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



مركز العودة الفلسطيني
The Palestinian Return Centre

Palestinians of Syria Between the Bitterness of Reality and the Hope of Return

A Documentary Report that Monitors the Development of Events
Related to the Palestinians of Syria during
January till June 2014



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Introduction

The Syrian ongoing conflict for more than three years led to the deterioration of general situation of the Palestinian refugees in Syria. UNRWA estimates, pointed out that the majority of the Palestinian refugees in Syria, estimated at 540,000 refugees, became incapable to provide their daily needs. Those refugees spent their savings because of the economic deterioration, as reports pointed that about 13.9 million Syrians live in poverty and the unemployment rate has been raised to 49%.

The ongoing conflict, in most of Palestinian camps, caused frequent internal displacement, breakup the economic structure of the Palestinian refugees in Syria and asylum to another countries. UNRWA estimates that about 270,000 Palestinian refugees became displaced inside Syria and 80,000 outside, as 52,000 Palestinian homes were severely damaged, according to mid-2013 statistics. More than 8,100 Palestinian refugees were displaced and a small number of Syrians live in 18 shelters which were opened in the UNRWA facilities in Syria. In addition, more than 3,500 Palestinian refugees have been housed in 13, non- UNRWA, facilities in Damascus, Aleppo and Lathakia.

In a report prepared by UNRWA, titled (Regional response to the crises in Syria January-June 2014), UNRWA said that the number of refugees in Syria who need help and who estimated at 420,000, are in the UNRWA plan for 2014. The number increased to 440,000 refugees who need urgent continuous help during 2014, despite that the majority of the Palestinian refugees kept their neutralization, but their camps have turned into battlefields between armed groups and government forces.

The report added that the basic education system was strongly influenced by the conflict, as 18 schools buildings are used to house the displaced Palestinians and Syrians. 68 school buildings were damaged or became unreachable, as 47,000 students out of 66,000 have joined the new school year, while the UNRWA came to use alternative facilities , meanwhile the ministry of education allowed the UNRWA to introduce a night shift in 43 public schools.

In terms of UNRWA health services, 13 primary health care centers, out of 23, were closed because of the conflict.

Syria- The Palestinian Refugees 2014

440,000 Palestine Refugees inside Syria

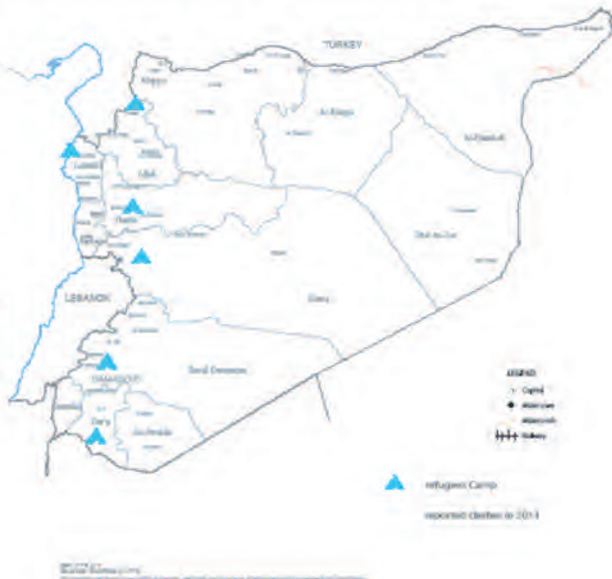
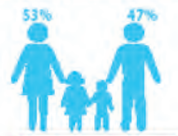
92% of refugees are vulnerable

270,000 internally displaced
44,855 elderly persons living alone

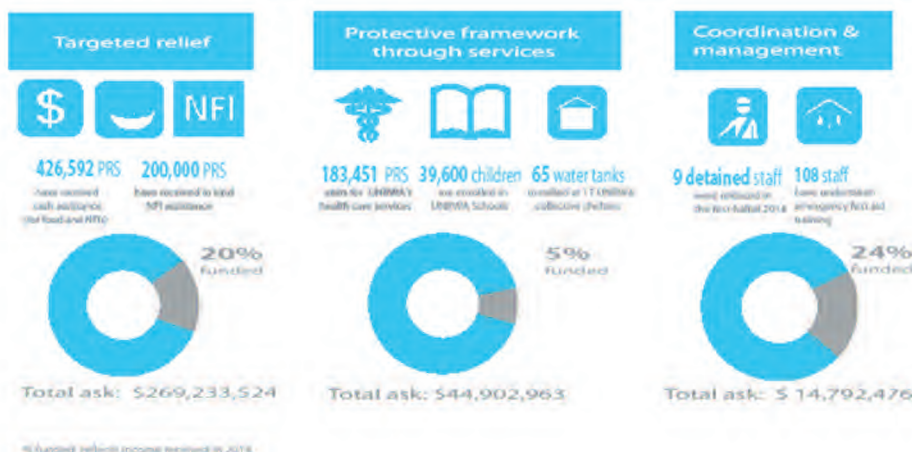
63,769 are children under the age of 18
5,191 orphaned children

25,021 female-headed households
16,213 disabled persons

Refugees by Age and Gender



Programme and Financial Results (up to May 2014)



The Palestinian refugees who left to the surrounding countries suffer of discrimination when they try to cross the borders whether to Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Tunisia, Libya or to other asylum countries. The refugees also suffer of legal conditions which led them to difficult living situations where many of them prefer to go back to Syria in spite of the danger that they may face there.

The siege imposed to the Yarmouk camp continues in spite of the launching of several initiatives, also residents of Al Hussaineia and Sbeina camps are prevented of returning back to their camps even after the armed groups left and the Syrian state controls the tow camps.

Dara'a and Dara'a Al Tawaree camps and the Palestinian compounds in Dara'a such as Al Muzaireeb, Jellien and other compounds are exposed to bombing almost daily, as well as Khan Al Sheih camp which was targeted with explosive barrels several times. Meanwhile, Khan Dannon and Jaramana camps witnessed the fall of shells, once in a while, because of the direct and indirect targeting.

In terms of victims, the number of victims was highly increased, particularly from hunger and siege during the first half of 2014, as well as many victims were killed in the clashes fronts alongside with the regime forces.

The information contained in this report is an outcome of the field work, done by the team in the Action Group from the first of January to the end of June 2014, which aims to document the conditions of Palestinian refugees from Syria throughout the year and the countries of the new asylum.

The Field and Humanitarian Reality of the Palestinian Camps and Compounds in Syria

Palestinian refugee camps have not witnessed any improvement in the field during the first half of 2014, and the events varied by geographic location where the camp or the compound are located. Jaramana area witnessed a serious escalation as a result of its proximity to Maliha town which is considered a point of constant struggle for nearly three months. The camps that are located in the city of Aleppo (Alnairab and Handarat) also witnessed military actions and bombed by missiles and explosive barrels.

Meanwhile a relatively calm in shelling and clashes was recorded in the Yarmouk refugee camp in light of the continued blockade, with a simple improvement in terms of the introduction of humanitarian aid and getting out the hard and critical cases, academic students and students of basic education and high school. Nevertheless, this calm dissipated after the failure of efforts to neutralize the camp and the implementation of the suggested initiative to resolve the crisis. In Khan Al Sheih refugee camp the pace of the bombing with explosive barrels was increased on the camp and the surrounding farms, as well as Khan Dannoun refugee camp witnessed clashes between the Free Army and members of General Command -PFLP. In terms of the south Syrian camps, the suffering of Daraa camp people continues as well as towns, where there are Palestinian refugees and displaced persons as Muzeireeb, Yadodeh and others.

The Yarmouk Camp

The Yarmouk camp is still subjected to the siege imposed on it from mid- July 2013 by the Regular Army and security committees loyal to it from the members of PFLP-General Command and the forces of "National Defense." The first half of 2014 has witnessed the fall of more victims because of the imposed blockade, the number of victims of hunger and siege during January 2014 is 61 people in addition to others who died because of shelling and hostilities. Bringing the total number of those who were killed in Yarmouk to 926 victims as documented in the Action Group since the beginning of the crisis until the first of May 2014, however, documented statistics insured that the number of victims during the first half of the year has reached 461 victims, 219 of them are from the Yarmouk refugee camp.

Thus, UNRWA has called by its spokesman, “Chris Gans”, all conflict parties to stop, what he called hostilities, and immediately allow the resumption of aid distribution; he also expressed the agency deep concern about the humanitarian bad situation in the camp. Chris Gans expressed the UNRWA concern about the fact that the frequent use of armed force hindered efforts to ease the plight of civilians.

He repeated the UNRWA’s strong demand for all parties to seek to resolve disputes by peaceful ways, and urged all concerned to work to allow and facilitate the immediate resumption of food distribution to civilians inside Yarmouk.

Medically, the camp suffer sof significant shortage of medical staff, in addition to the acute shortage of drugs and the spread of cases of dehydration among the people, in spite of repeated appeals made by workers in the medical fields of both the Syrian government and the Organization of the Syrian Red Crescent to work on urgent solutions of health problems.

In the same context, the United Nations warned of a humanitarian catastrophe, where UNRWA confirmed that more than 20 thousand civilians are at risk of starvation, after the collapse of a fragile agreement between the parties of the Syrian conflict to allow the introduction of food. Chris Gons, one of UNRWA officials, told the Independent newspaper that “the situation in the Yarmouk camp was already miserable, and now it has become more than miserable”.

In terms of education, relief agencies and institutions in the Yarmouk refugee camp has announced, during the blockade, the stop of teaching process due to the continuing blockade and the spread of diseases among the students in the various education levels, such as anemia and hepatitis.

Breaking the Siege Agreements between Activation and Deactivation

In terms of the initiative, there is a situation of pessimism among the people of the camp as a result of the failure of the conflict parties to find a solution that end their misery and suffering, due to the lack of a sincere desire of both parties to end the Yarmouk crisis and work to neutralize it. This was in light of the exchange of accusations over the responsibility for the halt of reconciliation and failure efforts to reach a solution that will lead to break the siege and neutralize the camp.

The past period of 2014 witnessed official and popular mobility to break the siege on the Yarmouk refugee camp and the implementation of provisions of the suggested initiative during last year "in cooperation with the official authorities to settle the

situation of the militants and the withdrawal of all armed groups from the camp to ensure that it is free of weapons and insurgents and the return of the camp to what it was previously safe area”⁽¹⁾.

The PLO delegation headed by Dr. Zakaria Agha, held a series of meetings with Syrian and Palestinian officials, in the framework of neutralizing the Palestinian camps of being engaged and involved in the ongoing crisis. The meetings also called to stick to positive neutrality in dealing with the political crisis and its repercussions. The delegation promised that they would not leave Damascus until they will solve the problem of the camp, but the delegation suddenly withdrew without achieving any positive steps on the ground.

On 2nd of January 2014, the National Civil Palestinian Commission announced the basic principles of the agreement on the initiative to resolve the Yarmouk camp crisis and neutralize it of the Syrian war, which stated that: Adobe Caslon Pro

1. Militants complete getting out of the camp and ensure that no return.
2. Redeployment of Palestinian militants and the Palestinian factions agree to this initiative on the vicinity of the Yarmouk refugee camp to prevent the entry of weapons and militants.
3. Formation of wide popular commission that includes events, dignitaries, Palestinians, Syrians and Palestinian factions who agreed to this initiative to lead the interim phase until the return of institutions of the state, and emerge from this commission a set of sub-committees of immunity.
4. After insuring that the camp is empty of weapons and militants and closing all major and sub roads between the camp and the neighborhood, concerned and official authorities (municipality - governorate) rehabilitate the camp and remove internal checkpoints, as well as the rubble and start to maintain and rebuild the infrastructure (water - electric - Telephone - ..etc.)
5. The return of the camp's residents to their homes and properties and to open the roads to supply food and basic materials.
6. The Settle of the situation of the militants and organizing records by Names.
7. The offices of the Palestinian factions which exist in the camp have the right to own (3 to 5) rifles for guard.

The Text of the Implementation Mechanism for the Terms of the Agreement and the Initiative to Neutralize Yarmouk camp of the Syrian crisis:

1. Militants complete getting out of the camp and ensure that no return.
2. Redeployment of Palestinian militants on the vicinity of the Yarmouk refugee camp

(1) Look at the status report about the situation of the Palestinians of Syria - the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria, Al Awda Palestinian Canter in London and the Turkish Assembly of Solidarity with the Palestinian People «Vidar» pp. 20-22 -21. <http://actionpal.org/phocadownloadpap/PrivetRepo/sitreport.pdf>

and this joint positioning will be on the first and second row of buildings starting from the west of the Court until Street 30.

3. The Entry of the popular Palestinian and Syrian Commission from residents of the camp, made up of 50 people to make sure that the Yarmouk camp is free of arms and militants.
 4. While the popular Committee is doing its task, a technical committee (engineering units) will detect explosives in the Yarmouk camp.
 5. Groups of the Palestinian factions, who agreed on this initiative, enter to be spread out on the vicinity of the camp in the Yarmouk camp to prevent the entry of weapons and militants from outside the camp and cooperate with the joint protection of the camp and neutralized it.
 6. The bulldozers open the necessary and required roads for the relief and the entry of civilians.
 7. The committee will count the Yarmouk camp residents and register nominal lists according to the united form for the families and that for making the food baskets distribution easy.
 8. Making sure of closing all roads leading to the Yarmouk camp to prevent any vehicle carrying militants or weapons from the surrounding to the camp.
 9. Not allowing any militant in the camp vicinity to roaming with his weapon in the camp.
 10. The militants groups in the Yarmouk camp should be from the neutralization agreement supporters in order to make it succeed.
 11. Entering the food items and medical materials to the Yarmouk camp and distributing receipts according the available records , after making sure that the camp is empty of militants and weapon, and redeployment on the vicinity of the camp and also closing roads led to the camp from the same direction.
 12. As the first phase implemented successfully, phase two will directly implemented in Palestine area⁽¹⁾.
- In 11th January 2014, the Palestinian national faction groups in Syria held a meeting to discuss and follow the last ongoing updates in the Yarmouk refugee camp and other Palestinian camps due to the aggravate human and living situations. The factions emphasized their strict adhering to the Palestinian initiative which expressed the

(1) Faction signed on the above initiative: 1. PFLP-General Command. 2. Fateh movement. 3. Popular Struggle Front. 4. Vanguard of popular liberation war - SS. 5. Islamic Jihad Movement in Palestine. 6. PLF. 7. Palestinian People's Party. 8. Palestinian National Liberation Movement - Fateh 9 - the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. 10 - Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The names of armed brigades and the persons who signed the agreement, the gunmen: 1 - Abu Saleh Fitian - 2 - Abu Hashim Zgmot - 3 - Colonel Khalid Hassan - 4 - for relief institutions in Yarmouk (Khalil Abu Salma) - 5 - Yarmouk free - 6 - coordinated network support camps - 7 - for the popular movement (Ismail Ahmed) 8 - for dependents (Abu Hani) 9 - Abu Tamam. 10 - for the second team (Abu Tawfiq Al Sourî).

Palestinian national assent and they renew their intension to resume efforts to relief the people of the camp. They also agreed on a number of concrete practical procedures, as they call all armed groups to withdraw and clear the camp out of armed and weapons and the return of its residents.

- The factions called to open a safe road in order to enable the UNRWA to enter food and medical supplies to the camp as well as taking out the critical cases and handicaps to receive better treatment. In addition to cooperate with concerned sides in Syria and UNRWA to grant safety shelters for the people and give them proper care.
- They also demanded to facilitate the entry of the follow-up committee, in charge of the factions, to manage a direct dialogue with all groups and armed factions to get out of the camp and with institutions, associations and civil society and community organizations to end the suffering of the remaining families inside or outside the camp.
- In addition to work with the official Syrian authorities to resolve the situation of the gunmen who wish to go out of the camp, and continue efforts with the official authorities for the release of detainees who have not been found to be involved in current events.

Meanwhile, the camp witnessed the implementation of the initiative first steps and manifested in distributing food and getting some medical and humanitarian cases as well as university and school students, and the spread of the joint Palestinian force on the vicinity of the camp. On 10th February, the Secretary of the Palestinian Committee for National Dialogue in Yarmouk, Rateb Shehab, announced that the armed strangers have started, since yesterday, to withdraw from the main crossings outside the administrative borders of the Yarmouk refugee camp, and marked the beginning of the practical implementation of the initiative of the Palestinian national agreement in the camp. Mr. Shehab added that it has been decided to bring the Palestinian committee dialogue back to the camp immediately to put the necessary arrangements and take the necessary actions that will bring life back to the camp and to return it to what it was before the /17/12/ 2012, in preparation for the return of hundreds of thousands of displaced Palestinians and the Syrians to their homes.

- On 1st of March, The gunmen were redeployment inside the camp with the pretext of the slowdown of implementing the initiative by factions and Syrian regime.
- On 3rd March, the factions condemned the new aggression on the Yarmouk refugee camp and put the full responsibility for the security and safety of the camp, and demanded them to leave.
- On 15th March, the delegation of the PLO met with the 14Palestinian factions at the Palestinian National Council headquarters in Damascus. After meetings with the political and security Syrian leadership, the delegation stressed the “resumption of working on the implementation of the national initiative from the point that was to stop then.

