

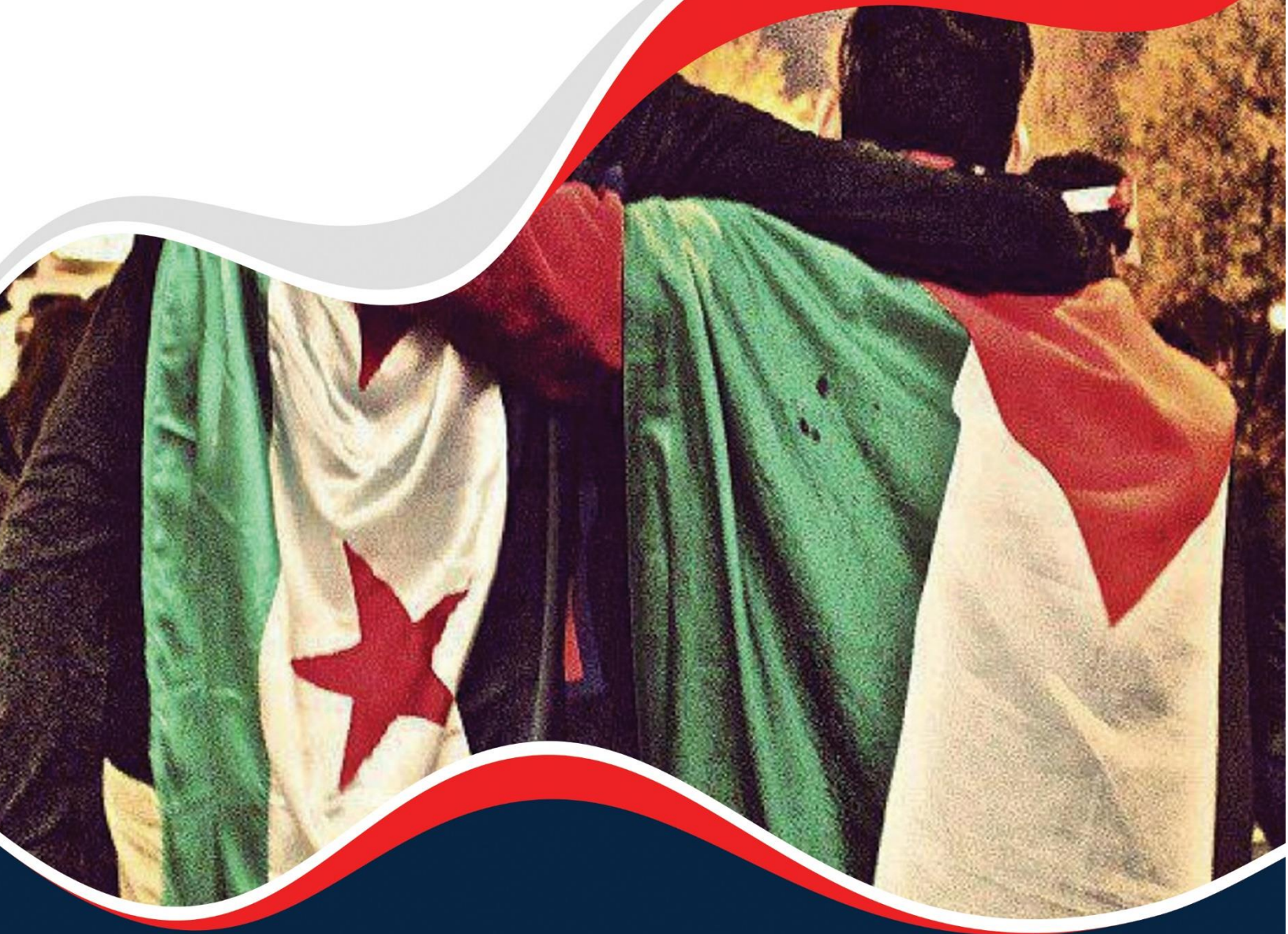


مجموعة العمل

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Prepared by

Studies and Research Department



The General scene of the Palestinians of Syria during the Year 2024

March / 2025



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Introduction

Palestinian refugees found a safe haven in Syria after their catastrophe in 1948, and settled there for more than six decades. However, the war in Syria, which was ignited by the regime after the peaceful movement in 2011, turned their lives into hell. The forces of the defunct regime bombed their camps and gatherings, which scattered them inside and outside Syria, claimed the lives of more than 4,300 victims, and caused the arrest of more than 3,000.

The year 2024 was exceptional, carrying many events that affected the Palestinians of Syria, most notably the Israeli war on Gaza, Lebanon and Syria, which caused the displacement and homelessness of thousands of them and casualties among them, while the second event that wrote a new chapter in their lives was the fall of the Syrian regime and the escape of the deposed president after the Syrian opposition took control of power in Syria.

In addition to these two prominent events, there is the continued displacement of thousands of them from their homes, and the increase in migration from Syria, at an earlier time before the fall of the regime, due to the spread of poverty and their dependence on humanitarian aid and the deterioration of the moral and ethical structure of society in the areas controlled by the regime, and the security restrictions on them and the legal disorder in Syria and in the countries of displacement and asylum.

This report reviews the general scene of Palestinian refugees from Syria in 2024, through twelve chapters covering the most prominent developments in the situation of Palestinians in Syria, in an effort by the Action Group for Palestinians in Syria to inform decision-makers and Palestinian, Arab, Islamic and international institutions and associations of the current situation of their situation, and to place them before their responsibilities that require them to raise the level of response to the difficult humanitarian conditions experienced by Palestinians in Syria, and to develop their operations to provide physical and legal protection for them, and to take into account their situation and treat them as refugees who were expelled from his home many times.

This report, issued by the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria as a human rights organization, is part of a series of reports and research that follow the affairs of Palestinians of Syria, and monitor the violations and events that Palestinian Syrian refugees have been exposed to since 2012, to document an important stage of the Palestinian asylum process, and to prepare the necessary documents to defend their rights in various international and legal forums.

Index

Legal Imbalance	5
Israeli Aggression on Gaza, Lebanon and Syria.....	18
The Fall of the Syrian Regime and the Control of the Opposition.....	23
The Official Palestinian Position Statements and Declarations	32
The Policy of the New Administration in Syria Towards the Palestinians	42
First: Official Institutions	43
Second: Popular Institutions	47
The Palestinian Authority in Syria.....	48
The Prisons of the Syrian Regime (Detainees and Released Persons)	56
Reconstruction.....	61
The Return to Camps and Gatherings	65
UNRWA and the Palestinians of Syria	71
The Spread of Poverty and Social Diseases	76
Immigration.....	80
Victims and Missing Persons (Statistics and Figures for the Year 2024)	84



Legal Imbalance

Legal Imbalance

The year 2024, like other previous years, witnessed an imbalance and disorder in the legal status of Palestinian Syrians in several countries in which they reside. Other countries continued to apply previous laws that impose certain conditions and restrictions on Syrian Palestinians. Thousands of them also lacked protection in northern Syria, Egypt and Turkey, despite being registered with UNRWA as Palestinian refugees. The Action Group also monitored legal changes that affected Palestinian Syrians in many countries after the fall of the Syrian regime and the opposition's control of power in Syria.

Legal Conditions before the Fall of the Syrian Regime

1 In Syria

- ◆ In September; the Director of Civil Affairs issued a decision to stop registering the civil status events of Arab Palestinians registered in the records of the General Organization for Palestinian Arab Refugees on the database, based on the approval of the Minister of Interior in the Syrian regime, as well as stopping the printing of the temporary residence permit that was given to Palestinian

refugees, and stopping the integration of Palestinian refugee data into the “One Syria Trust” project.

- ◆ In the same month; The Syrian regime authorities announced their decision to stop implementing the procedure that required all Syrians and those in their position - Palestinians of Syria - returning from Lebanon to exchange an amount of 100 US dollars with the customs authorities, justifying this by saying that it was to mitigate the effects of the Israeli aggression on Lebanon.
- ◆ In October: The Syrian regime government at the time asked holders of electronic (smart) cards to open bank accounts in the name of the cardholder within 3 months, in preparation for transferring support amounts to those accounts. It excluded Palestinians without registration who had sought refuge in Syria at various times since the June 1967 setback, whether they were from the Gaza Strip who hold a Palestinian Authority passport or Egyptian travel documents, or the West Bankers who were displaced from Jordan during “Black September” in 1970, as well as those who were displaced to it from Lebanon after 1982.

2 Iraqi Kurdistan

In April 2024, the Ministry of Interior in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq issued a circular suspending the granting of visas to Syrian and Palestinian Syrian citizens, whether single or families. According to informed sources, the reason behind this circular is due to the increasing number of violators of these two nationalities in the

region, whose visas have expired or whose regular work contracts have been suspended. Sources indicate that the lands of Iraqi Kurdistan are being exploited as a corridor to escape compulsory military service in Syria, which extends for about eight years for Syrians and four and a half years for Syrian Palestinians, until a decision is issued to discharge them. The sources revealed the existence of offices that issue fictitious work contracts to facilitate entry into the city of Erbil, which has turned the process into a kind of visa trading.

3 Lebanon

Palestinian Syrians faced great difficulties in renewing their residency permits, and thousands of them lived without residency permits and were forced to remain confined to Palestinian camps there, which was reflected in their conditions. The Action Group monitored the arrest and deportation of a number of Palestinian Syrians due to the failure to renew their residency permits.

- ◆ In May, the Lebanese General Security Directorate stopped granting residency permits to Syrian Palestinians, and they became vulnerable to arrest and deportation. The number of Palestinian Syrians residing in Lebanon legally and entitled to obtain residency is estimated at 15,000 Palestinian refugees
- ◆ In June, the General Security raised the value of taxes and fees imposed on all legal transactions related to displaced Syrians and Palestinians, to register any transaction to an amount of (4 million and 900 thousand Lebanese pounds), equivalent to (55 US dollars).

In September, Lebanese universities and institutes refused to register Palestinian-Syrian students on the grounds that they did not have valid residencies, and asked them to obtain written approval from the Lebanese General Security Directorate. The latter refuses to grant this approval unless the students have a registration paper from the university, which they cannot obtain because their residencies have not been renewed by the General Security.

4 Jordan

- ◆ The Jordanian authorities continued to impose cumulative fines worth thousands of US dollars on Palestinian refugees from Syria for their residence in its territory.
- ◆ The authorities impose on each Palestinian refugee from Syria a fine of one and a half dinars (equivalent to 2.11 US dollars) for each day they reside illegally, starting from the date of their illegal entry into Jordanian territory.
- ◆ The Jordanian authorities facilitated the entry of Palestinians holding Syrian travel documents during the second half of 2024, under certain conditions and reasons, such as visiting relatives and being elderly, or to conduct a “family reunification” interview at the embassies of European countries in Jordan, or to cross into Saudi Arabia to perform Umrah.

5 Egypt

- ◆ The Egyptian authorities continued to treat Syrian Palestinians as foreign immigrants and not as refugees. They faced real suffering on all levels, legal, educational, and living, and they suffered clear governmental discrimination between them and Syrian refugees and other refugees in Egypt.
- ◆ In September, the Egyptian authorities passed a law raising student residency fees by more than 200%, sparking a wave of anger and resentment among refugees in general and Syrian Palestinians in particular.

6 Saudi Arabia

- ◆ The Kingdom continued to not recognize the Syrian travel document for Palestinian refugees, and in 2024 prevented Syrian Palestinians residing in Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, and Jordan from traveling to perform Umrah and Hajj rituals, but allowed a limited number of them to perform Umrah with the guarantee of campaign organizers.
- ◆ In May: Saudi Arabia canceled Hajj visas for Palestinians holding Syrian documents, after initially agreeing to grant them, according to the Action Group's sources; The authorities issued visas to the Syrian Palestinians , but they quickly cancelled them without a clear explanation of the reasons.
This decision led to complications for the Hajj and Umrah offices that had booked the necessary hotels and facilities in preparation to receive the pilgrims.

7 UAE

The United Arab Emirates has witnessed a shift in its policies related to granting visas to Palestinians since October 7, 2023, as it refuses to grant visa applications submitted by holders of Palestinian documents and passports of all kinds, after it had previously granted them. Sources indicated to the Action Group that a number of owners of tourism offices in Syria and Egypt confirmed that the Emirates sent them an email notifying them that Palestinians holding Syrian documents and holders of Palestinian Authority passports would not be accepted to enter the Emirates, noting that the latter not issued an official decision in this regard, but rather Its decision was verbal and not announced, while a number of Syrian Palestinians were able to obtain an entry visa to the Emirates under certain conditions.

