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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Displaced Palestinian Refugees in Jordan's AlHadiqa Camp Launch Cry for Help"

- Thousands of Palestinian Families from Syria Torn Apart
- Hamas Issues 7th Annual Report about Palestinians from Syria in Lebanon
- Relief Items Distributed to Displaced Palestinian Families in Rif Dimashq



Latest Developments

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 displaced families said the humanitarian situation has taken a tragic turn for the worse, adding that the refugees' needs far outlive the 85 Jordanian dinars handed over to them by UNRWA every three or four months.

The refugees also say the food allowances occasionally distributed by the UNHCR are insufficient.



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.

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 feed 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.

In its 2019 Syria Regional Crisis Emergency Appeal, UNRWA said 30% of Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) are highly vulnerable and 31% of recorded PRS are members of female-headed households, which increases their vulnerability.

Due to new arrivals and natural population growth, the number of PRS recorded with the UNRWA in Jordan increased from 16,779 individuals in October 2017 to 17,719 at the end of October 2018.

PRS who have entered from Syria and remain in Jordan irregularly are living under continuous risk of arrest, detention and potential for forced return to Syria. Their lack of legal status and corresponding protection risks in Jordan are a source of major concern to UNRWA.

Along similar lines, after eight years of conflict, Palestinian refugees in and from Syria continue to face significant humanitarian and protection needs.

In the absence of a durable political settlement, intense hostilities and violence resulting in deaths and injuries, internal displacement, loss of livelihoods, decreases in the provision of public services, and extensive damage to civilian infrastructure have disrupted the lives of civilians and forced thousands to become internally displaced.

Torn from the nourishment of home and warmth of family, Palestinians have been scattered across such destinations as Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Turkey, and Europe. Hundreds have



become internally displaced across the war-ravaged Syrian territories.

The situation has gone downhill after most of the world's countries opted for a closed-door immigration policy vis-à-vis the Palestinian refugee community from Syria.

Hundreds have embarked on life-threatening journeys onboard the death-boats to Europe or to neighboring countries, searching for safe shelters and sources of incomes.

Those who have returned to the Syrian territories have been subjected to arbitrary crackdowns and forced conscription with progovernment battalions.

UN data indicates that as many as 120,000 Palestine refugees have fled war-stricken Syria since 2011, including 28,000 to Lebanon.

The Syrian conflict has impacted Palestine refugees inside and outside the Syrian territories. There used to be 560'000 countrywide, mainly in Aleppo, Homs, Hama, Latakia, Damascus and Deraa.

According to the UN, today, some 440,000 Palestine refugees remain in Syria, more than half of them are internally displaced, and nearly all require sustained humanitarian assistance.

Meanwhile, Hamas Office of Refugee Affairs issued its seventh annual report about the situation of Palestinian refugees from Syria in Lebanon in 2019, eight years after a tide of mass exodus to Lebanon saw the day in December 2012.



The report covered the precarious legal status and calamitous socioeconomic conditions endured by Palestinian refugees who fled wartorn Syria to Lebanon.

The study found out that the number of refugees in 2019 has remarkably shrunk back compared to previous years due to the deteriorating humanitarian condition, crackdowns perpetrated by the Lebanese authorities, and the large-scale anti-government protests sweeping the country for the third month running.

The report also attributed such a decrease to the poor health services, the lack of humanitarian assistance by such relief organs as UNRWA, costly visa-renewal fees, and lack of access to the local labor market.

The report further underscored the rallies and protest moves staged by Palestinians from Syria outside of the embassies of Canada, Australia, and the European Union in Beirut, among other countries, to push for humanitarian asylum.

In another development, the Charity Commission for Relief of Palestinian People handed over cash aid to vulnerable Palestinian families in Rif Dimashq in an attempt to enable them to purchase fuel supplies.

After eight years of conflict, PRS continue to struggle with dire humanitarian conditions and complex socio-economic and legal challenges amid a striking apathy by local and international relief institutions.

The refugees continue to urge the UNRWA, the Palestinian Authority, the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the concerned



international bodies to work on enhancing conditions for Palestinian refugees, secure their right to legal, physical, and moral protection, and provide them with much-needed humanitarian aid pending a just and lasting solution to their plight.

