



التقرير اليومي



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



Jordan Greenlights Exit of Palestinians from Syria

- Palestinian Refugee Children Prevented from Eid Joy in War-Torn Syria
- Palestinian Refugees Rally in Austria over Israeli Escalation in Jerusalem
- Residents of Deraa Camp Denounce Arbitrary Reconstruction Works



Latest Development

Holders of Palestinian travel documents have been granted the right to move from Jordan to Lebanon or Syria.

To that end, an online demand should be submitted on the Jordanian Foreign Affairs Ministry's website. Two forms should be filled in, one in 14 days and the other in five days. The procedure costs nearly 102 Jordanian dinars.

Sometime earlier, the Higher Council for Policies in Jordan gave instructions for closing doors to Palestinians with Syrian travel documents on claims of fighting resettlement of Palestinian refugees.

More than 2 million Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA live in Jordan.

There are ten recognized Palestine refugee camps throughout the country, which accommodate nearly 370,000 Palestine refugees. Jordan hosts the largest number of Palestine refugees of all of the UNRWA fields.

In another development, the psychological effects of the prolonged Syrian conflict have been devastating, especially for vulnerable Palestine refugee children.

The impact of price inflation has been greatest in places like Syria. Food and non-food prices have soared by 40%. Purchasing new clothes has become a sign of luxury for Palestinian children sheltered in the war-ravaged country.



After more than a decade of conflict, Palestinian and Syrian families are now facing the country's worst ever economic crisis. Rent, food, medicine, fuel, and clothes are now out of reach for many families. Humanitarian needs across the country have never been higher.

As the economic situation continues to deteriorate, its impact is acutely felt by everyone, not only the poorest or displaced families. The majority of families say they are eating less, cutting meals and going into debt to meet their basic needs.

The eleven-year conflict in Syria has left its mark on the entire country, but for Palestine refugee children, already one of the most vulnerable groups in society before the conflict, have been amongst the worst affected. Many Palestine refugee children have lost their homes and in some cases a family member as well. Many have experienced displacement, trauma, intense fear and disruption to their normal lives.

Child labour and child marriage have substantially increased since the conflict began. The warfare has also had traumatic fallouts on Palestinian refugee children in and outside the Syrian territories.

Speaking with AGPS, a number of Palestinian refugee children said they have been deprived of childhood joy as they can neither buy snacks at school nor ice-cream from local shops. In the best of cases, a Palestinian child in Syria receives a pocket money of no more than 500 Syrian Pounds in a country where a small chips box costs over 1,000 pounds and a sandwich at school costs more than 1,200.



Post-traumatic stress disorders, mental psychosis, sleeplessness and nightmares, eating disorders, and intense fear have all been among the symptoms with which Palestinian children have been diagnosed.

AGPS renews its calls to the international community, human rights institutions, UNICEF, UNRWA, and all concerned bodies to work on protecting Palestinian children in embattled Syria and provide those who fled the war-torn country with physical and moral protection in the host countries.

AGPS has recorded the death of 252 Palestinian refugee children in war-torn Syria. Hundreds more have gone orphaned after they lost one or both of their parents in the deadly warfare.

In another development, dozens of Palestinians from Syria participated in a vigil held on Sunday, April 24, in Stephansdom dome plaza in Vienna, in solidarity with Palestinian sit-inners at Jerusalem's Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Demonstrators waved the Palestinian flag and chanted slogans condemning Israeli aggressions in occupied Jerusalem and human rights abuses against worshipers.

They called on the international community to take a firm stance in response to Israeli state-backed settler terrorism against Palestinian people.

Over recent weeks, Israeli occupation forces broke into AlAqsa Mosque and arrested dozens of worshipers and peaceful sit-inners. Over 200 were injured.



In the meantime, residents of Deraa Camp for Palestinian refugees, south of Syria, have slammed the works recently carried out to pave streets.

Recently, maintenance works were just finalized by the General Authority for Palestinian Arab Refugees, in cooperation with UNRWA, to rehabilitate the sewerage network.

Civilians said mounds of sand and asphalt have been piled up in the area.

All the way through Syria's eleven-year conflict, residents of Deraa Camp have been grappling with dire humanitarian conditions owing to the high rates of unemployment and absence of vital facilities.

UN data indicates that Deraa refugee camp is located inside Deraa City, in southern Syria. Palestinian refugees came to the Deraa area in two waves in 1948 and in 1967.

However, as the recent conflict unraveled, the camp became engulfed by violence and 90 per cent of the camp population had to leave the camp and seek safety in other areas such as Deraa city, Damascus or Jordan. Most UNRWA services were moved to alternative premises in Deraa city.

Deraa camp was home to 10,500 Palestine refugees before 2011. As of November 2018, only 400 Palestine refugee families have returned since the camp returned to government hands. As of February 2020, some 800 families had returned to Deraa camp and 750 students to the UNRWA schools, according to UNRWA.