



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

**"Family of Forcibly-Disappeared Palestinian Refugee Appeal for Information"**

- Directorate of Palestinian Refugees in Northern Syria
- Jaramana Camp for Palestinian Refugees in Syria Grippled with Sanitation Crisis
- UNRWA to Transfer Cash Aid for Palestinians of Syria in Lebanon

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## Latest Developments

The brother of Palestinian refugee student Salma Abdul Razak has appealed to the Syrian regime to reveal his sister's condition and whereabouts.

Last year, Salma's sister, Kholoud, who fled to France, told AGPS that the family paid large sums of money to government officers and brokers to identify Salma's condition, but to no avail.

Salma, who was enrolled at the Architectural Engineering University in Damascus, has been enduring a mysterious fate in Syrian government penitentiaries.

Born on March 30, 1990, Salma fled Yarmouk Camp after it was struck with Mig fighter jets. She was kidnapped as she attempted to re-enter the camp on December 30, 2012 via a checkpoint pitched near AlBashir Mosque, after reports emerged that her brother was injured with sniper fire.

She was transferred, along with Palestinian refugee Husam Maw'ed, to an unknown location and charged with assisting refugees and tending to the wounded.

Several appeals were sent by her family to the Palestine Liberation Organization and Palestinian factions. However, no data has been revealed on Salma's condition and whereabouts.



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According to AGPS statistics, 110 Palestinian women and girls figure on a list of 1,797 refugees secretly held in Syrian government dungeons.

Meanwhile, the newly-formed Directorate of Palestinian Affairs in opposition-held zones in northern Syria said its missions will basically cover areas where Palestinian refugee communities are taking shelter, including Efrin, I'zaz, and AlBab, in Aleppo's outskirts. Families sheltered in Idlib will be included on the list in the near future.

The directorate's chief Mohamed Bader said this temporary government-run body comes in response to the administrative and legal vacuum suffered by displaced families in northern Syria, where no relief operations have been conducted by such international organizations as UNRWA and political factions as the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Badr said prior to the Syrian conflict, Palestinian refugees were categorized under the label "Syrians and the like", which implies a sort of legal and social marginalization.

Palestinian refugee families sheltered in displacement camps set up in northern Syria continue to launch distress signals over their abject humanitarian condition in the substandard facilities set up in the area.

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



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towns. For many displaced Palestinian refugees, the perils of winter weather add to the torment already experienced throughout the conflict.

In another development, Residents of Jaramana Camp for Palestinian refugees in Rif Dimashq continue to rail against poor sewerage network and improper waste disposal.

The residents attributed the crisis to clogged drain pipes.

The displaced families warned of the life-threatening diseases wrought by the unpleasant smells stemming from contaminated sewage poured near their refugee camp. Frequent power outage has added bad to worse.

Over recent years, residents of Jaramana Camp have launched cries for help over the dire socio-economic conditions, high unemployment rates, poor infrastructure, steep rental fees, and chronic water crisis rocking the area.

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.



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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.

In the meantime, UNRWA pledged to transfer cash grants to Palestinian refugees in Lebanon for the months of January and February.

The grants will be transferred through Liban Post. The disbursed sum is 50 USD for the two months. An additional sum of 75 USD will also be shelled out to registered refugees.

Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS) in Lebanon are grappling 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, 87% of PRS live in poverty in the Lebanese territories.