In addition to re-form the negotiating team to be balanced and to reflect the Palestinian national agreement and the unified agenda of coalition parties, PLO and Palestine Embassy. This delegation has to contact immediately with active armed groups in the Yarmouk refugee camp, to work on the withdrawal of the armed strangers from the camp and the redeployment of Palestinian joint force on the sides of the camp and the closure of roads leading to it except the main entrance (the bridge). The Yarmouk police station will be opened to enable policemen to ensure the security of the camp, and at the same time to prepare names record of the Palestinian armed members and others to surrender their weapons and to regularize their status.

In addition to the preparation of bakeries to return back to work after securing flour and fuel, and to invite the people of the camp to return back, and the formation of committees for social humanitarian and relief work from the organization, the coalition and the independents, and the appointment of a joint field committee of the state and the 14 factions to audit the implementation of the agreed steps.

A timeframe was also determined for implementing the terms of the agreement in three phases:

Phase 1: the entry of the joint force and redeployment on the sides of the camp and the entry of policemen to the police station (during three days starting from the next day).

Phase 2: The Return of the various services to the camp.

Phase 3: the return of residents to the camp.

All mentioned above will be implemented within a specified period of time maximum two weeks.

The specified period is to begin in two days after the introduction of food aid in accordance with the children vaccination campaign in partnership with the Palestinian Red Crescent and the Ministry of Health through the Ministry of Social Affairs.

- On 22nd of March 2014, the PFLP- General Command announced, by its official media, Anwar Raja “the failure of all initiatives and no soon peacefully solution for the Yarmouk camp crisis,” and accused the strange armed group’s responsibility for that.
- On 5th of May, a delegation of the PFLP met with the 14 factions, as the delegation member “Bilal Qasem” said that “Things are still moving slowly”. The most important agreed upon is the continuation of entering humanitarian, food and medicine aid to the camp and the exit of critical cases and students. In terms of the detainees, contacts with the Syrian state .The communications have resulted in serious discussion about the detainees and the need to release them, and to settle their situations, each according to his charge. Mr. Bilal Qasem also emphasized on the hard work through dialogue with the militants to reach a radical solution with them about the necessity of getting all militants out of the camp and the return of its people.
- On 20th of June, an agreement was signed between the representatives of UNRWA, the popular and the military movement, relief agencies in the Yarmouk refugee camp and

representatives of the Syrian government and the Palestinian Authority.

The agreement, which was signed at the municipality of the Yarmouk headquarter inside the camp, provides a number of points, most notably:

- To centralize points around the borders of the camp, to ensure prevention of any armed from outside the camp to enter.
- The formation of a joint military committee agreed upon.
- A security force to maintain the security situation inside the camp and to prevent the entry of any person charged recently with murder, until the completion of the civil reconciliation.

It also stipulated that all former militants who want to return to the camp are allowed to enter as civilians, and to ensure that no heavy weapon inside the camp and not to be exposed to any military action. The agreement also provides the opening of the main entrances at the Yarmouk Street and the Palestine Street and processing infrastructure, and to prevent any militant from the vicinity to enter the camp, and to settle the situation of detainees and an immediate cease-fire.

All these initiatives have failed to break the siege on the camp and did not live up to the implementation level, as the camp is still exposed to shelling and crossfire between the parties of the conflict in it, and the only loser is the Palestinian refugees who still pay the bill of this unjust blockade imposed on the Yarmouk refugee camp for nearly a year.

Most Prominent Events of the Camp:

- On 6th of January 2014, the Palestinian refugee women have been beaten after they tried to get out of the Yarmouk camp through Yelda-Hjeira checkpoint as they arrived to the other side of the checkpoint that is controlled by the Syrian security.
- On 9th January 2014, Youth delegation from the Yarmouk camp in Damascus city met with the delegation of PLFP coming from Rammallh, headed by Ahmad Majdalani. The youth delegation handed Mr. Majdalani a message from the people of Yarmouk demanding to assume their responsibility towards refugees and their camps and to work to neutralize them from the conflict in Syria. They also urged them to work to break the siege and the check points, and to introduce necessary food and medicine to the camp at full speed, and work on the release of prisoners of political prisoners and to bring the perpetrators to the legal courts, and to know the fate of missing.
- On 13th January 2014, UNRWA tried to enter a convoy of food aid consisting of six trucks to the camp through the Sbeina area Kablat checkpoint, but that attempt failed after their convoy was exposed to fire as it crossed the Barada barrier, which forces the convoy to return back where it came from.

- On 16th of January 2014, the camp was bombed by helicopters of the Regular Army with an explosive barrel targeted the area near Palestine Park.
- On 17th of January 2014, the camp witnessed many demonstrations that called both sides to neutralize the camp and break the siege and to implement the initiative items.
- On 18th of January 2014, UNRWA was able to enter 200 food parcels to residents of the camp through the Regular Army checkpoint at the beginning of the camp, coincided with the exit of a number of sick and elderly people for treatment outside the camp.
- On 30th of January 2014, a number of food baskets were distributed to the Yarmouk refugee camp, but it stopped after clashes broke out between armed groups and members of the General Command which led to the injury of a number of civilians.
- On 2nd February 2014, Fuad Omar Abu Basil, Chairman of the National Palestinian civil society was kidnapped, this society is considered the intermediary between the regime and armed groups inside Yarmouk, before announcing his death due to torture in the prisons of the Syrian regime on 11th of May 2014.
- On 18th of February 2014, the 140 members of the Palestinian popular movement spread inside lanes of Yarmouk refugee camp in the vicinity of Alreega Square and the Court of Yarmouk. The members also were given control of the headquarters of the Palestinian factions after the redeployment of Palestinian militants on the border of the Yarmouk refugee camp in preparation for the implementation of the initiative.
- On 3rd of March 2014 to the militants re-enter and spread in the camp with the pretext of the lack of commitment of the system and the Popular Front - General Command to the implementation of the provisions of the initiative.
- On 23rd of March 2014, a mortar shell landed on a gathering of people who were waiting in line to get aid, the shell killed seven victims and dozens were wounded, including a number of children.
- On 30 of March 2014, the establishment of Civic Council in the Yarmouk refugee camp was announced, which consists of characters and civil events from the people of the camp, as a step towards the organization of Civil Affairs.
- On 1st of June 2014, residents of the Yarmouk refugee camp issued a statement announcing hunger strike and refusing to receive the food aid, in protest against the regular army and the Popular Front - General Command arrest of a number of women in the camp while they were receiving food parcels on the road to Beit Sahem.
- On 5 June 2014, the distribution of food aid resumed in the Yarmouk refugee camp, where aid contained a quantity of vegetables, fruit and bread.
- On 7 June 2014, people of the Yarmouk camp announced, in a statement, their refusal to receive food aid in a protest against the strict siege imposed on the camp eleven months ago. The statement also expresses their protest against the insulted treatment followed by beaten and arresting women and men by the Syrian security members.
- On 15th of June 2014, Minister of State for national reconciliation in Syria, “Ali Haider”,

emphasized, following a meeting with the Director of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, “Anwar Abdul-Hadi,” the concern of the Syrian state to get Yarmouk camp out of its crisis and end the suffering of Palestinians and Syrians in it.

- On 17th of June 2014, the relief activist and member of the Yarmouk people gathering and Civic Council of the Yarmouk refugee camp, “Abu al-Khalil” was assassinated by an armed group inside the camp.
- On 20th of June 2014, a new agreement was signed to neutralize the camp in a meeting of both the head of the Palestine Branch of Syrian intelligence as a representative of the Syrian state, and a number of representatives of the Palestinian factions, as well as representatives of civil and relief organizations and armed brigades inside the camp, in the Yarmouk municipal building.

Qudsia:

A state of anxiety and tension prevailed among the ranks of the Palestinian refugees who fled to the town of Qudsia after exposure to heavy shelling by warplanes, which resulted in a number of victims; some were identified as the mother “Fawzia Al Rayan” and her daughter “Mona Rami Bash”.

The shelling caused massive destruction of buildings, where hundreds of the Palestinian families, who were displaced from their camps to the town, were forced to flee again, on foot and to sleep outdoors.

It is noteworthy that about 6,000 families from the Yarmouk refugee camp and other camps are currently located in Qudsia area after being displaced due to the deteriorating security situation in the camps. The town was closed for more than two weeks during March before the re-opening of roads connecting between it and the surrounding areas. In terms of relief aspect, UNRWA distributed in-kind aids to the Palestinian refugees displaced in the Qudsia suburb at Damascus on 26th of April 2014.

Adra:

The children of martyrs educational city “Abana’a Al Shohada’a” of the PLO in Adra area at Damascus city were exposed to the fall of a number of shells resulted in four victims, including three children : Ahmad Khalaf, Bahaa Khalaf, Khaled Nasser, and Khaled Saleh Tawati . A number of wounded from the residents of the school has been documented.

It is worth mentioning that 800 people live in the children of martyr educational city, who have been displaced from the Yarmouk refugee camp, unless that number dropped dramatically due to the escalation of the battles in Adra area between groups of FSA and the regular army.

Dara'a Camp:

Dara'a camp is still being shelled almost daily, and targeted with explosive barrels as a result of the escalation of battles in the city of Daraa and the surroundings, which led to a large destruction of homes. This shelling made the residents suffer of suffocating life and humanitarian crises on various levels, as fuel, bread and basic materials needed for life under the high rate of unemployment and non-arrival of aid convoys because of the security situation deterioration in Daraa.

The number of refugees in Dara'a, according to UNRWA statistics at the end of 2012, estimated with about 30,343 refugees distributed in the country of Daraa Al Balad, Dara'a camp, Al Taware'a Dara'a, Muzeireeb, Ajmi, Yadodeh, Tel Shehab and other villages of Dara'a.

In Muzeireeb town, many casualties and martyrs were documented as a result of explosive barrels bombing and a car explosion, as well as the town of Yadodeh, which is a small bus was exploded and resulted in the death and injury of many children.

The Prominent Events of the camp :

- On 26th of January 2014, a bombed car exploded in Muzeireeb town resulted in a number of wounded.
- On 9th of February 2014, explosive barrels fall near "Traan" school of UNRWA in Muzeireeb town resulted in injuring about 40 students from the school and four of the school staff, one of them was seriously injured.
- On 18th February 2014, a horrific massacre happened on Mazirab compound at Daraa due to explosive barrels bombing on Ain AL Zaytoun school of UNRWA and its health clinic, with its students inside, which led to fifteen victims, they are: Hasana Al Kharoubi, Hanan Samir AL Khatib, Zakareia Saleh AL Misawi, Mohammed Ghalib AL Dali, Ahmed Hasan Al Dali, Yazan Bashar Al Ghorani, Horeia Al Said, Amsha Abdullah, Ahmed Al Zawawi, Batoul Omar Al Seidi, the child Nohammed Khalil Abu Shla, the child Aida Khalil Abu Shla, the child Zad AL Kheir Khalil Abu Shla, the child Hayel Mohammed Aied and Haneia Ahmed AL Saied 50 years.
- On 27th of March 2014, an explosion minibus bombed in Yadodeh town resulted in six victims from the Mazirab town, they are: Radwan Hassan Ali Alsrouje, Kamla Hussein Ali, Iman Abu Jamous, Aisha Alsrouje, the child Hiba Radwan Alsrouje, the child Mohammed Radwan Alsrouje addition to a number of injuries.

Khan AL Sheih camp:

The population of Khan AL Sheih camp estimated with 7000 people after displacement in both directions, while UNRWA estimated its population, at the end of 2012, with 21907 registered refugees.

Khan Al Sheih area was exposed to bombing with explosive barrels, which reached, by documentations; to about 85 barrels which were distributed in the Abbasa area, Palestinian refugee camp, Alskik and Mansheya villages. In addition to the warplanes raids (MIG) that targets Abbasa area continuously as well as the daily bombardment with rocket launchers and heavy artillery that led to many injuries and casualties among civilians, amounting to about 73 documented victims and nearly 500 wounded.

The people are suffering of extreme poverty and need, because of the implications of the ongoing events in that area such as violence between the parties of the conflict in Syria, despite the repeated emphasis about clearing the camp out of any armed groups and their commitment to neutrality about what's going on.

The forces of the Syrian regime puts checkpoints at the entrances to Khan Al Sheih camp and surrounding areas; therefore, they confiscate and prevent the entry of food and relief supplies to the area, which had a negative impact on the lives of the population, and led to the closure of bakeries and facilities specialized on selling flour and essential materials for life. These checkpoints resulted in the spread of greedy merchants who take advantage of the situation to sell the materials at very high prices.

On the other hand, many people in the camp suffers of a great difficulties while trying to get food aid from UNRWA allocated to them, where such aids distributed in the Sehnaya area that is relatively distant from the camp. This distance force women to cross through Zakeia area which witnesses repeated clashes and bombing, rescuing their lives, in addition to the probability of closing the road suddenly because of clashes. The roads closed more than once forcing many women to remain for long times outside the camp until the road is open again.

It is worth mentioning that Zakia road is the only open way to Sehnaya camp. With the repeated arrests, which reached nearly 45 cases and the insults on the checkpoints, many residents chose to remain in the area or in their homes for fear of arbitrary arrest, both by employed workers in the state or private sector, which led to the dismissal of their business and increase unemployment.

In terms of the health aspect, people of the camp complain of the lack of doctors or Medical care centers in the region with the exception of a UNRWA clinic, which works with its minimum power; furthermore , there is no fixed emergency station for Red Crescent despite the fact that the schools have been opened and cases of chronic diseases among the population who have been detected.

Moreover, there are frequent injuries caused by bombing, explosive barrels, heavy artillery and rocket launchers, forcing residents to get out of the area for treatment one way or another, and bear the costs of treatment and living despite the dangerous roads, to enter and exit, and the closure of most of the roads connecting the camp to the city center.

Prominent Events of the Camp:

- On 6th of February 2014, explosive barrels were dropped on the eastern area of the camp and surrounding farms, which led to three victims, they are: the two children, Qusay and Yamen Riad Nahar, and Mohammed Ahmed Sweid, and a number of wounded, while they were collecting firewood for heating.
- On 4th of March 2014, several shells were dropped in the vicinity of AL Rida mosque resulted in a number of casualties, while on 21st of March, two shells were dropped on a public street caused material damages.
- On 24th of March 2014, two shells were dropped on the western part of the camp, in addition to explosive barrels that dropped on areas and farms adjacent to it, where shrapnel reached into the homes of the camp, which led to a number of victims and wounded.
- On 2nd of April 2014, the people of Khan Al Sheih camp carried out a vigil and light some candles to commemorate the Earth Day.
- On 15th of May 2014, the Palestinian refugees of Khan AL Sheih camp revived the sixty-sixth anniversary of the Nakba of Palestine.
- On 21st of June 2014, the area adjacent to Khan Al Sheih camp was bombed with one explosive barrel, causing a large destruction to a number of houses in addition to eleven Syrian victims of Safadi family.

Husseiniyeh Camp:

Residents of Husseiniyeh camp are still waiting their turn to their camp after the control of the Regular Army, the PFLP-General Command, Fatah Al-Intifada and the Struggle Front, of the camp on 17th of October 2013.

People of the camp are suffering of tragic humanitarian and livelihood crises as a result of the deterioration in economic conditions, particularly in light of the displacement of all the inhabitants of the camp and rent highly priced houses in safer areas after preventing them from returning to their homes.

The Prominent Events of the Camp:

- On 10th of February 2014, a delegation of elders and Dignitaries of Husseiniyeh camp organized a visit to the Minister of National Reconciliation in Damascus to demand

their return to their camp. The minister promised to work for the return of residents to their homes, and asked the delegation to prepare a complete study about Husseiniyeh camp and its conditions and needs.

- On 16th of February 2014, a delegation of elders and some people of Husseiniyeh camp met the Palestinian Ambassador in Damascus and discussed with him the situation of Husseiniyeh camp and the return of its residents as soon as possible. The ambassador Mahmoud al-Khalid i promised the delegation to work on the return of residents.
- On 23rd of March 2014, a delegation of residents of the camp submitted a memorandum to the governor of Quneitra city, “Maan Saleh,” explained the suffering of the people of Husseiniyeh camp because of being forced to get out of their homes and leave their camp as a result of security situation deterioration.

Sbeina Camp:

The number of Palestinian victims, who were killed in the Syrian camp Sbeina, since the beginning of the Syrian events until the end of May 2014, according to the statistics documented by the Documentation team of Action Group for Palestinians of Syria, has reached 58 people.

Meanwhile, what is going on inside Sbeina camp is still unclear, especially after the control of the Regular Army on Sbeina area including the camp on 7th of November 2013. The displaced People of the camp are suffering as a result of the bloody events in their camp and the continuous bombing and destruction and the hard humanitarian conditions.

Al Sayeda Zainab Camp:

The residents of the camp are complaining of several economic crises, most important is raised prices of food supplies in addition to the lack of many basic supplies as bread and fuel, as well as the power cut for long periods.

