



التقرير اليومي



الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

The situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



Palestinians Refugees Struggling for Social Integration in Europe

- Dutch Media Applauds Self-Discipline of Palestinian Refugee Teacher
- Palestinian Refugees in Syria Appeal for Alms-Giving
- Palestinians in Syria Displacement Camp Grappling with Transportation Crisis
- Palestinian Brothers Ammar and Jihad Mteiji Forcibly Disappeared by Syrian Regime for 9th Year



Latest Development

Hundreds of Palestinian refugees who fled war-Torn Syria to Europe have been struggling with language acquisition and socio-cultural discrepancies, particularly in northern European countries.

Mohamed, a refugee who fled Syria to Germany in 2013, told AGPS that he finds it difficult to familiarize himself with the new customs and different ways of thinking. To this day, he longs to return to his home and family in Yarmouk Camp.

Another refugee called Yassin, from Deraa Camp, south of Syria, said he headed for Sweden in search for a better livelihood to feed his four children. However, he couldn't find his feet in the European country due to divergent habits and vernaculars.

A refugee called Alaa, from Khan Eshieh Camp, in Rif Dimashq, said he has been striving for family reunion rights in Austria, which he entered in late 2020. Alaa has not been able to unite with his children.

Linguistic and socio-cultural discrepancies in host destinations often result in difficulties in the integration process and block the refugees' access to the local labor market, particularly in the academic field which necessitates a native-like mastery of national languages. As a result hundreds of refugees in such countries as Norway, Sweden, Denmark, The Netherlands, and Germany have been forced to join low-paid jobs.



The number of Palestinian youths migrating from displacement camps and government-held zones across war-torn Syria has soared.

Recently, scores of refugee families have made their way out from their camps and shelters to Turkey, Iraq, and Egypt. Dozens of Palestinian refugee families fled Syria to Lebanon while scores of others crossed to Turkey from Idlib in a trip costing up to 1,500 per a single person. Several youths have fled conscription in the war-torn country to European destinations.

Poverty rates have reached a zenith in Palestinian refugee camps in Syria due to the sharp decrease in the exchange rate of the Syrian pound and the refugees' lack of access to the local labor market.

The protracted displacement, deteriorating socio-economic conditions aggravated by the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, dire humanitarian needs and protection concerns continue to affect the lives of Palestine refugees in/from Syria. Due to the serious protection gaps, children have been forced to drop out of school and join armed groups to help feed their starving families.

Along similar lines, news outlets in The Netherlands have acclaimed the strong determination and perseverance maintained by Palestinian refugee Nabil ALAyedi, who pursued his academic career as a technical assistant teacher in Amsterdam.

Nabil taught physics at Yarmouk Camp schools until 2012. He graduated from Damascus University and worked at UNRWA schools, which have been reduced to rubble in the conflict.



Nabil fled Yarmouk Camp before he headed for The Netherlands, where he obtained a legal residence permit and joined a program for newly-arrived teachers through UAF association for refugee students.

The refugee started his professional career as a technical teaching assistant at Lumion in Amsterdam. He still struggles to get his Syrian diploma recognized by his host country. He will only be able to obtain a teacher certificate after he completes a number of pedagogy training courses at the Teacher Training College.

“The process costs a lot of money. I have to wake up early everyday to go to and back from Amsterdam”, said Nabil.

Hundreds of displaced Palestinian refugees in/from Syria have achieved success stories, despite the traumatic upshots wrought by the daily scenes of bloodshed and destruction across the embattled Syrian territories.

This includes scores of refugee students who have obtained the highest scores at their academic institutions; hundreds of refugee sportsmen/sportswomen who snatched the first places in regional and international competitions; dozens of artists who received renowned literary awards for their products and performances; and several housewives who turned trauma into a space of creativity.

In another development, the Syrian Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs in Damascus determined the cash value for gold and silver and the amount of alms for Eid Al-Fitr, along with the ransom for fasting and penance for oaths and vows for 2022.



The value of atonement for an oath is 120,000 Syrian pounds while the fasting ransom is 10,000 for each day. The minimum of alms for Eid AlFitr is 10,000.

Vulnerable Palestinian refugees and Syrian nationals slammed the decision which they said fails to take into account their declining purchasing power at a time when prices continue to go sky-high in the war-torn country.

After eleven years of conflict, Palestinians from Syria continue to be seriously affected by the warfare. Thousands have been left on their own in impoverished displacement camps, torn away from the nourishment of home and warmth of family.

Meanwhile, residents of AlRaml Camp in Latakia continue to sound distress signals over the dire conditions they have been made to endure in the area owing to the poor infrastructure, absence of vital services, and price leap.

The residents said their life has been marred by the transportation crisis due to the absence of transportation means to give daily lifts to their destinations and workplaces. They further denounced the overcrowding and unpunctuality of public means of transport.

In the meantime, Palestinian refugees Ammar and Jihad Mteiji have been secretly held in Syrian regime prisons for nine years running.

Their family continues to appeal for information about their condition and whereabouts.



Ammar, born in 1992, was arrested in 2013 by Syrian intelligence forces in Bab Tuma, in Damascus. Jihad, born in 1993, was detained four months later on his way out of Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees, south of Damascus. Jihad was a member of the pro-regime Palestine Liberation Army.

AGPS has documented the secret detention of over 1,800 Palestinian refugees in war-torn Syria, among them 37 refugees held captive by the opposition forces.

AGPS has also documented the death of over 600 Palestinian refugees under torture in Syrian government lock-ups, including women, children, and elderly civilians.