



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



### "Palestinians of Syria Prevented from Turkish Visas"

- Paralyzed Palestinian Refugee Youth Appeals for Life-Saving Treatment
- Residents of Yarmouk's Deir Yassin Neighborhood Appeal for Rubble-Clearance
- Palestinian Refugees in Syria Displacement Camp Denounce Manipulation of Fuel Distribution
- Palestinian Refugee Obtains University Diploma with Honor

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## Latest Developments

The Turkish consulate in Jerusalem announced a set of new measures regarding applications to enter Turkey. The measures are to be put into effect as of December 6, 2021.

Visa applicants should leave their finger prints and on-the-spot photos and pay extra fees. They should show up at the nearest passport service office accredited by the consulate.

As part of the new measures, Palestinians from Syria will not be able to obtain visas to enter Turkey as thousands of them have applied for PA passports in Damascus as they hoped to reach Turkey.

In another development, Palestinian refugee Nawres Haythem AlMesri was injured by bullet fire in the then-besieged Yarmouk Camp has appealed for urgent humanitarian action to save his life.

Nawras, born in 1986, has gone hemiplegic after a sniper bullet penetrated his back and chest.

Nawras suffers from ulcers resulting in large holes in his lower back due to lack of movement and absence of medical follow-up. He has also been exposed to blood poisoning as a result of these life-threatening ulcers.

Nawras is currently left on his own in al-Bab region, in northern Syria. He has appealed to the concerned humanitarian and human



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rights institutions to help him enter Turkey for urgent medical treatment.

Meanwhile, residents of Deir Yassin neighborhood have slammed the apathy maintained by the rubble-clearance committee in Yarmouk Camp regarding their appeals to remove debris from the area.

In a letter to Damascus Ambassador, Samir AlRefai, the residents said the committee has reneged on its promises to remove debris. They called on the Ambassador to pressurize the committee to launch debris-clearance works in the neighborhood at the soonest possible time.

UN data indicates that before the eruption of the conflict in 2011, Yarmouk was home to approximately 160,000 Palestine refugees, making it the largest Palestine refugee community in Syria. Located eight kilometers from Damascus, it is one of three unofficial camps in Syria.

In December 2012, fierce clashes erupted in Yarmouk, causing numerous civilian casualties, severe damage to property and the displacement of thousands of Palestine refugees and Syrians. The camp was under siege from July 2013, drastically restricting the entry of commercial and humanitarian goods.

In April 2015, armed opposition groups captured over 60 per cent of the camp, containing over 90 per cent of the remaining civilian population. This not only made relief institutions unable to carry out any distributions inside Yarmouk but also displaced most of



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the remaining 18,000 Palestine refugees and other civilians to the neighboring areas of Yalda, Babila and Beit Saham (YBB).

Almost all the remaining Palestine refugees left during the final government offensive for Yarmouk in April-May 2018, after which the government retook control of the camp.

Along similar lines, residents of Khan Dannun Camp for Palestinian refugees, in Rif Dimashq, have denounced fraud and manipulation of fuel distribution.

The residents said drivers of fuel trucks have forced them to pay 2,000 Syrian Pounds for 50 fuel liters, a sum that far outlives the price set by the government.

Civilians have called on the concerned authorities to take serious action against the manipulation of fuel price and distribution.

Palestinian refugee families taking shelter in Khan Dannun camp continue to rail against the poor infrastructure and absence of vital facilities in the area.

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.



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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, Palestinian refugee from Syria Raghad Ahmad Ali AlAyedi has achieved outstanding results at the Information Technology Faculty at the Islamic University in the Israeli-blockaded Gaza Strip.

Raghad was born and raised in Yarmouk Camp, in Damascus. She fled to Egypt after the conflict outbreak in Syria before she headed for the Gaza Strip. She graduated from the College of Information Technology, majoring in “Mobile Computing” and applications of smart devices”.

Hundreds of displaced Palestinian refugees in/from Syria have achieved success stories, despite the traumatic upshots wrought by the daily scenes of bloodshed and destruction across the embattled Syrian territories.



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This includes scores of refugee students who have obtained the highest scores at their academic institutions; hundreds of refugee sportsmen/sportswomen who snatched the first places in regional and international competitions; dozens of artists who received renowned literary awards for their products and performances; and several housewives who turned trauma into a space of creativity.