Jaramana camp:

The residents of the camp are suffering of the lack of basic supplies and lack of food, medicine and fuel, as the camp witness a state of instability and tension as a result of the deterioration of security situation in the surrounding areas. While the camp has been targeted with a number of mortar shells resulted in a lot of injuries.

The Prominent Events of the Camp:

- On 22nd of January 2014, a fire broke out in "Ara" shelter, assigned for the displaced Palestinians in the camp, resulted in the brunt of most of tents in it.

- On 19th of March 2014, a mortar shell was dropped at the camp resulted in a number of casualties and injuries.
- On 10th of April 2014, about six mortar shells were dropped at different areas on Jaramana camp in Damascus city, no injuries were reported, as UNRWA announced the cessation of all activities of health and education exceptionally because of security tension in the vicinity of the camp.
- On 29th of April 2014, a mortar shell was dropped at the Directorate of Jaramana, the shrapnel hit Ahmed Salim Abdullah, which led to his death later.

Khan Danoun Camp:

Khan Danoun camp witnessed a noticed tension during the first six months of 2014 which led to complicating the tragic living situation of Khan Danoun camp people in Damascus city. Violent clashes broke out between groups of the Free Army and groups of the Popular Front-General Command in the vicinity of the camp on the 1st of April 2014 which resulted in two victims from the Popular Front- General Command.

In terms of the economic aspect, people of Khan Danoun camp suffer of oppressed living crises, specially that the camp receives hundreds of displaced people, such as the lack of food materials, the spread of unemployment and poverty. Moreover, they complain of the nonstop of Telecommunications, electricity and water cut for long periods and the inhumane treatment by the Regular Army.

People complain of tombs crises because the graveyards that are completely full where people bury the dead people in the narrow spaces between tombs. The Khan Danoun people called UNRWA, the Public Commission for Palestinian Refugees and all organizations to make an immediate move towards relieving the camp residents to alleviate the need and poverty of people.

It is mentioned that the number of victims who died from Khan Danoun, according to the documented statistics of Action Group for Palestinians of Syria, since the beginning of the war till the end of May 2014, are 12 people.

The Prominent Events of the Camp:

- On 26th of February 2014, the Checkpoint of the Regular Army obliged the UNRWA workers to unload the truck which was full of food baskets for Khan Danoun people and confiscated some.
- On 17th of February 2014, the camp witnessed an arbitrary arrest campaign. Many displaced Palestinians from Alsbeina camp and Khan Danoun camp were arrested, where it was recorded the arrest of unknown five people.

- On 11th of April 2014, violent clashes broke out between groups of Free Army and groups of Popular Front- General Command which resulted in two victims from the General Command.
- On 1st of June 2014, a big displacement movement was recorded from Khan Danoun camp because of the security tensions that the surrounding area witness in addition to the frequent bombardment and clashes.

Al Raml Camp at Lathekia:

In spite of the relative calm in Al Raml camp at Lathekia, uncomfortable and unsafe state prevailed amongst the residents due to the strict security procedures on the entrances and exits of the camp and the fear of the inspection raid campaigns that are carried out by the Regular Army, once in a while.

Economically, the residents of the camp complain of the tight situation, high prices, lack of food materials, unemployment spread and the high prices of rent houses. It is mentioned that the camp receives dozens of displaced families who left their Palestinian camps in Syria.

The Prominent Events of the Camp:

- On 25th of February 2014, UNRWA distributed a number of food baskets to the Palestinian displaced poor families and the camp poor families.
- On 7th of June 2014, a relief convoy was arrived to Lathekia from the European Loyalty Campaign, while food and relief materials were distributed to the residents of the camp.

Al Aedin Camp in Homs:

The raise of the security situation deterioration in Syria, increased the suffering of the Al Aedin camp residents in Homs who complain of the continuance of closing entrances and exits by the Regular Army checkpoints and not allowing cars to exit or enter the camp for more than a month, in addition to the strict security procedures on the camp residents.

The camp residents suffer of poverty, lack of food materials and unemployment spread. The residents were obliged to sell their furniture, houses in cheap prices for immigration to the European countries for safety and good living.

The Prominent Events of the Camp:

- On 9th of February 2014, a wide inspection and raid campaign was carried out at Al Aeding houses in Homs by the Regular Army searching for the militants in the camp. The inspection campaign was coincided with the camp siege from its four destinations

by the tanks of the Regular Army and the spread of snipers on the roofs of the high university building and on the high reservoir that look on the camp.

- On 2nd of March 2014, the Palestinian Poet Ibrahim Mohammed Al Saleh, the well known as Abu Arab, died after long struggle with disease.
- On 11th of March 2014, the child Nour Al Dein Majed Khalili was killed by a bullet in his head during his exit of the school.
- On 5th of April 2014, Bombardment on Karm Al Shami Neighborhood besides the southern area of the camp which resulted in a number of victims, one of them is Mohanned Al Qadi 50 Years and a big number of wounded.
- On 18th of April 2014, three Palestinian Refugees were killed, Ahmed Saed, Farouq Ibrahim and Ehab El Akhras, due to a car bomb exploded near Belal Al Habashi Mosque in Ekrema Neighborhood near Al Aedin camp in Homs during the exit of the residents from the Mosque after Al Joma'a Prayer.

Al Aedin Camp in Hama:

A relative calm state spread amongst the residents of the camp which manipulates the inspections and arrests campaigns that are done by the Syrian Security, once in a while. The campaigns caused panic state to the residents because they are afraid to arrest their sons. On the other hand, the camp suffers of big living situation deteriorations in addition to the crises of electricity, fuel, bread, and the high prices of the food supplies.

The suffering of the residents is concentrated in the economic side because of the unemployment and high prices of food items in addition to the fuel crises.

Al Nairab Camp:

The battles in Aleppo and the vicinity of Al Nairab airport led to aggravate the suffering of the camp's residents. It is noticed that the camp was exposed to bombing by warplanes and mortar shells during the first half of 2014.

In terms of the living aspect, the residents of Al Nairab camp are living in a deep dark for several months. It forced them to share with private generators for connecting electricity to their houses and neighborhoods. They also suffer of the lack of water, food items, medicines and fuel in addition to the high prices.

The Prominent Events of the Camp:

- On 4th of February 2014, a transport trip was performed from Al Nairab camp to Aleppo and vice versa.

- On 17th of March 2014, clashes broke out between groups of the Popular Committees and groups of the Syrian Regime.
- On 2nd of April 2014, bombing by mortal shells resulted in the damage of houses and properties and also resulted in a number of wounded
- On 9th April 2014, the residents of the camp buried 6 people from Al Quds brigade who were killed due to clashes in Allermoun area in Aleppo.
- On 27th of April 2014, Putting some security checkpoints inside the camp after news of killing a person from Al-Quds brigades, Which is loyal to the Syrian Regime, in Al Baqqara area "Safeera" in Aleppo.
- In June 2014, the camp witnessed shilling by handmade shells which resulted in a big damage in houses in addition to many wounded people.

Handarat Camp:

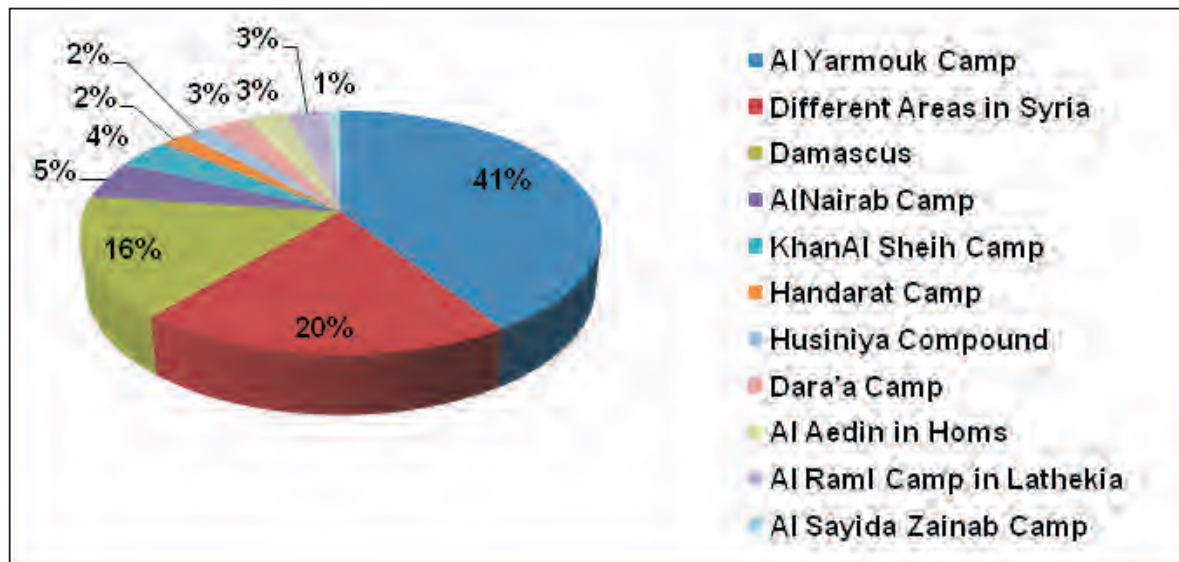
The tragedy of t Handarat camp residents is still increasing because of what they experienced of displacement for several months from their camp due to the conflict in Syria. The conflict led to the displacement of a big number of people to separate places in Aleppo like Al Nairab camp and the University City. Some people preferred to return back to their houses because they faced humiliation and hunger, where they stayed a short time in the camp and after that they left to Turkey through the northern Syrian boarders. On March, more than 175 Palestinian refugees left the camp to Kls city on the boarder due to the frequent bombing with shells and explosive barrels.

In terms of relief aspect, the Arab Public Commission for the Palestinian Refugees distributed aids to the residents of Handarat camp in the Ninth Unit at the University City and the industry school in Jamelia.

It is referred that the number of Ninth Unit residents is 280 families and the number of residents in the Industry school in Jamilia is 35 families.

The Victims from January to June 2014

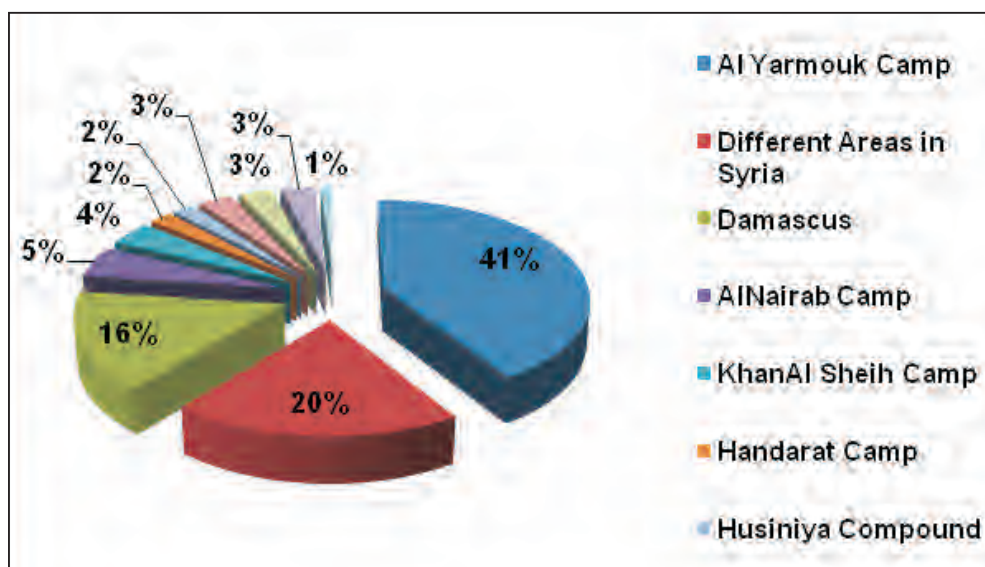
The Action Group for Palestinians of Syria documented the death of 2333 victims from the Palestinians refugees in Syria since the beginning of the Syrian crises in March 2011 till the End of June 2014. The statistics referred that 34 Palestinian refugees died outside Syria during their trying to leave to the European countries because of the tragic situations in Syria, where 15 refugees died in Egypt, 6 refugees died in Greece, 6 refugees died in Malta, three died in Lebanon, two in Italy, One refugee died in Turkey and one refugee died in Libya. The number of victims of Palestinian refugees in Syria during the first half of 2014 are 461 victims; 219 victims from the Yarmouk camp residents, 49 victims from Daraa camp, 24 victims in Aleppo and its camps, 16 in Khan Al Sheih camp, 5 in Khan Danoun camp, 8 in Jermana camp, 3 in Alaedin in Homs, 4 in Al Aedin in Hama, 3 in Al Huseiniya, 5 in Al Raml camp in Lathekia, 1 in Saeda Zinab camp and 48 in Damascus and its city in addition to 76 victims in different areas in Syria.



Bombardment Victims:

Action Group for Palestinians of Syria documented the death of 122 victims due to bombing of their Palestinian camps and compounds, which resulted in victims from displaced Palestinian refugees who were displaced from their areas to relatively more safe areas.

The victims of Bombardment were distributed as; 30 victims in the Yarmouk camp, 4 victims in Al Nairab and Handarat camps, 1 victim in Al Sulimanyia in Aleppo, 13 victims in Khan Al Sheih camp, 7 victims in Jermana camp, 3 victims in Khan Danoun camp and 32 victims in Daraa 15 of them from Al Muzareeb town”

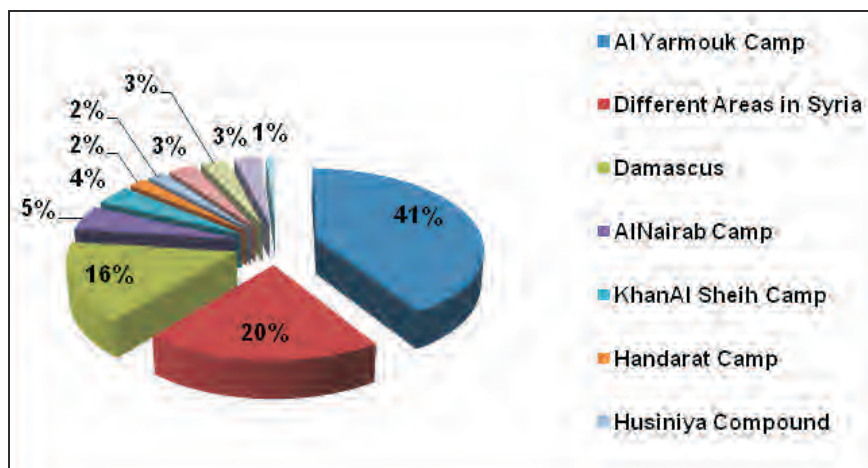


Torture Victims:

During the first half of 2014, 80 Palestinian refugees in Syria died under torture in the Syrian prisons, where the overall number of the torture victims since the beginning of the Syrian crises in March 2011 is 211 Palestinian Refugees.

Al Yarmouk camp recorded the biggest number of victims who died under torture. According to the Action Group 33 Palestinian refugees from the residents of the Yarmouk camp died in the Syrian prisons since the beginning of 2014 till June 2014. Where the number of torture victims in Al Nairab camp is 4 victims, 3 victims in Khan Al Sheih, 2 victims in Handarat, 2 victims in Al Huseiniya, 2 victims in Daraa, 2 victims in Al Aedin camp in Homs, 2 victims in Al Raml camp and one victim in Al Saeda Zainab camp.

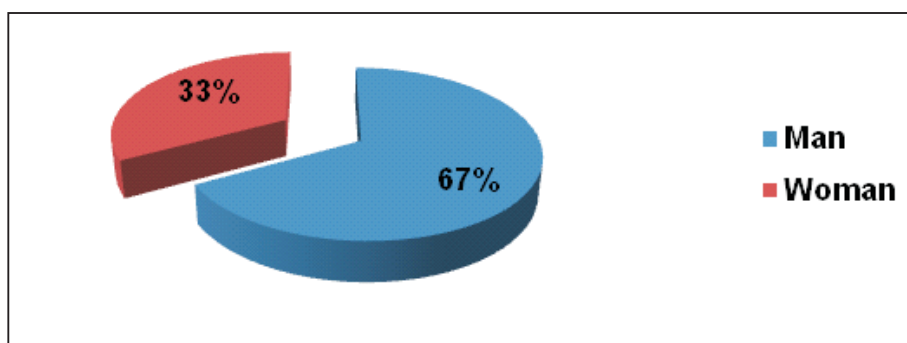
13 Palestinian refugees died under torture from Damascus and its city in addition to 16 victims from different areas in Syria.



Siege Victims:

The continuation of the siege that is imposed on the Yarmouk camp by troops of the Syrian Regular Army and groups of the Popular Front- General Command led to increase the suffering of people. Moreover, it is clearly been noticed that there is a raise in the number of hunger victims since the beginning of the siege in January till May 2014 as the number is 126 victims; 24 women and 84 men in different ages.

It is worth mentioning that the number of hunger victims since the beginning of the Syrian crisis is 151, where there are indicators that the number will increase specially with the continuance of the Siege.

