



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



"Palestinians from Syria in Jordan Appeal for Urgent Humanitarian Assistance "

- Displaced Families Struggling for Survival in AlSadaka Camp in Aleppo's Northern Outskirts
- Palestinian Families in Syria Displacement Camp Facing Dire Conditions
- Syrian Health Ministry Lifts Lockdown on Palestinian Refugee Camp
- Relief Items Delivered to Palestinians from Syria in Lebanon

+442084530978

/Actgroup.palsyria

reports@actionpal.org.uk www.actionpal.org.uk



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Latest Developments

Displaced Palestinian refugees from Syria in Jordan have urged the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to provide them with much-needed cash and relief assistance, in light of the crises brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The refugees called on UNRWA to secure their access to hygiene kit, cash grants, and food assistance.

They further appealed to the Agency to shell out financial aid as their socio-economic situation has been exacerbated by the movement restrictions imposed across the kingdom.

The number of PRS in Jordan has remained relatively stable for a number of years, with 17,343 PRS recorded with UNRWA as of December 2019. Of these, 349 reside in King Abdullah Park (KAP), facing movement restrictions and a number of protection concerns.

Since the opening of Jabeer-Al Nassib border between Syria and Jordan, in October 2018, UNRWA has registered the return of 624 PRS individuals to Syria. As of November 2019, of those returnees, some 227 individuals were displaced again to Jordan for a range of reasons, including the unstable security situation in Syria, problems with civil documentation, lack of economic resources and livelihood opportunities, and high levels of destruction of homes and property.

A Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment conducted by WFP in 2018 indicated that the majority (67 per cent) of PRS were food-insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. Twelve per cent of PRS female headed households were found to be food



insecure compared to seven per cent of male-headed households. Food insecurity was even higher (78 per cent) in PRS households where the head of household was reported to be completely illiterate.

Eighty-six per cent of surveyed PRS households were also reported to be in debt.

Along similar lines, 35 displaced Palestinian families taking shelter in AlSadaka Camp, west of AlBal village, in Aleppo's northern town of Suran, have sounded distress signals over the dire humanitarian conditions in the area due to the absence of vital services and relief assistance.

The families have reportedly failed to secure vital food and non-food items. The spread of the coronavirus pandemic has made the situation far worse.

Located north of Suran city, in the northern countryside of Aleppo, AlBal Camp was established in April 2018 to give shelter to families displaced from Eastern AlGhouta. It is home to nearly 600 makeshift tents funded by AFAD charity and the Turkish Red Crescent.

Meanwhile, Residents of AlHusainiya Camp for Palestinian refugees denounced the chronic power blackouts rocking the area, saying power has been cut across a number of residential neighborhoods for almost five hours daily.

Civilians continue to lash out at the apathy maintained by the concerned authorities as regards their appeals for urgent action.



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Over recent years, residents of AlHusainiya camp have denounced the absence of vital services in the area. The transportation crisis, price leap, absence of relief assistance and healthcare, power and water crises, and high rates of unemployment have made survival quite difficult for dozens of displaced Palestinian families.

In another development, the Syrian Health Ministry announced on Sunday May 17 its decision to lift the lockdown measures imposed on AlSayeda Zeinab and the Palestinian refugee camp in the area.

The decision comes after over a month of severe lockdown measures imposed as part of the anti-coronavirus fight.

All the way through Syria's nine-year war, AlSayeda Zeinab Camp, held by the Syrian government forces and their affiliated popular committees, has been gripped with dire socio-economic conditions as a result of the high rates of unemployment. Scores of civilians have fled the camp while others have been forced to join pro-government battalions.

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 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.



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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.

In the meantime, the Committee of Displaced Palestinians in Sidon, in partnership with Silah Association, distributed new clothes to 50 orphans who were displaced from Syria to Lebanon.

At the same time, Nourseen Association and AlRahma Charity distributed 50 chicken portions and 24 fast-breaking meals to Palestinian orphans and needy persons who were displaced from Syria in Ein AlHilweh refugee camp, south of Lebanon.

UN data indicates that the majority of Palestinian refugees, particularly those fleeing war-torn Syria (PRS), continue to face dire conditions and high vulnerability in Lebanon.

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. In August and September 2019, UNRWA conducted a verification exercise of PRS in Lebanon and verified the physical presence of 27,803 PRS in the country.

The number of PRS in Lebanon has been gradually decreasing over the past two years, and UNRWA estimates that in 2020 the country will continue to host approximately 27,700 PRS (8,450 families).



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UNRWA said PRS's vulnerability is further compounded by their precarious legal status. According to the Agency's monitoring data, around 55 percent of PRS do not possess valid legal residency documents.

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.