8 Turkey

Palestinian Syrians faced a major problem in terms of work, movement, and registering children in schools, in light of the strict application of the labor and residence law in Istanbul in particular, where the largest number and the weakest segment of Palestinians residing in Turkey reside. These people either do not hold the temporary protection card "Kimlik", or they obtained it from another state, so they are threatened with deportation to Syria or to the Turkish state from which they obtained their card, if they are stopped by Turkish police and security patrols that are always deployed in stations, squares, and roads .

- ◆ During 2024, the Action Group monitored the arrest and deportation of several Syrian Palestinians for not having a “Kimlik” card, which led them to new problems after the hardships they suffered upon entering Turkey .
- ◆ In August: The Palestinian Embassy in Ankara called on Palestinians residing in Turkey who registered to settle their legal status to visit the Immigration Department directorates in their areas of residence, as part of an initiative launched by the Palestinian Embassy with the aim of addressing the legal status of Palestinians in Turkey.

9 Europe

European countries continued to classify the nationality of Syrian Palestinians as “stateless,” which is a measure that violates international humanitarian law, because the Palestinian is not anonymous, and this measure has political dimensions.

In a striking development, several German states approved the recognition of “Israel” as a condition for obtaining German citizenship, and there are demands in other European countries to implement this decision.

Germany

The German police committed serious violations against peaceful Palestinian demonstrators in Berlin, who were demanding an end to the genocidal campaigns practiced by the Israeli occupation in the Gaza Strip and throughout Palestine. The

Action Group documented many cases of excessive violence to which the demonstrators, including Palestinians from Syria, were subjected by the police, including beatings, restraints, and dragging in the streets, which led to physical injuries, fractures, and loss of consciousness.

Sweden

Most refugees in the Kingdom of Sweden have become increasingly concerned with the rise of right-wing and far-right parties to power there, which have taken a series of measures that refugees describe as hostile to them. Syrian Palestinians have faced difficulties in obtaining permanent residency and have only obtained temporary residency, which constitutes an obstacle to achieving their future ambitions and an important factor in the inability to settle in the country that includes immigrants from all over the world.

- The Swedish Immigration Service deprived Palestinians from Syria and Lebanon of Swedish citizenship, due to their affiliation and previous work in Palestinian factions in Syria and Lebanon, despite meeting the conditions for obtaining citizenship; such as working with a permanent contract and obtaining permanent residency in Sweden.
- Dozens of Palestinian and Syrian families migrated in reverse from Sweden, due to fear that the Swedish authorities would take their children away from them, after dozens of cases were recorded during the previous years, which caused panic in Arab societies and those of immigrant origin.

Netherlands

The right-wing Dutch government announced in the last quarter of 2024; It intends to tighten immigration and naturalization laws, including raising the period of residence required to obtain citizenship to ten years, freezing the processing of asylum applications for a period of up to two years, and significantly reducing family reunification procedures.

The government explained that these measures come within the framework of a plan to reduce the number of refugees arriving in the Netherlands until the implementation of new European laws related to immigration in 2026.

Legal Developments Under the Syrian Transitional Government

In Syria

- After the fall of the Syrian regime, no negative legal changes were recorded regarding Palestinian refugees, but the most important event for the Palestinians is the abolition of compulsory conscription in the Palestinian Liberation Army and the formation of a new Syrian army, which suggests the imminent dissolution of the Palestinian Liberation Army in Syria.
- Palestinian institutions, human rights activists and activists have raised demands for the necessity of cancelling the legal amendments and changes issued by the former regime, and the necessity of returning to the decisions that equated Syrians and Palestinians in rights and duties. Human rights activists have also

discussed demands to grant Syrian citizenship to Palestinians in Syria, with warnings of the impact of this on the Palestinian cause.

Lebanon

- December 19, 2024; The Lebanese authorities announced facilities that allow Syrian and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon to leave through land border crossings, after settling their legal status in accordance with the applicable procedures. These facilities included all refugees, whether they entered Lebanon legally or illegally, and without regard to the duration of the violation, while ensuring that no entry ban notices are issued against them, within certain controls and conditions.

Before this decision was issued, the fees for settling the status and renewing residency reached 13 million Lebanese pounds (about 144 US dollars) to settle the departure status of just one person, which constituted a financial burden on refugees.

- December 21; The Syrian Embassy in Beirut announced the provision of a service to extend expired Syrian passports for a maximum period of six months, starting from the date of expiration of the passport. Palestinian refugees confirmed to the group the renewal of their Syrian travel documents that expired years ago, and that the treatment of the Syrian-Palestinian was quick and the person did not need to wait long to complete the transaction. The refugee was also able to take many travel documents for his family without requiring the presence of their owners. It is worth mentioning that during the era of the defunct regime, the cost of a "non-urgent" passport for those outside Syria from

Palestinian refugees and citizens was Syrians reach 300 US dollars, and the cost of "urgent" reached 800 US dollars, and about 150 to 200 US dollars are added to it "to satisfy the employee."

Egypt

- December 27; The Egyptian authorities issued a decision to prevent the entry of Palestinians coming from Syria and four Arab countries to Egypt until further notice. Media sources revealed that the four countries in addition to Syria are: Sudan, Libya, Iraq, and Yemen.
- The Egyptian authorities did not clarify the reasons for the decision, noting that Egypt used to prevent holders of Palestinian refugee travel documents in Syria from entering its territory except with exceptions and under certain circumstances. These exceptions were during the era of the late Egyptian President "Mohamed Morsi", when he allowed them to enter without prior conditions.

Turkey

A number of Syrian-Palestinian refugees complained that the Turkish authorities prevented them from entering Syrian territory through the border crossings, despite their submission of documents proving that they were born and lived in Syria as Palestinian refugees for decades. The refugees reported that the Turkish authorities prevented their entry because the word "Palestinian" appears on the temporary protection cards (Kimlik), which limits the right to return to Syria to

Syrian citizens only. Some of them explained that the Turkish authorities asked them to translate and authenticate family data as a condition for allowing them to cross into Syria. These procedures are financially costly and their financial circumstances are difficult.

Europe

■ A number of European countries have stopped studying the asylum files of those coming from Syria, without clarifying that this includes Palestinians from Syria, which opened the door to speculation about their fate. In Germany, circulars were issued by the Immigration Department to stop studying the asylum files of Syrians, and nothing was issued to clarify that it includes Palestinians from Syria, but the reality of the situation proves that they are included in the decision. In communicating with a number of Palestinian refugees, they confirmed to the Action Group that studying their asylum file has stopped, as no decision has been issued to grant residency to any of them.

■ The members of the Syrian-Palestinian community in Europe live in a state of anticipation, fear and caution regarding the issuance of any law in the near future that would prevent their return to Syria, given that

European countries classify them as “stateless” or “unknown” in their homeland.



Israeli Aggression on Gaza, Lebanon and Syria

Israeli Aggression on Gaza, Lebanon and Syria

The Israeli occupation escalated the war on Syria, Lebanon, and Gaza during the year 2024, which led to the killing of thousands of people, the destruction of property, and the displacement of millions of Palestinian, Lebanese, and Syrian refugees. The Palestinians of Syria in Lebanon, Gaza, and Syria suffered the same suffering.

Palestinians from Syria in Lebanon

- ◆ The situation in Lebanon witnessed serious developments during the last quarter of 2024 as a result of the Israeli occupation forces igniting a war on Lebanon on September 23. The war continued for two months, before the ceasefire between "Israel" and Lebanon happened with a temporary agreement for sixty days, which entered into effect on November 27, 2024.
- ◆ The war directly affected various segments of Lebanese society, and the Syrian Palestinian refugees were the most vulnerable segment in society. Hundreds of families were forced due to the war to return to Syria despite the deteriorating conditions of their camps and gatherings and the difficult economic situation there.

Victims

42 Palestinians from Syria were killed in Lebanon since the beginning of the Israeli aggression against it.

Palestinians in Syria faced additional challenges as a result of the Israeli aggression:

- ◆ **Displacement and asylum:** The Israeli bombing forced thousands of Syrian Palestinian refugees to flee their places of residence in Lebanon, especially those who were in southern Lebanon, and they suffered difficulty in finding a safe haven, and great neglect in caring for their affairs, and this wave of displacement increased the pressure on the Palestinian camps, while more than 1,176 Palestinian families (about 3,373 Palestinian refugees) sought refuge and returned to Syria.
- ◆ **Economic deterioration:** The war has exacerbated the economic crisis in Lebanon, and thousands of residents, including Palestinians from Syria, have lost their livelihoods, which has led to high unemployment and poverty rates among refugees, making it difficult for them to secure a living, and making them more vulnerable to extreme poverty.
- ◆ **Lack of basic services:** Displaced people have complained of a severe shortage of basic services such as potable water, electricity, and sanitation, difficulty in accessing health care, and increased pressure on camps that are already suffering from deteriorating basic services.

- ◆ **Halting education and a difficult alternative:** The war and escalating bombing have deprived hundreds of Palestinian students from Syria of education, which constitutes a clear violation of a basic right of the child and a threat to their future, and has returned them to square one due to repeated displacement. Students have faced unprecedented challenges with the distance education system, which UNRWA approved as a temporary solution in light of the ongoing Israeli bombing.
- ◆ **Threats of deportation and fear of return:** Syrian Palestinians in Lebanon were subjected to continuous threats of deportation, which created a state of anxiety and instability among them. The majority of Palestinian Syrians expressed their fear of returning to Syria at that time, due to the security services affiliated with the ousted Syrian regime pursuing them for many reasons, including compulsory conscription, or for other security reasons such as snitching and others.

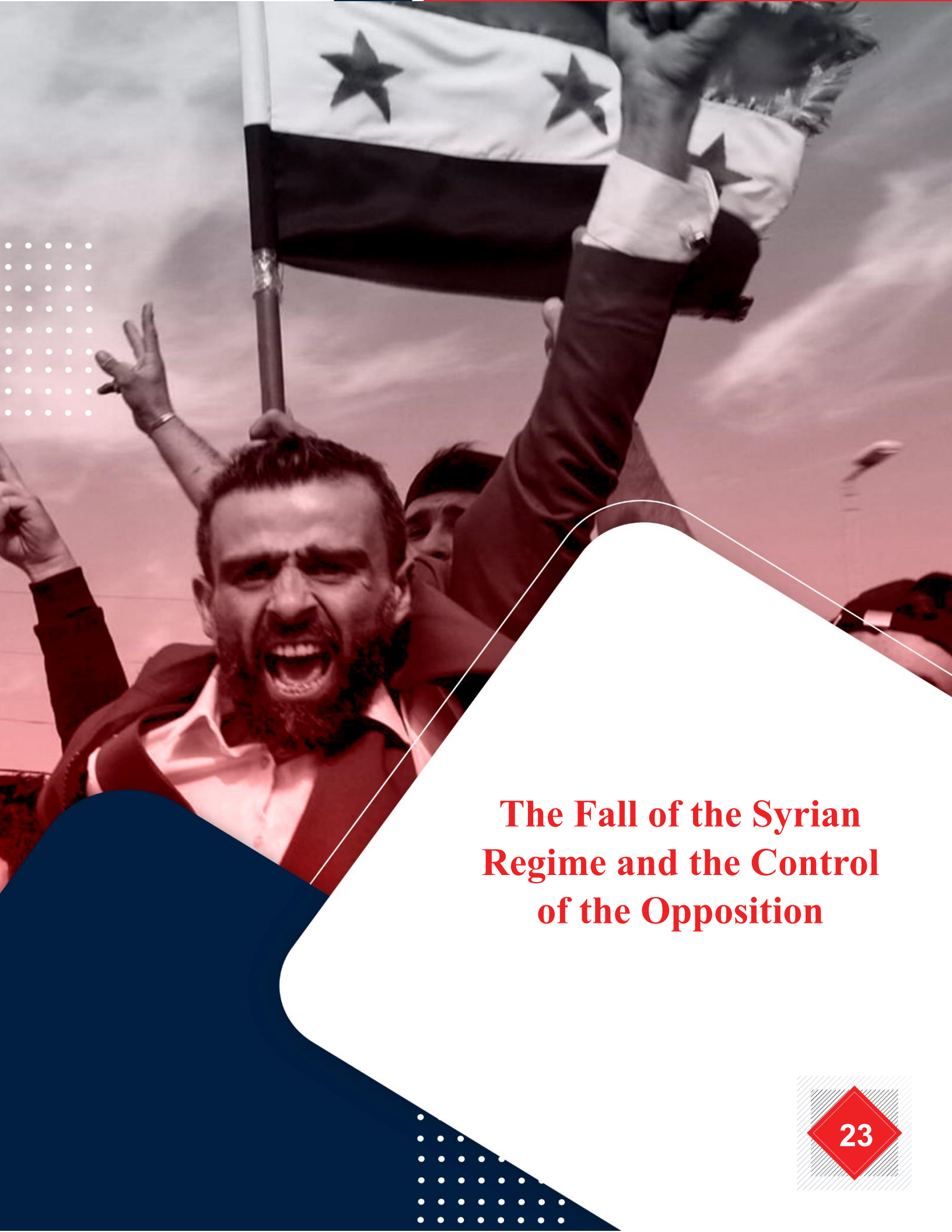
Palestinians in Syria

"Israel" bombed homes and properties belonging to Palestinian refugees, including offices and civilian headquarters in Damascus and its countryside, which the occupation accused of belonging to the "Islamic Jihad" movement, causing many deaths and injuries, and destroying several properties, including: the Jaffa Center for Youth Development "Shabiba Palestine" in the Qudsaya area in the Damascus

countryside, which was completely destroyed by occupation aircraft when it targeted it in November 2024, and also caused a number of casualties and serious injuries among the youth who were in the center. The occupation also assassinated a number of Palestinian refugees in Syria, and the Action group documented the names of 11 Palestinian refugees who were killed by the Occupation.