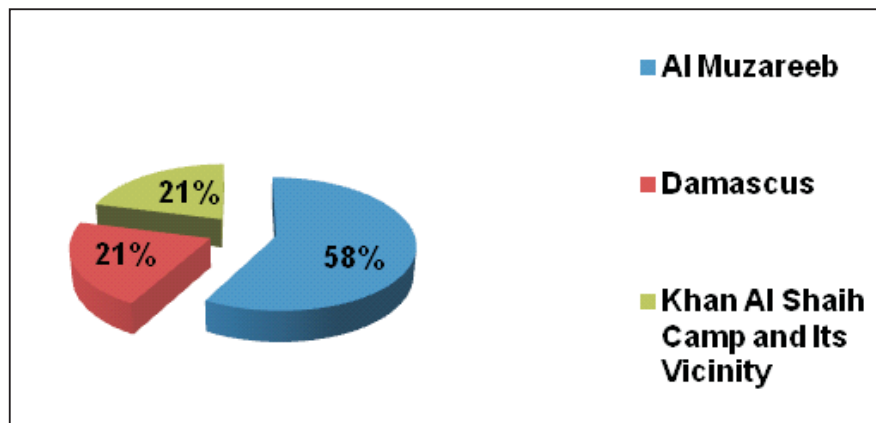


Explosive Barrels Victims:

It is been recorded lately that 25 Palestinian refugees died due to the targeting of their camps and compounds by explosive barrels, as Handarat camp was targeted with explosive barrels more than once and Khan Al Shieh and its vicinity and Al Muzareeb town in Daraa were exposed to explosive barrels.

In Al Yarmouk Palestinian refugee camp in Damascus, 5 refugees died due to targeting Al Tallaa Garden area in Al Yarmouk camp by explosive barrels in 16 January 2014. 14 Palestinian Refugees died in Al Muzareeb in Daraa due to explosive barrels. On 13th

of January 2014, Khan Al Sheh was exposed to bombing by explosive barrels more than once which resulted in the death of the refugee Hasan Younis Nofal, where on 6th February 2014, Mohammed Khalifa and the two children Yamen and Qusai Nahar died due to explosive barrels. Moreover, on 11 February 2012, Mohammed Mahmoud Sweed was killed by targeting the farms surrounding the camp with explosive barrels.

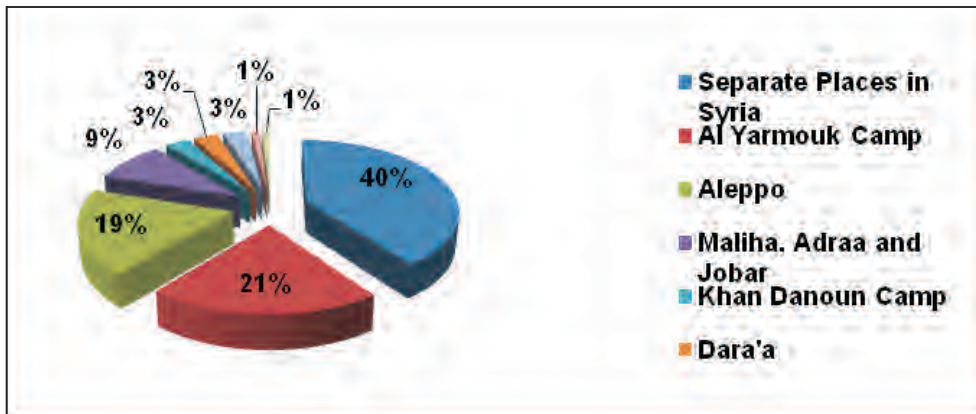


Clashes Victims:

The number of victims due to shoots injuries in direct clashes in deferent areas in Syria estimated with 71 Palestinian refugees.

In Alepo 13 Palestinian refugees from Al Quds brigade, who are loyal to the Syrian regime, died due to clashes on more than one front in Aleppo. 6 Palestinian refugees from the Syrian regime died on the fronts of Mayha, Adra and Jober. On 15th March 2014, the child Nour Al Dein Al Khalili died due to random shooting in his head at Al Aedin camp in Homs. On 15th April 2014, clashes broke out in Lathekia and resulted in the death of the refugee Mahmoud Quzmur. In the Yarmouk camp 14 Palestinian refugees died, two of them are civilian and 12 from the Popular Front –General Command where two of the Popular front died in Khan Danoun camp and two in Daraa, one of them died in Nawa village.

The Action Group documented the death of 27 Palestinian refugees in separate places in Syria in addition to two victims in Lebanon where the child Alaa Al Sheikh died in Burj Al Barajna due to a shot from unknown militant and Shadi Suliman died due to the clashes that broke out in the Mieh Mieh refugee camp in Sidon south of Lebanon.



Civil Work....The impermanent Alternative:

Civil and Relief organizations inside and outside Palestinian camps in Syria compensated some shortage resulted in the absence of governmental organizations, even on the maintenance of infrastructure or providing people with water after the stop of some stations because of the power cut, or to teach the besieged students as in the Yarmouk camp.

These organizations implemented a lot of activities aiming to maintain the unity of Palestinian people, as they performed exhibitions and seminars as well as physiological support programs and self development, it also encouraged the connect between all categories of Palestinian community of children, women and elder age people.

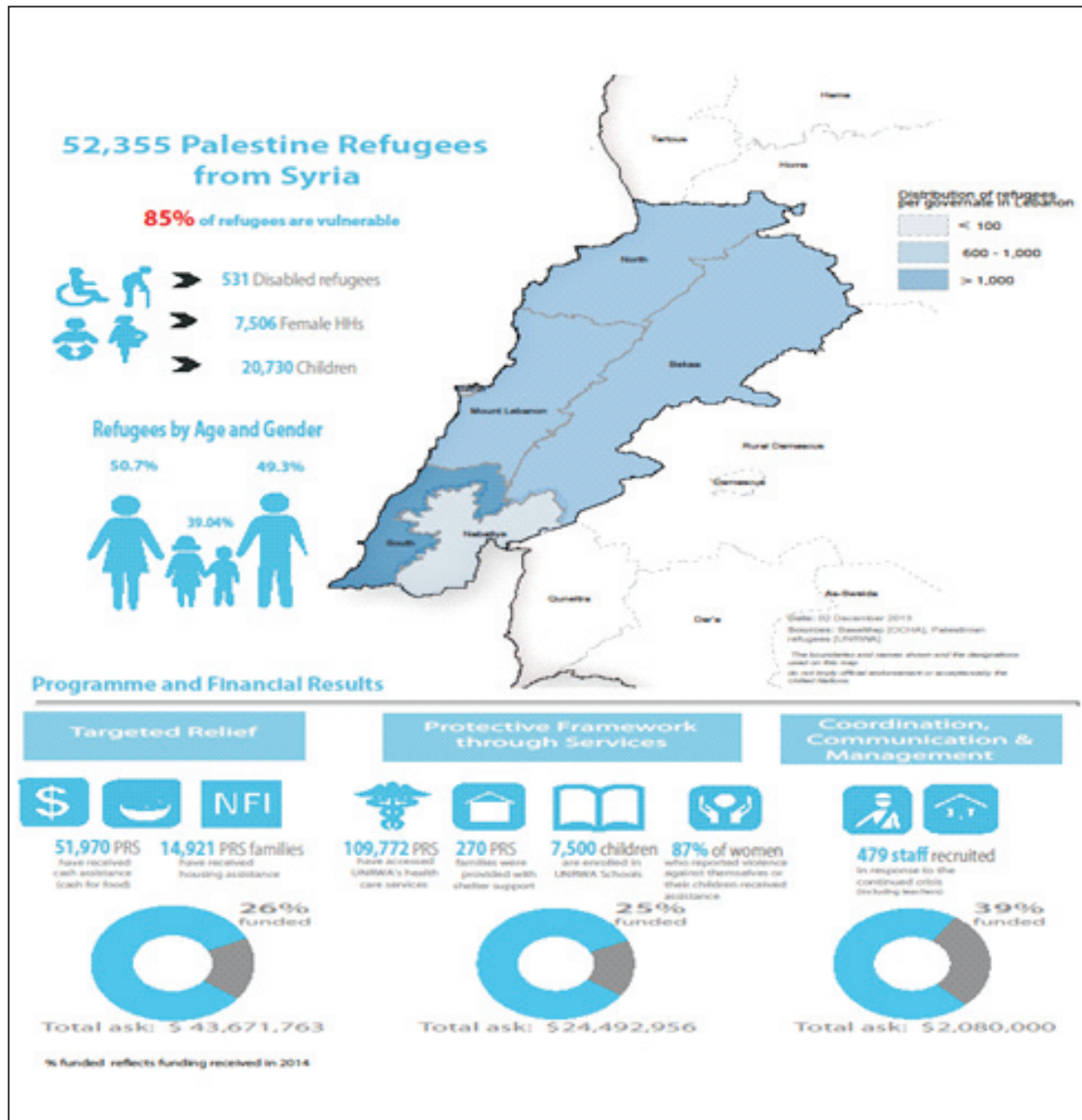
Recent Updates of Civil Work

- On 2nd January 2014, the Arab Syrian Red Crescent introduced to the Charity Committee for Relief of Palestinian People in Aleppo, 20 ton of food supplies to the recorded families of the Charity Committee which is 891 families.
- On 7th January 2014, a group of Youth who trained on shaving followed to the Charity Committee for Relief of Palestinian People, have visited Al Emary shelter and shave to the residents there, the campaign also includes the rest of shelters in Qudseia area.
Jafra organization for relief and development with cooperation with Hemma youth organization have launched a project” Water Drop”, while volunteers filling and securing drinking water through tankers and distributing it to more than 50 families in Khan AL Sheih camp who suffers of difficult humanitarian conditions.
- On 15th January 2014, the medical team of the Palestine Charity Committee made regular visits to the patients and elder aged people in the besieged Yarmouk camp, as they difficulty secured medicines because of the siege imposed on the camp for more than a year.
- On 17th January 2014, the Charity Committee for the Relief of Palestinian people distributed blankets to the displaced Palestinian families to Qudseia area.

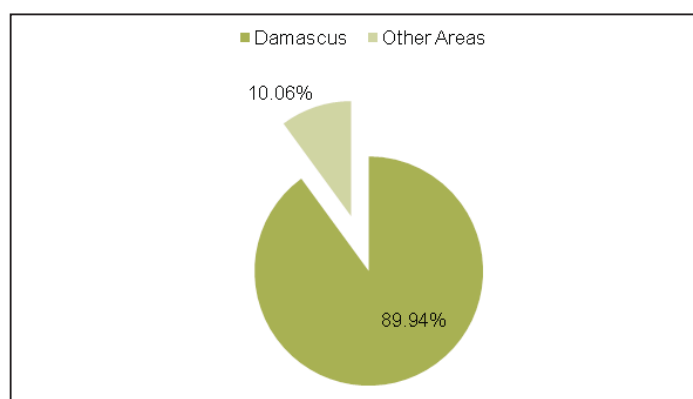
- On 22nd January 2014, Palestinians of Syria Committee in Lebanon in cooperation with Islah charity Committee have distributed about 100 meals in addition to cleaning materials to the displaced people from Syria to Sidon city in Lebanon.
- On 24th January 2014, Jafra institution has secured cleaning materials and supplies to clean the damages resulted in the fire that burnt Rama school in Jarmana camp.
- In his turn, the team of DTC Al Mazza department, continue to decorate the walls of the permanent resident centers with heritage paintings about Palestine and its landmarks, in order to consolidate the right of return in the souls of Palestinian refugees.
- On 2nd February 2014, under the title “we will go and continue”, Jafra Foundation for Relief and Development in cooperation with the Palestine artists union, colored and draw at the walls of the shelter center Ramah in Jaramana camp.
- On 5th February 2014, Jafra Foundation for Relief and Youth Development in cooperation with the Palestinian National Civil of Khan Al Sheih camp distributed 300 electric lighting Charger to a number of poor families with difficult situations.
- On 14th February 2014, Jafra Foundation for Relief and Development in cooperation with Palestine artists union established the first artistic paintings and posters under the title “Letters to Yarmouk, with the participation of 39 artists, in order to highlight the suffering of the Yarmouk refugee camp.
- On 17th February 2014, Isra Association for charity Development distributed shoes to school students displaced from the Palestinian refugee camps to Kudsia suburb of Damascus city.
- On 23rd February 2014, the Yarmouk refugee camp announced the preparation of the start of intensive educational courses for ninth-grade students, under the supervision of “UNRWA” teachers in order to overcome the problem of school failure caused to students of the camp because of the events.
- On 24th February 2014, under the title (you are the example) Palestine Charity Committee in cooperation with the Charity Organization for the Relief of Palestinian people held a meeting in honor of the elderly people in the Yarmouk refugee camp.
- On 4th March 2014, the Charity Commission for the Relief of Palestinian people provided food support for children in Al Aml kindergarten in the Yarmouk camp, in an attempt to alleviate the symptoms of malnutrition, which affects most of the children in the camp as a result of the loss of essential nutrients due to the siege imposed on the camp.
- On 5th March 2014, the Services Department of Palestine charity Committee in the Yarmouk refugee camp lift the debris and cleaned the streets of the camp, with the aim of maintaining the cleanliness of the camp and the non-proliferation of epidemics and diseases in it.
- On 8th March 2014, on the occasion of International Women’s Day, the Palestinian Red Crescent in the Yarmouk refugee camp honored its affiliate’s women.

- On 12th March 2014, the Services Department of Palestine charity Committee began to fill water for the people of the besieged Yarmouk camp who do not hit the water for their tanks in an attempt to alleviate the suffering of the people due to the blockade.
 - On 15th March 2014, under the slogan “a space for the convergence” Palestine Charity Commission held a meeting included a number of intellectuals with literary and scientific disciplines in the Yarmouk refugee camp to discuss the ways of activating the competencies within the camp.
 - On 21st March 2014, under the title of (our elders our hope) the Palestine charity Committee established a meeting in honor of the mothers of the Yarmouk refugee camp on the occasion of mothers day. Meanwhile, Jafra Foundation for Relief and Youth Development in cooperation with the Organization of Palestinian youth also honored mothers and teachers in Khan Al Sheih camp in Damascus city on the occasion of teacher, mother and Earth Day.
 - On 24th March 2014, the relief team of the Palestine charity Committee visited the wounded civilians who were injured on 23rd March 2014 following a shell that targeted near Alrigha Square during the process of aid distribution.
 - The band of Yarmouk Diaspora presented a theater show on the occasion of Earth Day entitled “The anniversary will not be forgotten,” in Maarouf Saad hall in the city of Sidon, accompanied by an exhibition of theatrical images of Earth Day and the right of return.
 - On 26th March 2014, the Palestine charity Committee established training course entitled “Introduction to Human Resources Management”, with the aim of identifying the concept of human development, and to identify the role of the fundamental human element in the process of the evolution of institutions, and how to work on the management of human resources and put them properly in rightful place and develop its capabilities to the benefit and interest on the institution in which it operates.
- The Charity Commission for the Relief of Palestinian people restored the physical damage caused by the shells landed on Safadi mosque (Oroba Street) on 03/25/2014.
- On 15th May 2014, working institutions in the besieged Yarmouk camp organized silent march, raised the flags of Palestine and a number of signs that confirm adherence to the Palestinian refugees right to return, as well as the National Authority of the Palestinian refugee in Khan Al Sheih camp organized several events, most notably Laying a wreath on the tomb of anonymous soldier in the camp.
- Meanwhile, Al Aedein camp in Homs witnessed a number of events where Basma institution organized a march attended by many of the children of the camp, which raised the flags and logos of Palestinian stresses to stick to the right of return, while they raised Palestinian flags in many streets and lanes of Al Aedein camp in Hama as an expression of their adherence to their right to return to their homes.

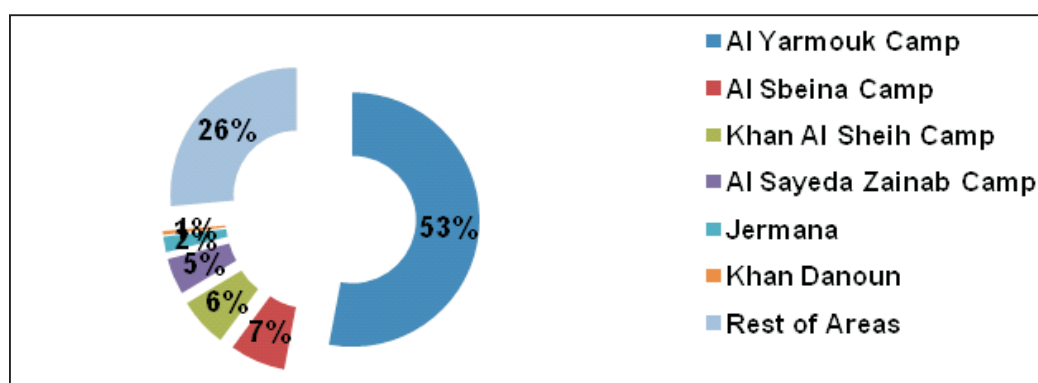
Palestinian Refugees from Syria to Lebanon



UNRWA information, issued in 11 April 2014, clarified that about 53077 Palestinian refugees were displaced from Syria to Lebanon, 89.94% of them are from Damascus city and the rest are from the rest of Syrian territories.



