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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Palestinian Refugee Woman Earns PhD in Media with Honor"

- UNRWA Renews Contract with Aleppo Hospitals
- Humanitarian Condition Exacerbated by Theft of Power/Water Installations in AlHusainiya Camp
- AlSabina Camp for Palestinian Refugees Gripped With Chronic Power Outage
- 62 Migrants Intercepted, 29 Rescued by Turkish Coast Guard



Latest Developments

Palestinian woman from Syria Lin Issa has earned a PhD in media with a first-class honor from Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, India.

Lin had earned high scores at Damascus University before she got enrolled at the Indian university. She got her Master's degree from the University of Hyderabad and participated in 11 international conferences about radio production in India.

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, UNRWA has renewed its contracts with Faour Clinic and Martini Hospital for Surgical Operations in order to provide better healthcare services for Palestinian refugees north of Aleppo, including those sheltered in Handarat and AlNeirab camps.



Meanwhile, residents of AlHusainiya Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Rif Dimashq, said water pumps and electricity wires have been stolen by anonymous thieves to sell them at cheap prices in the poverty-stricken area.

Property-theft and house burglary have been increasingly reported at Palestinian refugee camps in Syria.

Activists told AGPS that pro-government gunmen in Syria have been raking through Palestinian displacement camps and stealing refugees' belongings under the security pretext.

This has been the case in the refugee camps of Yarmouk, AlHusainiya, AlSabina, Khan Eshieh, AlAyedeen in Hums, and AlRaml in Latakia. Scores of Palestinian families displaced by the warfare have had their homes burglarized, demolished, and/or blown up.

Along similar lines, Palestinian families taking shelter in AlSabina refugee camp, in Rif Dimashq, continue to rail against the chronic power outages which often last for over 23 hours.

Civilians said the power crisis has made life unbearable in the area and affected their children's school output.

Located some 14 kilometers away from southern Damascus, AlSabina Camp has been gripped with an abject situation owing to the absence of humanitarian assistance, relief aids, proper infrastructure, and vital facilities.



UN data indicates that the camp was established in 1948. Before the conflict in Syria, the camp was home to 22,600 Palestine refugees. It was taken over by armed opposition groups in 2013. The camp remained closed to civilians for almost four years and houses and infrastructure were damaged in the fighting. In September 2017, civilians were able to return to their homes. All UNRWA installations were in need of repairs.

The whole Palestine population in AlSabina camp suffered from displacement during the crisis and many families left the country and sought refuge in neighboring countries or fled to Europe.

During the conflict, labor opportunities have dwindled and the unemployment rate is still very high with very limited financial resources to help Palestine refugees restore their livelihoods. Like other areas in Syria, displacement, inflation, protection and security risks are among the main concerns shared by Palestine refugees and Syrians alike.

The camp is situated on an area of 0.03 square kilometers. Palestine refugees who came to Syria in 1948 first settled the camp. It also accommodates Palestine refugees who were displaced as a result of the 1967 conflict.

In the meantime, 62 migrants and two smugglers were intercepted by the Turkish authorities on May 3 as they tried to illegally leave the country through the Aegean coast.



The migrants were transferred to the migration directorate in Izmir pending the necessary legal measures. The smugglers have been held in custody.

At the same time, 29 migrants were rescued by the Turkish Coast Guard after they were pushed back from Greece.

Turkey and human rights groups have repeatedly condemned Greece's illegal practice of pushing back asylum seekers, saying it violates humanitarian values and international law by endangering the lives of vulnerable migrants, including women and children.