Palestinians of Syria in Gaza

Palestinians of Syria in Gaza have lost the security and safety they enjoyed during the years before Operation “Noah’s Flood” due to the Israeli aggression on the Strip. The Action Group documented the killing of 4 refugees among them in 2024, and the wounding of others. The occupation also destroyed their properties and homes that they rented to live there. The majority of Palestinian Syrian families were displaced with the people of the Strip from their homes in Gaza City, the central areas, and Khan Yunis. Then they were displaced repeatedly from the shelters and homes that sheltered them. They lived in very difficult conditions due to the war, displacement, and siege, the lack of their financial resources, the scarcity of aid, and the difficulty of obtaining water and food. They live in Displaced families in ill-equipped shelters are under threat of bombing.



The Fall of the Syrian Regime and the Control of the Opposition

The fall of the Syrian regime and the control of the opposition

Palestinian refugees, like the rest of the Syrian people, were subjected to harm and abuse at the hands of the Syrian regime. Since the outbreak of the Syrian revolution, many Palestinians have been involved in its peaceful movement, then the military movement against the Syrian regime, while a few of them participated in suppressing the revolution, declaring their support for the regime to achieve personal gains far from the prevailing Palestinian public opinion, which called for not getting involved in its events.

The Action Group documented the killing of more than (4300) Palestinians during the revolution, in various ways, such as death under bombardment, torture in prisons, field executions, armed clashes, and death by starvation. It also documented the arrest of more than (3000) refugees by the security services of the defunct Syrian regime over a period of 14 years, including women, children, the elderly, and entire families, who were subjected to serious violations, including torture, rape, beatings, and starvation.

The Syrian regime also bombed the Yarmouk, Handarat, Daraa and other camps with rockets and artillery, causing massive destruction to property, and confiscated dozens of homes belonging to Palestinian opponents whom the regime accused of being “terrorists.” As a result of the regime forces’ targeting of Palestinian camps and gatherings, as is the case with its destruction of Syrian cities, thousands of Palestinian refugees were displaced internally to areas controlled by the regime or

to areas controlled by the opposition in northern Syria, and externally to Arab countries, Turkey, Europe, and elsewhere.

People suffered from poor living conditions under the regime's control, and Palestinians experienced the scourge of extreme poverty, with widespread unemployment, drugs, and lack of financial resources, which led to the spread of many social diseases such as theft and the deterioration of morals and general values that society in Syria has been raised on for decades.

Under the Control of the Opposition

1

The opposition enters the camps

- ◆ with the launch of the "Deterrence of Aggression" operation launched by "Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham" on Wednesday, November 27, it announced that the areas whose residents surrender their weapons and stay in their homes will be safe, and that they came to liberate the residents, spread freedom, and restore dignity, which left a very positive impact on the residents of the Nayrab camp for Palestinian refugees in Aleppo, which was crowded with groups of the "Jerusalem Brigade" loyal to the regime.

- ◆ On November 30, 2024, the opposition entered the first Palestinian camp in Syria, which is the Nayrab camp, without fighting or clashes with any party, and the commander of the Jerusalem Brigade "Mohammed al-Saeed" and the brigade's fighters fled from the Nayrab camp, in addition to those affiliated with the Iranian movement in the camp, then the opposition forces entered the Handarat camp in Aleppo, and provided security to the residents of the two camps and reassured them.
- ◆ The opposition's control over the camps continued as it advanced towards the capital, Damascus. It entered the Al-A'edeen camp in Homs and Hama camp and moved towards the Daraa camp in the south. Then the opposition overthrew the Syrian regime by entering Damascus and the areas that were controlled by the former regime, including the Palestinian camps in Syria.
- ◆ This was accompanied by the emergence of armed Palestinian groups working with "Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham" in several Palestinian camps, and supported its work in eliminating the Syrian regime. The participation of hundreds of Palestinian refugees in the ranks of the armed opposition also appeared clearly through video clips, photos, and successive news. Many victims and wounded fell among the ranks of Palestinian fighters and volunteers with the opposition, in its two branches, "Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham" and the "Syrian National Army".

2 General Situation

Political Situation

The Syrian opposition formed an interim Syrian government to run the country until March 2025. Arab and foreign delegations flocked to meet with the new officials, and a number of countries reopened their embassies in Damascus. Several countries announced sending aid and work teams to operate airports and rehabilitate infrastructure in Damascus and elsewhere, which accelerates the pace towards stability and gives Syrians and Palestinians a chance to heal their wounds and prepare for the transition to a society where justice, freedom and dignity prevail.

The Security Situation

The people felt great relief after the security terror that the regime and its security services had imposed on them ended. There were no security branches or checkpoints cutting off cities and streets and pursuing "wanted" people. Security prevailed in Syrian regions, but the spread of armed manifestations did not prevent some violations from occurring.

The General Command of the Syrian Opposition stressed the importance of adhering to directives not to attack anyone or carry out individual retribution operations, and issued a general amnesty for all "whose hands are not stained with the blood of Syrians", in a move to enhance stability and national reconciliation. Despite this,

Palestinian refugees in several Palestinian camps in the Damascus countryside complained about the chaos of the spread of weapons by some young men.

- On November 30, 2024, the Al-Nayrab camp in Aleppo witnessed an important event represented by the complete withdrawal of the "Al-Quds Brigade" elements, with all its leadership, soldiers and institutions, after many years of the brigade's control over the camp, which was its starting point and establishment. On that day, the Syrian opposition entered the streets of the Al-Nayrab and Handarat camps, and in an exceptional scene, hundreds of residents of the Al-Nayrab camp gathered to receive the opposition militants, some of whom were residents of the camp who had left it more than a decade ago.
- On December 4, the Syrian regime completely closed the Yalda road from the direction of the Palestine camp. Eyewitnesses confirmed at the time that the road was closed in and out without announcing the real reasons behind this measure, which raised questions and concerns among the residents of the area. Some activists suggested that the closure was linked to the regime's fears of possible opposition movements in the area, especially with the progress made by the Syrian opposition forces at the time in Aleppo Governorate.
- On December 6, the families of the recruits in the Palestine Liberation Army, who were serving in the Masyaf area at Basil al-Assad School, appealed to the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Army to withdraw their sons from the combat centers, after one of the responsible officers refused to withdraw without higher orders. Despite the efforts made by the families through communicating with several parties by making contacts with the responsible officers to secure the

withdrawal of the soldiers with guarantees, the officer insisted on staying until the last moment. One of the Palestinian refugees confirmed that some activists contacted the opposition to ensure that the Palestine Liberation Army soldiers would not be exposed and to grant them safety.

- On December 6, a Palestinian family from the Al-Adeen refugee camp was subjected to armed robbery and theft while fleeing from Hama to Damascus. An unidentified gang set up a fake security checkpoint on one of the roads leading to the Syrian capital, taking advantage of the chaos and insecurity in Syria. They stole and looted the family's money and gold jewelry, with the value of the stolen items amounting to 40 million Syrian pounds, a quantity of bracelets and gold baskets, two laptops, and all the mobile devices they had in their possession.
- On December 7, the Palestinian factions in Khan Danoun camp in the Damascus countryside agreed to form mobile security committees to maintain security in the camp at night, following the theft of the "Khan", an archaeological landmark of symbolic importance to the region, in addition to an attempt to rob some shops, in an attempt to fill the security vacuum resulting from the absence of security services in the western region of the Damascus countryside. The Palestinian factions pledged to take the necessary measures to protect the camp's residents and their property.

- On December 11, an armed group set fire to a three-story house belonging to Palestinian refugee Yassin Alqam, who lives outside Syria, in addition to a wedding hall located on Street No. 1 in Al-A'edeen camp in the city of Homs. Certain parties accused Alqam of cooperating with the intelligence services of the defunct regime, by submitting periodic reports to one of the security branches.
- On December 25, the Israeli occupation forces that penetrated the western countryside of Daraa in southern Syria arrested the Palestinian refugee "Khalil Aref al-Aref" from his home in the town of Abdeen. He worked in fishing, collecting firewood and trading in it, and he is the sole breadwinner for his family. The arrest took place at three o'clock in the morning amidst a state of alert and anxiety in the region.

The Economic Situation

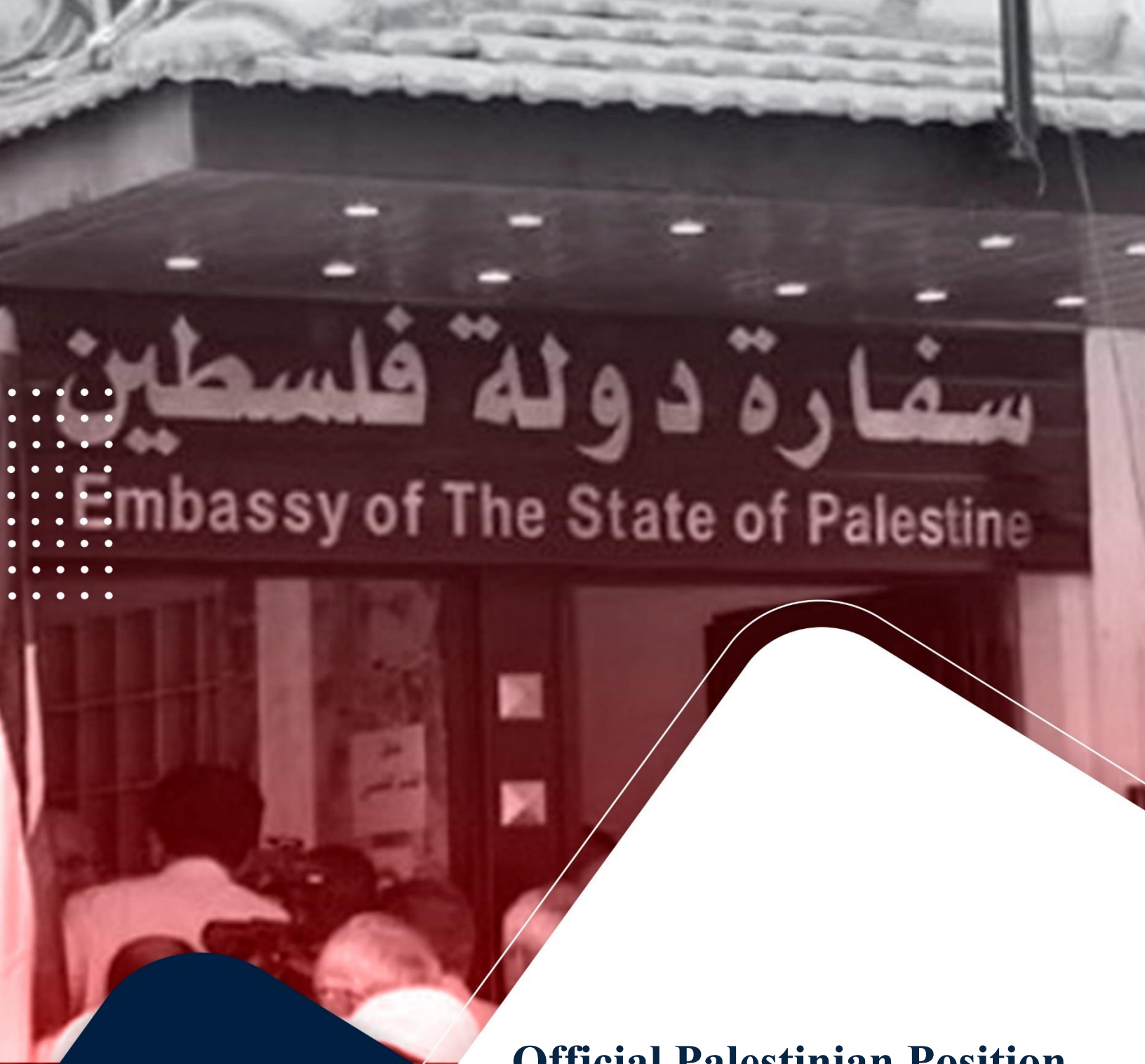
The commercial markets witnessed a noticeable decrease in the prices of materials, and an influx of a number of materials from rural areas to cities. The price of bread also decreased with its permanent availability, and the organization of bakeries and the distribution process. Fuel was also available at gas stations and mobile cars that sell burnt materials, and its prices decreased, with international promises to supply Syria with food, oils, and other materials.