The information referred that the Palestinian refugees of the Yarmouk camp formed the highest percentage, as they accounted for total of 52.93%, followed by Sbeina camp 7.15%, Khan Al Sheih camp 6.30% and then Sayeda Zeinab camp 4.65% , Jaramana 2% , Khan Dannoun 0.55% ,while 26.42% of the rest of Syria.



Palestinian Refugees Distribution from Syria to Lebanon

The number of Palestinian refugees, from Syria to Lebanon, has exceeded 80,000, but it returned to fall, this dramatic low average attributed to several factors, including that a part of them came to Lebanon in order to transit to other countries through Beirut airport.

Another part of them returned back to Syria under tough living pressure, which was unable to be adapted that the refugees preferred to die under bombardment, rather than starving to death, or to issue some of identity papers, or to communicate with his family and relatives, or in order to check out so as not to be entail a fine delay when exceeding the legal limit for residency allowed.

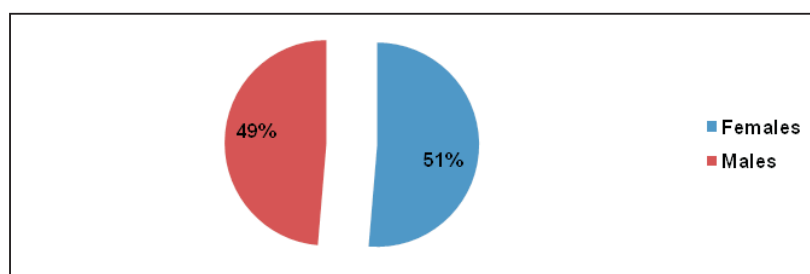
However, the strict procedures taken by the Lebanese General Security at the border prevented them to return to Lebanon, after the closure of borders in the face of the Palestinians by the Lebanese government.

Children and young people formed the largest percentage among Palestinian refugees displaced from Syria to Lebanon; as it has exceeded 39.07%, and the age between (0-5 years) formed 13.05%, while the age between (6-17 years) formed 26.02%, age of 18 years and above amounted to 60.94%.



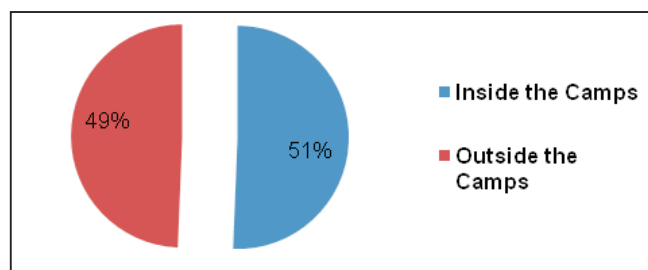
Palestinian Refugees Distribution from Syria to Lebanon According to Age

The percentage of female refugees formed 51.37% while male refugee formed 48.67%, families dependent by woman formed 45.04 %, as families dependent by man formed 54.96%.

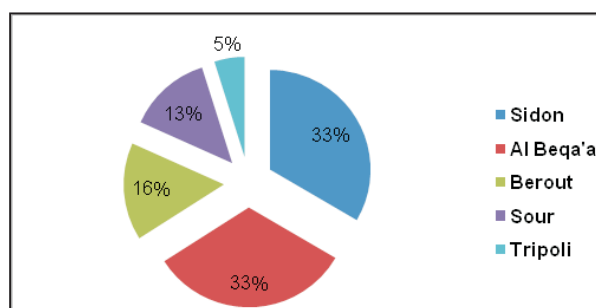


Palestinian Refugees Distribution from Syria to Lebanon According to Gender

Palestinian refugees from Syria to Lebanon are distributed at five camps, compounds and Lebanese cities, where families distributed in 50.64% inside camps and 49.36% outside the camps.



Data referred that the highest percentage of families displaced to Sidon area, as the percentage reached 33.40%, followed by the Bekaa region, 32.59%, 15.71% Beirut area, 13.42% Tyre area and finally Tripoli area 4.88%.



The Legal Status of Palestinian Refugees from Syria in Lebanon

Lebanese government is Dealing with refugees from Syria as guests, not as refugees, which means the denial of foreign aid, as shelters opportunities, immigration, working and other forms of legal protection, especially that UNRWA did not provide them enough, as well as Palestinian refugees coming from Syria to Lebanon pay for the visa which is equivalent to 17\$ per person at the point of entry (Lebanese factory) into Lebanese territory.

The first half of 2014 witnessed a restriction toward the entry of Palestinian refugees from Syria to Lebanon ranged between the moods of the officers of the Lebanese general security borders depending on undeclared decisions until a formal decisions issued, described as decisions to organize the entry of Palestinian refugees, but it is actually prevented their entry due to the non-applicability on most of them.

The recent decisions issued by the Lebanese ministry of interior⁽¹⁾, covered with legacy form and sovereign decisions that any state has the right to issue it about the organization of entering and exit of its borders whether it is by land, air or sea.

This was confirmed by Interior Minister Nihat AL Mashnoug in the context of denying the existence of decisions that prevent the entry of Palestinian refugees from Syria to Lebanon when he said that «there is no decision to prevent the entry of Palestinian refugees from Syria to Lebanon or crossing it», “and added that “this decision was to

(1) Nihad Al Mashnoug, Lebanese Interior Minister, has declared in his statement that standards have been put to organize the entry of Palestinian refugees of Syria to Lebanon «in order to avoid non-recurrence of such incidents affecting the security situation in Lebanon, and Lebanon>s relationship with Arab countries». And thus only those who hold a prior visa based on the consent of the General Directorate of Public Security or the residence card (one year 3 years compliment), or exit and return visas several trips when they expire, or extend the stay 3 months to complete a period of the year for those who met them to draw 300 thousand for the full year will be allowed to enter. The Palestinian refugees in Syria will be giving characteristic passage for 24 hours for those coming through the Rafik Hariri International Airport in case the person has already left through the airport or if he has a valid residence abroad and wants to return to Syria through Lebanon. It also will allow the entry of travelers who want to leave them to the outside through the Rafik Hariri International Airport to be in possession of a ticket or an attribute to the state of the traveler. And will stop granting automatic visa for Palestinians refugees at the border, even if it is in their possession, then return, and will not be granted automatic visa extension and extended previously.

The Minister of Interior and Municipalities stressed that «this mechanism and these standards are subject to revision and modification in accordance with the evolution of the security and humanitarian situation in the accommodation of Palestinian refugees in Syria.

avoid committing any future errors that may affect the security situation in Lebanon, and on Lebanon's relations with several Arab countries".

However, by looking at these decisions the following drawbacks can be recorded:

- These decisions lacked to the executive mechanisms, what made those in charge of crossing border or centers of public security in Lebanon interpret it according to their understanding. Some of these centers renew the residency of refugees and some of them refuse and other detain, and others release the detainees after writing vowed to renew the residence, or he will be deported and when he goes to renew they refuse it, as happened with some of those who were stopped on 10 May in charge of the end of their residency.
- The condition of getting visa from the Lebanese general security is a crippling condition in these circumstances. The case is exceptional because the refugee could not wait to fulfill the required conditions especially that danger threatens him. The second part of the first item, the residency card (one year, 3 years or compliment) or exit and return visa for several trips until its expired, This is not possible for the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, with the exception of the Palestinian refugee who is married to a Lebanese or has a Lebanese mother, while the majority of Palestinian refugees from Syria do not fit this conditions.
- The stop of granting automatic visa for the Palestinian refugees on borders, even if they have return permission during these difficult circumstances of the Syrian Republic, can be regarded as arbitrary usage of rights and bothering the Palestinian refugees who escaped from the death.
- The stop of extending the automatic visa, granted and extended previously, Resulted in a set of measures started in a campaign of arrests carried out by members of the Lebanese army on the checkpoints under the guidance of the Public Security Directorate, as said by some military officers, and thus the automatic monthly extension for a year, which had been announced by the General Security at the beginning of the crisis and the influx of Palestinian refugees from Syria to Lebanon, was canceled.
- It seemed clear beyond any doubt, that dealing with Palestinian refugees from Syria in Lebanon is quite different than in dealing with the Syrian refugees, despite the same conditions that forced them to displace, and the Palestinian were obliged to return to Syria after waiting for days or hours, in clear violation of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951, the 1967 Protocol, and Article 3 of the Convention against torture in 1984.
- The Palestinian Syrian presence has not been regarded as caused by compulsory circumstances but it is a normal presence requires to fulfill the conditions mentioned above in a moments that may be the last one in his life.

The Violations against the Palestinian Refugees Rights in Lebanon:

The Action Group for Palestinians of Syria has documented and followed several violations by the Lebanese authorities towards the Palestinian refugees between 11 to 18 May 2014, as the Lebanese general security, on 11th of May 2014 prevented Rakan Hussein family (a refugee in Hungary) which consists of 4 children accompanied with their uncle coming from Dara'a- Al Muzaireeb compound, from entering Lebanon to make an interview with the Hungarian embassy for family reunion.

Rakan's family had an appointment to this interview before three months and return back to Syria despite the danger that threatened them during the return at night and the high coast that they bear to get to the checkpoint, according to the father statements. The family has no other chance to get a new appointment to wait three more months with no guarantees to enter next time. Due to the closure of all European embassies in Damascus, all transactions for the Syrians and the Palestinian Syrians require traveling to a neighboring country and it used to be to Lebanon. In spite of that the entry of the family to Lebanon in is to make procedural transactions and they have what proves that, and they have no intention at all to stay there. The border authorities have prevented all family members from entering, and repeated this case with another family who has an appointment with the Dutch embassy, where the family was prevented from entering after waiting on the factory crossing border for two days.

In a related context, On 15th of May 2014 the members of the Lebanese General Security arrested the child Tariq Ineisi (15) years, at a checkpoint "Al Maaraka" on the road to the city of sour in the Abbasia police station, and he is still arrested until this moment, amid fears of the intention of the Lebanese authorities to deport him to Syria with the pretext of the end of his residency, ignoring the warning provided by the international Convention on the rights of the Child, which granted the child protection from all aspect of human violations like exposing him to the danger of the armed conflicts, which he will face in case that he returned to Syria.

The Action Group followed the case of the detained child and figured out that the child family cannot visit him for fear of being detained for the same reason. The Group condemns these arbitrary procedures by the Lebanese authorities toward children, especially after figuring out that all concerned Lebanese immigration offices refuse to renew the residency of any Palestinian refugee, which put every refugee as an aim to be arrested at any moment amid the loss of options to find another safe shelter under the prevention of movement through any other state in the world.

Another case was observed, the Palestinian refugee from Syria (A-A-H) resident in Ain AL Hilwa and married to a Syrian woman, on 17th of May 2014, while the Lebanese general security allowed the entry of his wife and prevented her Palestinian children to

enter. The International Convention of the child rights that is Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 20th November 1989 provides that the child has the right to maintain his family relations.

The Lebanese authorities ratified this convention on 20th of November 1990, based on the law issued by the House of Representatives No. 20/90, which puts the Lebanese government in front of a clear violation of international conventions in this regard.

In a new step to bother the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, the recent Lebanese decisions have exceeded the Palestinian Syrian refugees in Lebanon because of the crisis in Syria to the Palestinian Syrian who was born in Lebanon from a Palestinian Lebanese mother, while Palestinian women married to Palestinians from Syria, their children became requested to have residency in Lebanon, just like the Palestinians of Syrian.

Mrs. Umm Mohammed, Palestinian Lebanese widow from Ain Al Hilwa camp ,she lives in a state of extreme anxiety because of her justified fear on her sons from the checkpoints at the entrances of the camps and the cities because they should get residencies and to visit the security offices in Lebanon each three months for extensions, according to the Lebanese decisions. It is noted that the Lebanese law allows the sons of the Lebanese women or the Palestinian Lebanese women.

These cases are a documented part of hundreds of cases that were not documented and that can be seen on the factory crossing border between Syria and Lebanon, each family carries with it a story of suffering that is different from the other, all stories are based on one case starts with the war in Syria, which puts most of the cases in the context of the legal enforceable on all Governments concerned to deal with them so as to ensure its protection and care, but also carries the responsibility of their exposure to risk to reached a safe place.

The Living and Humanitarian Reality of Palestinian Refugees from Syria to Lebanon:

The Palestinian refugees from Syria to Lebanon were distributed at first to their relatives and friends who have opened their homes and received them with sympathetic ordeal. Some of them rented a house inside and outside the camps with prices ranged between 200-400 USD inside the camps, and 500-700 USD within the cities, while the charities and communities in some camps and Lebanese cities to open temporary shelters for refugees who are stranded, and could not find the host or the ability to hire a place to live.

The Relief humanitarian center for development in the Bekaa area has opened three shelters: the first one in Galilee camp at Al Masbah and cemetery area includes a total of 70 families with 400 members. The second one is in AL Omareia area, in a total of 20

families with 100 members. The third one in Majdal Anjar houses a total of 18 families with 90 members. There are also 20 families within the camp of Galilee in the offices of a number of Palestinian factions, supervised by the Palestinian factions in collaboration with humanitarian relief.

In Sidon city there are many shelters inside Ain Al Hilwa camp, most important AL Badr association compound which consists of several refugee compounds as Al Badr kindergarten which contains 20 families, Al Bait Al Maskoun 15 families. In addition to Al Kifah center supervised by Al Forqan association which contains 43 families with 179 members, Al Bahaa kindergarten 37 families with 177 members.

In the city of Tyre there are many centers, In Al Burj Al Shamali camp, some notables and dignitaries from Loubieh village used a wedding hall as a shelter that accommodates fourteen Palestinian refugee families from Syria, dividing it into small rooms suitable for living.

It also has been coordinating with the owners of houses that are not fully ready and provided it to the displaced families after processing it with water tanks, bathroom and doors.

In the north area, there are no shelters in the camps, the refugees found shelter in the homes or garages rented with an amount of (200\$ -400\$). In Nahr al Bared, what is called by (Albarksat) has been established for the displaced people from Al Nahr Al Bared 2007, which is metal homes with low environmental specifications, where many social and health problems, housing by about 150 displaced families from Syria. These centers Participated in the lack of the minimum requirements of the good life such as infrastructure and basic services.

In terms of the inhabitants, some families who displaced from Syria to Lebanon have tried to acclimate with the new situation and seek to gather in one house to share the rent. Some families with almost 14 persons have crowded in one room, which increased their suffering and led to Social and family problems, forcing them to make a decision to return to Syria, with all its risk.

A decline in the relief work was observed, which increased the suffering of Palestinian refugees from Syria, and exacerbated in many cases in the strained relationship with the host communities that suffer originally from poverty and extreme destitution, the organizers of the relief work has justified this decline because of the increased asylum operation in light of the weakness of potential and scarcity of resources experienced by charities.

In terms of UNRWA services, during the last three months (March - April - May) cash assistance provided by UNRWA to the refugees has been regular, but there was a setback in the level of cash allowance with amount of \$ 100 per family such as sheltering

allowance in general, without discrimination on grounds of family size as accustomed, but they continued to pay allowance instead of food basket (30) \$ per capita.

In terms of health aspect, UNRWA provides health services for Palestinians refugees from Syria to Lebanon and its registered refugees in Syria, similar to Palestinians who are residing and registered in Lebanon. Health services are limited on primary care, as well as referrals to hospitals contracted to perform some surgeries and births. However, there are differences not noticed by UNRWA, while second asylum accompanied by changes in the new refugee community, such as unemployment, poverty and the difficulty of providing housing and the high cost of living, etc., until the moment is still in need of quick and meaningful solutions.

The PRCS provides health services with 50% of its capacity in children and women's clinics and first aid, some health centers or private associations or Palestinian factions in the camps offer discounts on treatment could be up to 100%.

On the other hand, the following observations can be recorded in terms of the health service for any refugee from Syria:

- UNRWA does not provide medical expenses resulting from emergencies such as street accidents, but it partially covers some surgeries like open heart which refugees cannot cover their costs in most cases.
- The refugee could have the treatment at a low or free price, but the purchase of medicines is an obstacle, especially in light of the high cost of drugs in Lebanon, and the inability of purchasing and lack of availability at UNRWA. Even if the medicine is available, it is only available in insufficient quantities that do not cover the monthly needs (such as a nebulizer for asthma or chronic diseases).
- There are no fixed medical centers in the shelters, which includes dozens of families, as well as there is no periodical check to the residents of such centers to reduce the aggravation of some chronic diseases, and the spread of some infectious diseases, which may be transmitted rapidly in places of mass gatherings and housing.
- There are some treatments and necessary procedures for the refugees that are not provided by UNRWA clinics (such as removing tooth nerve and the fragmentation of urinary stones from outside the body).

