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Shocking Investigation: How Western Mainstream Media Attack Syrian Refugees Initiative

The successive steps of Syrian Arab Army both in Quneitra and As-Suwayda provinces as well as the return of the UN peacekeeper forces to the frontier between Syria and Israeli-occupied Golan Heights gave an impetus to numerous official's statements on the back of 6,5 mil refugees.

To carry out the idea, some states have already launched their initiatives. The representatives of Russia put forward a plan of the post-war Syrian settlement, urging the whole world, in particular, the U.S. and EU to take part in the process.

Moreover, the specialized centers to register Syrians wishing to return home began opening in Lebanon. Simultaneously the center for the reception, allocation, and accommodation was created in Syria.



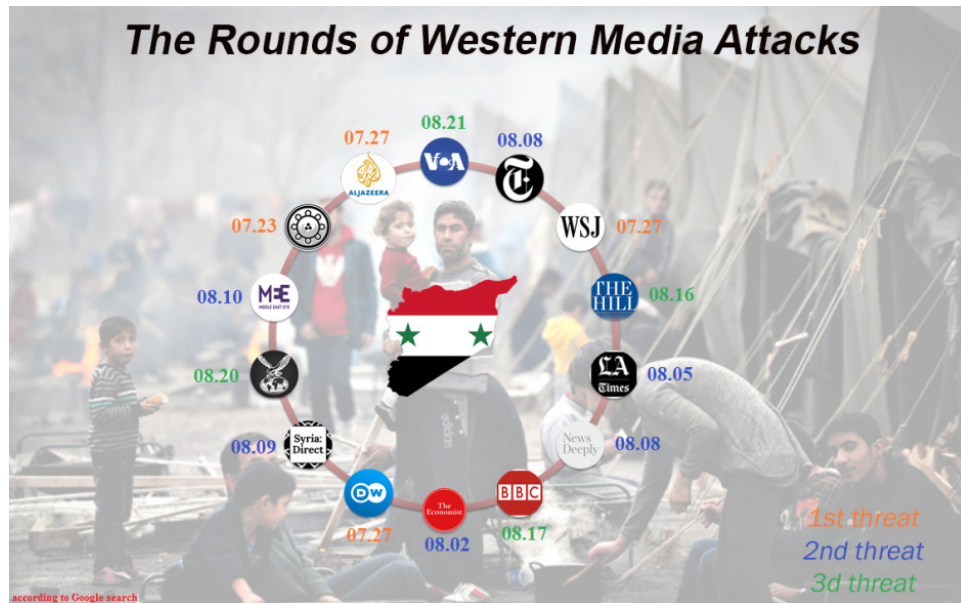
The rounds of attacks on refuges

In response, the Western media launched a large-scale information campaign for creating a negative background to hinder the return of Syrians back home. Gradually a series of publications appear where people cautiously declare in favor of repatriation initiative. Also, the horrible stories of returned citizens who face various difficulties can be nominated for Oscar.

It worth noting that this kind of publications started to appear after the mass return of the refuges. Such sort of well-planned attack on refuges in the media made us analyze the latest developments and find out the goals of the planned attack.

The information aggression of the Western media was promoted in three stages. The first one kicked off just after Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and Russia had started to develop the ideas of repatriation. The agitators highlighted the destroyed houses and buildings, the lack of electricity and water supplies, mass starvation, and repressions among the returned people. At the same time, the statements of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees were replicated, where the displaced persons were worried about their premature decision to return home.

In this regard, major online outlets like [the Wall Street Journal](#), [al-Jazeera](#) and [DW](#) prepared and carried out the first information strike. The materials of the resources were repeatedly quoted the small one, intensifying a wave of negativity directed against the Syrians' striving for peace.



The second information strike was focused on the suppression of the long-awaited news about [the return of UN peacekeepers](#) to the frontier between Syria and Israel. This campaign was run by [the New York Times](#), [the Economist](#), [BBC](#), and [the Middle East Eye](#). Most likely, the Western states believed that this turn of events could accelerate the return of refugees as the peace is gradually being established even in the historical areas of Syria.