Residents in a number of Palestinian camps called for the need for rapid intervention to improve the deteriorating humanitarian conditions in the camps, which suffer from a severe shortage of all basic services, especially Handarat camp, which lacks drinking water, electricity, and domestic gas, in addition to the urgent need to secure food aid.

The educational situation

UNRWA schools in Syria have switched to a part-time system since the beginning of the opposition's control of the regime due to the deterioration of the security situation at the time.

The Action Group indicated that there is a central decision that includes all UNRWA schools to switch to part-time, taking into account some of UNRWA's areas of operation that are not completely safe, noting that government schools were committed to the official working hours. UNRWA resumed education in its schools on Monday 16/12/2024 after stopping it following the military operations. The agency reduced school hours to three hours; from 9 am to 12 pm for the morning shift, and from 12:30 pm to 3:30 pm for the evening shift, with a focus on providing basic subjects and shortening some of them, working on providing additional classes outside of working hours, and paying attention to primary education students.



Official Palestinian Position Statements and Declarations

The official Palestinian position

The majority of Syrian-Palestinian institutions and organizations in Syria and abroad concerned with the Palestinian issue have issued statements and declarations blessing the Syrian opposition's control of power in Syria, most notably: The Palestinian embassy in Damascus, the PLO, the Palestinian national and Islamic factions, the Action Group for Palestinians in Syria, the Popular Conference for Palestinians Abroad, the "Masir" Gathering, the Union of Palestinian Jurists in Syria, and other institutions and associations.

- On December 5, the Action Group for Palestinians in Syria issued a statement calling for the protection of civilians and the neutralization of Palestinian camps from the conflict in Syria. It said that it is deeply concerned about the safety of civilians and Palestinian refugees in these camps and the shortages of food, medicine, and basic services they suffer from.

It called on all conflicting parties in Syria to neutralize Palestinian camps and gatherings from the conflict, to withdraw armed manifestations from them, to respect international humanitarian law, to provide protection to civilians and prevent them from being targeted, whether through bombing, siege or oppression. It also called on facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid, to quickly secure the necessary supplies for refugees in the Handarat and Neirab camps in Aleppo, and

to protect private and public property and civilian infrastructure, including medical facilities and schools in the Palestinian camps.

It also called on the United Nations and UNRWA to continue providing their services to Palestinian refugees in the Neirab and Handarat camps in Aleppo, to expand their scope of work to include displaced Palestinians in northwestern Syria, to ensure their access to health and education services and to secure the means to access them, and to provide urgent humanitarian aid to thousands of Palestinian refugees in opposition-controlled areas.

■ On December 9, the Palestinian national and Islamic factions issued a statement from Damascus, in which they said that the Palestinian and Syrian peoples are linked by strong relations of brotherhood and partnership in destiny, especially in confronting the Zionist Judaization project of Palestine and the occupied Syrian Jolan. The factions stressed that the developments witnessed by Syria are an internal affair, and they do not interfere in the affairs of Syria or any other Arab country. The factions added in their statement that they sincerely look forward to the right of the Syrian people to determine their fate and future and to build a unified, fully sovereign Syria, within a framework of freedom, justice, democracy and complete equality in citizenship for all without discrimination and towards a stable, secure and prosperous future.

It stressed the need for Syria to continue its national duties towards the Palestinian people on the path to liberating Jerusalem, the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and every inch of occupied Palestine. It also denounced the statements and threats of the

Israeli occupation government against Syria, and condemned its hostile actions that targeted more than one place in Damascus and various regions of Syria, stressing its support for the Syrian people and their leadership to defend the sovereignty of the homeland, repel aggression and liberate the occupier from its land.

- On December 9, Hamas affirmed in a statement its full support for the Syrian people and their aspirations for freedom and justice, stressing the importance of unifying ranks and national cohesion, expressing its deep appreciation for the national spirit of the Syrian people of all stripes, affirming their ability to overcome current challenges.

Hamas stressed in its statement its strong support for Syria, affirming its full respect for the sovereignty and independence of the Syrian state and the right of its people to choose their political path. It also called on all components of Syrian society to rise above the pain of the past and focus on the common future, stressing its support for Syria's historical and pivotal role in supporting the Palestinian cause, expressing its hope that Syria would continue its leadership role at the Arab, Islamic, regional and international levels. At the end of its statement, Hamas condemned in the strongest terms the repeated brutal aggression of the Zionist occupation against Syrian lands, categorically rejecting any Zionist ambitions or plans targeting sisterly Syria, its land and people.

■ On December 9, the Popular Conference of Palestinians Abroad issued a statement on developments in Syria, in which it stressed its firm and permanent position in standing with the will of the people and respecting their choices. The statement stressed that the Popular Conference of Palestinians Abroad stresses the importance of Syria's stability and preserving its unity, land and people, expressing their sincere wishes that the brotherly Syrian people will achieve their aspirations for renaissance, progress and prosperity, and that their efforts will be crowned with success in building a political system that promotes citizenship, justice, democracy, a state of institutions, law and freedoms.

The Popular Conference of Palestinians Abroad indicated that it is fully confident that the Syrian people will always remain the strong supporter and backer of the Palestinian people and their just cause and their right to liberation, ending the occupation and self-determination.

The conference condemned the ongoing Zionist aggression against Syria; through the incursion of its forces into Syrian territory and its raids on Damascus and other areas, stressing that this aggression comes as confirmation that the occupation is an enemy of the nation and its continuation constitutes a permanent threat to all the peoples of the region and their security.

■ On December 9, the Palestinian-Syrian "Masir" Gathering issued a press release celebrating the victory of the Syrian revolution, emphasizing the historical cohesion between the Palestinian and Syrian peoples, and describing the current phase as the "end of the dark era" of the Assad regime, praising with all reverence

and respect the memory of the martyrs of the revolution, who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of Syria, and for building a state of law, citizenship and freedoms.

The gathering emphasized the active Palestinian participation in the revolution, reviewing the great sacrifices of martyrs, detainees and wounded since 2011, especially in the affected Palestinian camps such as Yarmouk Camp.

The statement sent a message of appreciation to the Syrian revolutionaries for their role in liberating the land and their civilized behavior, expressing his pride in his participation in the revolution of freedom and dignity, in all its stages and paths, including the participation of many Palestinian youth in the great liberation battle, stressing that he will work with the Syrians to complete what they have started in achieving the goals of their blessed revolution, on the path to building a free and dignified homeland that is worthy of the hopes and aspirations of all Syrians and Palestinians alike.

"Masir" called on all military forces and political, civil and administrative frameworks to enhance the political, civil, union and professional rights and freedoms of the people of the Palestinian camps and gatherings in Syria, and to continue the work of the "UNRWA" agency in providing its relief, educational and health services to Palestinian refugees in Syria, and to work on managing the affairs of the Palestinian camps through democratically elected local committees that apply the best governance standards. The "Masir" group stressed that the revolution brought tidings of hope for returning to a free and dignified homeland, and the importance of the transitional phase and the necessity of joint work to build a bright future that unites Syrians and Palestinians.

■ On December 10, the Action Group for Palestinians in Syria issued a press release saying that the suffering of Palestinians and Syrians today is represented by the exorbitant prices and the severe shortage of food supplies, adding that the Palestinian camps are suffering from the lack of basic needs, as a result of the unstable conditions that have prevailed in the past few days, after the Syrian opposition succeeded in expanding and reaching most of the Syrian territories, including the Palestinian camps.

Pointing out that intensive work is underway to secure the remaining areas from an administrative and security standpoint, and that the Palestinian camps and gatherings are experiencing a state of calm and security stability, as a result of the good treatment they received from the Syrian opposition when they entered their camps, stressing that the Palestinian camps and gatherings are suffering from great neglect today, and lack the minimum requirements for a decent life, and that the Palestinian refugees today feel frustrated and let down, as a result of the abandonment of the official Palestinian institutions and bodies, especially the PLO, the Authority and the Palestinian factions that were completely absent from the scene, leaving the refugees to face their fate alone. The Action Group also called on the concerned parties, international organizations and iUNRWA to intervene urgently to care for the Palestinian refugees in Syria and provide for their basic needs.

■ On December 11, the Action Group for Palestinians in Syria also issued a statement congratulating the Syrian and Palestinian people in Syria on the fall of

the Syrian regime, which committed brutal crimes and grave violations against the two peoples, resulting in the deaths of thousands of victims and detainees, including more than 4,300 victims and more than 3,000 Palestinian detainees.

It also made an urgent appeal to the international community and the United Nations, especially the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), to contribute to the reconstruction of Syria and provide the necessary support to the Palestinian refugees who have suffered greatly during the years of devastating war.

It said that Palestinian refugees in Syria today deserve special care and humanitarian support, through providing urgent relief aid to meet the refugees' needs for shelter, food, medicine and health care, rehabilitating and rebuilding camps, especially Yarmouk, Handarat and Daraa camps, and rebuilding the destroyed infrastructure. The Group called on the authorities in the new Syria to adhere to the provisions of Law 260 of 1956, which stipulates equality between Palestinian refugees and Syrian citizens in all rights and duties, and to develop legislation that deepens the relationship between the two peoples on the foundations of freedom, dignity and justice for which the revolution was launched. It also called for UNRWA to continue providing its services and expanding its work to include all Palestinians in Syria, and to provide urgent humanitarian aid to Palestinian refugees to help them in the difficult circumstances the country is going through. The Action Group for Palestinians in Syria stressed that the issue of Palestinian refugees is a just humanitarian issue, and that supporting them is a duty of all free people in the world until they return

to their homes in Palestine. It called on all living forces in the world to stand by the Syrian people and provide them with all forms of support and assistance at this critical stage, stressing that it will always remain the voice of the Palestinians of Syria.

- On December 11, the Free Palestine Movement announced the resumption of its humanitarian work aimed at supporting the Palestinian people and all free people in the world, through its office in the Syrian Arab Republic.

The movement confirmed that the decision to resume work came after the victory of the Syrian people and the restoration of stability in the country, explaining that its humanitarian activities will target Palestinians in various locations, while emphasizing commitment to its humanitarian and relief principles. The movement announced its disavowal of: Saed Abdel Aal and Abdel Qader Haifawi, stressing that they were not official representatives of the movement, and indicated that their appointment was previously done in cooperation with parties linked to the former Syrian regime, which led to the disruption of the movement's work in Syria during the past six years. The movement accused these figures of involvement in acts of repression and liquidation targeting the sons of the Palestinian people inside the Syrian camps, including submitting malicious reports that led to widespread arrests. The movement confirmed that it will inform the relevant authorities in the new administration in Syria to hold those involved accountable for the crimes they committed.

