



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



### "Palestinian Refugee Succumbs to Coronavirus in Syria Displacement Camp"

- Displaced Palestinian Families Call for Return to, Reconstruction of Yarmouk Camp
- Transportation Crisis Rocks AlAyedeen Camp in Hama
- Jaramana Camp for Palestinian Refugees in Syria Gripped with Water Crisis
- Palestinian Refugee Tarek AlMesri Forcibly Disappeared by Syrian Regime for 8<sup>th</sup> Year

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## Latest Developments

A Palestinian refugee has died of coronavirus in AlNeirab Camp, in the northern Syrian province of Aleppo.

The victim is Ezzat Abu Harash, in his 60s.

So far, 16 Palestinian refugees have succumbed to the deadly virus in the camp, according to unofficial sources.

In another development, Palestinian families continue to call on the concerned authorities to allow them a safe return to their homes in Yarmouk Camp, in Damascus, and to press ahead with reconstruction projects.

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.

Mounds of debris continue to be spotted everywhere across the ravaged Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees, which has come under heavy shelling all the way through Syria's ten-year conflict.



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Some three years ago, precisely on April 19, 2018, Syrian regime forces and their Russian allies showered the camp with missiles and mortars, resulting in dozens of deaths among Palestinian refugees and hundreds of injuries.

Over 60% of buildings and facilities in Yarmouk Camp have been reduced to rubble and civilian homes razed to the ground.

Over recent years, most of Yarmouk's families have lived on sporadic aid handed over to them by UNRWA.

Before the crisis started in 2011, Yarmouk was a bustling home to almost 30 percent of the Palestine refugee population in Syria. Today, the weight of displacement, hardship and the loss of loved ones add to the difficult living conditions in Yarmouk.

Meanwhile, residents of AlAyedeen camp for Palestinian refugees, in Hama, 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 have denounced the overcrowding and unpunctuality of public means of transport, saying they have been made to wait for over two hours daily to reach their destinations.

Speaking to AGPS, a student said he has been struggling daily to reach AlBaath University in Hums and return to his family house in Hama.



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Palestinians taking shelter in AlAyedeen Camp in Hama have been facing a deteriorating humanitarian situation as a result of the price leap, sharp shortage in fuel supplies, the frequent power blackouts, and absence of humanitarian assistance. High rates of unemployment and the security turmoil rocking the region have made the situation far more alarming.

Along similar lines, Palestinian refugees sheltered in Omar Ibn AlKhattab neighborhood and near the local market in Jaramana Camp for Palestinian refugees continue to launch distress calls over the water blackout, which has been ongoing for weeks.

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

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



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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 refugee Tareq AlMesri, raised in Jaramana Camp, in Rif Dimashq, has been secretly held in Syrian government prisons for the 8<sup>th</sup> consecutive year.

Tareq was arrested on April 11, 2013 by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine – General Command (PFLP-GC), affiliated with the Syrian regime.