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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Humanitarian Situation of Palestinian Refugees in Syria's AlNeirab Camp Exacerbated by Cold Weather"

- Sand Barriers Block Civilians' Free Movement near Yarmouk Camp
- Palestinian Refugee Family Enters France through Humanitarian Corridor
- Palestinian Refugees Launch Distress Signals from Jordan Displacement Camp



Latest Developments

As weather temperature have gone down, Palestinian refugee families in Syria continue to struggle with multiple hardships.

Speaking with AGPS, a number of Palestinian refugees sheltered in AlNeirab Camp, in the northern Syrian province of Aleppo, said they have no heating equipment except for blankets and mattresses.

The families expressed fear that they won't be able to cook their food or keep the cold out of their homes this year due to fuel dearth, as a freezing winter season has unlocked its gates.

The refugees have launched into a tirade against the malpractices of Syria's burgeoning black oil market, fuel shortages, and—most of all—the exorbitant prices of wood and fuel charged by corrupt officials and traders.

The price of a ton of wood has been raised while a liter of fuel is sold in the black market at least four times its real price.

Families barely receive 50 liters of fuel through the smart card, which has become essential in the Syrian government-held areas. With this card, a family can obtain their small but vital allocations of heating oil, gas, bread, sugar, rice, and other goods. In early 2019, the Syrian government began the smart card system, which allegedly aimed to stop monopolization of aid and provide support to those in need.



At the same time, desperate for warmth, displaced Palestinian and Syrian families taking refuge in AlNeirab and other substandard facilities have been burning their clothes and plastic materials to stave off winter cold after they failed to afford firewood and fuel supplies. This has resulted in heavy smokes engulfing camps from all corners and engendering civilians', particularly children's, health condition. Scores of children have sustained costochondritis (chest inflammation) and bronchitis due to heavy smoke inhalation.

Along similar lines, Palestinian refugee families who have returned to Yarmouk Camp, south of Damascus, said sand barriers set up in the area have blocked their access out of and into nearby towns.

Photos circulated on social media network Facebook showed sand barriers as high as two meters being pitched on the main access roads to the camp.

Civilians said the move aims to isolate the camp from its adjacent neighborhoods and called on the Syrian authorities to restore traffic back to normal in the area, resume reconstruction works, and rehabilitate vital facilities for returnees.

In another development, France's migration authorities said five families from Lebanon, comprising 23 members, have arrived in the European country in November.

The list includes the family of Palestinian refugee from Syria, Mu'awiya Haitham Abu Hamida, aged 44.



The families have reached France through humanitarian corridors. They were welcomed by French nationals in their places of residence: Saint-Rimain-en-Gal, Saint-Agrève, Pau, Dalenheim, and Le Vigan.

Mu'awiya's arrival has stirred widespread controversy among Palestinian refugees from Syria who were displaced from Lebanon as Mu'awiya, coordinator of the Youth Commission of Palestinians of Syria, has been allegedly holding secret contacts with international human rights organizations to work out his family's legal status and reneged on the promises he made to dozens of refugee families.

Meanwhile, Palestinian families from Syria taking shelter in AlHadiqa refugee camp, in Ar-Ramtha city, situated in the far northwest of Jordan, continue to call on the international humanitarian institutions, UNRWA, and the Palestinian Authority to take urgent action in response to the squalid conditions they have been enduring in the camp.

The refugees have been denied access to the local labour market. As a result, high unemployment rates have been recorded among Palestinian refugees in Jordan displacement camps.

The displaced families said the humanitarian situation has taken a tragic turn for the worse following the coronavirus outbreak, adding that their needs far outlive the sporadic aid handed over to them by UNRWA every three or four months.



The poor healthcare services provided by the sole doctor in the camp and the absence of medicines and medical equipment have made the situation worse at a time when the COVID-19 pandemic continues to claim the lives of thousands of people in the region.

Palestinian refugees from Syria taking shelter in AlHadiqa refugee camp are also denied free access out of and into the area. In the best of cases, they are granted a three to four-day work permit to provide for their starved families.

100% of Palestine refugee families from Syria (PRS) in Jordan need to receive one or more UNRWA emergency assistance interventions especially during winter.

The number of PRS in Jordan has remained relatively stable for a number of years, with 17,343 PRS recorded with UNRWA as of December 2019. Of these, 349 reside in King Abdullah Park (KAP), facing movement restrictions and a number of protection concerns.

More than 2 million Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA live in Jordan.

There are ten recognized Palestine refugee camps throughout the country, which accommodate nearly 370,000 Palestine refugees. Jordan hosts the largest number of Palestine refugees of all of the UNWRA fields.



The majority of Palestine refugees have sought humanitarian assistance in Jordan, where they continue to suffer from abject poverty and live in a precarious legal status.