The movement concluded its statement by emphasizing its commitment to continuing its humanitarian and relief efforts to serve the Palestinian people and all free people in the world, considering that this stage represents a new start to achieve its noble goals.

- On December 29, the General Union of Palestinian Jurists, Free Syria Branch, issued a statement in which it said: It held a meeting attended by all human rights members and affiliates of the union, and after deliberation, the following resulted: The General Union of Palestinian Jurists in Free Syria, with all its members, congratulates the brotherly Syrian people on their historic victory over the criminal defunct regime that “created” its massacres against the Syrian and Palestinian peoples, violated all human rights, and committed war crimes and genocide that are shameful... Congratulations to us and to you for this glorious revolution and those who carried it out and sacrificed their bodies and freedom for the victory and raising of the banner of truth.



The New Administration's Policy in Syria Towards the Palestinians

The policy of the new administration In Syria towards the Palestinians*

It is not yet clear how the new Syrian leadership will deal with the Palestinian issue, and no official statements have been issued regarding the legal status or any changes regarding the Palestinians of Syria, but the field developments indicate that the situation is normal and there is no discrimination or differentiation between Palestinians and Syrians in rights, employment, services, etc. Official delegations from the caretaker government in Syria and leaders from the "Hayat Tahrir al-Sham" met with dignitaries and residents of a number of Palestinian camps, and discussed the importance of strengthening security within the camps by forming local committees to protect them in coordination with the relevant authorities, in addition to improving the service reality.

First: Official Palestinian Institutions

Palestinian Embassy

The Palestinian embassy in Syria continues its work as a diplomatic representative of the Palestinian Authority in Ramallah, and the Palestine Liberation Organization office continues its duties normally in Damascus. The Asharq Al-Awsat newspaper quoted the Palestinian ambassador to Syria, Samir Al-Rifai, asking, "How will the new Syrian leadership deal with the Palestinian issue?" He replied, "We do not have any information because we have not communicated with each other yet."

Palestinian Factions

Palestinian sources revealed to Al-Nashra¹ website on December 15 that the Palestinian factions received a message of "assurances" from the "Military Operations Department of the Syrian Opposition" that they would not be exposed to them after the fall of the regime, after the Hamas movement entered into mediation with Turkish officials, and through them with "Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham", and obtained "assurances" to neutralize the Palestinian people and with them the Palestinian forces, and not to touch their leaders and offices. A Palestinian source close to the Popular Front - General Command also told the newspaper "Al-Araby Al-Jadeed" that concerned parties in the Front held meetings with various factions, and witnessed the intervention of the leader in the Hamas movement, Khaled Meshaal, with the "Military Operations Department" and with the factions, to resolve problems related to some factions, specifically the "General Command" and "Al-Sa'iqa²". He added that there was an agreement to arrest and hold accountable those involved in committing crimes while fighting alongside the former regime. In fact, about 20 people from the "General Command" were arrested, without attacking its Secretary-General "Talal Naji", or the leader of the "Al-Sa'iqa" faction "Mohammad Qais".

¹ What is the fate of the Palestinian forces in Syria? Al-Nashra website, December 16, 2024, <https://goo.su/onmH>, accessed on January 17, 2025.

² Badwan, Ali, Palestinian factions in Syria are considering their fate, handing over headquarters and wanted persons, Al-Araby Al-Jadeed website, December 28, 2024, <https://goo.su/onmH>, accessed on January 16, 2025.

The same source explained that they were transferred to Hama prison, noting that there were "Palestinian fighters in the ranks of Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (formerly Jabhat al-Nusra) who had been displaced to northern Syria at earlier times, and they know very well the Palestinians involved alongside the forces of the former regime."

Handing over Headquarters and Weapons:

A source from the Fatah Intifada movement told Al-Araby Al-Jadeed that the Military Operations Department in Damascus took control of the Al-Sa'iqa military headquarters in the Abbasid area of Damascus, and the office of Ahmed Jibril, which was inherited by his son Abu Al-Omrain. It also took control of the headquarters of Colonel Ziad Al-Sagheer, the Fatah Intifada official in Tahrir Square in Damascus, while Al-Sagheer fled to Lebanon, according to the source. This headquarters was originally the office of Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas before 1983.

The same source confirmed that the General Command camps were placed under the command of the Military Operations Department and that it was agreed that the members in the ranks of this department could volunteer. The General Command also handed over its camps and tunnels in Lebanon to the Lebanese army.

As for the Palestinian groups and factions in Syria that emerged after the revolution, such as the "Jerusalem Brigade" led by "Mohammad al-Saeed", the Free Palestine Movement led by "Saed Abdel Aal", and the "Democratic Palestine Movement" led by "Mazen Shuqair", their leaders mostly fled to Lebanon, and some of them tried to settle their situations with the new authorities in Damascus. The handover of the

camps was accompanied by the withdrawal of all weapons present in them, and they were only allowed to carry light individual weapons inside their offices in the camps.

The Palestinian Liberation Army

The Palestinian Liberation Army included three brigades of Palestinian recruits in Syria, and the regulations of the regime's army were applied to them, as it was part of the Syrian army affiliated with the defunct Syrian regime, where Palestinian refugees were forced to serve in the military, but the new military administration in Syria issued a decision to cancel compulsory conscription in Syria, and this includes Palestinians as well.

■ On December 28, the "Al-Araby Al-Jadeed" website quoted a source in the leadership of the Palestinian Authority in Ramallah, and the General Intelli Directorate led by Major General "Majed Faraj", "There is a trend to stop the conscription of Palestinians in Syria, and for the "Liberation Army" barracks to be transferred to the new Syrian army, and that an understanding will be reached regarding the details of this in the coming period with the highest levels of the Palestinian Authority."³

³ Badwan, Palestinian factions in Syria are considering their fate, handing over headquarters and wanted persons, previous reference

Second: Palestinian popular Institutions

The new administration in Syria did not interfere in the work of Palestinian popular institutions, and the work of Palestinian charitable and relief associations continued inside the Palestinian camps and gatherings in Syria, the most prominent of which are the “Palestinian Charitable Society”, the “Al-Quds Charitable Society”, the “Jafra Foundation”, the “Nour Foundation for Relief and Development”, the “Palestine Student Association”, the “Fatah Youth Association”, the “Palestinian Red Crescent”, the “Union of Palestinian Jurists”, and many popular and social institutions in the Palestinian camps. The “Palestine Development Authority” also entered from northern Syria after the fall of the regime and began its work in the Palestinian camps.



Palestinian Authority in Syria

Palestinian Authority in Syria

The Palestinians of Syria lack a tangible guideline, and the roles of the authority representing them have declined. During the years of the Syrian revolution, most of the Palestinian factions, forces, and the Palestine Liberation Organization abandoned their required responsibilities towards the Palestinian refugee community in Syria, who lived through difficult conditions as a result of the general repercussions of the grinding crisis in Syria on them and their conditions in all its aspects.

After the fall of the regime and the rise of the Syrian opposition and its assumption of power in Syria, Palestinian forces and institutions began working to form a national reference for the Palestinians of Syria, highlighting their national and historical role and playing the role of the one who is keen and follows up on the issues of the Palestinians in Syria by following up on the files of detainees, the missing, reconstruction, and others. Disagreements and differences emerged among the ranks of the Palestinian forces, institutions, and individuals, and they have not been able to provide national cover and authority for all Palestinians in Syria.

■ On December 11, the leaders of the Palestinian factions in Syria, with the participation of the commander of the Palestine Liberation Army, held a meeting at the Embassy of the State of Palestine in the capital, Damascus. The meeting discussed the new developments in Syria, after the fall of the Assad regime and the Syrian opposition taking over power in the country. The meeting concluded with a joint statement reflecting unified positions and a clear vision towards national and nationalist issues.

The attendees announced the formation of the "Joint Palestinian National Action Committee", which includes all Palestinian factions and the Palestine Liberation Army, to be a unified national reference that serves common Palestinian interests.

- On December 14, a group of free Syrian Palestinian forces and institutions announced their signing of a joint statement affirming their commitment to the principles of freedom and dignity, stressing the rejection of any representation of factions involved in supporting the former Syrian regime, and calling for holding accountable all those involved in crimes against the Palestinian and Syrian peoples.

The statement issued by the signatory institutions affirmed that the sun of freedom has risen on Syria after decades of oppression and tyranny, praising the great role played by Syrian Palestinians in the Syrian revolution, where they proved their genuine belonging and loyalty to Syria and its people.

He pointed out that the sacrifices of the two peoples resulted in the liberation of Syria from the gang of the former regime, including the Palestinian camps that witnessed double suffering during the past era. The statement strongly criticized the factions that supported the former regime and participated in its crimes, considering that the claim of these factions to represent the Palestinian people is unacceptable. It specifically mentioned the recent meeting of some factions at the headquarters of the Palestinian embassy in Damascus, which it described as "a brazen attempting to

manipulate the will of our people and the history of their struggle." The signatories stressed the importance of addressing several pivotal issues related to Syrian Palestinians, the most important of which are:

1. Managing camp affairs with an institutional and democratic approach that reflects the new reality.
2. Revealing the fate of detainees; the fate of more than four thousand detainees and forcibly disappeared persons remains unknown.
3. Reconstruction, especially in Yarmouk camp, which represents the capital of the Palestinian diaspora.
4. Holding accountable those involved in crimes and working to ensure justice is achieved.

The statement stressed the importance of cooperation with the transitional government and new governing institutions in free Syria to ensure the rights of Palestinians and achieve justice. The signatories concluded the statement by emphasizing that Syrian Palestinians will remain an integral part of the Palestinian struggle, committed to defending their national rights and confronting the Israeli occupation. They also condemned the brutal Israeli crimes in Palestine, renewing their pledge to continue the struggle until complete liberation.

The most prominent signatories to the statement were: the Action Group for Palestinians in Syria, the Syrian-Palestinian Gathering (Masir), the Palestinian Campaign to Uncover the Fate of Palestinian Detainees in Syrian Prisons, the

Association of Displaced Palestinians in Northern Syria, the Free Palestine Gathering, and the Palestinian Documentation Center in Northern Syria.

■ On December 21, a press release was issued by the factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Syria, which stated: The factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization discussed the latest developments in the Palestinian situation in Syria in light of the developments in sisterly Syria. In this regard, the factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization extend their warmest congratulations and blessings on the victory of its blessed revolution and wish sisterly Syria continued progress and prosperity.

With reference to the meeting held at the Embassy of the State of Palestine for the fourteen factions on 12/11/2024, which led to the formation of a tripartite or quadripartite committee for higher follow-up; we in the factions of the (PLO) highly value this meeting, which included all spectrums of Palestinian national action and which came late after a long interruption; From a position of national responsibility, we see the necessity of continuing these meetings as a national necessity at this stage. We point out here that after consultations within our organizational frameworks (leadership and cadres), we see the importance of continuing the meetings and consultations in the interest of our Palestinian people in Syria; and we do not see any need for the presence of the tripartite or quadripartite follow-up committee formed at this stage; and the Embassy of the State of Palestine remains the official address of our Palestinian people in Syria.

■ On December 22, the Working Group for Palestinians in Syria issued a statement responding to the statement issued by Palestinian parties regarding the reformulation of the guidelines of Palestinian refugees in Syria, and what it included of indications that contradict the legal and human rights reality of Palestinians in the country.

The group stressed that the legal presence of Palestinians in Syria is subject to the Syrian legal and legislative framework, and the group believes that any attempt to restructure Palestinian authorities by forming new committees or bodies would jeopardize the stable legal status of Palestinians in Syria. The group stressed that Palestinians in Syria are not part of the Oslo Accords arrangements or any other political framework outside Syrian laws, and any infringement on the legal framework for Palestinians could undermine their status within the Syrian social fabric, which has always supported their national cause. The group stressed that the General Authority for Palestinian Arab Refugees is the official body that regulates the legal and civil affairs of Palestinians in accordance with Syrian laws, and therefore preserving this authority is a guarantee of the unity and cohesion of the Palestinian position within the Syrian state.

The group also called on the Syrian leadership to preserve the laws and legislation regulating the status of Palestinians, and to protect the legal status of Palestinians from any interventions or attempts at restructuring that may negatively affect their rights, and to work on updating the laws to ensure the

achievement of the principle of justice, equality and unity of destiny, in line with the decisions of the Arab League, especially the Casablanca Protocol of 1965.

