

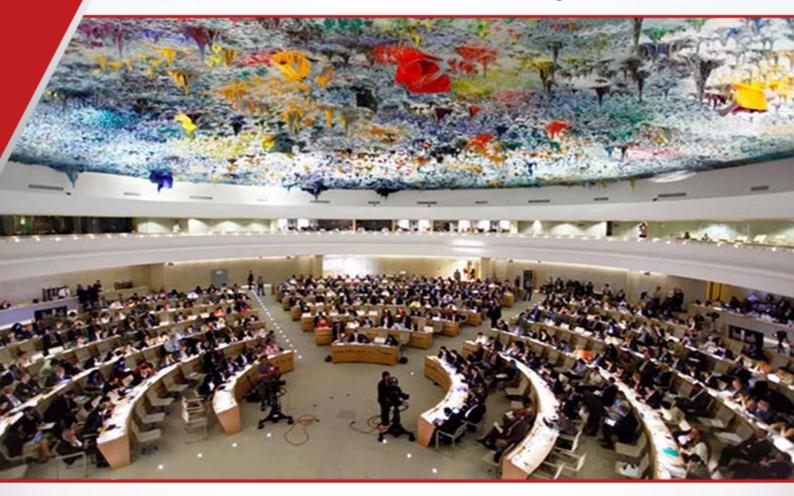
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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"AGPS Addresses UNHRC over Palestinian Refugee Threatened with Deportation from Denmark"

- PFLP-GC Mourns Death of Secretary-General
- Yarmouk's Displaced Families Lash Out at Damascus Governorate
- Palestinians from Syria in Lebanon Facing Dire Conditions
- Humanitarian Situation Exacerbated by Water Dearth in AlHusainiya Camp
- Ceremony Held in Aleppo to Honour Palestinian Teachers



Latest Developments

The Palestinian Return Centre (PRC) and the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria (AGPS) have sounded the alarm over the situation of Rehab Kasem, a Palestinian-born refugee in Denmark who faces the risk of being forcibly deported to Syria after a Danish court ruled that she be returned to the war-ravaged country on claims that it has become a safe destination.

This came in an oral statement delivered on July 7 at the UN Human Rights Council in General.

Rehab, who has held a sit-in outside of the headquarters of the Danish Parliament, said in her appeals circulated on social media: "I don't want to die... It is high time I lived in peace. I don't want to be another picture in Caesar's album of the victims of death under torture; Nor do I want to have my name included on the lists of persons massacred in Syria".

Rehab also wishes to be buried in Denmark where her sons and grandchildren have been living for years.

Like thousands of other Palestinian refugees in/from Syria, Rehab seeks to live in peace and die in peace, the statement concluded.

In another development, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) mourned the death of its secretary-general Ahmed Jibril, who was pronounced dead on August 7 at a Damascus hospital.



The PFLP-GC was one of the main guerrilla groups fighting against Israel in the 1970s and 1980s and more recently backed Syria's government in the 10-year conflict.

Ahmed Jibril was born in 1938 in Yazor village, in the occupied Palestinian city of Yaffa. He fled to Syria with his family during the Nakba of 1948, when Israeli militias forced Palestinians out of their lands.

He studied at Damascus schools and graduated from the Military College in Cairo in 1959. He was appointed a lieutenant and then an officer in the Syrian army's engineering corps. He was laid off in 1963.

Ahmed Jibril had founded the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command in 1968. In 1984, the group severed its ties with the Palestine Liberation Organization and established an independent office in Damascus.

Jibril founded his PFLP-GC in 1968, after splitting from the PFLP of Palestinian nationalist leader George Habash.

Meanwhile, families displaced from Yarmouk Camp continue to slam the apathy maintained by Damascus Governorate regarding their appeals for reconstruction works and rubble clearance.

Engineer Mohamed Salman, a resident of Yarmouk Camp, said the Governorate continues to drag its feet over the families' calls for reconstruction permits and rehabilitation projects.



He added that local authorities have failed to protect civilians' property against theft and burglary.

Salman also said the Governorate has approved the controversial master plan seeking to blur the historical identity of the camp as a living witness to the Palestinian refugee plight.

Meanwhile, Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) in Lebanon are grappling with increased hardship and vulnerability, due to long-term displacement and difficult socio-economic conditions, coupled with the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.

According to UNRWA, 87% of PRS live in poverty in the Lebanese territories.

Nearly 65% of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon (PRL) live in poverty.

UN data indicates that 257,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon are in need of UNRWA emergency cash assistance.

Over 470,000 refugees are registered with UNRWA in Lebanon. About 45 per cent of them live in the country's 12 refugee camps. Conditions in the camps are dire and characterized by overcrowding, poor housing conditions, unemployment, poverty and lack of access to justice.

The situation of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon has been exacerbated by the anti-coronavirus movement restrictions and absence of humanitarian and medical assistance in the Lebanese



territories. Prices have also skyrocketed in the Middle Eastern country, overburdening the cash-stripped families.

Palestinians in Lebanon do not enjoy several important rights; for example, they cannot work in many professions and cannot own property (real estate). Because they are not formally citizens of another state, Palestine refugees are unable to claim the same rights as other foreigners living and working in Lebanon.

Along similar lines,

hundreds of displaced Palestinian families sheltered in AlHusainiya refugee camp continue to launch cries for help over the chronic water outage.

The refugees lashed out at the concerned authorities over their apathy regarding the acute dearth in drinking water, saying they have been forced to line up in long queues for hours to purchase water from mobile tanks at over 1,300 Syrian Pounds per a cubic meter.

Over recent years, residents of AlHusainiya camp have denounced the absence of vital services in the area. The transportation crisis, price leap, absence of relief assistance and healthcare, power and water crises, and high rates of unemployment have made survival quite difficult for dozens of displaced Palestinian families.

In the meantime, the General Union for Palestinian Teachers, in partnership with Fatah Movement, honored a batch of Palestinian instructors in Aleppo.



The list includes geography teacher Fakher Samara, philosophy teacher Mahmoud Hadeiri, and English teacher Rehaf Adawi.