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التقرير اليومي



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

Syria Responds to French Accusation Regarding 2013 Tadamon Massacre

- **Palestine Embassy Finalizes Passport Procedures in Syria Displacement Camps**
- **UNRWA Starts School Reconstruction in Hindarat Camp for Palestinian Refugees**
- **Damascus Training Centre Opens Up Student Registration**



Latest Developments

Syria dismissed recent French statements that accused Damascus' forces of war crimes.

On August 12, the French Foreign Ministry published a statement, "Fight Against Impunity", saying it received important documentation of possible crimes committed by Syrian regime forces.

An official source at Syria's Foreign Ministry dismissed the "fabricated videos of unknown source", saying they lack the lowest degree of authenticity.

In its statement, Paris said: "These documents, which include a large number of photos and videos, provide evidence of atrocities committed by pro-regime forces during the 2013 Tadamon massacre in Damascus." Several dozen civilians were reportedly killed in the violence.

"The alleged actions are likely to constitute the most serious international crimes, specifically crimes against humanity and war crimes," the statement added.

The Ministry reported these actions and passed on the information to the National Counterterrorism Prosecutor's Office (PNAT) in accordance with article 40 of the Criminal Code, which deals with the jurisdiction of French courts with regard to crimes against humanity and war crimes.

After a decade of crimes against the Syrian people, France stressed it remains fully mobilized to ensure that those responsible are brought to justice.

The Syrian source deemed the French statement as "not surprising", saying that the French government, "through its full involvement in its unlimited support for terrorism in the war on Syria, bears primary responsibility for the shedding of Syrian blood and the crimes committed against Syrians."

France is among the staunchest opponents of normalizing relations with Damascus without holding the regime to account for its role in the decade-long conflict.



It argues that the regime has not made any concessions in terms of political reforms and openness to a political solution that includes all parties to the conflict.

In another development, staff of the Palestine Embassy in Damascus have wrapped up efforts to collect documents on behalf of Palestinian refugees wishing to apply for passport issuance or renewal.

A few weeks earlier, embassy staff were dispatched to Palestinian refugee camps in Aleppo, Latakia, and Hums to collect identity documents at the offices of the Palestinian Red Crescent in the aforementioned refugee camps.

The move came at a time when residents of Palestinian refugee camps in Syria have been grappling with abject humanitarian conditions due to protracted displacement and the loss of livelihoods.

A few months earlier, the Syrian and Palestinian passports were ranked by Henley Passport as the weakest passports during the first quarter of 2022.

The Palestinian passport is ranked 105th globally. Palestinians without visas are only allowed to enter 35 countries, including Sri Lanka, Dominica, Singapore, and the Seychelles. Holders of Palestinian passports should receive a visa to enter 194 countries.

Meanwhile, UNRWA has launched works to rehabilitate AlJalil School following contributions by UNICEF.

Reconstruction works will be carried out by the General Engineering and Contracting Company in cooperation with the Aleppo Education Directorate and Muhammad AlTayeh Company.

Activists and civilians sheltered in Handarat Camp, in Aleppo, have been appealing to all concerned parties to work on reconstructing civilian homes and facilities that have been reduced to rubble all the way through Syria's ten-year conflict.

Left without roofs over their heads, a number of families have been striving to reconstruct the destroyed walls of their homes in order to provide their homeless children with safer shelters.



Palestinian refugees have also 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 AlTel 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 Commission of Arab Palestinian 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, the Damascus Training Centre (DTC), run by UNRWA, has started accepting enrollment applications for the academic year 2022-23.

Vocational training courses include engineering, marketing, design, accounting and pharmacy.

The DTC provides a range of one-to two-year professional and semi-professional courses to over 1,400 Palestine students per year. The centre also runs short-term courses for over 800 students geared towards preparing skill laborers for immediate needs of the job market.

Since it was established in 1961, more than 22,000 Palestine refugee students have graduated from DTC.