The group stressed that Palestinians in Syria are an integral part of the Syrian national fabric, and that any attempt to change their legal status or official authority will be met with popular and legal rejection. It also called on all concerned parties to respect the legal privacy of Palestinians in Syria, and to work on strengthening their unity in a way that serves their national cause.

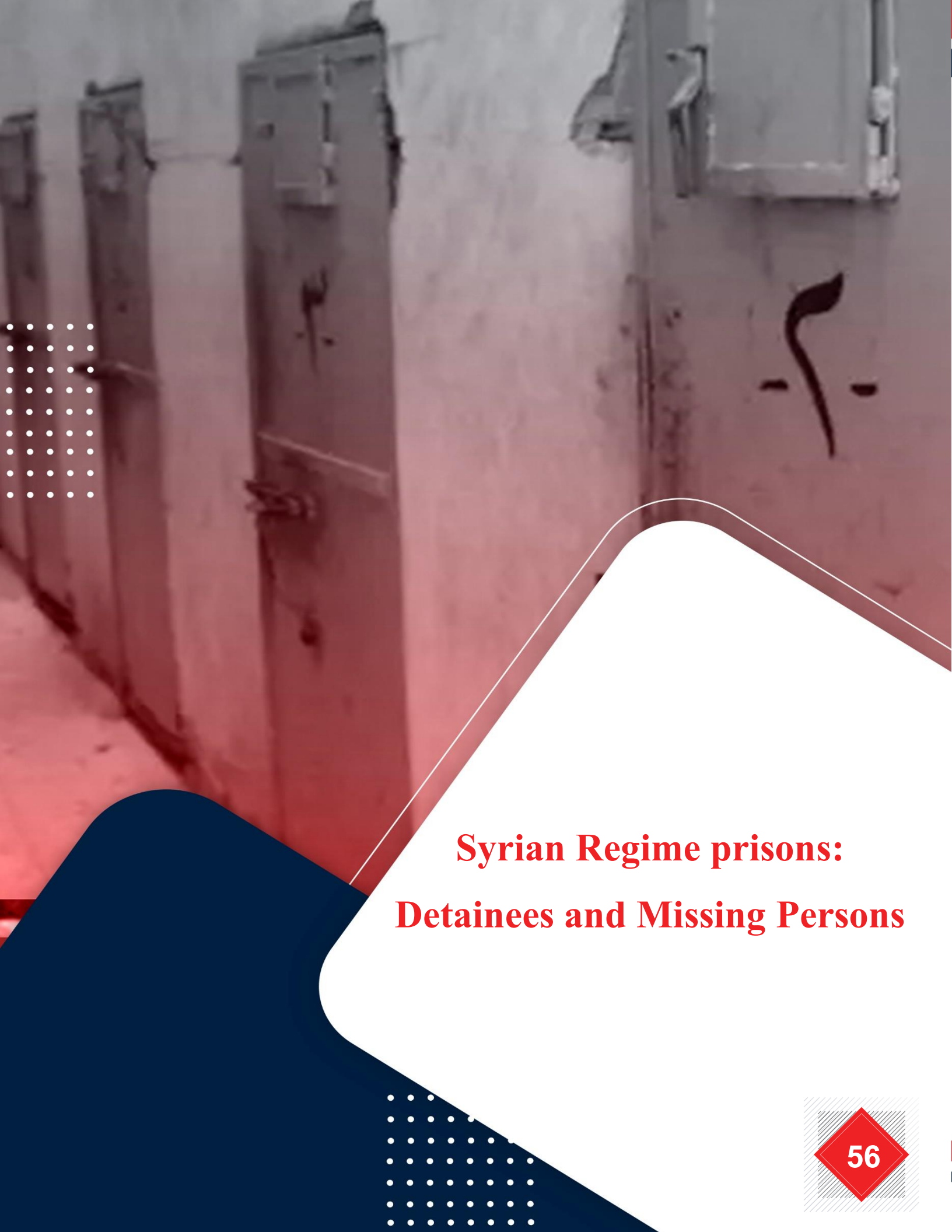
■ On December 23, the statement of the Palestinian Authority embassy in Syria sparked a wave of condemnation from media groups, activists and Palestinian journalists in Syria and abroad, after it said in a statement issued a few days ago that it is “the official address for Palestinians in Syria.” The activists said that “the entrenchment behind the ‘legitimacy’ of the embassy’s existence based on its being a diplomatic representation does not mean the legitimacy of its representation of the Palestinians of Syria. The embassy is the headquarters of a diplomatic mission with a specific functional nature that is not linked to popular representation.” The activists also questioned the role of the PLO and the Palestinian factions and what they have provided to Palestinian refugees in Syria during the grinding crisis, especially the file of detainees and missing persons in Syrian prisons, in addition to targeting Palestinian camps and displacing its people, and stressed that no one, whether an individual or an institution, a faction, a party or a movement, has the right to speak on their behalf.

In the same context, a legal expert noted that Palestinian refugees in Syria were not part of arrangements outside the legal framework approved by the Syrian state, the most important of which is Law No. 260 of 1956, which equated

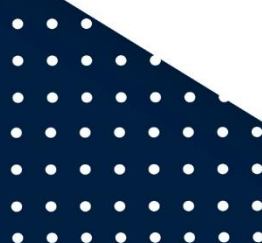
Palestinians with Syrians in rights and duties, nor were they a party to the Oslo Accords arrangements, which govern the references of Palestinian embassies in various countries.

■ On December 23, the Union of Palestinian Jurists in Syria met with the Palestinian ambassador in Damascus, and with the participation of a telephone call with a member of the Executive Committee; the official of popular organizations in the Palestine Liberation Organization in Ramallah.

The union said in a statement: “We were tasked with preparing a file of the United Nations resolutions for the Palestinian people related to the laws of Palestinian concern in Syria, in preparation for a close meeting with the Free Syrian Leadership upon its request; and issuing or amending laws in favor of the Palestinian issue, which were deliberately diminished and complicated by the unjust regime. It was agreed to pay serious attention to what is related to the file of detainees, forcibly disappeared persons, and Palestinian martyrs before and after 2011 in all the prisons of the defunct Assad regime and to organize regulations for that according to the explanatory statement issued by the Embassy of the State of Palestine on 12/29/2024, which establishes the basis for filing a lawsuit against the war criminals of the Assad regime and its allied forces. We were tasked with following up on the affairs of the Yarmouk camp and delivering what it needs in terms of removing rubble, dirt, etc., and continuing to follow up on documenting human rights violations and war crimes in occupied Palestine. We were asked to preserve the property of the organization.” Liberation (headquarters) as it belongs to the Palestinian people.



Syrian Regime prisons: Detainees and Missing Persons



Syrian Regime prisons: Detainees and Liberated Persons

The number of detainees and missing persons in Syria is estimated at tens of thousands, including more than 3,000 Palestinian refugees, who have been subjected to serious human rights violations, including torture and murder. There are still many secret prisons in Syria, which makes tracking the fate of detainees and obtaining accurate information about them a complex issue. The Action Group was able to document (3,085) Palestinian detainees in the prisons of the defunct Syrian regime between the period extending from 2011 until before the fall of the Syrian regime and the control of the Syrian opposition.

After the Syrian opposition entered Syrian cities and opened the security branches and prisons affiliated with Bashar's regime, the extent of the tragedy that Syrians and Palestinians in Syria have experienced and are experiencing as a result of the loss of their sons in prisons has been revealed and continues to be revealed every day. Palestinian families continue to mourn their detained sons every day after losing hope of finding survivors from the Syrian regime's slaughterhouses.

The Action Group received dozens of messages and numerous appeals from anyone who saw or heard about a detainee, hoping to meet him or find him alive, even if he has lost his memory. Facebook pages are filled with pictures and names of Palestinian detainees in Syrian prisons, and a new phase of documenting Palestinian detainees and missing persons has begun, after the families of detainees published appeals and pictures of their detained and missing sons in Syria. In addition to this

suffering, mass graves were found in a number of Syrian regions, the most known of which was the Najha cemetery and holes dug by the fallen regime near the Husseinia area in the Damascus countryside, and skeletons were found in homes and squares that were controlled by groups loyal to the Syrian regime; such as in the Tadamon area near the Yarmouk camp, which was under the control of the "Nisreen Street Militias".

Detainees in 2024

The Action Group documented the arrest of (11) Palestinian refugees from Syria, 8 of whom were arrested in Sweden and Germany on charges of committing war crimes in Syria, two of whom were arrested by the Syrian regime's security services, and one refugee was arrested by the Israeli occupation forces that penetrated the western countryside of Daraa in southern Syria.

Families of Detainees

Families of Palestinian detainees in Syria are demanding to reveal the fate of their sons who were arrested by Syrian regime forces and armed groups affiliated with Palestinian factions, after the search for detainees in all Syrian prisons was announced to have ended without reaching clear information about the fate of thousands of Palestinian detainees.

Calls to Hold Those Involved Accountable

The families demanded the need to open comprehensive investigations that include all Palestinian factions involved in the arrests, with their leaders being brought to justice. They also called for the intervention of international human rights and humanitarian organizations to support their cause and shed light on the suffering of detainees and their families.

Anger at the Palestinian Embassy

The families directed harsh criticism at the Palestinian Embassy in Damascus, accusing it of neglecting its duty towards the detainees and their families, and demanded that it take urgent action and communicate with the relevant authorities to reveal the fate of their sons. The Palestinian Embassy responded to the criticism in a statement, saying that it was following up on this file with the Syrian authorities at the time, and that it was corresponding with the Syrian Foreign Ministry, and it responded that there was no information about the detainees.

The Liberated from Prisons

On the fourth day of its "Deterrence of Aggression" operation, the Syrian opposition forces liberated dozens of detainees from the prisons of the former Syrian regime's security services in the city of Aleppo, including Palestinian refugees. After the

opposition entered Damascus and Syrian cities, it opened the prisons and released hundreds of detainees. The Action Group for Palestinians in Syria documented the names of 53 Palestinian detainees whom the armed Syrian opposition groups were able to liberate from the prisons of the former Syrian regime, after entering the branches and prisons in Syria.

The list of those released, which was documented by the Action Group, shows that 19 of them were in Aleppo prison, 21 of them were in Sednaya military prison, and the others were liberated from Hama prisons and the Khatib and Palestine branches in Damascus.

The list reveals that a number of detainees have spent long periods in prison, up to 40 years or more, and it clarifies that 47 of them are Palestinians from Syria, from the Palestinian camps in Yarmouk, Khan al-Shih and al-Nayrab, and six of the detainees are Palestinians from the West Bank in occupied Palestine.



Reconstruction

Reconstruction

Under The Control of the Syrian Regime

The year 2024 did not witness any movement during the former regime; whether international, Palestinian or by the Syrian authorities to rebuild the destroyed properties of the residents in the Yarmouk, Daraa and Handarat-Ain al-Tal camps, the most affected Palestinian camps in Syria. They faced many challenges in restoring their homes and rehabilitating their properties, most notably the requirement of the "Fourth Division" of the Syrian army for those wishing to rebuild their destroyed homes to either pay 7 million Syrian pounds or obtain construction iron from roofing bars.

- ◆ During the year 2024, the residents of Yarmouk camp restored their homes and shops at their own expense, and the cost of restoring a house reached 100 million Syrian pounds, which prevented the majority of Palestinians from returning to their homes, in addition to the neglect of international institutions and others to contribute to supporting them in rebuilding and restoring their properties.
- ◆ Yarmouk camp witnessed the restoration of Yarmouk Secondary School, and the Damascus Governorate began rehabilitating the Electricity Corporation building

on Yarmouk Street, and the Martyrs' Park on Kaoush Street and the "UNRWA Complex" park located on Schools Street were rehabilitated, and the restoration and full equipment of the Yarmouk Court building began, and the local community park project began, which is a park designed according to the latest international designs, and UNRWA continued to renovate the accommodation building located on Jerusalem Street.

After The Fall of the Syrian Regime

The Action Group renewed its call for concerted international and local efforts to rebuild the Palestinian camps in Syria.

