



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 from Syria Missing in Turkey"

- Residents of Khan Dannun Camp Call for Solar Power Initiatives
- Flour Trafficked in Black Market in Cash-Stripped Jaramana Camp
- Water Network Operative in AlNeirab Camp
- Palestinian Refugee Nominated for Presidency of Urology Association

+442084530978

/Actgroup.palsyria

reports@actionpal.org.uk

www.actionpal.org.uk



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Latest Developments

The family of Palestinian refugee Ahmad Ghazi Ramadan continues to appeal for information about his condition and whereabouts after he has gone missing in Turkey for nearly a year and a half.

Ahmad was born in 1971 and took shelter in Yarmouk Camp, which had come under a tight blockade by the Syrian regime since the outbreak of the conflict. He illegally entered Turkey in 2019 as he attempted to reach a European destination.

His friends raised funds to help him migrate to Europe and reunite with his family members who fled to Lebanon with the conflict outbreak in Syria. The refugee had been subjected to theft and lost the funds raised on his behalf, causing him psychological disorders.

In early 2020, he was admitted to the Tepecik Hospital in Izmir. Seven months later, his wife and children managed to enter the Turkish territories but soon after the wife succumbed to cancer.

A son of Ahmad who reached out to the hospital administration was shocked after he was told that his father was no longer at the hospital.

In appeals circulated on social media networks, Ahmad's family called on human rights and humanitarian institutions to work on revealing his condition and whereabouts.



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In another development, residents of Khan Dannun Camp for Palestinian refugees called for installing solar panels across residential alleyways to help alleviate the power crisis.

Residents of Khan Dannun Camp, in Rif Dimashq, continue to denounce the ongoing electricity blackout across residential alleyways and buildings.

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



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Palestine refugees. The increase of the camp population has had a negative impact on the camp's infrastructure.

Meanwhile, the Directorate of Trade and Consumer Protection seized 95 bags of flour, weighing 20 kg each, smuggled to the black market in Jaramana Camp.

Last week, Syria's Internal Trade and Consumer Protection Minister Amr Salem said the theft of flour has made the bread crisis worse in the war-torn country.

On his Facebook page, Salem said the government is working to prevent flour theft and new measures will be implemented starting next week to that end.

This comes after hundreds of complaints have been lodged by residents about the theft of state-subsidized wheat flour, which has been sold in the black market at many times its real price.

Along similar lines, civilians in AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian refugees regained access to potable water following a four-day cut.

Water has been cut off across AlNeirab Camp after the main water pump in Jibreen went off due to overexploitation.

AlNeirab camp is the largest official camp in Syria and is 13km east of the city of Aleppo near the Aleppo airport.

Before the start of the conflict in Syria, Neirab camp was home to more than 20,000 Palestine refugees. With nearly 18,000 registered refugees, Neirab camp is among the most densely



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populated camps. The camp suffers from overcrowding and a lack of privacy. Like other areas in Syria, displacement, unemployment, inflation, protection and security risks are among the main concerns shared by Palestine refugees and Syrians alike.

Poor shelters and poor construction of the barracks result in scorching temperatures in summer and freezing conditions in winter. Water leakage and rodent infestation also remain a problem for the refugees.

In the meantime, the Syrian Urology Association elected Prof. Adnan Saleh Ahmed as its new president.

Prof. Adnan was born in 1961 and raised in Syria's Khan Eshieh camp for Palestinian refugees, in Rif Dimashq. In 2019, he was appointed as the medical chief at Al-Assad University Hospital in Damascus, following years of successful work in the hospital and in his private clinic.

He earned a Ph.D from the University of Toulouse, in France, and he has been a urology professor at the Faculty of Medicine since 2008. He obtained a higher scientific qualification in 1997 and was appointed to the faculty's teaching committee in 3/8/1998. He is fluent in both English and French. He has authored several university books, most notably the Urology Book for fifth year students, along with other scientific publications.