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التقرير اليومي



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

Residents of AlNeirab Camp Launch Distress Signals

- **Building Collapse Risk Increasing in Yarmouk Camp**
- **Rainwater Swamps Civilian Homes in Khan Dannun Camp**
- **Palestinian Refugees Denounce Fuel Shortage in Syria Displacement Camps**



Latest Developments

Activists from AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Aleppo, north of Syria, have called on expatriates previously sheltered in the camp to lend a hand to vulnerable families in the area.

Poor economic conditions, unemployment, and the delay in UNRWA aid delivery have made survival quite difficult in the area.

AlNeirab camp is the largest official camp in Syria and is 13km east of the city of Aleppo near the Aleppo airport.

Before the start of the conflict in Syria, Neirab camp was home to more than 20,000 Palestine refugees. Like other Palestine refugee camps in Syria, a large number of families, young people, have travelled abroad. The camp has also seen a large influx of more than 900 families from the nearby Ein el Tal camp, which has been mostly destroyed.

With nearly 18,000 registered refugees, Neirab camp is among the most densely populated camps. The camp suffers from overcrowding and a lack of privacy. Like other areas in Syria, displacement, unemployment, inflation, protection and security risks are among the main concerns shared by Palestine refugees and Syrians alike.

The location of the camp near the military airport means the area was exposed to hazards including mortars and shelling between the start of 2013 and the end of 2018.

Poor shelters and poor construction of the barracks result in scorching temperatures in summer and freezing conditions in winter. Water leakage and rodent infestation also remain a problem for the refugees.

In another development, a three-story building collapsed in Haifa Street, in Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees, south of Damascus.

The building sustained heavy material damage due to violent shelling by the Syrian and Russian air forces.



In 2019, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) published the results of an assessment of the damage to Syrian cities caused by seven years of relentless bombardment by the incumbent regime and its allies since 2011.

The analysis found out that as many as 5,489 buildings were destroyed in Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees. The damage atlas used satellite-detected damage analysis to identify buildings that are either destroyed, or severely or moderately damaged.

Along similar lines, displaced families in Khan Dannun refugee camp, in Rif Dimashq, have raised concerns about the upshots of the heavy rains that swamped residential neighborhoods in an area that has been grappling with poor infrastructure and hackneyed sanitation networks.

Pictures and videos circulated on social media show dozens of homes and residential alleyways as being swamped by rain deluges.

Hundreds of displaced Palestinian families in Khan Dannun continue to launch cries for help as a cold winter season has enveloped the region.

The residents have slammed the local municipality and UNRWA for turning their back on their frequent appeals for urgent intervention.

Living conditions in Khan Dannun 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.

Upon more than once occasion, civilians have railed against the mounds of trash and debris piled up in civilian neighborhoods and around the main access roads to the camp, resulting in bed smells and the spread of life-threatening diseases and rodents.

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

Meanwhile, Palestinian refugees in Syria have railed against the blackouts in the landline service and internet connection.



Civilians attributed the crisis to the chronic power blackouts across the war-torn country.

Syrian Telecom has warned that a number of telephone centres are out of service as power generators have gone inoperative due to fuel dearth.

Twelve years after demonstrations started in Syria, the majority of Palestinian refugees sheltered in the war-torn country have been grappling with an abject humanitarian situation.

UN data indicates that over half of the Palestine refugees in the country have been displaced at least once because of the brutal conflict that ensued, including 120,000 who have sought safety in neighbouring countries, mainly Lebanon and Jordan, and beyond;

Over 80% of PRS live in extreme poverty and rely on humanitarian assistance as their main source of income. 86% of PRS households are reported to be in debt.