Fayez Abu Eid, Director of the Action Group for Palestinians in Syria, said that the reconstruction of the Palestinian camps in Syria after the fall of the regime of former Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and the opposition's assumption of power, requires concerted international and local efforts, given the massive destruction that befell those camps. He explained that the Palestinian camps witnessed a state of stability with the entry of the Syrian opposition forces, as he confirmed that the Palestinian refugees received good treatment from those forces; However, the mass displacement has exacerbated humanitarian and economic crises, negatively impacting the social fabric and increasing poverty and unemployment rates, in addition to deteriorating educational levels among refugees.

He revealed the extent of the massive destruction in the Palestinian camps, noting that Yarmouk camp witnessed the destruction of 60% of properties and buildings, while 20% of the buildings are uninhabitable; in the Daraa camp in southern Syria and Handarat camp in Aleppo, the destruction rate reached about 80%, making reconstruction a task beyond the capabilities of any single relief organization.



Return to Camps and Gatherings

Return to Camps and Gatherings

The Palestinian camps, gatherings and areas in Syria witnessed the return of thousands of Palestinian refugees, driven by the pressure of the difficult economic reality, the high rent of houses, the deterioration of the security situation and the war on Lebanon, while thousands of displaced Palestinians moved to their areas either to live or to arrange their housing during the next stage due to their children's school commitment, securing housing for those whose homes were destroyed, and securing a source of livelihood to support them.

Return During the Era of the Defunct Syrian Regime

- ◆ The Yarmouk camp, south of Damascus, witnessed, during the year 2024 before the fall of the Syrian regime, an active movement with the return of residents to their homes, and cars loaded with furniture and household items were seen entering the camp daily, and an active movement of residents coming and going, and this was after intensive efforts to restore basic services such as electricity and water, in addition to reopening a number of schools.
- ◆ According to estimates by the Yarmouk Services Department; The number of families residing in Yarmouk camp exceeded 3,000 families and the numbers were increasing daily. According to local sources, the number of families,

craftsmen, shops, restaurants and workers returning to the camp reached approximately 50,000 people. More than 40 public and private transportation vehicles, including buses and taxis, were also recorded operating inside and outside the camp, reflecting the improvement in the infrastructure and services necessary for daily life.

- ◆ Several factors prompted residents to return to Yarmouk camp, most notably the high rents in the areas to which they were displaced. The returnees faced major challenges, most notably the widespread destruction of homes and infrastructure, the lack of financial resources, and the absence of some basic services.
- ◆ The Syrian regime continued until its fall to prevent the return of anyone with security issues or a previous arrest, as well as those who have wanted children or are present in northern Syria, or who have connections to the armed factions that previously controlled the area, and those wanted for compulsory conscription.

Return Following the Israeli Aggression on Lebanon

■ UNRWA indicates that until 24 October 2024, (662) families, or about (1821) persons, of the registered Palestinian refugees in Syria who fled Syria during the crisis and returned to it, have returned to Syria. They are among more than 5,000 Palestinians who entered Syria after the aggression. The agency's data indicates that they are distributed across the Syrian governorates and Palestinian camps.

- Most of the people interviewed by UNRWA were still living with extended family members or friends in overcrowded and deteriorating housing conditions. It confirmed that more than 91% of them traveled with all their family members, and about 56% of them had previously lived in Syria and fled the country during the crisis there. About 78% of this group returned to the area or location where they lived before fleeing Syria.
- The agency explained that UNRWA's response to refugees' needs included information exchange, referrals, and integration into UNRWA's pre-existing core services in education and health, and the distribution of emergency relief and multi-purpose cash assistance.

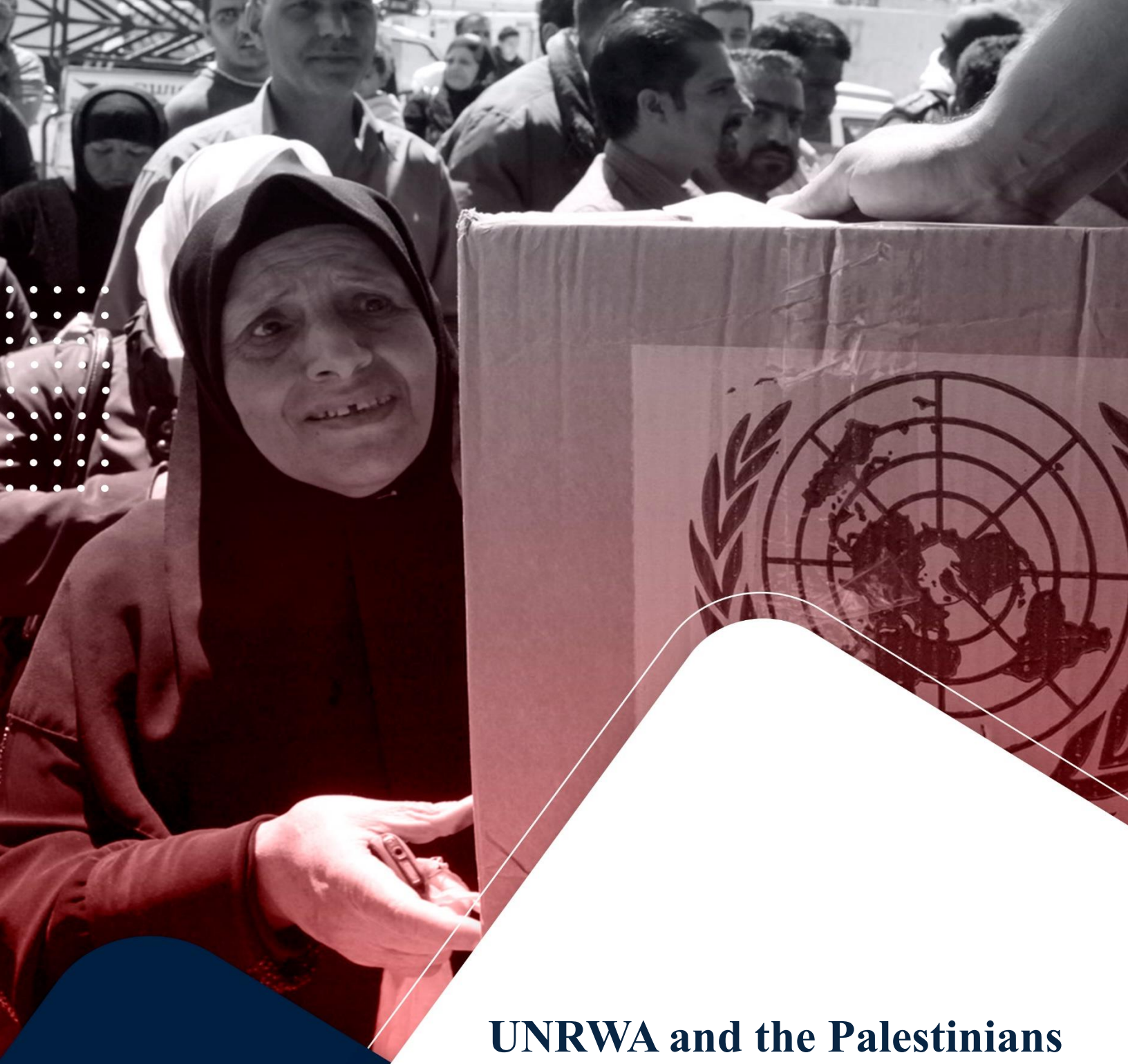
Return after the Fall of the Syrian Regime

After taking control of Syria, the Syrian opposition broke the barriers and obstacles that prevented the displaced and the displaced from returning to their areas, and those who were displaced by the regime towards northern Syria, or fled from neighboring countries. The Palestinian camps and Syrian areas witnessed the return of thousands of displaced persons, and Syria received tens of thousands of returnees and visitors from Turkey, Lebanon, and other countries.

Although returning to Syria was a common dream for many, this dream collided with a complex reality, and many questions were raised about whether the conditions would allow for a safe return, or whether Syria would remain a harsh environment that would bear more suffering for many years.

- ◆ **Unknown future directions:** Unknown future directions are a source of great concern for the Syrian Palestinians. The ambiguous positions towards their situation, especially with the involvement of some Palestinian factions in supporting the Assad regime, raise crucial questions: Will the pain of the past be overcome? Will they have a chance to rebuild their lives in Syria?
- ◆ **Economic obstacles:** In addition to political anxiety, as refugees faced a stifling economic dilemma, represented by accelerating inflation, scarcity of resources, and destroyed infrastructure, which are factors that make rebuilding life a major challenge.
- ◆ **Challenges of starting from scratch:** Refugees who lost their homes and sold their property to escape the war find themselves today without any elements to return.
- ◆ **Deep psychological and social effects:** The psychological pressures suffered by refugees are no less severe than the economic burdens, such as the fear of confronting the past and losing loved ones, in addition to the anxiety of social rejection after a long absence, all of which make returning a complex decision.

- ◆ **The difficult reality in the camps:** Even if the refugees decide to return, the conditions in the camps make this decision almost impossible. The infrastructure is destroyed, basic services are non-existent, and the economy is collapsing. These are all major challenges.



UNRWA and the Palestinians of Syria in 2024

UNRWA and the Palestinians of Syria

UNRWA in Syria issued a clarification to the Palestinians on December 24, in which it explained its situation, the pressures exerted on it, the lack of funding, and the projects provided to the Palestinians of Syria. It said:

Politically

The year 2024 was full of challenges for the agency. The Israeli government has passed legislation to end UNRWA operations in the occupied Palestinian territories, and this decision is scheduled to enter into force at the end of January 2025. This legislation is in conflict with international law, and the United Nations is doing everything in its power to prevent its implementation. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has addressed the Security Council and the General Assembly, as well as Israel, that implementing this legislation would significantly undermine financial support.

Financially

The financial situation of the agency is unstable; The agency will end 2024 with a deficit, and additional funding is being sought; but the ongoing campaign against UNRWA and the fact that many donors are also facing austerity measures mean that 2025 is likely to be even more difficult. UNRWA relies almost entirely on voluntary

contributions from donor countries for its funding, meaning that the duration, nature and amount of humanitarian assistance provided to Palestinians will depend on the level of these contributions .

- As of 2024, UNRWA's emergency appeal for Syria was only 16.72% funded, and despite all the agency's efforts to mobilize funds from donors, it has not been possible to mobilize more. It is worth noting that overall funding for Syria has also declined and UN agencies have been forced to cut many of their programmes due to lack of funding.

The Situation of Palestinian Refugees in Syria

- ◆ The situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria has become increasingly fragile in various parts of Syria. Through numerous statistics conducted by UNRWA teams, it has become clear that Palestinian refugees are finding it difficult to cope with the increasing inflation and rising prices of basic commodities. Therefore, they resort to eating less food, as they cannot afford to buy chicken, meat, etc. They were forced to resort to negative strategies to adapt and overcome challenges, such as: Children working in hard labor, children dropping out of school, and underage girls marrying, etc.

◆ **(Programmers Offered)** Despite the significant funding challenges faced by UNRWA throughout 2024, including the suspension of funding by some donors, the Agency continued to provide all its core programmer activities in Syria, including primary health care, support for hospital admissions for treatment and education for Palestine refugee children, microfinance, technical and vocational education and training for youth, and other social interventions, including capacity building for refugees. The Agency was able to manage these programmes against significant challenges and mobilize funding from month to month.

◆ **(Aids)** Despite all the above circumstances, UNRWA was able to provide some basic humanitarian assistance to refugees; the agency distributed two rounds of emergency cash assistance throughout the year, and provided food assistance to the most vulnerable refugees. It was not possible to implement any of the other planned humanitarian response activities; such as supporting families during the winter season.

With the sudden influx of vulnerable refugees coming from Lebanon, the agency was able to mobilize additional funding and distributed emergency cash assistance; in addition to food and non-food items to these families.

Since mid-January, Palestinian refugees who were in northern Syria have started returning to their homes; they were in dire need of all kinds of assistance; cash, food, non-food items and other needs. UNRWA has started

informing various donors of these needs, and these refugees will be supported with assistance as soon as funding is received.

- ◆ **(Education)** The Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programme provides high-quality training for young Palestinian iirefugees at the Damascus Training Centre; as well as at the centres in Neirab, Hama, Homs, Latakia and Daraa. Most students from these training centers find a job after graduation. UNRWA also provides a small number of students coming from distant places with accommodation at the Damascus Training Center, based on available space.

The Agency makes efforts to provide free transportation for students from camps and gatherings in rural Damascus, knowing the high costs of public transportation. Providing this support depends on funding from various donors. The Agency is currently working to support students with transportation services, and this support will continue until funding is available.