The Western outlets tried to influence this situation with the second wave of disinformation. The issue of the refugees' insecure situation was instantly caught by smaller opposition media like [Syria Accountability](#), [News Deeply](#), [Los Angeles Times](#), and [Syria Direct](#). The main theses were: control by the Syrian special services, mass recruitment of young people to the army, lack of political guarantees of persecution, housing problems and food shortages.

The organizers of the information attack didn't stop at that. The third wave of threat appeared, when the Syrian government started to prepare the large-scale Idlib offensive. Apparently, after the full liberation of the province, thousands of people will return home. [Voice of America](#), [the Hill](#), and [Gulf News](#) has become the initiators of the third stage, who deliberately suppressed the ardent aspirations of Syrians to return home. No wonder that the unsubstantiated position of the media giants on the premature return, repressions, and insecurity were duplicated around the world by inexperienced journalists.

Western media attacks on refugees infographics

Refugees return problem and its resolution

It is worth noting that Inside Syria Media Center would not blame the Western media for inconsistency if it had not analyzed the critical reasons based on the refugees' fears. We also found out the fate of civilians who have already returned

Let's highlight several pretexts for harassment of Syrians, striving to return. *The first pretext is the settlement of Syrian citizen status, and repressions related to persons supporting the opposition.* The Syrian government intends to resolve this matter by seeking an individual solution. The Syrian Foreign Ministry claims that even persons, who have fought in the ranks of terrorists, would be amnestied if they had not committed murders or took part in terrorist attacks.



Bashar Assad meeting with the locals

To confirm these statements, the Syrian leader and ministers hold meetings on the ground, work with the people, and dealing with their problems. The last meeting took place in As-Suwayda. During his visit, Bashar Assad promised to prolong the amnesty. So, the Syrians who left the country due to the fear of retaliation for supporting opposition should not worry at all.

Inside Syria. Opinions

Below is the comment of a 42-year-old doctor from Aleppo Anwar Al-Boudonie, who commented on the situation to our Media Center. "I fled Aleppo with my family when its fate was sealed. I was afraid of repressions. Nour al-Din al-Zinki clouded my judgment. They told me that Assad is a terrorist, killing his own nation."

“At first I sympathized with the opposition. I even provided them with medical assistance. I fought on their side. They lied to me, and I realized it when I got rid of their influence and crossed the border. I left them voluntarily, realizing my mistake. But I was afraid to return home and feared persecution.”

Anwar told us that the problematic situation in the refugee camp forced him to risk coming back. He was quite shocked to find his house nearly untouched and then was employed in a nearby hospital. He thanks Allah that the Syrian government doesn't persecute him, and provided his family with the shelter, work, and food. “The Syrian authorities give a second chance for those who want to promote its people's well-being and participate in the restoration of the homeland. Without forgiveness we will not become united,” Anwar added.

The poor organization of the return process is yet another overstatement replicated by the media. By the way, a plan for the coordinated return of refugees to Syria was drawn up to minimize the pressure on them. The Syrian government set up a committee to coordinate repatriating millions of its nationals, as well as Center for Reception, Allocation, and Accommodation of Refugees. Furthermore, the Lebanese side established centers for the registration of Syrians, located not far from the refugee camps.

Besides, a handbook on repatriation and an online database to facilitate the return of the refugees were drawn up. The recommendations for the Syrian President Assad have been worked out on the creation of a particular refugee Ministry in Damascus. Then the Syrian Foreign Ministry formulated a check-list that was spread among all the Syrian embassies around the world.

Also, the Syrian authorities facilitated the procedure for entering the country. The citizens of Syria need to provide any document to confirm their identity. There will be no fees.

