



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



"Thousands of Palestinian Refugees Displaced from Aleppo Since Conflict Outbreak"

- Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon's Ein AlHilweh Camp Call for Int'l Protection
- Residents of AlHusainiya Camp Denounce Bread Shortage
- Palestinian Refugees Push for Reconstruction of Hindarat Camp
- Syria Comes on Bottom of Quality of Life Index

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Latest Developments

The number of youths migrating from AlNeirab and Hindarat camps for Palestinian refugees, in the northern Syrian province of Aleppo, has soared.

Recently, several refugee families have made their way from the area to Turkey, in an attempt to reach Greek seashores, before getting to safety to a European country.

Over the past few years, more than 5,000 youths fled to Turkey and other destinations, in a trip costing up to 2,000 USD per a single person.

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.



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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 pro-government battalions.

In another development, Palestinian families sheltered in AlKifah School, in Ein AlHilweh refugee camp, south of Lebanon, have spoken out against the mistreatment and bullying they have been subjected to by a so-called "Tanous" from the Lebanese national forces.

The residents said "Tanous" has been involved in several assaults and violent acts against Palestinian refugees who fled war-torn Syria.

Recently, he reportedly demanded an increase in house rents in the area and violently beat an elderly Palestinian man from Syria and his wife. The latter was rushed to a hospital to be treated for wounds inflicted by the iron rod with which she was beaten. "Tanous" also attempted to beat the man's child before members of the Joint Security Forces showed up in the area.



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At the same time, commander of the National Security Forces in Lebanon, Muneer AlMuqdeh, denied any affiliations between the group and “Tanous”. However, the residents confirmed the strong ties between the two sides.

Meanwhile, residents of AlHusainiya Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Rif Dimashq, have sounded distress signals over the acute dearth in bread and the mistreatment they continue to face by local distributors.

Civilians have reportedly been offended by a retired military officer who shows up daily outside of the local bakery.

Hundreds of civilians continue to line up on a quasi-daily basis in long queues and under scorching heat outside of local bakeries or to walk for long distances in the hunt for bread loafs to feed their starved children.

Offensives launched on the camp using MIG warplanes led to the death of dozens of civilians in AlHusainiya Camp and a massive material destruction. Bloody shootouts between the opposition outfits and the Syrian government forces culminated in the latter’s takeover of the camp on October 9, 2013.

Along similar lines, activists and civilians sheltered in Handarat Camp, in Aleppo, have been appealing to all concerned parties to work on reconstructing civilian homes and facilities that have been reduced to rubble all the way through Syria’s ten-year conflict.



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Left without roofs over their heads, a number of families have been striving to reconstruct the destroyed walls of their homes in order to provide their homeless children with safer shelters.

Palestinian refugees have also been grappling with dire conditions due to the lack of humanitarian assistance and life-saving services. The majority of families have been taking shelter in buildings rented at extremely steep costs in the poverty-stricken area. A severe water and power crisis also continues to rock the camp.

Heavy shelling on Handarat and bloody shootouts between the government forces and the opposition outfits led to the destruction of over 90% of buildings in the camp. The confrontations culminated in the government's takeover of the camp along with other zones in Aleppo and the displacement of its residents on April 27, 2013.

Handarat Camp (also called Ein AlTel Camp) is located to the northeast of Aleppo's Hill, overseeing the Turkey-bound traffic lanes. It stands on a rocky hill and is situated some 13 kilometers away from the city center.

According to data by the General Commission of Arab Palestinian Refugees in Syria, some 8,000 Palestinian refugees used to take shelter in Handarat Camp. Only 200 displaced families returned to the camp following the heavy onslaughts launched by the Syrian government battalions.

In the meantime, a report by the American magazine CEOWORLD gave its worst mark in terms of the quality of life to Syria, where



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war has been rotting the lives of its inhabitants for ten years now. Its capital, Damascus, is also considered the least pleasant city on the planet.

To establish this hierarchy, CEOWORLD researchers analyzed and compared data from 165 countries in 10 key categories. Cost of living, economic stability, security, cultural influence, pay equity, job market.... For each criterion, a score out of 10 was assigned to each of the states studied. In this little game, Finland gets the almost perfect score of 99.06 out of 100. The country led by Sanna Marin is often praised for its education system, considered by many to be the best in the world.

After almost a decade of war, Syria's crisis is marked by unparalleled suffering and needs. Syria counts close to 7 million internally displaced, the largest number worldwide, while another 5.6 million Syrians have fled across borders. With only half of the health facilities fully functioning, and increasing economic hardship across the country, a surge in coronavirus cases is worrying.

The humanitarian situation in Syria remains a serious concern, with around 13.4 million people in need of humanitarian aid. According to the World Food Programme, 12.4 million people – nearly 60% of the population – are facing food shortages. The increasing vulnerability of families is further exacerbated by the coronavirus pandemic, which has pushed another 1.4 million people into food insecurity. The crisis is characterised by a lack of



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protection and continued violations of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights.

Shelter, healthcare, food, water, sanitation, education and protection remain urgent needs, especially in the North. However, a collapsing economy affecting the country has left millions of internally displaced people who recently returned home, struggling to meet their most basic needs. Although aid is vital, restrictions and bureaucratic impediments continue to hamper the work of humanitarian organisations.