



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

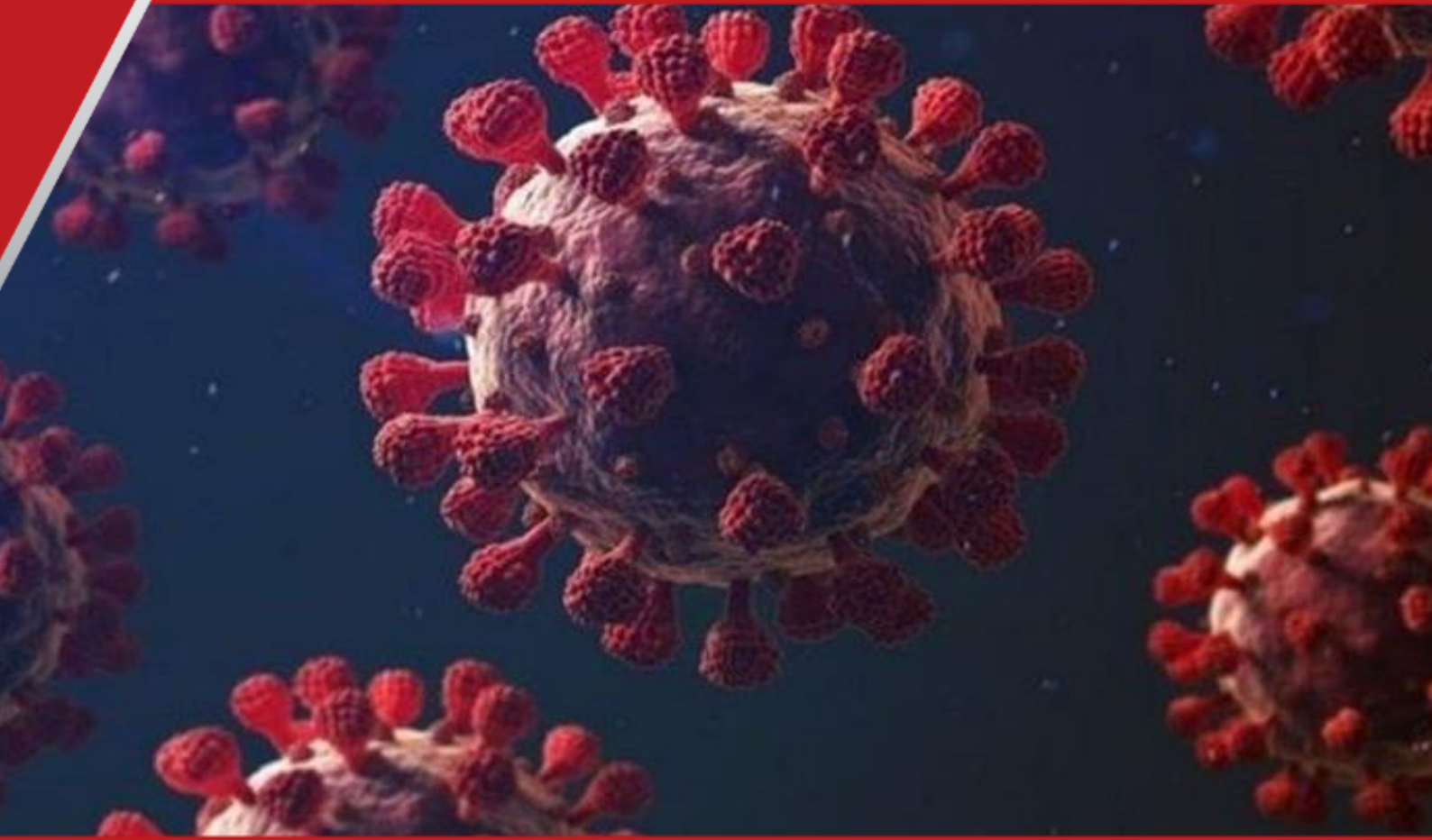
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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"15 Coronavirus-Related Deaths Recorded in AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian Refugees"

- Palestinian Calls His Newborn "AlQuds Sword" to Celebrate Gaza Victory
- Solar Lighting Devices Installed in Yarmouk Camp
- Initiative Launched to Transfer Students of AlNeirab and Handarat Camp to Exam Centres
- Palestinian Refugees Denounce Price Manipulation in Syria Displacement Camp

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Latest Developments

15 Palestinian refugees sheltered in AlNeirab camp, in Aleppo, have died of coronavirus since the outbreak of the pandemic, according to medical sources.

