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التقرير اليومي



الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية
The situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria

Lebanon's Housing Crisis Leaves Palestinian Refugees with Nowhere to Go

- **Pro-Regime Party in Syria Rejects Plan to Remove Destroyed Buildings from Yarmouk Camp**
- **WHO Sends Supplies to Syria to Deal with Cholera Outbreak**
- **Khan Eshieh Refugee Camp Grappling with Bread Crisis**



Latest Developments

As Lebanon sinks further into crisis, there seems to be a growing consensus that it will take years, and billions of dollars, for the country to recover from a multitude of shocks.

Palestinian refugees have been most affected by the crisis. At the time of writing, fears of mass homelessness among the Palestinian refugee community in Lebanon run rampant.

There is a significant increase in rent prices as opposed to meager salaries and great greed by landlords.

A large number of tenants have been forced to vacate their homes because they are unable to pay rents after the increase in prices, which led to great displacement during the unparalleled economic crisis that the country is going through.

Meanwhile, a plane carrying medical supplies to deal with the spread of a deadly cholera outbreak in war-torn Syria landed in the capital of Damascus on Monday, the World Health Organization said, and another one will follow.

Ahmed Al-Mandhari, WHO's regional director, told The Associated Press in an interview during a visit to Damascus that Syrian health authorities are coordinating with the international organization to contain the outbreak.

“It is a threat to Syria, to the region, (to) neighboring countries and to the whole world,” he said.

Al-Mandhari's comments came days after health officials in Syria reported at least five deaths and about 200 cases in different provinces. It is the first such outbreak since before the conflict began in March 2011.

The U.N. and Syria's Health Ministry have said the source of the outbreak is believed to be linked to people drinking unsafe water from the Euphrates River and using contaminated water to irrigate crops, resulting in food contamination.

The cases were reported in several provinces, including Aleppo in the north, Latakia on the Mediterranean coast and Deir el-Zour along the border with Iraq.



Al-Mandhari said the WHO is working on strengthening surveillance to identify cases and give the sick the proper treatment as well as trace those who are infected and those who were in contact with them.

He said an airplane supported by the WHO carrying around 30 tons of supplies to support health authorities to deal with the crisis landed in Syria Monday. Al-Mandhari said the supplies will be equally distributed depending on needs including in areas in the rebel-held northwest and northeast controlled by U.S.-backed Kurdish-led fighters.

He said another plane was scheduled to arrive Wednesday with a similar load of supplies.

The outbreak comes at a time when Syria's medical sector has been badly damaged over the past 11 years in a conflict that killed hundreds of thousands of people, wounded over 1 million more and displaced half the country's prewar population.

Al-Mandhari said 55% of health care facilities are not functioning in Syria and about 30% of hospitals sometimes do not function because of a "lack of electricity, which pushes them to use generators, which is not sustainable."

He added that many Syrian health workers have left the country over the years, leading to a lack of staff to run different services.

In another development, the Palestinian leadership of the Baath Party rejected a plan by Damascus governorate to destroy damaged buildings and remove their debris from Yarmouk Camp.

In a statement issued in response to reports about the entrance of heavy machinery to Street 30 to remove rubble, the party said such a move contravenes Law 3 of 2018 and violates civilians' ownership rights.

Sometime earlier, activists from Yarmouk Camp called on shopkeepers and house owners to reconstruct their destroyed property in order to ensure they are not removed from Yarmouk's master plan.

Palestinian refugees in Syria continue to slam the "indifferent" position of the Baath Party all the way through Syria's deadly conflict.



In the meantime, Palestinian refugees sheltered in Khan Eshieh camp, in Rif Dimashq, continue to line up for hours outside of the camp's sole bakery to receive bread.

Getting hold of bread has become an exhausting business in the camp.

Images of long queues forming outside bakeries circulate on social media. There are even reports of brawls breaking out over bread, people fainting in the heat as they wait for their loaf, and bread being sold on the black market.

Displaced Palestinian families lashed out at local authorities and bread supplies for manipulating bread distribution.

Speaking with AGPS, a resident said cars parked outside of the local bakery continue to carry large quantities of bread to unknown destinations.

Over recent years, residents of Khan Eshieh camp have spoken up against the poor-quality bread sold in the area, saying it is unfit for human consumption and holding the government's quality control staff responsible for the crisis.

Living conditions in Khan Eshieh have sharply deteriorated due to the lack of financial resources and high unemployment rates wrought by the raging warfare. A transportation crisis has added bad to worse.

After more than eleven years of conflict, Palestine refugees continue to be one of the most vulnerable groups in Syria with immense humanitarian needs.

Survival for the majority of Palestinian families in war-stricken Syria has largely hinged on relief assistance. The vast majority of families have been living below the poverty line.