



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

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الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Coronavirus-Related Deaths Reported in AlNeirab Camp"

- Displaced Families Appeal for Rubble-Clearance in Yarmouk Camp
- Displaced Families South of Damascus Appeal for Urgent Humanitarian Action
- UNRWA Resumes Aid Delivery in Damascus
- Public Amenities in Jaramana Camp

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Latest Developments

The number of coronavirus-related deaths and cases has gone up in AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Aleppo.

Over recent weeks, 50 refugees have been pronounced dead, brining the virus death toll to over 200.

The residents have expressed deep concern over their children's safety due to the absence of anti-coronavirus drives and hygiene kit in the area.

Confirmed coronavirus cases have increasingly been reported in Palestinian refugee camps in Syria, at a time when residents have been launching cries for help over the absence of hygiene kit and medicines.

A few months earlier, AGPS also warned of an unabated outbreak of COVID-19 in Palestinian refugee camps in Syria. Limited access to running water, pharmacies and medical facilities mean displacement camps are more susceptible to the spread of the highly infectious virus.

Displacement camps set up in northern Syria are especially vulnerable as most hospitals and medical facilities have been bombed, rendering them out of order.



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In another development, residents of Yarmouk Camp have appealed to the concerned institutions to remove rubble piled up across residential alleyways.

Civilians said they cannot clear rubble due to high costs, slamming the apathy maintained by UNRWA and local municipalities regarding their appeals for urgent action.

UN data indicates that before the eruption of the conflict in 2011, Yarmouk was home to approximately 160,000 Palestine refugees, making it the largest Palestine refugee community in Syria. Located eight kilometers from Damascus, it is one of three unofficial camps in Syria.

In December 2012, fierce clashes erupted in Yarmouk, causing numerous civilian casualties, severe damage to property and the displacement of thousands of Palestine refugees and Syrians. The camp was under siege from July 2013, drastically restricting the entry of commercial and humanitarian goods.

In April 2015, armed opposition groups captured over 60 per cent of the camp, containing over 90 per cent of the remaining civilian population. This not only made relief institutions unable to carry out any distributions inside Yarmouk but also displaced most of the remaining 18,000 Palestine refugees and other civilians to the neighboring areas of Yalda, Babila and Beit Saham (YBB).

Almost all the remaining Palestine refugees left during the final government offensive for Yarmouk in April-May 2018, after which the government retook control of the camp.



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Syrian authorities have allowed a number of families to re-enter the ravaged Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees south of Damascus, and clear debris as of September 10 until October 05.

Meanwhile, over 5,000 Palestinian refugees taking shelter south of Damascus have been grappling with dire conditions due to the price leap, steep rental fees, and forced military conscription with pro-government forces.

Palestinian refugees in Yalda, Babila, and Beit Sahem, south of Syria, said they have been prevented from humanitarian aid and relief supplies.

Speaking with AGPS on condition of anonymity, a Palestinian refugee woman spoke out against corruption and manipulation of humanitarian aid distribution.

Meanwhile, UNRWA said it will be delivering delayed aid items to Palestinian refugees in Damascus.

UNRWA attributed the delay to the belated receipt of milk supplies and sunflower oil.

Registered families will start receiving food baskets as of October 07, 2021. Milk supplies will be distributed sometime later.

In the meantime, activists from Jaramana camp for Palestinian refugees have denounced acts of violence against public premises.

Local sources said the camp said equipment of public facilities have been ravaged in the area.



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A number of bus stops and car parkings equipped with awnings were ravaged by anonymous persons.

Jaramana camp is 8km from Damascus on the road to Damascus International Airport. The camp was established in 1948.

Before the start of the conflict in 2011, there were over 18,000 Palestine refugees living in Jaramana camp. During the Syrian crisis, the number of Palestine refugees in the camp and the surrounding area increased to 49,000 due to an influx of displaced Palestine refugees from other areas, including the camp of Yarmouk. As a result, Jaramana has become one of the most densely populated areas of Damascus. Many Palestine refugees took refuge in Jaramana because of the low rent rates.

Many of the refugees worked as street vendors, government employees or in nearby industrial plants. Some inhabitants find work in the informal sector through collecting garbage for recycling. The majority of women are domestic workers in Damascus to supplement family income. Like other areas in Syria, displacement, unemployment, inflation, protection and security risks are among the main concerns shared by Palestine refugees and Syrians alike.