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التقرير اليومي

الخاص بأوضاع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين في سورية

Daily report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in Syria



"Palestinian Refugee in Need of Urgent Kidney Transplantation"

- 2 Palestinian Refugees Arrested North of Syria
- Palestinian Refugees in Latakia Displacement Camp Denounce Discriminatory Aid Distribution
- Disinfection Drive Held in Jaramana Refugee Camp
- Aid Items Distributed in Palestinian Refugee Camps in Syria



Latest Developments

The family of Palestinian refugee Fadi Kasem Khalil, nicknamed Azzou, and activists from Khan Eshieh refugee camp have appealed to the concerned humanitarian organizations to seek a kidney donor to save Fadi's life, after his health condition has taken an alarming turn for the worse.

Fadi is currently hospitalized at the nephrology unit at Ibn Al-Nafees Hospital, Damascus, Syria. His blood type is O+.



A kidney transplant is a surgical procedure to place a healthy kidney from a living or deceased donor into a person whose kidneys no longer function properly.

When the kidneys lose this filtering ability, harmful levels of fluid and waste accumulate in the body, which can raise blood pressure and result in kidney failure (end-stage kidney disease). End-stage renal disease occurs when the kidneys have lost about 90% of their ability to function normally and leads to death.



Meanwhile, Turkish police arrested two Palestinian refugees—Ahmad Ibrahim Kharmendi, 39, and Zakaria Yahya Dirawi, 33—as they attempted to cross northern Syrian borders near Gindires area, in Aleppo province.

Both arrestees were displaced from Yarmouk camp, in Damascus, to Deir Ballout camp, north of Syria.

An AGPS reporter said that a few days earlier, the refugees were arrested and released sometime later.

In another development, Palestinian refugees displaced from Aleppo's Handrat displacement camp to Latakia city said they have not received relief aid distributed as part of a humanitarian campaign launched by the Charitable Association for Palestinian Relief in partnership with the Palestine Today TV channel.

Activists said that over recent days, food parcels were handed over to displaced families in Latakia. However, Palestinian families displaced from Handarat camp have not had access to such relief items.

Some 100 Palestinian families displaced from Handarat camp have sought shelter in Latakia, where they have been facing squalid humanitarian conditions due to the exorbitant rents, price hike, and high unemployment rates. The situation has been exacerbated by the lockdown measures imposed across the war-torn country in response to the coronavirus pandemic.



In the meantime, the Palestinian Youth Movement embarked on a campaign to sterilize residential alleyways in Jaramana camp in an attempt to help civilians fight the novel coronavirus COVID-19.

No coronavirus cases have been reported in Jaramana camp so far.

Jaramana camp is 8km from Damascus on the road to Damascus International Airport. The camp was established in 1948.



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.

Along similar lines, the Charitable Association for Palestinian Relief delivered food items to Palestinian refugees sheltered in displacement camps across the Syrian territories.



Vulnerable refugees and cash-stripped families from Damascus, Rif Dimashq, AlAyedeen camp in Hums, Hama camp, and AlRaml camp in Latakia benefited from the move.

A recent report by AGPS said that this year's Holy Ramadan month has been tougher for Palestinian refugees inside and outside the Syrian territories (PRS), as the coronavirus outbreak means that many PRS have not been able to reunite with or provide for their families.

Hundreds of families taking shelter in displacement camps in Syria continue to struggle for survival as they have been deprived of much-needed items and vital services, particularly healthcare, at a time when the novel coronavirus continues to claim the lives of thousands of people around the world.

After nine years of conflict, Palestinian refugees in and from Syria continue to face significant humanitarian and protection needs. In the absence of a durable political settlement, intense hostilities and violence resulting in deaths and injuries, internal displacement, loss of livelihoods, decreases in the provision of public services, and extensive damage to civilian infrastructure have disrupted the lives of civilians and forced thousands to become internally displaced.

UN data indicates that the Syrian conflict has impacted Palestine refugees inside and outside the Syrian territories. There used to be 560'000 countrywide, mainly in Aleppo, Homs, Hama, Latakia, Damascus and Deraa.



Some 440,000 Palestine refugees remain in Syria, more than half of them are internally displaced, and nearly all require sustained humanitarian assistance.

Economic hardship forced thousands of PRS to embark on lifethreatening journeys to neighboring countries or to try to get to safety to a European destination. Hundreds have died at sea.

