



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

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الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Displaced Families Call on Damascus Authorities to Schedule Return to Yarmouk Camp"

- Humanitarian Situation in Khan Dannun Camp Exacerbated by Smart Cards
- Water Crisis Ongoing in Jaramana Camp
- Palestinian Refugee Youth Succumbs to Car Accident in Germany

+442084530978

/Actgroup.palsyria

reports@actionpal.org.uk

www.actionpal.org.uk



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Latest Developments

Palestinian refugee families displaced from Yarmouk Camp have called on authorities in Syria to set a specific schedule for their unconditional return to the camp.

Palestinian Engineer Mohamed Salman has called on the concerned authorities to set a specific date for the families' return.

Residents of Yarmouk Camp have slammed Damascus authorities over their apathy regarding their appeals for return permits.

Along similar lines, residents of Khan Dannun camp for Palestinian refugees, in Rif Dimashq, said prices have skyrocketed at the local market, in an area where civilians' purchasing power has seen a 70% decrease.

Insufficient bread quantities are being distributed through the smart card. Children aged below 15 have been barred from smart cards used by the Syrian government to ration bread and a wider range of subsidized goods, namely fuel, rice, tea, and sugar.

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.



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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.

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.

Meanwhile, Palestinian refugees sheltered in Jaramana Camp, in Rif Dimashq, continue to launch distress calls over the water blackout, which has been ongoing for months.

Civilians have found no other way to secure potable water than to buy water supplies for privately-owned tanks at over 10,000 Syrian pounds a tank.

The crisis has been exacerbated by the chronic power blackout.



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Residents of Jaramana Camp, located a few kilometers away from central Damascus, continue to set off alarm bells over the lack of basic services and dire socio-economic conditions rocking the area as a result of the steep rental fees, high rates of unemployment, the price hike, and poor sanitation.

Jaramana camp is 8km from Damascus on the road to Damascus International Airport. The camp was established in 1948.

UN data indicates that before the start of the conflict in 2011, there were over 18,000 Palestine refugees living in Jaramana camp. During the Syrian crisis, the number of Palestine refugees in the camp and the surrounding area increased to 49,000 due to an influx of displaced Palestine refugees from other areas, including the camp of Yarmouk. As a result, Jaramana has become one of the most densely populated areas of Damascus.

Many of the refugees worked as street vendors, government employees or in nearby industrial plants. Some inhabitants find work in the informal sector through collecting garbage for recycling. The majority of women are domestic workers in Damascus to supplement family income. Like other areas in Syria, displacement, unemployment, inflation, protection and security risks are among the main concerns shared by Palestine refugees and Syrians alike.

In the meantime, Palestinian young man Fadi AlSheikh Khalil was pronounced dead on Sunday after he was hit by a car in Berlin.



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Fadi was raised in Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees, south of Damascus, before he fled to Germany following the outbreak of the conflict in Syria. He learned the German language and started working in the European country.