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التقرير اليومي



الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية
The situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria

Pharmacies Run Out of Vital Medicines in Northern Syria Palestinian Refugee Camp

- Fuel Prices Skyrocketing in Syria
- Mobile Network Inoperative in Jaramana Camp
- Palestinian Humanitarian Aid Convoy Dispatched to Northern Syria



Latest Developments

A number of pharmacies in AlNeirab Camp for Palestinian refugees, in the northern Syrian province of Aleppo, have shut their doors following the Health Ministry's latest decision to increase prices of drugs by 50%.

Activists said a number of pharmacists have stopped serving customers to increase prices of stocked medicines without consideration for civilians' dire humanitarian condition and loss of livelihoods.

Recently, the Directorate of Pharmaceutical Affairs at the Syrian Ministry of Health issued a list of price amendments of locally-manufactured medicines due to the rise in the exchange rate of the USD, according to the Central Bank's bulletin issued at the beginning of this month, in addition to the high costs of energy carriers.

Along similar lines, displaced Palestinian families sheltered in Khan Dannun refugee camp, in Rif Dimashq, expressed fear that they won't be able to cook their food or keep the cold out of their homes due to exorbitant prices of fuel, as a freezing weather has unlocked its gates.

The refugees have launched into a tirade against the malpractices of Syria's burgeoning black oil market, fuel shortages, and—most of all—the exorbitant prices of wood and fuel charged by corrupt officials and traders.

The price of a liter of fuel has been raised in the black market to over 13,000 Syrian pounds, in a country where a civil servant receives 100,000 (\$30) in the best of cases.

At the same time, desperate for warmth, displaced Palestinian and Syrian families taking refuge in under-equipped camps and substandard facilities have been burning their clothes and plastic materials to stave off winter cold after they failed to afford firewood and fuel supplies.

This has resulted in heavy smokes engulfing camps from all corners and engendering civilians', particularly children's, health



condition. Scores of children have sustained costochondritis (chest inflammation) and bronchitis due to heavy smoke inhalation.

In the meantime, Palestinian refugees sheltered in Jaramana Camp, in Rif Dimashq, said the telecommunications network has gone out of operation.

Nearly 2,000 mobile lines have been out of action.

The situation has been exacerbated by the chronic power blackout. The residents called on the concerned authorities to install new batteries to operate network towers.

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. 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.

Meanwhile, a convoy of 21 trucks loaded with aid items from Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1948 has entered northern Syria through the Turkish borders.



The “Dignity 9” convoy is laden with heating equipment, flour, food baskets, winter clothes, and tents.

Hundreds of Palestinian families have been struggling for survival in the poorly-equipped camps installed north of Syria, 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.