The source told AGPS that nearly 700 other people have also tested positive for the highly-contagious disease.

Only 49 cases conducted PCR tests at a UNRWA clinic in the camp. Efforts have been ongoing to provide the residents with vaccine doses.

A state of emergency had been declared a few months ago by medics in AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian refugees after a number of students tested positive for coronavirus.

In another development, Palestinian refugee Tareq Ali, a resident of Jaramana Camp, in Syria's Rif Dimashq province, named his newborn "Seif AlQuds" (Jerusalem's Sword), in reference to the 11-day battle between the Palestinian resistance groups in the Gaza Strip and the Zionist regime, the fiercest in years, and which came to a halt last week under an Egyptian-brokered cease-fire.

The ceasefire has sparked a sense of success on the Palestinian side and a sense of defeat among the Zionists. Everywhere in Palestine and abroad, Palestinians are celebrating, but there is not a single case of victory declared among the media and prominent Israeli



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figures which indicates the Zionist regime is the winner of this heavy battle.

Meanwhile, a number of Yarmouk Camp residents have embarked on an initiative to rehabilitate lighting across the camp.

The drive will see solar energy systems installed across residential thoroughfares.

Displaced Palestinian families wishing to return to their homes in Yarmouk Camp continue to denounce the complicated red tape slapped by the Syrian authorities.

Yarmouk camp, once home to 160,000 Palestine refugees, suffered devastating destruction because of intense fighting that decimated most of the camp's buildings.

Some 430 families who have returned to Yarmouk in the last few months say they had no option because they cannot afford to rent homes after several years of displacement. Their children go to the nearby al-Zahera schools in Damascus using buses provided by UNRWA. Seventy-five per cent of the Agency's 23 premises, including 16 schools, need to be completely rebuilt and all three of the Agency's health centres in Yarmouk are destroyed.

Along similar lines, a Palestinian refugee displaced from AlNeirab Camp to Germany pledged to pay transportation fees for schoolgirls who will be sitting for bachelor exams in AlNeirab and Handarat refugee camps.



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Students and parents in Palestinian refugees across war-torn Syria continue to appeal to the concerned authorities to secure transportation means to give them daily lifts to their academic institutions.

In the meantime, residents of Khan Dannun camp for Palestinian refugees, in Rif Dimashq, said prices have skyrocketed at the local market, where expired and smuggled products have been sold at exorbitant prices.

The residents called on local authorities to take serious measures in response to price manipulation and violations of product safety rules.

Living conditions in Khan Dannun have sharply deteriorated due to the lack of financial resources and high unemployment rates wrought by the unbridled warfare.

According to UN data, Khan Dannun camp was built several centuries ago to give overnight accommodation to trading caravans on the ancient route between Jerusalem and Constantinople (modern day Istanbul). In 1948, the ruins of the city provided shelter for refugees from villages in northern Palestine.

The camp, which lies 23 km south of Damascus, was officially established in 1950-1951 on an area of 0.03 square kilometers. The camp was home to 10,000 Palestine refugees by 2011, almost all of whom were living in irregular housing, constructed without any formal approval from the municipality.



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Before the conflict in Syria, the camp was already one of the poorest camps in Syria. The conflict exerted additional pressures. The camp was surrounded by armed opposition groups and many refugee families displaced from other areas of Damascus took refuge in the camp, tripling the number of residents to some 30,000 during the crisis. Currently, the camp is home to 12,650 Palestine refugees. The increase of the camp population has had a negative impact on the camp's infrastructure.