



مجموعة العمل من أجل فلسطينيي سورية
Action Group For Palestinians of Syria

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الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Palestinian Refugee Students from Syria Denied Access to Lebanon Universities"

- Lighting Initiative Launched in Khan Eshieh Camp
- Humanitarian Situation in Jaramana Refugee Camp Exacerbated by Power Crisis
- Women-Empowerment Market Opened Up in Syria

+442084530978

/Actgroup.palsyria

reports@actionpal.org.uk

www.actionpal.org.uk



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Latest Developments

Palestinian refugee students have failed to get enrolled at universities in the Lebanese territories as authorities continue to rebuff their appeals for visa renewal.

Speaking with AGPS, a Palestinian refugee said scores of Palestinian students have not been admitted to Lebanese authorities after they failed to renew their visas.

Speaking with AGPS, a 3rd year Social Sciences student at the Lebanese University said she faced severe difficulties trying to get a visa during her first year at university. She has been facing the same hurdle with every new academic year. Authorities granted her only a six-month visa.

“This is my graduation year but I can’t finalize enrollment procedures as I do not have a visa. The university administration refuses to register any student with a visa of less than six months”, the student further told AGPS.

Palestinian refugees from Syria in Lebanon continue to launch cries for help over the precarious legal status and lack of protection they have been subjected to in the Lebanese territories.

The vast majority of Palestinians from Syria are grappling with deportation concerns and live in a perpetual fear over their families’ safety due to the security mayhem rocking refugee camps in Lebanon.



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At the same time, the Lebanese authorities continue to rebuff appeals for renewing the visas of those who entered Lebanon after September 16, 2016, blacklisting them as “illegal immigrants” and ruling for their immediate deportation within a time-span of 15 days.

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.

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.

Meanwhile, volunteers from Khan Eshieh Camp have embarked on a campaign to improve street lighting in the camp.

As part of the initiative, every three house owners are required to alternately connect a 20 cm led lamp to their electricity batteries and install it outside of their houses.

The power crisis has made the humanitarian situation inside the camp far worse, as a cold winter season has drawn near and at a time when prices of fuel and wood have skyrocketed.



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Civilians continue to raise concerns over the increasing abductions, home-burglary attempts, and sexual harassment reported in the area, particularly overnight due to chronic power blackouts.

Jaramana camp is 8km from Damascus on the road to Damascus International Airport. The camp was established in 1948.

UN data indicates that before the start of the conflict in 2011, there were over 18,000 Palestine refugees living in Jaramana camp. During the Syrian crisis, the number of Palestine refugees in the camp and the surrounding area increased to 49,000 due to an influx of displaced Palestine refugees from other areas, including the camp of Yarmouk. As a result, Jaramana has become one of the most densely populated areas of Damascus.

Many of the refugees worked as street vendors, government employees or in nearby industrial plants. Some inhabitants find work in the informal sector through collecting garbage for recycling. The majority of women are domestic workers in Damascus to supplement family income. Like other areas in Syria, displacement, unemployment, inflation, protection and security risks are among the main concerns shared by Palestine refugees and Syrians alike.

Meanwhile, the Palestinian Red Crescent organization launched a handicraft store for handmade products in AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian refugees, in the northern Syrian province of Aleppo.



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The small market, located in Shams Centre, makes part of the 16-Day event held by the Palestinian Red Crescent to empower women, in partnership with the UN Populations Fund.

The project director said about 10 women have been displaying their products in the market in an attempt to gain financial independence and access to the local labor market.

AGPS has documented the death of hundreds of Palestinian women and the enforced disappearance of several others in the embattled Syrian territories.

According to AGPS data, at least 35 Palestinian women and girls were tortured to death in Syrian government dungeons, some among whom have been identified via leaked photos.

As many as 110 Palestinian women and girls have, meanwhile, been secretly held in Syrian state jails. Dozens of female refugees have gone missing inside and outside the Syrian territories. Others breathed their last onboard the “death-boats” to Europe, fleeing bloody warfare in Syria.

According to affidavits by ex-detainees and breakaways, Palestinian women and girls have been subjected to harsh psycho-physical torture tactics in Syrian penitentiaries, including electric shocks, heavy beating using iron sticks, and sexual abuse.

Such practices represent flagrant violations of the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed



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Conflict of 1974, Article 5, which criminalizes all forms of torture and mistreatment against women and children.

Several women have also gone homeless or widowed after they lost their husbands and/or children in the war or due to torture.