



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

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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Palestinian Refugee Woman Dies on Migration Route"

- Jordan Denies Preventing Palestinians of Syria from Coronavirus Vaccine
- Palestinian Refugees in Syria's Jaramana Camp Terrorized by Simmering Abductions, Property-Theft
- For 1st Time in Years, Public Bus Available in Yarmouk Camp

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Latest Developments

Palestinian refugee Raja Hasan was pronounced dead on Monday, October 8, as she attempted to reach a European destination through Belarus and Poland.

A Palestinian refugee who accompanied Raja on the migration route told AGPS that the woman, aged 40, suffered a health setback after she reached Belarus due to cold weather and fatigue.

Raja had been taking shelter in AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Aleppo.

Belarus has become a transit point for millions of migrants and asylum seekers fleeing conflict zones, political persecution, and financial deprivation.

Recently, scores of refugee families have made their way from their camps and shelters to Turkey, Iraq, and Egypt. Dozens of Palestinian refugee families fled Syria to Lebanon while scores of others crossed to Turkey from Idlib in a trip costing up to 1,500 per a single person.

Many of those who headed to Erbil fled to Turkey through the Iraqi or Iranian borderlands. Several youths have fled conscription in the war-torn country.

Poverty rates have reached a zenith in Palestinian refugee camps in Syria due to the sharp decrease in the exchange rate of the Syrian



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pound compared to the USD and the refugees' lack of access to the local labor market.

In its “Syria Regional Crisis Emergency Appeal 2021”, UNRWA said that protracted displacement, deteriorating socio-economic conditions aggravated by the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, dire humanitarian needs and protection concerns continue to affect the lives of Palestine refugees in Syria.

As the coronavirus pandemic has rebounded around the MENA region and the globe, many PRS lost their sources of income; refugee camps have seen unprecedented levels of destruction; rental prices have dramatically gone up; undernourishment and poverty have been a daily nightmare.

In another development, the Jordanian Foreign Affairs Ministry said it has been treating Jordanian nationals and foreigners on an equal basis regarding access to anti-coronavirus vaccines.

Speaking with Jordanian journalist Bassim Sa'oub, the Minister said that even people without visas or who have illegally entered the country are entitled to get vaccines. It promised to reach out to people who have had difficulties getting vaccines and called on concerned persons to register their names on ad hoc lists.

Recently, a number of Palestinian refugees told AGPS that they are not covered by the latest Interior Ministry decision to vaccinate foreigners.



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The situation of Palestinians from Syria is particularly a cause for alarm as the majority among them have fled the war-torn country and entered neighboring destinations through illegal routes.

In its fact sheet entitled “Syria Regional Crisis Emergency Appeal 2021”, UNRWA said Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) in Jordan are confronted with increased hardship and vulnerability due to long-term displacement and difficult socio-economic conditions, coupled with the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.

According to UNRWA, 100% of PRS in Jordan are in need of winterization assistance and 17,800 PRS are in need of UNRWA cash assistance.

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.

Meanwhile, Palestinian refugee families in Jaramana camp, in Rif Dimashq, have raised concerns over the increasing abductions, home-burglary attempts, and sexual harassment reported in the area, particularly overnight due to chronic power blackouts.



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A few days earlier, an anonymous person attempted to kidnap a girl at around 07:00 p.m. The girl kept screaming, forcing the kidnapper to run away.

Over recent years, residents of Jaramana Camp have launched cries for help over the dire socio-economic conditions, high unemployment rates, poor infrastructure, steep rental fees, and chronic water crisis rocking the area.

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

UN data indicates that 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 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.



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In the meantime, the first public microbus has gone operative in Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees, south of Damascus.

Local sources told AGPS that the minibus has been transferring students and civilians to and back from the main entrance to the camp. The expenses are covered by Fatah Movement.

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.

Available data by UNRWA indicates that 32 UNRWA facilities have been reduced to rubble in Yarmouk Camp alone, including 16 schools, in the Syrian conflict.

Several other UNRWA facilities were destroyed in the Syrian warfare and others have gone out of operation, including two clinics, a vocational training center, a youth development center, and 28 schools, out of 112 UNRWA schools in Syria.