



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



"Palestinian Refugee Released in Prisoner Swap"

- Palestinian Sisters Achieve Excellent Academic Results after Their Father Dies under Torture in Syria
- Handful of Displaced Families Return to Yarmouk Camp
- Palestinian Family in Lebanon Appeals for Life-Saving Treatment for Their Daughter

+442084530978

/Actgroup.palsyria

reports@actionpal.org.uk

www.actionpal.org.uk



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Latest developments

A Palestinian woman along with five other women and a girl were released from Syria's state-run prisons following a prisoner swap deal struck between the Syrian government and Tahrir AlSham battalion in northern Syria.

The swap was struck in return for the release of a government officer and two affiliates.

AGPS has learned that Palestinian refugee Yasmine Jawdat Yousef (the daughter of a so-called Amna), from Yarmouk Camp, was released in good condition from jail.

All the released persons had been sentenced to death. They were released in Miznaz region, in Aleppo's western outskirts, in the presence of activists and members of Tahrir AlSham. Medics also showed up over coronavirus concerns.

In another development, Palestinian sister Hana and Rana Khairat obtained their high school diplomas (9th grade) with honors.

Both sisters have been raised in AlAyedeen refugee camp in Hama. Their father, Ahmad Zaki Khairat, was killed under torture in Syrian government penal complexes some seven years ago.

Thousands of children have gone orphaned after they lost one or both of their parents in the deadly warfare.

The warfare in Syria has had traumatic fallouts on Palestinian refugee children in and outside of Syria. Post-traumatic stress



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disorders, mental psychosis, sleeplessness, nightmares, eating disorders, and intense fear have all been reported among Palestinian children from Syria.

AGPS renews its calls to the international community, human rights institutions, UNICEF, UNRWA, and all concerned bodies to work on protecting Palestinian children in embattled zones.

Meanwhile, a number of Palestinian families returned to Yarmouk Camp after permits were issued by Syrian security forces to that end.

Palestinian families continue to call on the concerned authorities to allow them a safe return to their homes in Yarmouk and to press ahead with reconstruction projects.

A number of activists have also warned of ongoing attempts to alter the demographic character of the camp and blur its identity as a living witness to the Palestinian refugee plight.

Unofficial statistics indicate that some 200 families have remained in Yarmouk Camp. Scores of stranded families fled the camp following the 33-day military operation launched by the government forces on April 19, 2018. The Syrian government forces regained control over the area and southern Damascus towns following the operation. Dozens of civilians were killed and dozens more injured in the offensive. Over 60% of buildings in Yarmouk have gone either totally or partially destroyed.



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Last year, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) published the results of an assessment of the damage to Syrian cities caused by seven years of relentless bombardment by the incumbent regime and its allies since 2011.

The analysis found out that as many as 5,489 buildings were destroyed in Yarmouk Camp for Palestinian refugees. The damage atlas used satellite-detected damage analysis to identify buildings that are either destroyed, or severely or moderately damaged.

In the meantime, the family of a displaced Palestinian girl from Syria in Lebanon's AlBekaa region has appealed to the national and international humanitarian institutions to help them secure sums of money needed to purchase insulin for their diabetic child.

The 17-year-old girl is diagnosed with type 1 diabetes, known as juvenile diabetes or insulin-dependent diabetes, which is a chronic condition in which the pancreas produces little or no insulin. Insulin doses are, therefore, needed to allow sugar (glucose) to enter cells to produce energy.

Her father said she needs 12 insulin pens every single month, a dose that costs up to \$250 per month.

The UN has identified Palestinian refugees in Lebanon as one of the most marginalized and poorest communities in the region as they continue to face high marginalization, making them heavily reliant on humanitarian support to cover their basic needs. The socio-economic hardships and unrest experienced by the country have compounded the refugees' already dire living conditions.



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The majority of the Palestinian refugee population in Lebanon live in poverty and are unable to meet even their most essential food requirements. The refugees' vulnerability is further compounded by their lack of access to healthcare facilities.