunt for a safe shelter.

The situation has gone downhill as most of the world's governments have opted for a closed-door immigration policy vis-à-vis the Palestinian refugee community from Syria.

Hundreds have embarked on life-threatening journeys onboard the death-boats to Europe, having no place to take cover in.

Recently, several refugee families have made their way from the area to Turkey, in an attempt to reach Greek seashores, before getting to safety to a European country.

In the absence of a durable political settlement, intense hostilities and violence resulting in deaths and injuries, internal displacement, loss of livelihoods, decreases in the provision of public services, and extensive damage to civilian infrastructure



have disrupted the lives of civilians and forced thousands to become internally displaced.

Nearly 200,000 Palestinian refugees left Syria since the outburst of the deadly warfare in 2011. Prior to the war in Syria, 550,000 Palestinian refugees used to take shelter in the country.

Thousands of Palestinians fled their refugee camps in Syria as a result of the offensives and crackdowns perpetrated by such terror groups as ISIS and AlNusra, particularly, but not exclusively, in Yarmouk Camp, the largest in Syria.

According to AGPS data, nearly 200,000 Palestinian refugees fled war-stricken Syria, among them 30,000 who have sought refuge in Lebanon, 19,000 in Jordan, 12,000 in Turkey, and 4,350 in the besieged Gaza Strip, Egypt, and Sudan.

At the same time, 1,488 Palestinian families have been sheltered in northern Syria displacement camps, where they have been struggling for survival after they were forced out of Yarmouk and southern Damascus towns.

Most of the Gulf countries and a number of Arab governments have also outlawed granting visas to Palestinians with Syrian travel documents. Palestinian refugees from Syria are treated as foreigners and often denied access into embassies to obtain visas.

In another development, an exhibition to display Palestinian cultural heritage was opened up on May 14 in AlBab city, in northern Syria, to mark the 74th anniversary of the Israeli-inflicted Nakba of 1948.



Traditional Palestinian tools and clothes were put on display as part of the exhibition, which was organized by the Palestinians of Syria Committee for Relief and Development. A stereoscopic representation of the Al-Aqsa Mosque also figures in the exhibition in an attempt to define the historical significance of this holy shrine.

May 15 this year marks the 74th anniversary of the Nakba, the day on which tens of thousands of civilians were forced out of their homes during the war that led to the creation of the self-proclaimed State of Israel in 1948.

This year, the Nakba Day comes at a time where many are angered by the killing of prominent Al Jazeera veteran journalist Shireen Abu Akleh.

On May 15, 1948, some 750,000 Palestinians were expelled into refugee camps that still exist in the West Bank, Gaza, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon following the creation of the State of Israel in 1948.

Zionist forces had taken more than 78 percent of historic Palestine, ethnically cleansed and destroyed about 530 villages and cities, and killed about 15,000 Palestinians in a series of mass atrocities, including more than 70 massacres.

Millions of Palestinians, including those displaced with the establishment of Israel, now found themselves having to live under military occupation, as well as further Israeli expansionism in their lands.



The word “Nakba” means “catastrophe” in Arabic, and refers to the systematic ethnic cleansing of two-thirds of the Palestinian population at the time by Zionist paramilitaries between 1947-1949 and the near-total destruction of Palestinian society.

For many Palestinians, the Nakba is the first chapter in a process of land grab and dispossession that began in 1948.

The United Nations and all members of the international community should live up to their responsibilities regarding the Palestinian cause and speak up for Palestinians inalienable rights, most notably their right to establish an independent Palestinian State with Jerusalem as its eternal capital and the refugees’ right to return to their homeland.

Meanwhile, the Palestinian Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research extended the deadline for applications for the India Scholarship for undergraduate and postgraduate degrees (Master’s, Ph.D.) for the academic year 2022-2023.

Applications submitted after May 25, 2022 will not be considered.

The Higher Education invited students in Palestine and the diaspora (Syria, Lebanon, Jordan) to visit its website www.mohe.pna.ps for more details about the scholarship. Applications should be submitted on the Indian government website.

In the meantime, Goal association has distributed food parcels to a number of displaced Palestinian and Syrian families in Deir Ballout and AlMuhammadiya camps, north of Syria.



Over 250 Palestinian refugee families have been sheltered in poorly-equipped tents set up north of Syria, where the humanitarian situation has been extremely dire.