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## التقرير اليومي

## الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Dozens of Palestinians from Syria Granted German Citizenship"

- UNRWA: 100% of Palestinians of Syria in Jordan in Need of Emergency Cash Assistance
- Humanitarian Situation in AlSayeda Zeinab Camp Exacerbated by Cables Theft
- Number of Coronavirus Cases Goes Down in Khan Dannun Camp
- Charcoal Distributed in Northern Syria Displacement Camps



## **Latest Developments**

Dozens of Palestinian refugees from Syria obtained citizenship in Germany over recent years as they met the legal requirements to that end.

To be eligible for naturalization, a person should have lived legally in Germany for at least eight years and possess the appropriate residence permit. Foreigners who have successfully completed an integration course are eligible for naturalization after seven years.

Persons wishing to become naturalized citizens must also declare their allegiance to German constitution and have a sufficient command of the German language. Knowledge of German is an essential prerequisite for integration into society.

Candidates for naturalization must be familiar with the legal system, society and living conditions in the Federal Republic of Germany (naturalization test) an be able to support themselves without recourse to social assistance, unless this is due to circumstances beyond their control; nor can they have committed any serious criminal offences.

Exceptions are made for migrants who legally stayed in the country for six years and made proof of positive integration into the German society.

According to the Federal Office for Migrants and Refugees, candidates must give up their previous citizenship. In certain cases



or for certain groups of persons, however, multiple nationality may be considered. Special rules apply to persons with special status (displaced foreigners and stateless persons), making it easier for them to become naturalized citizens.

Palestinians from Syria in Germany are categorized as stateless refugees, according to the German law. The Geneva Convention stipulates that Germany grant nationality to those categorized as stateless refugees, in accordance with the German Nationality Law of 2000.

In another development, Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) in Jordan are confronted with increased hardship and vulnerability, due to long-term displacement and difficult socio-economic conditions, coupled with the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.

According to UNRWA, 100% of PRS in Jordan are in need of emergency cash assistance and 31% of households are femaleheaded.

More than 2 million Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA live in Jordan.

There are ten recognized Palestine refugee camps throughout the country, which accommodate nearly 370,000 Palestine refugees. Jordan hosts the largest number of Palestine refugees of all of the UNWRA fields.



Meanwhile, power cables have reportedly been stolen from the alleyways of AlSayeda Zeinab refugee camp, where civilians' life has already been marred by the frequent power blackouts.

Local sources told AGPS that power cables and generators have been stolen by thieves.

The residents urged the local authorities to track down gangsters involved in cable theft, carry out the necessary maintenance works, and rehabilitate the power network in the camp.

Along similar lines, medical sources in Khan Dannun Camp for Palestinian refugees in Rif Dimashq said the number of confirmed coronavirus cases has decreased with the start of 2022.

Scores of residents have recently been vaccinated against the highly-contagious virus.

Over the past couple of years, at least 10 elderly residents succumbed to coronavirus in the camp. Over 2,000 recovery cases have been recorded.

Living conditions in Khan Dannun have sharply deteriorated as a result of the coronavirus pandemic and the loss of livelihoods.

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

In the meantime, the Free Youth Movement, in partnership with Palestinians from Wadi Ara, in Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1948, distributed charcoal to displaced Palestinian and Syrian families sheltered in Deir Ballout and Muhammadiya camps in the northern Syrian region of Efrin district.

The move makes part of "Kheirak Dafa 9" campaign seeking to assist displaced families during winter.

Hundreds of Palestinian families have been struggling for survival in the poorly-equipped Deir Ballout and Muhammadiya camps, after they were forced out of Yarmouk and southern Damascus towns. For many displaced Palestinian refugees, the perils of winter weather add to the torment already experienced throughout the conflict.



Recently, a snowstorm hit Syria and the Middle East. Heavy snowfall has affected north-west Syria since 18 January, damaging displacement sites, tents and people's belongings.