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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Missing Palestinian Refugee Found Dead on Migration Route"

- Palestinians from Syria among Several Migrants Rescued Off Italian Coast
- Humanitarian Situation Alarming in Khan Dannun Camp
- AlHusainiya Camp for Palestinian Refugees Facing Water Crisis



Latest Developments

Palestinian refugee Mohamed Muneer Rayen, who disappeared on October 18, has been pronounced dead.

Mohamed's family said his body was found at Alexandroupolis hospital in northeastern Greece following intensive contacts with Turkish and Greek hospitals and border posts.

Mohamed, aged 19 and raised in Syria's Yarmouk Camp, disappeared on October 18 as he attempted to reach the Greek territories. He crossed the river on the Turkish-Greek borders before he paused for a break. He was left on his own by his companions.

Along similar lines, over 70 migrants, among them Palestinians from Syria, were rescued by Italian coast guard.

Private sources reported that a boat carrying a large number of migrants, including Palestinian refugees, was abandoned by the smuggler after water began to seep into the boat. Some migrants jumped into the waters.

Italian rescue teams showed up at the scene after migrants managed to reach out to them.

In another development, Palestinian refugee families taking shelter in Khan Dannun camp, in Rif Dimashq, continue to rail against the poor infrastructure and absence of vital facilities in the area.



Water supplies have been repeatedly cut off across residential neighborhoods in Khan Dannun, forcing civilians to buy drinking water from privately-owned tanks at steep prices. The residents have also denounced the ongoing electricity blackout.

At the same time, civilians continue to appeal to the concerned authorities to secure transportation means to give them daily lifts to their destinations and workplaces. Students, workers, and sick people are made to wait for hours daily to reach their destinations.

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.

Meanwhile, residents of AlHusainiya Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Rif Dimashq, have denounced the overexploitation of water by the new project launched in the area, aggravating the water crisis rocking the camp.

Civilians said they have been forced to buy water from private tanks at a price of up to 5,000 Syrian pounds a cubic meter.

Over recent years, residents of AlHusainiya camp have denounced the absence of vital services in the area. The transportation crisis, price leap, absence of relief assistance and healthcare, power and water crises, and high rates of unemployment have made survival quite difficult for dozens of displaced Palestinian families.