



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 Family in Jordan Unable to Return to Syria due to Exorbitant Fines"

- UNRWA Transfers Cash Aid to Palestinians from Syria in Lebanon
- Syrian Regime Blocks Civilians' Access to Food Aid in Deraa
- Rehabilitation of Water Network Ongoing in Yarmouk Camp
- Cleansing Campaign Launched in AlSayeda Zeinab Camp

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## Latest Developments

The Jordanian authorities have banned a Palestinian family from returning to Syria after they failed to pay a fine of 4,600 Jordanian dinars (2,500 USD).

Palestinian refugees who illegally entered Jordan holding Syrian travel documents are required by the Jordanian authorities to pay a sum of a dinar and a half (over 2 USD) on every day spent in Jordan starting their entry date.

In appeals emailed to AGPS, a Palestinian woman said she has sought to return to Syria due to her dire situation in Jordan, where she has been forced to pay her house furniture in AlMafrqa city. She attempted to enter Syria with her family through Jaber Naseeb border crossing but the Jordanian authorities blocked their access to the Syrian territories and asked them to pay a fine of 4,600 Jordanian dinars.

The family have sought shelter at their relative's house before they moved to AlHadika refugee camp in Ramtha city.

The family urged the Jordanian authorities to exempt them from such charges due to their dire socio-economic condition.

They further called on UNRWA to work out their legal situation and pressurize the Jordanian authorities to backtrack on the fines.



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

Palestinian refugees 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.

UNRWA said Palestinian refugees in Jordan are highly vulnerable and hundreds of recorded refugees are members of female-headed households, which increases their vulnerability.

Palestinian refugees who have entered from conflict zones, including Syria, to Jordan irregularly are living under continuous risk of arrest, detention and potential for forced deportation. Their lack of legal status and corresponding protection risks in Jordan are a source of major concern.

In another development, UNRWA in Lebanon has begun delivery of cash grants covering the months of June and July to the Palestinians of Syria through Liban Post.

Every registered family will receive a sum of 200 USD for the two months. The aid includes a food grant of 15 USD per every single refugee.

UNRWA's cash assistance represents a lifeline for the cash-stripped Palestinian refugee families who have been struggling with squalid conditions in Lebanon as a result of the multiple hardships inflicted by the coronavirus pandemic and the absence of legal protection.



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

In its fact sheet entitled “Syria Regional Crisis Emergency Appeal 2021”, UNRWA said that Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) in Lebanon are grappling 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, 87% of PRS live in poverty in the Lebanese territories.

Nearly 65% of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon (PRL) live in poverty.

UNRWA’s factsheet indicates that 257,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon are in need of UNRWA emergency cash assistance.

Over 470,000 refugees are registered with UNRWA in Lebanon. About 45 per cent of them live in the country’s 12 refugee camps. Conditions in the camps are dire and characterized by overcrowding, poor housing conditions, unemployment, poverty and lack of access to justice.

Palestinians in Lebanon do not enjoy several important rights; for example, they cannot work in many professions and cannot own property (real estate). Because they are not formally citizens of another state, Palestine refugees are unable to claim the same rights as other foreigners living and working in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, the Bashar Assad regime in Syria continues to seize a neighborhood of 40,000 residents in the center of Daraa province



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

in the south for over a couple of weeks to prevent access of basic human materials.

On Sunday, the regime forces blocked the entry of food aid packages provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) to blockaded zones, including Deraa Camp for Palestinian refugees.

On June 25, the regime and its supporter, Russia, asked residents in the Daraa al-Balad neighborhood and the former military opposition there, to surrender light arms and allow houses to be searched.

The Daraa-based Reconciliation Center and local public figures in the region opposed the request on grounds that it was against an agreement reached with the regime in July 2018, under the mediation of Russia, which ceding only heavy weapons of the opposition.

The regime responded by imposing a full blockade on civilians.

The regime banned the entry of basic humanitarian materials such as medicine, food materials and fuel by barring entry and exits of the region for eight days, and counting.

According to activists, another reason for the blockade is that residents objected to setting up ballot boxes across the province for the so-called presidential election.

In the meantime, efforts have been in progress by the Damascus Water Company to rehabilitate water installations in Yarmouk



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

Camp and the adjacent neighborhood of Al-Hajar Al-Aswad, south of Damascus.

The Ministry of Financial Resources in Syria said maintenance works will be kept up to repair water generators as part of a three-month agreement.

The Ministry added that potable water will be available in Yarmouk and Al-Thalatheen Street as soon as power generators are reactivated, adding that the Damascus Water Company has joined efforts with the International Red Cross Committee to work on rehabilitating the water network in other neighborhoods in the camp.

At the same time, the Ministry has been working on rehabilitating two water wells in AlHajar AlAswad.

In another development, residents of AlSayeda Zeinab Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Rif Dimashq, embarked on an initiative to clean the local cemeteries.

All the way through the ten-year Syrian conflict, Palestinians taking refuge in AlSayeda Zeinab camp have been grappling with dire conditions. High unemployment rates and the absence of relief assistance by UNRWA and other humanitarian institutions have made survival quite difficult in the area.

UN data indicates that the camp was established on an area of 0.02 square kilometers in 1948, but the majority of the residents came in 1967. The inhabitants, who were displaced from the Quneitra



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

Governorate in the Golan Heights during the 1967 Arab-Israeli conflict, sought refuge for the second time in their lives in the area. Most had originally fled to the Golan Heights in 1948 from nearby villages in northern Palestine.

Before the conflict in Syria, the camp was home to 23,700 Palestine refugees. The camp was affected by violent clashes that forced 40 per cent of the people to leave in late 2012.

Like other areas in Syria, displacement, unemployment, inflation, protection and security risks are among the major concerns shared not only by Palestine refugees but also Syrians alike during the ongoing conflict in Syria. The majority of Palestine refugees in AlSayeda Zeinab work as day laborers, government employees or vendors.