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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Palestinian Refugee Families Appeal for Information over Forcibly-Disappeared Relatives in Syria"

- Palestinian Refugees Arrested in Northern Syria Displacement Camp
- Residents of Khan Dannun Camp Facing Chronic Power Blackout
- Humanitarian Condition Exacerbated by Transportation Crisis in AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian Refugees



Latest Developments

Palestinian refugees sheltered in Deraa Camp, south of Syria, continue to urge the Syrian regime to release all prisoners and disclose the condition and whereabouts of victims of enforced disappearance and secret incarceration.

On Monday, December 13, a batch of 20 prisoners from Deraa were released from Syrian prisons. The release ceremony was attended by the chief of the security committee and secretary of the Baath Party in Deraa along with the local governor and police chief.

As the novel coronavirus COVID-19 continues to grip the Middle East and the world, AGPS also urges the Syrian government to free all Palestinians and Syrians held behind prison bars.

AGPS is deeply concerned over an unabated outbreak of coronavirus in Syrian prisons, at a time when the deadly virus continues to claim the lives of thousands of people across the globe. There are growing fears that a large outbreak in prisons could be particularly catastrophic.

Along similar lines, intelligence officers launched an arrest sweep in Deir Ballout and AlMuhammadiya displacement camps, in Gindires area, north of Syria.



The list of arrestees includes Palestinian refugees Mohamed Ibrahim Kharmendi, born in 1978, and Dhaher Kasem Akash, born in 1990.

Meanwhile, residents of Khan Dannun Camp, in Rif Dimashq, have denounced the ongoing electricity blackout across residential alleyways and buildings.

The residents said electricity has been operative for no more than a couple of hours daily, urging UNRWA and the concerned authorities to take the necessary measures in order to rehabilitate the power network and carry out the required maintenance works.

The situation has been made worse by the frequent thefts of power cables from residential alleyways and access roads.

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.

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.

Along similar lines, students and parents at AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Aleppo, continue to appeal to the concerned authorities to secure transportation means to give daily lifts to the local university due to overcrowding and unpunctuality in public means of transport.

The residents called for the need to secure buses to transfer students to and back from their academic institutions, saying schoolchildren and students have been forced to pay more than two time the price set by local authorities to reach their destinations.

Palestinian refugee families taking shelter in AlNeirab Camp continue to sound distress signals over the high rates of unemployment, water and power outages, along with the absence of health care and vital items, particularly fuel and gas.