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



## التقرير اليومي



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

### **Palestinian Refugee in Syria Released on Kidnapping Ransom**

- **Palestinian Refugee Families in Northern Syria Concerned over Humanitarian Aid Cut**
- **Palestinian Refugees Overburdened by Exorbitant Transportation Fees in Damascus**
- **House Damaged by Fire in Jaramana Refugee Camp**



## **Latest Developments**

Palestinian refugee Abdul Wahhab Mohamed Sai'id Abdul Al was released after his family shelled out a ransom of €50,000 to gangsters who kidnapped him last month from Damascus.

Palestinian refugee Abdul Wahab Abdul Al, born in 1986 and raised in Latakia Camp, in Rif Dimashq, was kidnapped on December 13 from Damascus.

The gang told his family that it seeks sum of €50,000 for his release.

AGPS had learned that Abdul Wahab was transferred by the kidnappers from Damascus to AlSuweida, south of Syria.

AGPS has recorded several such abduction cases in Syria, where tens of thousands of people continue to vanish without a trace. They are the victims of enforced disappearance and are placed outside the protection of the law. The disappeared are cut off from the outside world, packed into unknown places and secret cells where torture is routine, disease is rampant and death is commonplace. Their families are forced to live in desperation with few, if any, safe ways of finding their loved ones.

According to human rights reports, the number of actors in Syria seeking to use the system for their own personal gain or advantage has increased. As a result of this opportunism by state security officers, an even greater number of people have been subjected to enforced disappearance in Syria.

In another development, Palestinian refugee families sheltered in northern Syria displacement camps have been alarmed by the dearth of humanitarian assistance following the Turkiye-Syria earthquake.

UN Secretary-General spokesman, Stephane Dujarric, called for extending authorization for UN cross-border humanitarian operations, which remain an indispensable lifeline for 4.1 million people in Northwest Syria.



The call comes as humanitarian needs have reached the highest levels since the start of the conflict in 2011, with people in Syria grappling with a harsh winter and a cholera outbreak.

The United Nations should remain committed to pursuing all avenues to provide aid and protection through the safest and most direct and efficient routes. Humanitarian access across Syria, including through cross-border and cross-line operations, must be expanded and humanitarian activities be broadened through investment in early-recovery projects.

In the meantime, Palestinian and Syrian families sheltered in and around Damascus continue to denounce the exorbitant prices of public transportation following the latest surge in subsidized fuel prices.

In Damascus, the price of a public bus ticket for 10 km hit 400 Syrian pounds and 500 for destinations of more than 10 km.

The tariff of a taxi is 790 pounds/km and 9,658/hour.

In the meantime, fires broke out at a house in Jaramana Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Rif Dimashq, resulting in heavy material damage.

A number of residents choked on fires while others sustained light burns. Firefighters rushed to the scene to extinguish the fires.

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.