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مجموعة العمل

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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

Palestinians Denounce Complicated Passport Procedures

- **Activists Warn of Fraud by Bemo & AlHaram Banks**
- **Displaced Families Call for Gradual Reconstruction of Destroyed Buildings**
- **U.S. Announces \$64m in UNRWA Aid Ahead of Anticipated Palestinian UN Bid**



Latest Developments

The Palestine Embassy in Damascus said passport issuance for Palestinians outside the Syrian territories does not make part of its official mission.

The announcement comes after Palestinians in Syria spoke out against delayed passport issuance while a number of PRS who fled to other destinations appealed to the embassy to send them their passports.

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.

In another development, activists warned of fraud by staff of Bemo Bank and Al Haram Transfer Company during transfer of cash aid by UNRWA.

Recently, dozens of Palestinian refugees said invalid banknotes were found in their cash grants.

Over recent years, Palestinian refugees in Damascus have railed against the mistreatment they have faced by Bemo and Al Haram staff.

Refugees who received transaction codes of their cash grants provided by the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) said they been humiliated by the bank employers who have denied them entry into the facility, forcing them to stay in the scorching summer heat for hours.

The refugees called on UNRWA to reach out to the bank administration and pressurize it to take urgent measures in response to their complaints.

After more than 12 years of conflict, Palestine refugees continue to be one of the most vulnerable groups in Syria with immense humanitarian needs.



Meanwhile, activists from Yarmouk Camp have called on Palestinian refugees to start reconstructing their destroyed houses and commercial facilities in order to avoid having them removed from the master plan.

Local sources said bulldozers and trucks were spotted on Sunday on Street 30 to remove rubble pending the launch of reconstruction works.

Activists and residents of Yarmouk Camp continue to slam Damascus authorities over their apathy regarding their appeals to reconstruct destroyed premises and facilitate civilians' return to the camp.

The refugees said none of the pledges made by Damascus Governorate regarding the rehabilitation of Yarmouk Camp have been materialized on the ground.

Palestinian families continue to call on the concerned authorities to allow them a safe return to their homes in Yarmouk Camp, in Damascus, and to press ahead with reconstruction projects.

The unabated warfare has had disastrous fallouts on Palestinian refugee camps across the Syrian territories. Palestinians who remained in Yarmouk or returned to the camp sometime later have been struggling for survival, in an area that has been severely affected by the deadly hostilities.

Before the crisis started in 2011, Yarmouk was a bustling home to almost 30 percent of the Palestine refugee population in Syria. Today, the weight of displacement, hardship and the loss of loved ones add to the difficult living conditions in Yarmouk.

In the meantime, the U.S. announced \$64 million in aid for the United Nations agency dedicated to Palestinian refugees (UNRWA).

The announcement comes days before Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas is set to address the UN General Assembly amid rumblings of Palestinian plans to seek full UN membership at the UN Security Council.

UNRWA is confronted with an increased demand for services resulting from a growth in the number of registered Palestine



refugees, the extent of their vulnerability and their deepening poverty.

UNRWA is funded almost entirely by voluntary contributions and financial support has been outpaced by the growth in needs. As a result, the UNRWA programme budget, which supports the delivery of core essential services, operates with a large shortfall.