- ◆ **(Health)** UNRWA's health programmer provided comprehensive primary health care to Palestine refugees, including the provision of medicines that comply with the Agency's technical standards and the recommendations of the World Health Organization. UNRWA health centers are unable to distribute medicines for all diseases, as the necessary funds are not available. Therefore, the Agency also makes great efforts to provide support for refugees' livelihoods, through cash-for-work interventions for unskilled jobs. The amount paid for this activity depends on the funds available to the Agency.



The Spread of Poverty and Social Diseases

The Spread of Poverty and Social Diseases

Poverty

In areas controlled by the Syrian Regime

The Palestinians of Syria lived below the poverty line, and lost the most basic necessities of life in light of the rise in prices and the lack of their financial resources, and they struggled to make a living and obtain one meal a day. The rise in the prices of heating materials forced the Palestinian refugees, like most of the Syrian people, to use worn-out shoes, clothes and plastic waste instead of the usual heating methods to provide some warmth for their children, despite the great danger to their health.

Palestinian camps and gatherings in Syria have witnessed a great demand among Palestinian refugees to sell their real estate, property, home furniture and personal belongings to obtain the costs of leaving Syria for the European Union countries, or in an effort to meet their basic needs and secure their livelihood.

In Northern Syria

Thousands of displaced Palestinians have faced tragic conditions after being displaced from the areas of Damascus and its countryside, and the majority of them

live in dilapidated tents and survive on the aid provided to them by relief organizations, and suffer difficulties in securing water.

In Lebanon

95% of Palestinian refugees lack food security and more than 80% of them depend on cash assistance provided by UNRWA.

In Jordan

All Palestinian-Syrian families in Jordan need assistance and depend on UNRWA assistance.

Social Diseases

With the spread of frustration and oppression in society inside Syria, social diseases have surfaced that are afflicting youth and children as a result of poverty, weak religious restraint, and accompanying family problems.

- ◆ Bad and negative behaviours have been observed and documented in Palestinian camps among Palestinian refugees as they are part of the fabric of Syrian society; Such as theft, fraud, deception, and kidnapping attempts in order to obtain money, as well as addiction to drugs, medicines, and mind-altering medications, in addition to dropping out of school, as well as joining groups loyal to the Syrian regime at the time in order to obtain money and protect themselves.

- ◆ During 2024, the Action Group recorded many thefts in the Palestinian camps, targeting homes, shops, state institutions, UNRWA, associations, and clinics; It also reached the point of stealing mosques, and the phenomenon of "looting" iron from the Yarmouk camp continued at the hands of the Fourth Division affiliated with Maher al-Assad, the brother of the deposed Syrian president.
- ◆ The phenomenon of drug use has spread in the camps, especially in the Al-Nayrab camp in Aleppo, under the name of "night-capsule" or "Captagon" or other names. These pills have found their way into the hands of young people in the Palestinian camps, whose ages range between 14 and 25 years, at cheap prices and easy access, which leads to rapid addiction, serious health damage and dangerous behavioural deviation.



Immigration

Immigration

■ Immigration Statistics:

Immigration rates among Palestinian youth from camps, gatherings and places of residence in Syria increased during the year 2024, as dozens migrated from the Daraa Palestinian refugee camp, and many of them headed to Libya in search of job opportunities.

More than 100 young men left the Khan al-Shih Palestinian refugee camp in the Damascus countryside, while the al-Nairab Palestinian refugee camp in the city of Aleppo witnessed the departure of many of its youth to Bosnia and Herzegovina, to northern Syria and from there to Turkey to cross to Greece and then to one of the European countries. The group documented the migration of more than (150) young men from Al-Neirab camp.

■ Travel costs:

They were estimated at about 9,000 US dollars, including 3,500 dollars to reach northern Syria and then Turkey, and about 1,500 dollars from Turkey by sea in a rubber boat to Greece, and between 3,000 and 4,000 dollars for those who want to travel by air from Greece via the airport with a passport similar to one of the European countries.

■ Reasons for Immigration:

The reasons for the migration of Palestinians from Syria are due to the deterioration of the living conditions and the spread of poverty and unemployment among them, fleeing from compulsory service in the Palestine Liberation Army, and fear of arrest by the Syrian security services, in addition to despair and the absence of hope for a better life.

■ Road hazards

Trying to reach European countries threatens their lives and the lives of their children, as dozens of them boarded death boats across the sea from Turkey and Libya to reach Greece or Italy, or walked through forests and crossed a number of countries to reach European asylum countries, some of them waited for many months in refugee camps in Greece, and others lost their lives on migration routes in the Aegean Sea, and during the year 2024, dozens of them were rescued after they drowned or their boats broke down in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas by the Turkish, Greek, Italian, Tunisian, and Libyan Coast Guards.

■ Migration Victims Eight Palestinian refugees from Syria died after taking to the sea, which brings the number of Palestinian migration victims from Syria documented by the Action Group to nearly 100 who drowned in the past years, in addition to the loss of many of them, and the Action Group received many appeals to search for and reach Palestinian migrants who were lost on migration routes.

■ The destination of the migrants was focused on countries such as Germany, and more specifically on the Netherlands, before it announced the tightening of asylum laws in the last quarter of 2024, due to the facilities it grants to refugees in general and Palestinians in particular, as the Dutch government granted permanent residency and then citizenship to Palestinians from Syria after three years, while Palestinians from Syria avoided the risk of reaching countries such as Denmark and Sweden, due to the difficulty of those countries' procedures in granting residency, especially with the arrival of right-wing parties, which called for the implementation of more stringent measures to reduce the number of asylum seekers in their countries, such as withdrawing permanent residency and imposing language and integration conditions to obtain it.



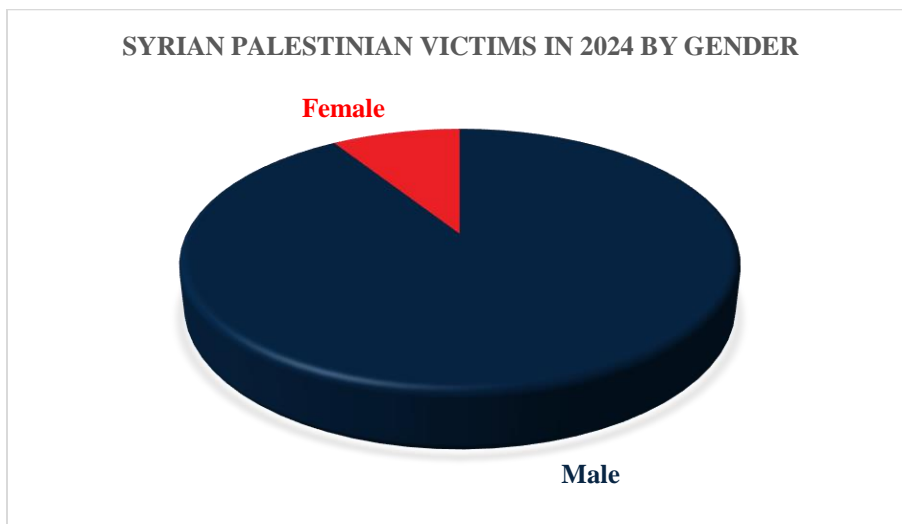
Victims and Missing Persons Statistics and Figures for the year 2024

Victims and Missing Persons Statistics and Figures for the year 2024

The Action Group documented 82 Palestinian Syrian refugee victims who died for various reasons. The data shows that 51 of the victims were military personnel and 31 were civilians, 7 of whom were females, including an elderly woman, 2 children, and one refugee who died under torture before the fall of the Syrian regime.

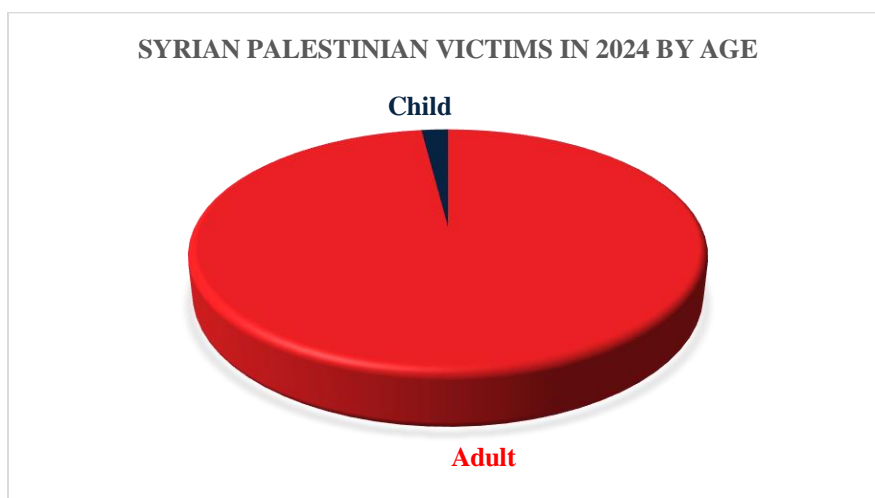
◆ Syrian Palestinian victims in 2024 by gender

Gender	Number	Percentage
Female	7	9 %
Male	75	91 %
Total	82	100 %



◆ Syrian Palestinian victims in 2024 by Age

Age	Number	Percentage
Adult	80	98 %
Child	2	2 %
Total	82	100 %



◆ Syrian Palestinian victims in 2024 by classification

Classification	Number	Percentage
Civilian	31	38 %
Military	51	62 %
Total	82	100 %



■ **Palestinian victims who died in Syria during the Israeli aggression:**

(11) Palestinian refugees died in Syria, most of them members of the “Islamic Jihad in Palestine” movement, due to Israeli strikes during its aggression on Syria.

■ **Palestinian victims from Syria who died in Lebanon during the Israeli aggression**

(42) Palestinian refugees from Syria were killed in Lebanon by the Israeli occupation during its aggression on Lebanon, including (11) civilian refugees, including two children, and (31) refugees from the military cadres, (30) of whom were members of the "Islamic Jihad in Palestine" movement.

■ **Palestinian victims from Syria who died in Gaza during the Israeli aggression:**

(4) Palestinian refugees from Syria, including an elderly woman, were killed in the Gaza Strip by Israeli aircraft targeting them during their aggression on the Strip.

■ **Palestinian victims who died in Syria during the Deterrence of Aggression operation:**

announced by Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham on November 27, 2024 and until the end of 2024 (10) Palestinian refugees died in Syria, 5 of whom were members of the Palestine Liberation Army, 4 of whom participated in the operation, and one refugee who was killed by bombing by the former regime's aircraft.

■ **Palestinian victims from Syria who died on the migration routes**

The migration routes taken by migrants killed (8) Palestinian refugees from Syria, (6) of whom drowned on the Libyan coast, and (2) drowned on the Greek coast.

Missing

The Action Group documented the announcement of the disappearance of (11) Palestinian refugees from Syria during the year 2024, according to the chronological sequence:

- January; Disappearance of the young man "Fadi Hawarneh", 23 years old, from the Raml camp in Latakia.
- April; The two Palestinians "Rashid Abdullah Al-Masry and Dhafer Awad", both from the Jaramana camp, disappeared while returning from their work in the town of Doha Aramoun to the city of Sidon in southern Lebanon.
- July; The young man "Ahmad Dhafer Qanbour", 26 years old, a Palestinian from the city of Daraa north of the line, went missing. He was working in a drug warehouse.
- July; The two Palestinian brothers "Youssef and Muhammad Samer Fayyad" went missing near a Syrian regime security checkpoint separating the town of Yalda and the Al-Arouba area south of the Yarmouk camp.
- August; Contact was lost with the two young men "Ezz El-Din Musa" and "Muhammad Khalil", both from the Al-Husseiniya camp, and they went missing in the Al-Kiswah area.

- October; Palestinian girl "Leen Khaled Al-Khatib" from the Jaramana Palestinian refugee camp in the Damascus countryside went missing.
- November; The family of Professor "Hussein Ibrahim Halawa" (Abu Khaled), a resident of the Dumar al-Balad area and one of the sons of the Yarmouk camp, announced his disappearance in mysterious circumstances.
- November; Palestinian-Syrian refugee "Alaa Mohammed Hassan", a resident of the Al-Jalil camp in the city of Baalbek in eastern Lebanon, went missing.



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