In terms of education aspect, UNRWA schools inside and outside the Palestinian camps accommodates most of the students of Palestinian refugees from Syria, but the UNRWA data indicates the enrollment of approximately 30% of the students in school! In terms of obstacles of enrollment and the reasons behind it, researchers find themselves in front of several reasons, highlighted by:

Economical factor:

Part of the students has to go to school by private Transport from the camps to the city and vice versa; some of them were enrolled in schools outside the camp with the pretext of overcrowded schools with children of the camps and the different curricula since some schools teach the Lebanese curriculum in a diluted way and use some of their programs as psychological support and other special activities.

However, the economic situation of the people could prevent, in some cases, sending their children to these schools because of lack of money, while transportation by bus up to \$ 20 per student per month, how if one family has more than student in light of the loss of the host or the unemployment in the Palestinian community in Lebanon in general?

Different curricula:

Students in Syria used to study the curricula in Arabic language in all levels of education from primary school to the end of the college education, but the curricula in Lebanon use the English language in the education of students subsequent to the fifth grade. So, students find themselves facing a huge gap which makes it difficult for them and their families to deal with it for several reasons. Their English language skills are very poor; moreover, the chances to eliminate this gap through scientific support by private lessons are also impossible due to the refugees' economic crises.

The Mistreatment of the Phase:

There is dual mistreatment with this phase of Palestinian refugees from Syria to Lebanon crisis. On the parents level, some declined to send their children to school thinking that the Syrian crisis will end soon and they will return to their homes. Furthermore, some teachers regarded the students existence as temporary and of a lower class, and therefore did not make the required effort to explain the idea to any student who did not understand - in some schools – if the student understood from the first time, they have won but if he did not, it is his problem. Such behavior could be proved by much evidence.

In terms of high education, the number of university students and intermediate institutes of refugees to Lebanon is estimated at about 300 students divided into different camps and Palestinian compounds.

According to the available statistics of the Commission of Palestinians of Syria in Lebanon that about 70 university students in various scientific majors have received scholarships from the Student Support Fund Foundation "Sirat" and enrolled in Lebanese public and private universities, while the number of enrolled students to university was ten students only. On the other hand, other students have been prevented to attend

university because of financial conditions or administrative complexities or various curriculums between Syria and Lebanon.

In this context, it is necessary to refer to the continuation of some of the experiences that led a group of volunteers from the teachers of Palestinian refugees from Syria in the creation of more than one center to teach the Syrian curriculum to the students of (prep) and secondary school with two branches of science and literature, where some of the students managed to study the Syrian curriculum in Lebanon and later take the exams in Syria. However, the recent decisions that prevent the refugees of Syria to enter Lebanon have made many students hesitate to go back to Syria for fear of not being able to return again.

As for the Palestinian student in middle and high school, who take exams in Lebanon, the Lebanese Ministry of Education has stipulated that the Palestinian students applying for examination of ninth grade certificate (Brevet) and systematically registered at UNRWA schools for refugees in Lebanon, ratification and equation of previous years certificates from Syria, and demanded regular residencies for them, which means depriving them of taking the exam.

Palestinian Refugees from Syria to Jordan

The number of refugees coming from Syria to Jordan reached 11,000 Palestinian refugees according to UNRWA statistics; the UNRWA provide them some relief services; 173 of them lived in Cyber City compound northern Jordan near the Syrian borders. Most of the other refugees live inside Jordanian cities or in Zaatari camp, and posing as Syrian refugees since authorities deport the Palestinian refugees and return them back to Syria, which they fled in fear for their life.

Most of the refugees suffer of extreme poverty, and are distributed to cities: Irbid, Zarqa, Amman, Mafraq, Zaatari camp, Cyber City in varying rates, consisting of about 2391 families, 48% of whom are under 18 years, 52% of them are females, 30% of these females are the only source of income for their families, with an average of 4.1 members per family⁽¹⁾.

It is noteworthy that Jordan imposes restrictions on the entry of Palestinians and has sent some of them back to Syria by force, according to a report by Amnesty International.

(1) Look at the status report about the situation of the Palestinians of Syria - the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria, Al Awda Palestinian Centre in London and the Turkish Assembly of Solidarity with Palestinian People «Vidar» pp. 51-101.

<http://actionpal.org/phocadownloadpap/PrivetRepo/sitreport.pdf>

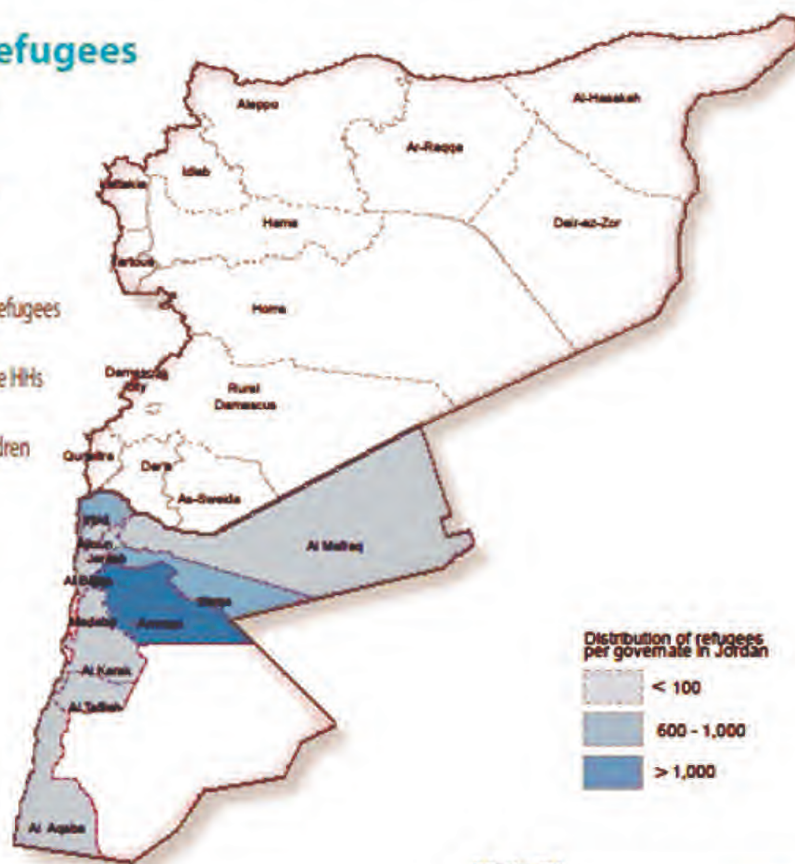
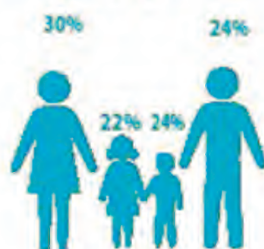
Jordan- The Palestinians of Syria Refugees 2014

13,978 Palestine Refugees from Syria

70% of refugees are vulnerable



Refugees by Age and Gender



Date: May 2014

Sources: StateMap (OCHA), Palestinian refugees (UNHCR)

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Programme and Financial Results (up to May 2014)

Targeted Relief



Total ask: \$6,688,580

% funded: reflects income received in 2014

Protective Framework through Services



Total ask: \$7,339,181

Coordination & Management



Total ask: \$544,818

The most prominent stations:

- On 7th January 2014, Director of the Syrian refugee camps in Jordan, Brigadier General Wadah Al-Hamoud, has confirmed the management's commitment to the government's decision to ban the Palestinian refugees with Syrian passports to enter Jordan.
- On 13th January 2014, the Euro-Mediterranean Observatory for Human Rights said that they have collected a number of testimonies from Palestinian refugees who came to Jordan from Syria, describing their humanitarian situation as "difficult", where they live under the threat of deportation at any moment if the authorities discovered they were Palestinians⁽¹⁾.

(1) The Euro-Mediterranean Observatory for Human Rights, said that «they have collected a number of testimonies of Palestinians refugees who came to Jordan from Syria, describing their humanitarian situation as "difficult", where they live under the threat of deportation at any moment if the authorities discovered that they are Palestinian.» The Euro-Mediterranean Observatory said, in its field report, «The number of Palestinian refugees who arrived in Jordan from Syria, estimated with 11,000 refugees, were 173 refugees live in the compound of Cyber City northern Jordan near the Syrian border. While most of the other Palestinian refugees live inside Jordanian cities or in Zaatari camp, and posing as Syrian refugees, where the authorities have deported those who found to be Palestinian refugees and returned them back to Syria, which they fled in fear for their life. International human rights Observatory in Geneva added, Jordanian authority's treatment with the Syrian refugees «is characterized by the good treatment and abide by the rules of human rights, and the Jordanian authorities provide for the Syrian refugees a number of privileges, including the possibility of studying Syrian children in public schools in the same Jordanian student fees. But when it comes to the Palestinian refugee coming from Syria, the authorities get tough without clear justification for that. "Palestinian refugees informed the team of Euro-Mediterranean Observatory that, to enter Jordan at the beginning of the Syrian crisis was easy, and the procedures were simple, but the Jordanian authorities began to get tough about a year ago, especially with Palestinians, so that it returns who found to be a Palestinian, prompting the Palestinians to resort to forging documents to show that they are Syrians in order to enter Jordan. Palestinian refugees coming from Syria Said that the Jordanian authorities has returned some relatives to Syria when they discovered that they were Palestinian refugees. Observatory transfer a testimony of one of the refugees; stating that «his niece is married to Syrian man and has 3 children, and live in a Zaatari camp, but the authorities discovered they Palestinian and return them back to Syrian territory, while her husband and her children stayed in the camp.» Palestinian refugees displaced from Syria confirms that, to return to the Syrian territories represent a major threat to their lives, especially after the law approved by the government in Damascus recently, whereby a large number of Palestinian refugees who left Syria in light of the crisis will not be able to return to it later only after obtaining a visa (Visa). For its part, sources in UNRWA in Jordan, confirmed to the team of Euro-Mediterranean Observatory, what the refugees said, and said they abstain sometimes communicate with Palestinian refugees for fear of the authorities discovered the nationality of these refugees, hampering the arrival of aid provided by the agency to them. They explained, « Euro-Mediterranean Observatory », that the suffering of the Palestinian refugees in Jordan, fleeing death and persecution taking place in Syria, direct contrary to the International Convention on refugees, and customary international law, pointing out that the Convention has stated explicitly in its Article thirty-third session on «prevent any state from carrying out the expulsion of a refugee or reply to any of the pictures to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened. «He called the Euro-Mediterranean Observatory for Human Rights Jordanian authorities to the treatment of Palestinian refugees displaced from Syria, including Tmih international laws and norms, like engaged with Syrian refugees, and who share the same circumstances and motivations to escape from Syria. And give them the rights due to them under the rules of international law and human rights, particularly their right to life, freedom of movement and education.

- On 23rd January 2014, refugees from Cyber City in Jordan launched calls and appeals to human rights organizations, the PLO, the Palestinian factions, and UNRWA to solve their problem and to extend a helping hand to them since they feel that they are isolated from the outside world and treated as detainees in a camp that resembles a detention closed security center, where the refugees are not allowed to go out except with constraints and guarantees.
- On 18th May 2014, a committee of Jordanian cabinet issued its report on granting the children of Jordanian women married to foreigners, features related to reside, work and education, meanwhile Al Ghad Jordanian newspaper said, citing what it called” informed sources” that the Committee’s recommendations, which have already set up by the Cabinet a few months ago, and with respect to the aspect of residency permissions, granting the minors to Jordanian women married to foreigners, and subjected to the provisions of the Law of Residency and Foreigners’ Affairs, with the exception of Palestinians holding Palestinian travel documents.

The newspaper also quoted, in the report submitted by the Committee to the Council of Ministers, that granting facilities in the residency for those holding Palestinian passports would have a negative impact, as it would lead the children of Jordanian women who hold Palestinian passports to not commit to renewing their documents issued by the host countries (Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Libya, and Yemen) as refugees in those countries.

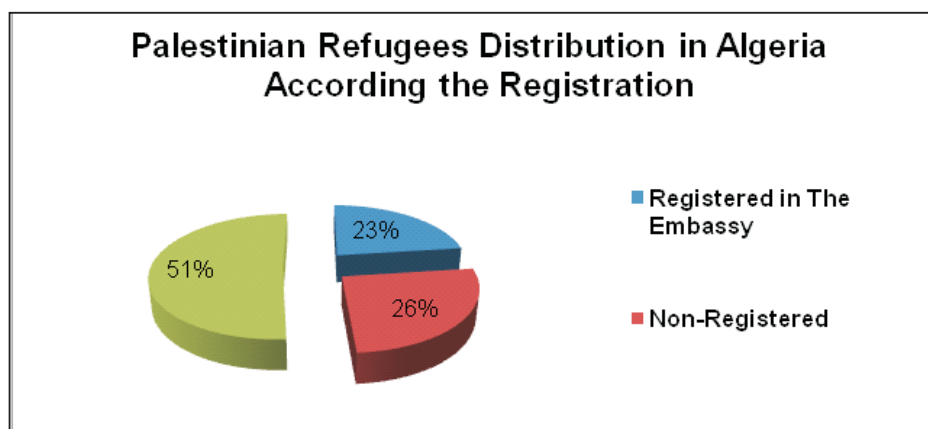
The newspaper also made reference that a large number of that class, live in a third country from various countries around the world, particularly the Gulf countries, and this would discourage them to renew their residency in those countries. Therefore, Jordan solemnly bears the consequences of their residency for they are very large numbers.

It is worth mentioning that the state of those who hold Palestinian passports who married to Jordanian women are considered one of the slides that prevented from civil rights in Jordan due to demographic and political considerations, which cast a shadow over hundreds of Palestinians in Syria, who were forced, by the war, to cross the borders with Jordan as refugees. These refugees detained in border camps, most notably the Cyber City in the north of the Kingdom in inhumane conditions.

Moreover, the Jordanian authorities have banned the children of Jordanian women married to Palestinian Syrian from entering the country even if it is a baby, which was documented by the group in a number of previous reports.

Palestinian refugees in Algeria

The arrival of Palestinian refugees to Algeria began since the beginning of June 2012, according to unofficial statistics the number of refugees is estimated around 4,000 refugees, divided as follows: (900) refugees registered at the embassy and about 1000 refugees are not registered, about (2000) refugees are not registered because they hold Palestinian and Algerian nationality (Moroccan).



The Legal Status of the Palestinian Refugees in Algeria:

The Algerian government considers the Palestinian refugees from Syria as visitors who entered the country through a relative's invitation; thus, does not recognize any of the refugees and treats them like Syrians who are also not recognized as refugees by the government for political reasons related to its stance of the Syrian crisis.

On the other hand, at the beginning of the crisis the Algerian government faced public pressure and opened a small camp for the Syrian and the Palestinian refugees that could accommodate more than 300 people. The camp was opened in collaboration with the Algerian Red Crescent, along with another camp for the youth which does not have room for more than 200 people in a remote area where they are surrounded by complete secrecy.

Palestinian refugees in Algeria are suffering from harsh living conditions because they do not receive aids, whether local or international. UNRWA is not offering anything with the pretext that they are beyond its scope of work, as well as the UNHCR is refusing to register them and the Palestinian embassy gave them help for once⁽¹⁾.

(1) Testimonies by Palestinian Syrian refugees from Syria to Algeria.

Palestinian Syrian refugees in Libya

The number of Syrian refugees who have entered Libya since the beginning of the Syrian crisis is estimated between 80 to 100 thousand refugees, including nearly 5,000 Palestinians registered at the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and at the Association of the Syrian community in Libya.

However, this number is reduced to no more than (1000) person only, and this decline is attributed to the heavy immigration across the sea (death boats), which did not stop throughout the year, the state of chaos and insecurity, loss of stability in Libya, and easy access from there to Europe.

It was also noted that a large number of refugees living in Libya for years has left as a result of the conditions listed above.

The entry of Palestinian refugees to Libya has increased during the first half of 2014 after Egypt has closed its borders in the face of Palestinian refugees; thus, Libya has become the destination for refugees going to Europe, but the trip was not easy and full of risks in its different stations.

Access from Lebanon to Libya:

Rafic Hariri Airport in Beirut formed a great starting base for Palestinian Syrian and Syrian refugees to Libya, after obtaining a visa in the Libyan territories which are mostly false and relatively highly priced ranging between (2000 - 3000) \$ per person.

However, the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria has documented the deportation of 49 Palestinian and Syrian refugees from Lebanon to Syria on 4 May 2014, while they were heading to an Arab country where their entry visas was forged-according to the statement issued by the Lebanese General Security.

In terms of Libyan airports, the deportation of about 430 Palestinian Syrian and Syrian refugees in groups has been recorded, after the discovery of the illegal visas.

For example, at the beginning of April 2014 (12) Palestinian refugees have been returned back to Syria including two children and one woman, where they have been detained in transit at the airport for more than three days before the Tunisian authorities deported them to Lebanon⁽¹⁾.

(1) Look at the details within: Palestinian refugees from Syria in Tunisia.

Access from Algeria:

Palestinian refugees from Syria have taken many illegal ways to enter Libya. After being able to reach Algeria in legal ways, a number of them managed to enter Libya by traffickers across the Tunisian territory, but there are those who did not succeed and were arrested in Tunisia. They were trialed and jailed for entering the country illegally⁽¹⁾.

