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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Palestinian Orphans Enduring Abject Conditions in Syria Displacement Camps"

- UNRWA Turns Mixed Schools into Separate Schools in AlNeirab Camp
- Water Cut Off in Syria's AlSabina Camp for Palestinian Refugees
- UNRWA to Deliver Cash Aid to Palestinians from Syria in Lebanon
- 57 Palestinian Refugees from Syria Drown on Migration Route since Conflict Outbreak



Latest Developments

Vulnerable Palestinian children taking shelter in refugee camps in Syria continue to struggle for survival in the war-ravaged country

Scores of children lost their fathers and/or mothers, who served as their sole breadwinners.

AGPS has kept record of the death of over 250 Palestinian refugee children in war-torn Syria.

The warfare in Syria has had traumatic fallouts on Palestinian refugee children in and outside of Syria. Post-traumatic stress disorders, mental psychosis, sleeplessness and nightmares, eating disorders, and intense fear have all been reported among Palestinian children from Syria.

In another development, UNRWA has opted for new measures at its schools in AlNeirab Cam for Palestinian refugees, in Aleppo, north of Syria.

UNRWA separated boys from girls at its Gaza, Damon, Jenin, AlMaghar, Yaffa, and Akka schools. It further divided classrooms into morning and afternoon shifts. This comes following calls by parents to separate boys and girls following reports of misconduct.

Meanwhile, Palestinian refugees in AlSabina Camp, in Rif Dimashq, continue to sound distress signals over the acute water crisis in the area.



The residents said water has been frequently cut off for several months, forcing civilians to purchase water from privately-owned tanks.

The residents also said the water network is operated fortnightly for no more than one hour and a half.

Civilians continue to lash out at the apathy maintained by UNRWA and the local municipality regarding their calls for supplying the area with power generators and filling main water tanks.

Located some 14 kilometers away from southern Damascus, AlSabina Camp has been gripped with an abject situation owing to the absence of humanitarian assistance, relief aids, proper infrastructure, and vital facilities.

UN data indicates that the camp was established in 1948. Before the conflict in Syria, the camp was home to 22,600 Palestine refugees. It was taken over by armed opposition groups in 2013. The camp remained closed to civilians for almost four years and houses and infrastructure were damaged in the fighting. In September 2017, civilians were able to return to their homes. All UNRWA installations were in need of repairs.

The whole Palestine population in AlSabina camp suffered from displacement during the crisis and many families left the country and sought refuge in neighboring countries or fled to Europe.



During the conflict, labor opportunities have dwindled and the unemployment rate is still very high with very limited financial resources to help Palestine refugees restore their livelihoods. Like other areas in Syria, displacement, inflation, protection and security risks are among the main concerns shared by Palestine refugees and Syrians alike.

The camp is situated on an area of 0.03 square kilometers. Palestine refugees who came to Syria in 1948 first settled the camp. It also accommodates Palestine refugees who were displaced as a result of the 1967 conflict.

In the meantime, UNRWA said that it will transfer cash grants to Palestinian refugees from Syria as of September 28.

The refugees have denounced delays in aid transfer, saying they have been struggling with increasing poverty and hardship.

Earlier this year, UNRWA raised alarm bells over the dire situation of Palestine refugees in Lebanon and the precariousness in which they live, particularly in the last year of acute financial crisis and pandemic. Many Palestine refugees live in 12 overcrowded camps across the country.

"Palestine refugees are suffering immensely. The misery that I witnessed in the last two days in Ein el-Hilweh and Nahr el-Bared camps is unfathomable," said UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini during his visit to the country earlier this year.



Palestine refugees in Lebanon, including those who fled from Syria, need financial assistance to buy food and other basic necessities. But with the current financial crisis, most Palestine refugees have found themselves slipping further into destitution. The "dollar crisis" in Lebanon, where the official exchange rate of the US dollar against the Lebanese pound is nearly ten times lower than the black-market rate, has seen the purchasing power of the refugees slashed tenfold.

According to information collected by UNRWA, more than 80 per cent of PRS indicate that the Agency's cash assistance is their main source of income. 95 per cent of PRS are food insecure, while about 89 per cent of PRS live in poverty. 36 to 57 per cent of PRS youth face unemployment.

The lack of a valid legal status, often coupled with outdated civil registration documents, results in severely restricted freedom of movement for some PRS in Lebanon due to fear of arrest, detention and being issued a departure order.

Along similar lines, AGPS data statistics indicate that 57 Palestinians from Syria, mostly women, children, and elderly refugees, drowned onboard the death boats to Europe, fleeing the tattered Syrian territories, since the conflict outbreak in March 2011.

A number of casualties breathed their last off the Libyan seashore on way to Italy while others sunk in Marmara waters as they tried to reach the Greek coast. Dozens of migrants have gone missing.