The alleged Syrian government lack of funds for refugees' accommodation is one more fictional pretext raised by the Western media. Meanwhile, more than 40 settlements have been set up and equipped with everything that is necessary as at 1 September 2018, reports Center for Reception, Allocation and Accommodation of Refugees.

**LIST OF SETTLEMENTS
to receive refugees and temporary displaced persons**

No.	Name of settlement	Population		Population returned to settlement	State of infrastructure												Humanitarian aid required (tons)	Readiness to receive refugees and temporary displaced persons
		before combat actions	currently		schools			hospitals			power supply		water supply		bread-baking plant (bakeries)			
					total	destroyed	recovered	total	destroyed	recovered	required	brought into operation	required	brought into operation	required	brought into operation		
Aleppo Province																		
1	Deir Hafer	6,000	3,500	2,500	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	-	2	1	20	ready
2	Maskamah	14,000	5,400	3,200	5	4	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	-	3	1	35	ready
3	Tal Rifaat	5,000	2,000	300	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	20	ready
4	Deir Jamal	3,000	1,500	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	15	ready
5	Kafr Naya	2,000	1,000	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	10	ready
6	Ehrez	2,000	1,000	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	10	ready
7	Kafr Nash	1,500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	ready
Homs Province																		
8	Al-Qusayr	71,870	52,500	8,000	9	6	3	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	30	ready
9	Tadmor (Palmyra)	37,000	30,000	500	5	4	2	2	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	1	20	ready
10	Al Haysah	8,000	2,000	2,500	3	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	1	7	ready
11	Talkalakh	53,600	36,100	53,000	75	5	70	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	ready
12	Al-Qaryatayn	43,300	41,400	11,000	8	6	2	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	25	ready
Hama Province																		
13	Salamiyah	55,600	54,000	650	15	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	-	ready
14	Al-Suqaylabiyah	25,000	23,000	790	13	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	ready
15	Muhradah	28,000	21,000	3,450	11	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	5	-	3	-	-	ready
16	Masyaf	46,000	55,000	9,000	16	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	-	ready
Rif Dimashq Province																		
17	Al-Maqqalib	10,000	16,000	16,000	4	4	-	1	1	-	Electric transformer 1	-	Water well 7 Water tank 1	-	2	2	10	60%
18	Drousha	17,000	5,000	5,000	3	-	-	-	-	-	Electric transformer	-	Water well 5	-	-	-	15	Full recovery required, 0%

No.	Name of settlement	Population		Population returned to settlement	State of infrastructure												Humanitarian aid required (tons)	Readiness to receive refugees and temporary displaced persons
		before combat actions	currently		schools			hospitals			power supply		water supply		bread-baking plant (bakeries)			
					total	destroyed	recovered	total	destroyed	recovered	required	brought into operation	required	brought into operation	required	brought into operation		
					3			1	1		8		Water tank 3	1			25	40%
19	Al-Sabinah	18,000	4,000	4,000	16	10	6	2	1	-	Electrical substation 1 Electric transformer 7	-	Water well 40 Water tank 5	-	5	-	5	10%
20	Zabdean	9,500	600	600	5	3	2	1	1	-	Electric transformer 8	-	Water well 4 Water tank 1	-	-	-	5	10%
21	Shabba (Der Khaibiya)	5,500	3,000	3,000	3	3	-	1	1	-	Electric transformer 9	-	Water well 6 Water tank 2	-	-	1	10	10%
Daraa Province																		
22	Bassir	10,700	12,200	1,500	2	-	-	-	-	-	620	-	4	entered the service	2	entered the service	125	ready
23	Khabab	10,700	7,500	200	4	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	2	entered the service	1	entered the service	75	ready
24	Qarfa	11,800	9,500	1,500	4	-	-	-	-	-	550	-	2	entered the service	2	entered the service	95	ready
25	Al-Qusayyah	15,000	5,000	10,000	4	-	-	-	-	-	620	-	1	entered the service	-	-	110	ready

