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مجموعة العمل

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## التقرير اليومي



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

### **Palestinian Man Sentenced to Life for Killing Palestinian Refugee Child**

- **Palestine Embassy Staff in Damascus to Collect Passport Documents at Syria Displacement Camps**
- **Poll Conducted in Lebanon over Legal Status of Palestinian Refugees**
- **Water Cut off in Jaramana Camp for Palestinian Refugees for 3rd Day Running**



## **Latest Developments**

A court in Germany sentenced a man to life in prison for killing Palestinian refugee child Mohamed Hosam Amayri, 13.

The convict named Guk Han and aged 42 killed Mohamed in a park in Berlin in October 2020.

Sometime earlier, a court sentenced the murderer to 12 years but the family appealed the verdict.

The killer was convicted of committing racially-motivated premeditated murder. He has been involved in 18 crimes.

Mohamed was stabbed as he celebrated Halloween in James Simon Park in Berlin.

In another development, the Palestine Embassy in Damascus said its staff will be dispatched to Palestinian refugee camps in Aleppo, Latakia, and Hums to collect documents on behalf of Palestinian refugees wishing to apply for passport issuance or renewal.

The move comes at a time when residents of Palestinian refugee camps in Syria have been grappling with abject humanitarian conditions due to protracted displacement and the loss of livelihoods.

The embassy staff will be receiving the required documents as August 11 until August 13 at the offices of the Palestinian Red Crescent in the aforementioned refugee camps.

It called on the concerned refugees to bring their identity documents, the notice bank, two personal photos with a blue background, among other required documents.

A few months earlier, the Syrian and Palestinian passports were ranked by Henley Passport as the weakest passports during the first quarter of 2022.

The Palestinian passport is ranked 105th globally. Palestinians without visas are only allowed to enter 35 countries, including Sri Lanka, Dominica, Singapore, and the Seychelles. Holders of Palestinian passports should receive a visa to enter 194 countries.



In the meantime, Palestinian activists have conducted a poll in Lebanon about the challenges faced by Palestinian refugee students displaced from Syria.

The poll includes questions about the legal hurdles facing Palestinian refugees seeking to enroll at schools and universities in Lebanon or to issue required documents.

The findings of the poll will be presented to UNRWA's protection department on August 08.

AGPS is deeply alarmed by the dire situation of Palestine refugees in Lebanon and the precariousness in which they live, particularly in the last year of acute financial crisis and pandemic. Many Palestine refugees live in 12 overcrowded camps across the country.

The most vulnerable, including Palestine refugees who fled from Syria, do not get financial assistance to buy food and other basic necessities. With the current financial crisis, most Palestine refugees have found themselves slipping further into destitution.

The "dollar crisis" in Lebanon, where the official exchange rate of the US dollar against the Lebanese pound is nearly ten times lower than the black-market rate, has seen the purchasing power of the UNRWA cash assistance slashed tenfold.

Even before the pandemic and the financial meltdown of Lebanon, Palestine refugees lived in poverty and faced systemic restrictions that limited their employment, property ownership and, at times, movement. Joblessness has been high in Palestine refugee camps for many years, but the collapse of the Lebanese economy in the last few months has left many of them feeling desperate, especially as UNRWA has been struggling with an acute financial crisis itself. COVID-19 has been the latest in a series of recent devastating blows to a community that has suffered marginalization and uncertainty for decades.

Along similar lines, residents of AlTahrir neighborhood, in Jaramana Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Rif Dimashq said water and power have been cut off for the 3rd day running.

Civilians have found no other way to secure potable water than to buy water supplies for privately-owned tanks at exorbitant prices.



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.