



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



#### "Residents of Khan Dannun Camp Launch Distress Signals"

- Theft Gang Detained in AlHusainiya Camp
- UNRWA to Deliver Cash Aid for Palestinians of Syria in Lebanon
- Palestinian Red Crescent Distributes Relief Items in Hindarat Refugee Camp

+442084530978

/Actgroup.palsyria

reports@actionpal.org.uk

www.actionpal.org.uk



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## Latest Developments

Palestinian refugee families taking shelter in Khan Dannun camp, in Rif Dimashq, continue to rail against the price hike and absence of vital facilities in the area.

Water has 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 over two 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



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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.

In another development, policemen in AlHusainiya Camp for Palestinian refugees in Rif Dimashq rounded up gangsters involved in theft of telecommunications cables in and around the camp.

Phone lines have repeatedly gone out of operation in AlHusainiya Camp due to cables theft.

The maintenance team said they are doing their best to repair the telecommunications network in the camp at the soonest possible time.

Over recent years, property-theft and home burglary have been increasingly reported in displacement camps across the war-ravaged Syrian territories.

Meanwhile, the Association of Displaced Palestinians from Syria in Lebanon said UNRWA cash aid will be disbursed as of February 18.



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This came in a meeting between representatives of the Association and director of UNRWA's relief programme.

UNRWA attributed delays in cash aid delivery to financial procedures aiming to increase the sum to 75 USD per every registered PRS in Lebanon.

The Association urged the Agency to include newcomers among PRS on its aid list and to disburse cash aid for newborns.

In the meantime, the Palestinian Red Crescent Organization, in partnership with Youth Fingerprint Foundation in Hindarat Camp, distributed relief items to families sheltered in Hindarat.

Blankets and sponge mattresses were handed over to displaced Palestinian families sheltered in the camp, where they have been grappling with abject poverty and dire humanitarian conditions.

Heavy shelling on Handarat and bloody shootouts between the government forces and the opposition outfits led to the destruction of over 90% of buildings in the camp. The confrontations culminated in the government's takeover of the camp along with other zones in Aleppo and the displacement of its residents on April 27, 2013.

Handarat Camp (also called Ein AlTel Camp) is located to the northeast of Aleppo's Hill, overseeing the Turkey-bound traffic lanes. It stands on a rocky hill and is situated some 13 kilometers away from the city center.



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According to data by the General Commission of Arab Palestinian Refugees in Syria, some 8,000 Palestinian refugees used to take shelter in Handarat Camp. Only 200 displaced families returned to the camp following the heavy onslaughts launched by the Syrian government battalions.