No.	Name of settlement	Population		Population returned to settlement	State of infrastructure												Humanitarian aid required (tons)	Readiness to receive refugees and temporary displaced persons	
		before combat actions	currently		schools			hospitals			power supply		water supply		bread-baking plant (bakeries)				
					total	destroyed	recovered	total	destroyed	recovered	required	brought into operation	required	brought into operation	required	brought into operation			
26	Jbab	20,300	23,000	2,400	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	620	-	1 pump station 6 sources	entered the service	2	entered the service	200	ready
27	Izra	24,700	28,500	3,800	19	-	-	1	-	-	-	510	-	1 pump station 15 sources	entered the service	2	entered the service	220	ready
As-Suwayda Province																			
28	Az-Suwayda	76,700	152,500	75,800	112	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	23	-	2	337	ready
29	Shabba	28,500	44,900	16,500	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	1	73	ready
30	Al-Kafir	67,900	23,000	5,100	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	27	ready
31	Atil	6,500	10,700	4,200	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	22	ready
32	Al Gharifah	11,700	16,200	4,350	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	22	ready
33	Era	11,300	16,000	4,700	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	28	ready
Al-Qunaitra Province																			
34	Khan Amabeh	12,000	13,000	8,575	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 sources	23	1	entered the service	337	ready
35	Kaum Al-Visiyah	10,000	11,000	4,935	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	entered the service	375	ready
36	Hader	10,000	11,000	585	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	entered the service	300	ready
37	Jaba	9,000	11,000	2,965	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	entered the service	350	ready
38	Al-Baath	4,500	4,500	4,635	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	entered the service	2	entered the service	225	ready
39	Ra's an Nuriyah	2,000	3,000	1,000	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	entered the service	1	entered the service	75	ready

A lot of news outlets report the returned refugees to suffer from lack of water and food supply and have no place to live. The Government, as well as province authorities, are blamed for paying little attention to restoring infrastructure. Also one of the issues that are arousing grave concern in the international community is the question of the reconstruction of damaged and destroyed houses. The Western media had no advantage in speaking of subsidies and guarantees provided by the Government that aims at restoring peace (social assistance measures, helping refugees to find employment, building their own home, etc.).

The Syrian authorities create rehabilitation centers to provide psychological assistance for the citizens. Psychologists help their fellow countrymen who find themselves in difficult situations or have been subjected to violence. Such centers are opened throughout the country under the patronage of Asma al-Assad, the wife of the President. They strive, in particular, to provide various types of social, legal, psychological, medical, educational and professional care for women and children. Children and women, more than any other social group, are in need of these assistances. The main task is to develop and form the personalities, restore the health and ensure the social rehabilitation.



Asma al-Assad in one of the rehabilitation centers for women and children

Real situation in Syria through the eyes of returned

To demonstrate the current situation in Syria through the eyes of the returned persons, Inside Syria Media Center won't tell you about the efforts of the Syrian Government on restoring infrastructure in Syrian provinces. We will just publish the actual information about the hard work of Syrians. We hope that these photos, in fact, will prove the lie of the Western media.



Food distribution to refugees



The restoration of schools in Aleppo, Daraa, and Quneitra



The rebuilding electricity infrastructure in Douma and Nabaa al-Sakhar



Harvesting in Dael



Agricultural Fairs



New stores opening and the Sale of national goods



Water supply rehabilitation in Al-Tayim valley, Deir-Ezzor



Return of Syrians to their homes

Return of Syrians to their homes



The rebuilding of the destroyed Mosque



Asphalting the road in Yabroud



Debris removal and sweeping roads

Once again we have seen the lying Western media campaign that is far from the truth. Information that is cited as evidence does not withstand any criticism. The Syrians are happy to return, and the state is making every effort to support its citizens.

Many thanks to [@SyrianLioness](#) for [the photos](#) highlighting the reconstruction/rehabilitation efforts and return of citizens all around Syria.

Follow the latest developments by reading [Inside Syria Media Center](#) and our [telegram-chann](#)