It is noteworthy that this road was not the only one. Large numbers of refugees have arrived through the Egyptian desert of Siwa and the Libyan desert of Masaeid.

Families have paid large sums of money estimated with 350-500\$ per person. They suffered of many difficulties during this trip; Some of them was insulted by the border guards, and some of them had been robbed and shot by gangs and mafias of trafficking, and some of them wandered in the desert for several days before reaching their destination.

The Legal, Living and Humanitarian Reality of Palestinian Refugees from Syria to Libya

There were no changes on the legal and humanitarian status for Palestinian refugees from Syria to Libya⁽²⁾, but a decline in the relief services provided to Palestinian refugees has been noted.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) offered aid to Palestinian refugees from Syria once which was valued at 50\$ per person, while Association of the Syrian Community in Libya has stopped providing any assistance since the beginning of 2014.

(1) The same previous source.

(2) Look at the status report about the situation of the Palestinians of Syria - the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria, Al Awda Palestinian Centre in London and the Turkish Assembly of Solidarity with Palestinian People «Vidar» pp. 103- 125.

<http://actionpal.org/phocadownloadpap/PrivetRepo/sitreport.pdf>

Palestinian refugees from Syria in Tunis

Tunis received in the eighties of the previous century thousands of Palestinian refugees after the Palestinian Liberation Organization PLO left Lebanon following the 1982 war that Israel had launched. Israeli air forces bombed Tunisian territories targeting the PLO office in Hamam Al Shat in 1986. Moreover, the Mosad carried out some of its most prominent assassinations and killings against Palestinian leaders like Khalil Al Wazir, Abu Jihad in 1988.

Tunisia is among the Arab countries that do not allow Palestinian refugees to enter it without a prior visa. A Palestinian is considered a foreigner in Tunisia; and he is not allowed to stay unless he has a work contract.

Palestinians from Syria in Cartagena Airport:

The crisis in Syria reflected negatively on the life of the Palestinian refugees in Syria. Moreover, in light of the circumstances of the refugee camps, thousands of Palestinians had to leave Syria to safer places whether inside or outside Syria. They tried all means to reach safety: sometimes they resorted to the sea, other times they crossed deserts and airports as a station to reach their destination. However, they suffered and were punished at every station. Sometimes they were deported back to where they came from, other times they were detained in transit halls in airports to be deported later on, they were even arrested and jailed according to the law: their presence is against the law and is punishable.

On April 1st 2014, the Tunisian authorities denied 12 Palestinian refugees from Syria, among them were 2 children and a woman, entrance to Tunisia. They had no means of living in Syria due to the ongoing conflict there. The Libyan authorities returned them to Tunisia under the pretense that they had illegal entry visas, they were then detained in the airport transit area and denied entry until the paper work was done to deport them back to Beirut, their start point.

The group working to aid Palestinians in Syria has observed that there were 4 Palestinian refugees and 2 families with children from the refugee camps in Syria; they were all detained in Al Wardia shelter center for refugees in the capital Tunisia. The Tunisian authorities had detained them for illegal entry.

The detainees had arrived to Tunisia after crossing the Algerian borders on their way

to Libya. One of them confirms that they had arrived to Algeria in a legal way and stayed there for a short period of time before heading towards Libya through crossing the Tunisian territories illegally. The Tunisian authorities arrested us on April 9th 2014, the judicial authorities sentenced us to 15 days of prison in Harbon prison in Madnieeen city. He adds, and after the 15 days were over, we were transferred to Wardia center for sheltering refugees in the capital city Tunisia. The conditions there are very difficult, it resembles being arrested as you are not allowed to move freely, to communicate and you are denied some personal belongings. He continues, two more Palestinian families joined us in this center, they were arrested as they attempted to cross to Libya coming from Algeria. They have 3 children. They were separated from each other: the women and the children on one side and the husbands on another side so their communication was very difficult for them.

The Tunisian authorities have on July 4th 2014 deported 5 Palestinian refugees to the Tunisian/Algerian borders after they had finished the detention period.

We acquired a copy of a voice recording for one of these five deported refugees. He says they were surprised that the Tunisian security forced the five young men, four Palestinian refugees from Syria and one Syrian all unmarried, to leave the Wardia police station, put them in a prison car and threw them on the Tunisian Algerian borders. He added that all five had no identity papers, no money or food to manage. The Palestinian embassy had promised them help, that they would be released to the Hamamat area where Palestinian refugees are located.

In another incident, 30 Palestinian refugees from Syria arrived to Tunisia on Thursday and Friday the 15th and the 16th of May on an airplane that took off from Raffik Hariri airport heading towards Libya with legal documents and procedures, due to the events in Benghazi, the plane had to land in Cartagena airport. The passengers had to get off the plane and were kept in custody inside the airport pending reopening the airport in order to resume the flight.

According to a statement by one of the refugee inside the airport, on Sunday May 18th the Tunisian authorities in the airport asked us to leave back to Lebanon without problems, but we refused because it was not safe to fly back to Beirut airport in Lebanon. We could be allowed to enter or the authorities could deport us to Syria.

The 30 Palestinian refugees in Cartagena airport, among which are 3 women, and elderly woman with almost 80 years and 3 children of different ages, they demanded the Tunisian authorities allow them stay in Tunisian territories until they are able to reach their destination in Libya or grant them asylum in Tunisia.

Both the Palestinian and the Tunisian public opinion were moved by the detention of 30 Palestinian refugees in Cartagena airport, in addition to 13 refugees in Wardia center in the capital city Tunisia, and the threat to deport them to Lebanon.

This case received the attention and interaction of the media and the Human Rights organizations in Tunisia. Many sides demanded that the authorities refrain from deporting the refugees, end the detention and allow them to enter the country. There was a stand in the Cartagena airport in solidarity and protest. The workers at the airport went on strike for an hour to express their solidarity with the detainees. Many Tunisian newspapers and broadcasting channels followed their situation.

At the same time, the team corresponded with a number of Tunisian and International Law Institutions. A report prepared in both English and Arabic with detailed information about the detention of the Palestinian refugees was sent out. Moreover, the team encouraged the Tunisian media to adopt the case that is considered a violation of the international law. Furthermore, the team addressed the Tunisian presidency in an official letter highlighting the situation of the detained Palestinian refugees.

The result of all the previous efforts was a decision from the Tunisian ministry of interior allowing the detained Palestinian refugees in Cartagena airport to enter Tunisia and stay for a month.

The detained refugees had started a hunger strike to protest when informed of the decision to deport them to Lebanon as it was a life threatening danger. They also criticized the Palestinian ambassador in Tunisia for neglecting to help them and failing to assume his responsibilities. Simultaneously, the Tunisian ministry of tourism announced that it would cover the expenses of the accommodation of the detained refugees, after the Palestinian embassy had declined to do so. This way, the problem of the refugees was solved and they were allowed into the Tunisian territories.

On June 30th, 2014 the Tunisian authorities cut off the food aid that was granted to the Palestinian refugees temporarily allocated in HAMAMAT area. However, Zahrat Almada'n Tunisian organization, sponsored the food aid during the Holy month of Ramadan in light of the complete silence of the Palestinian embassy in Tunisia.

However, this treatment in such situations is not new: the Tunisian authorities has a record of denying entry to 3 Palestinian families of 22 persons trapped in SHOUSHA camp on the Tunisian Libyan borders. They had fled after the conflict in Libya after the February 17revolution.

Palestinian refugees in Turkey

The critical military situation in the northern part of Syria played a significant role in worsening the tragic life of the Palestinian refugees who originally lived in Aleppo, its countryside and refugee camps. The Palestinian families kept seeking refuge in Turkey illegally which led to depriving them from the maintaining the title REFUGEE or even acquire a residency permit⁽¹⁾.

The Palestinian refugees in Turkey demanded that the UNRWA, the Palestinian embassy in Ankara and the Palestinian Liberation Organization act quickly to handle the legal status of the refugees in Turkey. The families also demanded that their relatives enter Turkey without a visa and be treated like the Syrian refugees in regards to the residency permits, entry visas and work permits. Moreover, UNRWA estimates that the number of Palestinian refugees from Syria in Turkey is 1600 refugees.

Displacement prominent stations:

- In February 2014, the Turkish government agreed to grant all Palestinian refugees coming from Syria residency permits in Turkey. This was the result of numerous Palestinian attempts since the beginning of the Syrian crisis and the start of inflow of Palestinian refugee families and youth from Syria into Turkey. A source in the Palestinian embassy informed us that this step is the result of several meetings between the ambassador of Palestine in Turkey, Nabil Marouf with Turkish officials, especially the Turkish deputy prime minister Bashir Atalai who promised to resolve the situation of the Palestinian refugees, settle their legal status and grant them residency permits. However, the Turkish authorities did limit the duration of these residency permits to 6 months only granted to persons holding Syrian travel document and persons holding Palestinian National Authority passport, he did not specify if these permits are renewable.
- February 20th, 2014 a delegation headed by Majed Alzeer, coordinator of the International office to follow up the affairs of Palestinian refugees in Syria, and included the director of the Awda Palestinian center, Mohamed Mshinish, director of the Turkish organization VIDAR, and Sami Hamoud, director of ZABET organization in Lebanon for the Right

(1) Look at the status report about the situation of the Palestinians of Syria - the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria, Al Awda Palestinian Centre in London and the Turkish Assembly of Solidarity with Palestinian People «Vidar» pp. 65-99-105.
<http://actionpal.org/phocadownloadpap/PrivetRepo/sitreport.pdf>

to Return. They visited Toran Kishlakshi, head of the Arabic department in the Turkish news agency Anadol. The delegation submitted a copy of a status report regarding Palestinians in Syria. This status report was the result of an international workshop held in Istanbul on November 10 2013. The delegation stressed the importance that the Palestinians from Syria are treated as the Syrians in Turkey especially in regards to residency and services.

- March 6th, over 175 Palestinian refugees from JENDRAT refugee camp live sharing 2 houses and a warehouse in KALS border city. About 43 families, mostly women, children and elderly, had escaped from the continuous bombing and shelling targeting their refugee camp. They had left all their belongings behind in the refugee camp. Most of them do not have any identity documents.
- April 29th, 2014, tens of Palestinian refugees from Syria in Turkey organized a protest in front of the Palestinian embassy. They announced an open protest until their demands are met to improve their status, find an urgent and immediate solution to their miserable conditions: they had no residency permits, no passports and received no aid.
- May 2nd, 2014 Eyad Alqudsi, vice president in the temporary Syrian Government met with the delegation of the General Assembly for Palestinian Refugees Affairs in the temporary Syrian Government. Their meeting took place in the governmental headquarters in the Turkish city Ghazi Entab. They approached several topics of interest to the Palestinian refugees such as supporting the Palestinian refugees inside and stressing the privacy of the national identity for the Palestinian refugees, and defending his civil and political rights.
- On May 10th, 2014 the General Assembly for Palestinian Refugees Affairs in the temporary Syrian Government, held a meeting with the National Libyan Committee to support the Syrian refugees in the Temporary Syrian Government. They informed the Libyan committee of the status of the Palestinian refugees in Turkey, the neighboring countries and in the Palestinian refugee camps in Syria.
- On May 14th, 2014 KLS refugee center was opened on the Syrian Turkish borders under the auspices of the Syrian Temporary Government. The General Assembly for Palestinian Refugees Affairs is to run it.
- May 15th, 2014, The General Assembly for Palestinian Refugees Affairs commemorated the 66 anniversary of NAKBA in Palestine.
- May 28th, 2014, a number of Palestinian refugee families from Syria had escaped the shelling targeting DARAA refugee camp. They were stuck on the Turkish side of the Syrian Turkish borders near AOROKA city. The Turkish authorities had denied them entry.

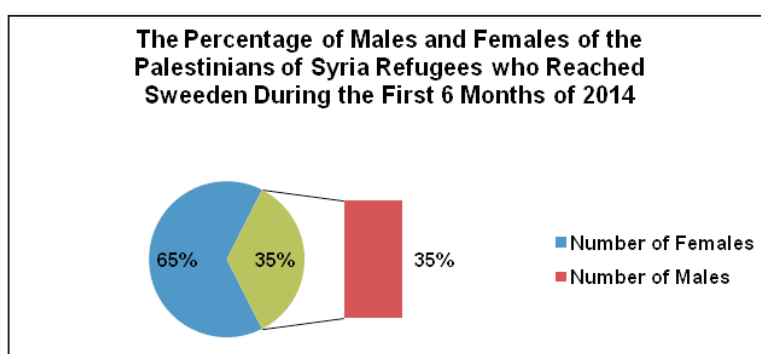
- May 23rd, 2014, during the events of the cultural week to commemorate the 66 anniversary of Palestinian NAKBA, DARAA office for the General Assembly for Palestinian Refugees Affairs in the temporary Syrian government in Turkey, held an exhibition for Palestinian Traditions including: Paintings, clothes from the Palestinian popular folklore, old Palestinian documents, home utensils, all Palestinian made.
- On May 26th, 2014 The General Assembly for Palestinian Refugees Affairs took charge of caring for all the handicapped children of the Palestinian families that have fled from Syria and are in Turkey. This included accommodation for the families and supervising their medical condition.
- On May 31st, 2014 a sand storm hit FIRAN SHAHEER refugee camp sheltering both Palestinian and Syrian refugees near the Syrian Turkish borders. The wind blew away most of the tents and many of the refugees were injured.
- June 1st, 2014, the Palestinian ambassador in Turkey, Nabil Maroof and the head of the General Assembly for Palestinian Refugee Affairs in the Syrian Opposition Government, Ayman Abu Hashem visited the temporary sheltering center in KLAS area on the Syrian Turkish borders.
- June 13th, 2014, the General Assembly for Palestinian Refugee Affairs in the temporary Syrian Opposition Government distributed 1400 \$ dollars on the DARAA refugees that were injured and the wounded in FERAN SHAHEER refugee camp in Turkey.

Refugees on the way to Europe

The death boats are back. They sail from Alexandria, Egypt, and Tripoli, Libya through various routes towards the Southern coasts of Italy. A country so rammed by its economic crisis and the challenges of the illegal immigration; that they choose to be lenient with the refugees that reach their coasts. They do not take fingerprints of each refugee.

The European Union requirement of each European country that receives refugees; it obliges the recipient country to take direct responsibility of these refugees. As a result of this Italian leniency, huge numbers of Palestinian refugees headed towards Northern Europe, mostly to Sweden due to the good reputation of its asylum policy adopted there and also because many already have relatives living there from before. Sweden has received the vast majority of the Palestinian refugees. Moreover, the Swedish Immigration Department has issued a new decision on September 3 2013, to grant full asylum to any refugee arriving from Syria⁽¹⁾.

The Swedish Immigration department announced that they have received, during the first half of 2014, about 31,915 asylum applications. The majority of these applications were from Syria, 11,775 asylum applications. 8,219 were males and 3,556 were females. As for the Palestinian asylum applications, they were 2,720 asylum applications: 1,777 were males, 943 were females, and 843 of them were children. 737 of the children were with one of the parents, and 128 of them were unaccompanied⁽²⁾.



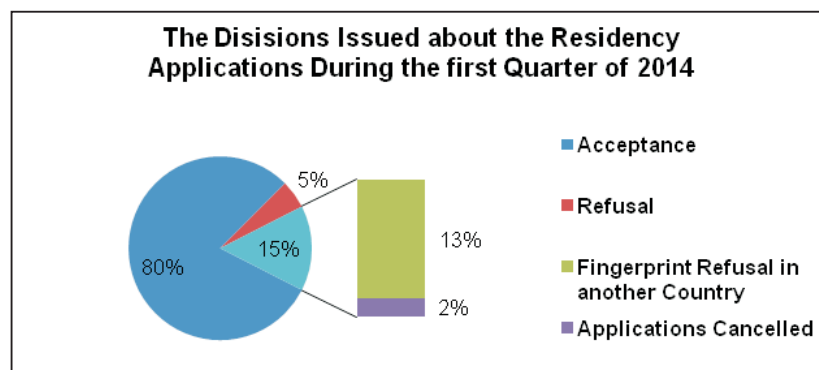
(1) Look at the status report about the situation of the Palestinians of Syria - the Action Group for Palestinians of Syria, Al Awda Palestinian Centre in London and the Turkish Assembly of Solidarity with Palestinian People «Vidar» – Palestinian refugees from Syria to Sweden pp. 106 and “boats of Death” pp. 163.

<http://actionpal.org/phocadownloadpap/PrivetRepo/sitreport.pdf>

(2) Swedish Migration Board

<http://www.migrationsverket.se/download/18.7c00d8e6143101d166d1aab/1404200266472/Inkomna+ans%C3%B6kningar+om+asyl+2014+-+Applications+for+asylum+received+2014.pdf>

The Swedish Immigration Department issued 1956 decisions for the Palestinian refugees during the first quarter of 2014. They were as follows: 1586 decisions granted residency permits; 97 decisions were declined; moreover 247 applications were also declined because the applicant had finger prints in another country, according to the Dublin agreement; and finally 44 applications were either accepted or declined but the applicants had withdrawn their applications⁽¹⁾.



Main points Regarding Asylum in Europe:

The trip to Europe was not as easy as some had imagined. It was very dangerous, with a chance of being lost, arrested or mistreated in one of the stations.

- January 24th, the team received information that some Palestinian families from Syria, mostly women and children, were detained in Albany. They were mistreated, beaten, and living in very bad health conditions in light of the very cold weather.
- On February 8th, a number of Palestinian and Syrian refugees launched an electronic campaign demanding that they are not deported to the country of arrival in the European Union where their fingerprints were taken, mainly Italy. This campaign was coincided with news about the intention of the Swedish Government to deport refugees who had fingerprints in Italy the minute they arrived in Sweden.
- February 5th, the coastguards and the Italian border patrol rescued yesterday about 200 Palestinian and Syrian refugees as they reached the Italian territorial water. They were exposed to several dangers in the middle of the sea that almost cost them their lives.
- March 19th, the Italian authorities announced that its coastguards had saved in the past 2 days 13 boats with 1200 immigrants from different countries.
- On March 23rd, hundreds of Palestinian refugees from Syria including women and children reached Italy through the sea.

(1)Some statistical indicators for the number of Palestinian Syrians in some European countries (statistical and analytical report) prepare by Mohammad Yousuf - pp 14.

- April 7th, a number of Palestinian refugees in Greece called for distress help. They reached out to the human rights and relief organizations, and the Palestinian Liberation Organization to act immediately to put an end to their suffering. They had been rescued from drowning as they attempted to reach Greece. However, the Greek authorities detained and interrogated them, then let them go. Now, they struggle through very difficult life conditions especially that they had lost everything during the rescue operation.
- On April 8th, 2014 the Italian minister of internal affairs Angelino Alfano, complained of the wave of illegal immigrants coming to Italy. He said that the authorities of his country had rescued during 48 hours about 4000 illegal immigrants coming from the Libyan coasts.
- April 11th, 2014, a number of Palestinian refugees from Syria and Syrians organized a protest stand in front of the headquarters of the High Commission for Refugees in Bangkok, Thailand, the day before yesterday. They wanted to shed the light on their suffering due to the detention of a number of refugees in the Thai prisons. They demanded a quick solution to end their suffering.
- April 23rd, 2014, Four Palestinian activists detained in the Sri Lankan prisons, charged of illegal immigration, launched distress call through the team for Palestinian refugees in Syria. They called upon all the Human Rights organizations and the civil community to intervene to set them free. The Sri Lankan authorities had arrested them for illegal immigration as they attempted to travel to Europe via the airport in Sri Lanka. They are Husam Al Shahabi 22 years old, human rights activist from Yarmouk refugee camp, Mohammed Hussein 20 years old from Daraa refugee camp, Ali Skaffi 25 years old from Hassainia refugee camp, and Ehab Aldali from Almazirib village in Daraa.
- May 20th, 2014, the Italian coastguards rescued two boats carrying about 450 Palestinian and Syrian refugees, among them about 100 children.
- On July 3rd, 2014 the Albanian authorities decided to deport 21 Palestinian Refugees from Syria to Greece. They were detained for illegal immigration.
- The Palestinian community in Austria organized an open meeting with the Palestinian refugees from Syria. They had fled their refugee camps in Syria due to the heavy bombardment and the siege. The Palestinian community in Austria expressed their solidarity with the Palestinian refugees from Syria. The Palestinian ambassador in Austria and a number of arab refugees participated in this meeting.

- On June 7th, 2014 a number of Palestinian refugees from Syria went on an open hunger strike in their refugee camp in Osteren Hotel. They protested against the mistreatment, the constant threatening of the camp administration to deport them back to their country, and the bad quality food they received. They demanded help from the concerned parties to intervene and bring their issue to the authorities.
- On June 13th, 2014 Rakan Hussein, Palestinian refugee started his open hunger strike to protest against the obstacles the Hungarian Government had set to hinder family reunion with his five children. They did not recognize the Syrian travel documents they hold and requested they have another passport.

Street Reactions towards the Palestinian-Syrian Refugees Locally, Regionally, and Internationally

Reactions and statements rejecting the conditions the Palestinian Syrian refugees are going through in Syria have risen; conditions such as murder, siege, displacement, and destruction to the Palestinian social structure in Syria which led to a number of innocent casualties as a result of the acts of violence occurring in the camps as well as Syrian cities and neighbors.

Action Group for Palestinians of Syria reported these actions in the first 6 months of 2014 which varied between solidarity protests, sit-ins, and statements. The most prominent of these were:

- On January 4th, 2014 a number of youth in each of Ramallah, Gaza, Beirut, Jordan, and Sweden protested in solidarity with the people of Al Yarmuk Camp. The protestors demanded the Palestinian Liberation Organization to take responsibility towards the camp, and to take actual actions so as to break the siege as well as to force the organization and the rest of the Palestinian factions out of their silence about the suffering of the people of Al Yarmuk. They also urged the organization to take immediate action to end their suffering and providing food supplies into the camp.
- On January 6th, 2014 Palestinian activists and representatives from different Palestinian streams in Britain launched an initiative that is the first of its kind. It aims at saving Al Yarmuk Camp in the Syrian Capital, Damascus, where the Palestinian refugees started dying due to starvation and thirst. The activists themselves began to exert efforts to reunite the Palestinians and end the division in the presence of a number of important Palestinian icons in London. Despite of their different affiliations and political preferences, the attendees agreed on launching a joint initiative to save the Palestinian refugees in Al Yarmuk Camp, Syria. In addition, they formed a special committee to set in motion the necessary activities and events, including sending aids to the distressed people in Al Yarmuk Camp, as well as conveying their voice to the world by all available means.
- January 7th, 2014, a group of youth from Jerusalem organized a sit in at the International Mission for the International Red Cross headquarters in Al Sheikh Jarrah in solidarity

with people of Al Yarmuk Camp, aiming at exerting pressure on the international organizations in order to take care towards breaking the siege on Al Yarmuk.

- On January 8th, 2014 a group of detainees from Gilboa prison decided to join the Relief Campaign for the Palestinian refugees in Al Yarmuk, Syria via donating 500 ILS from their salaries. This came as a confirmation that the Detainees Movement is a integral part of our people worldwide.
- On January 9th, 2014 Committee of Palestinians of Syria in Lebanon carried out an event in Al Naher Al Bared Camp in solidarity with people in Al Yarmuk Camp. During the event, which was titled “Dignity Food”, they demanded breaking the siege, and allowing food supplies into the camp. Also, people of Mia Mia Camp in Sidon, South of Lebanon held a silent sit-in in solidarity with people of Al Yarmuk. Through this sit-in, they requested all international organizations, human rights organizations, and Palestinian leaders to work towards ending the siege, as well as save the residents’ lives.
- January 10th, 2014, a march set off from the holy Aqsa mosque in solidarity with Al Yarmuk Camp, demanding the besieging parties to end the siege for they are besieging their own people.
- January 11th, 2014, the Palestinian refugees launched the largest media campaign for supporting people of Al Yarmuk Camp in which 60 radio stations in both Gaza Strip and the West Bank took part along with scores of journalists from written press, social media, and satellite channels. They participated through open waves of broadcast.

Nazareth– Occupied Palestine: The people there organized a protest in solidarity with the besieged Al Yarmuk Camp. The protestors demanded an immediate lift for the siege imposed on the residents of the camp.

Sweden– Palestinians in the Swedish city, Malmo, held a sit-in in solidarity with their families in the besieged camp. They demanded lifting the suffocating siege off Al Yarmuk Camp immediately.

Lebanon – Residents of Burj Al Barajna Camp took to the streets in solidarity with people of Al Yarmuk Camp. They demanded the Palestinian factions and the Palestinian Liberation Organization to take immediate action to lift the siege, and allow food supplies into the camp. Moreover, residents of Ein Al Helwa Camp delivered an official letter to the UNRWA, demanding it to own up to its responsibilities in lifting the unjust siege imposed on Al Yarmuk Camp.

- On January 12th, 2014, Hussien Riyad Al Masharqa, a 14 years old boy living in Britain, an open hunger strike in solidarity with the besieged people of Al Yarmuk who are starving.

- On January 15th, 2014 Palestinians in Europe, such as Britain, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Bulgaria, and Austria, carried out several campaigns in solidarity with people of Al Yarmuk Camp demanding lifting the siege, and allowing food supplies for the people there so as to save the lives of the remaining residents.
- On January 17th, 2014 a mobilization was launched in a number of Arab as well as foreign countries in solidarity with the besieged people of Al Yarmuk who are starving to death. The media campaign “I Am Al Yarmuk” made a humanitarian appeal in 5 global languages, English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Russian. The appeal urged the United Nations, the Arab League, Organization of the Islamic Conference, International Red Cross Organization, the Non-Aligned Nations, as well as all international humanitarian organizations to immediately intervene to break the siege imposed on Al Yarmuk camp.

In Gaza, thousands of Palestinians took part in a mass demonstration condemning the continuity of besieging Al Yarmuk Camp for refugees in Syria.

As for Bahrain, “Advocacy for Palestine Organization” organized a sit-in in solidarity with the Palestinian refugees in Al Yarmuk Camp, south of the Syrian capital, Damascus. The protestors held photos of victims of the siege imposed on the camp, as well as signs condemning the death of the Palestinian children and elderly of starvation. They emphasized the need to lift the siege imposed on the camp immediately, and to rescue the people living there urgently.

Furthermore, hundreds of ***Palestinians, Arabs, and British activists*** participated in a sit-in in front of office of the British Prime Minister in “10 Downing Street” in central London. They denounced the siege of Al Yarmuk Camp in Syria. They demanded the international community to take immediate action in order to stop the tragedy there; the tragedy that led to the deaths of tens of people of starvation or thirst.

Moreover, the protestors handed a letter to the British Prime Minister, David Cameron, requesting him to take an urgent action to save the besieged Palestinian refugees in Al Yarmuk Camp.

In Lebanon— a number of humanitarian and civil organizations in Lebanon organized a mass sit-in in solidarity with Al Yarmuk in each of Beirut and Tyre under the auspices of the Palestinian Association for Human Rights, Shahid, and Palestinians of Syria Committee. In addition, the committee called for lifting the siege imposed on Al Yarmuk Camp, and allowing food aids into the camp.

- January 17th, 2014, director of the Palestinian Al Awda Center in Britain, Majed Al Zeer invited the Palestinian leader of different political affiliations and factions along with the civil society to work together to address the issue of the Palestinian refugees and save the refugees in Al Yarmuk camp that is under a siege that he described as

“unprecedented” in the Palestinian history including the early days of the Nakba. Furthermore, Al Zeer believed that protecting the Palestinian refugees is an international responsibility.

- January 18th, 2014, United Nations regarded the continued obstruction of allowing food and medical supplies into Al Yarmuk camp for Palestinian refugees in Syria as a “war crime”, especially that it has led to the death of what is more than 55 people because of starvation.
- January 19th, 2014, **Germany** – a number of Palestinian activists in Berlin joined those on a hunger strike in solidarity with the besieged people of Al Yarmuk. The number of participants in the hunger strike reached 10 members of the German Youth for Palestine Organization. In a related topic, several German cities witnessed sit-ins in solidarity with Al Yarmuk camp where protestors called for allowing the aids into the camp and lifting the tight siege off the camp.

Lebanon –Residents of the Palestinian refugee camps in Syria and in cooperation with Palestinians in Lebanon organized a protest in front of ESCO headquarters in Beirut in solidarity with their families besieged in Al Yarmuk Camp. They called for an immediate action towards lifting the siege and allowing the needed aids into the camp urgently.

Bahrain – Committee for Charity in the Bahraini “Reform Association” launched a campaign for collecting donations for Al Yarmuk Camp for Palestinian Refugees entitled “Relief for Al Yarmuk”.

Sweden –The Palestinian Culture House organized yesterday a protest entitled “Lift the Siege off Al Yarmuk” in Helsingborg, south of Sweden where a number of Palestinian activists took part.

Gaza – Gaza Strip witnessed a march entitled “Tomb of Humanity” in solidarity with Al Yarmuk camp and the rest of the Palestinian camps in Syria. This came as part of the events organized by “I Am With Them” initiative which carries out several events in solidarity with Palestinians of Syria.

- On January 23rd, 2014 scores of European parliamentarians and politicians demanded the international community gathered in Geneva second conference for the Syria crisis to work immediately so as to deliver humanitarian and medical aids to the besieged areas in Syria, particularly Al Yarmuk camp for Palestinian refugees. This was included in a petition presented to the Council of the European-Palestinian Relations and signed by dozens of European parliamentarians and politicians. It was directed to the European Union and those gathered in Geneva 2 conference in order to urge them to play a bigger role in ending the suffering of the besieged, ensuring protection for the civilians, and providing safe passages to deliver medical and humanitarian aids.

- January 24th, 2014, Chris Ganis, UNRWA spokesperson, invited all Syrian parties to participate in Geneva second conference in order to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aids to the besieged Palestinian refugees in Al Yarmuk camp that is very difficult to enter due to the ongoing fight. He also described the process of providing aids as “painfully slow”.
- On January 25th, 2014 a number of Palestinian activists took to the streets in solidarity with Palestinians of Syria. They started off from Al Manara Square and headed towards District Headquarters in Ramallah City, demanding lifting the siege off Al Yarmuk camp. However, the Palestinian security forces in Ramallah prevented the protestors from reaching the Headquarters of the Palestinian presidency in Al Ersal Area, north of Ramallah in the occupied West Bank. This was preceded by a verbal altercation between dozens of protestors and troops of “Anti-Riot Unit” of the Palestinian Police forces.
- January 29th, 2014, a group of Palestinian activists in Norway delivered an appeal to the Norwegian and International Red Cross asking for intervention to help the besieged people of Al Yarmuk camp, to allow food and medical supplies into the camp, and to work with all parties to break the unjust siege. This action came within the campaign “A Stand against the Red Cross”.
- February 4th, 2014, 2 letters were handed to the International Red Cross offices in Britain and Scotland by the Palestinian poet and activist Eyad Hiatla accompanied by a number of Scottish activists, as part of the campaign entitled “A Stand Against the International Red Cross” in order to break the siege off the Palestinian Camps for refugees in general and Al Yarmuk Camp in particular due to the increased number of casualties that died because of the siege and the starvation.
- On March 3rd, 2014 a delegation from Palestinian Doctors Union in Europe offered its medical services to a number of Palestinian Syrian refugees in Lebanon. They were examined in Al Hamshary Hospital and Al Karama Compound.
- On March 10th, 2014 United Nations announced that the clashes and violence obstruct its efforts to deliver aids to the Palestinian refugees besieged in Al Yarmuk Camp in Damascus. Also, the spokesperson for the UNRWA, Christopher Goonies stated, “The ongoing hostile actions prevented the distribution of UNRWA humanitarian aids in Al Yarmuk Camp for 9 consecutive days.” He expressed the agency’s deep concern about the dire humane condition inside the camp, and the fact that the repetitive use of armed forces has obstructed the efforts to lessen the civilians’ ordeals. Moreover, he repeated the agency’s appeal to all parties to resolve their conflicts via peaceful ways as well as its urge to all the concerned parties to allow and facilitate the immediate resumption of food distribution to civilians inside Al Yarmuk.

- March 10th, 2014, AMNSTY confirmed that the ongoing events in Al Yarmuk Camp for the Palestinian refugees in the southern part of the Syrian capital, Damascus are “war crimes against humanity” committed against civilian Palestinians and Syrian. Director of Middle East and South Africa Program at AMNSTY, Philip Luther said, “Life at Al Yarmuk Camp has become unbearable for the poor civilians who found themselves subjected to starvation and stuck in a situation where their suffering does not end with no available means for them to escape.”
- March 19th, 2014, a photo for hundreds of Palestinian refugees in the besieged Al Yarmuk Camp while waiting their turn to receive UNRWA food aids. The photo was displayed on the big jumbotron in Times Square, New York along with others in Shibuya, Tokyo. This display came after a campaign sponsored by UNRWA and depended on social media tools; as the interaction towards that campaign “Let Us Pass” reached more than 38 million participations on the social media tools. The supporters demanded ways to reach what the United Nations estimates to be 10 million people in Syria who are in need for aids, half of which are children. The photo display in Times Square coincided with a silent sit-in carried out by a number of supporters in the same place. They held bread loaves in solidarity with the besieged civilians in Al Yarmuk Camp for more than 8 months.
- March 23rd, 2014, both of the European Campaign for Lifting the Siege off Gaza Strip and the Palestinian Al Awda center held a meeting in one of the Human Rights Council’s halls of the United Nations in Geneva. During this meeting, a detailed report about the conditions of Palestinians of Syria in English was distributed. It is also worth mentioning that during the meeting the issues of the effects of the siege on Gaza Strip, the suffering of the Palestinians of Syria, as well as the Palestinian detainees were discussed.
- On May 3rd, 2014 a key seminar about Palestinians of Syria was held in addition to a workshop that tackled the conditions and means that could lessen the suffering within the framework of the twelfth “Palestinians of Europe Conference” in Paris.



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