



# Palestinian Humanitarian Status Report

► Reality .. Priorities





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## Palestinian Humanitarian Status Report: Reality ... Priorities

### Gazze Destek Association (GDD)

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## Contents

Content	Page
<b>About Gazze Destek Association GDD</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
Summary of the comparative humanitarian reality of the Palestinians	6
<b>Jerusalem</b>	<b>8</b>
The humanitarian reality in Jerusalem	8
The most prominent humanitarian needs in Jerusalem	10
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>11</b>
The human reality in the West Bank	11
Priorities for humanitarian intervention in the West Bank	12
<b>Gaza strip</b>	<b>13</b>
The humanitarian reality in the Gaza Strip	13
Priorities for humanitarian intervention in the Gaza Strip	14
<b>The diaspora</b>	<b>15</b>
Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Jordan	15
Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Syria	16
Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Lebanon	17
Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Sudan	18
Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Turkey	19
Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Yemen	20
Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Libya	21
Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Iraq	22
The human reality and the most prominent needs in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	23
<b>Occupied Territory 1948</b>	<b>25</b>
The Humanitarian Reality of the Occupied Territory 1948	25
Priorities for humanitarian intervention in the '48 Territory'	25
<b>Harvest of the Palestinian creativity and innovations for the year 2021</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>31</b>



## About Gazze Destek Association GDD

### Origin and Development

Based on the recommendations of the International Forum in support of Gaza following the Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip in the summer of 2014, and as a result of the continued suffering of the two million Palestinians living under siege since 2006, and because Palestinian issue have a great importance to the Turkish community, especially the Gaza Strip, and the support on an ongoing basis of humanitarian initiatives to alleviate this suffering, For all the above reasons, a group of experts and humanitarian workers were engaged in Turkey to establish the Gazze Destek Association (GDD) in Istanbul, (registration No. 34-209- 183) GDD held several International conferences and partnerships, and expanded its scope of work to include all areas of need around the world, which contributed to providing its services to millions of beneficiaries.

### Our Vision

Gazze Destek Association GDD is a leading humanitarian organization seeking to improve the quality of human life in the Gaza Strip.

### Our Message

Gazze Destek Association GDD is a Turkish association that aims to contribute effectively to meet the humanitarian and development needs of the Palestinian community in the Gaza Strip based on scientific basis through humanitarian participatory interventions that adhere to transparency, integrity, humanitarian principals, and local and international laws.

### Our Values

- Empowering: Empower human by promoting his self-reliance to manage his life affairs.
- Justice: Adoption of fair standards in human assistance, regardless of color, race, belief or affiliation.
- Collaboration: Joint work promotes coordination and integration between the parties and maximizes the usage of resources.
- Professionalism: Adoption of professional and innovation as the basis for all our projects to maximize the impact of our services on the community.

### Our Goals

- Contribute to achieving global sustainable development goals.
- To contribute effectively to the humanitarian and development needs in areas of need.
- Contribute to supporting the human rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups in areas of need.
- Contribute to the coordination and integration of humanitarian and development efforts in areas of need.
- Improve the performance of humanitarian institutions in areas of need, maximizing the impact of financing.

### Areas of work

#### • Social sustainability

- Adequate Housing Program: It aims to improve the housing environment by renovating, furnishing and providing a rental allowance for poor families and people with disabilities.
- Decent Work Program: Providing fair and sustainable job opportunities for poor families, youth and vulnerable groups.
- Health Care Program: Providing health services to poor patients, those affected by crises and disasters, and the health institutions that care for them.
- Education Program: Improving the quality of education by supporting students and the educational system at the basic and university levels.
- Protection services: It contributes to promoting social integration and solidarity for fragile and vulnerable groups, especially children, women, people with disabilities, and debtors.
- Food Security Program: Contribute to reducing food shortages in poor families and child malnutrition.

#### • Humanitarian Sustainability

- Humanitarian partnership: Strengthening partnership with humanitarian institutions, which contributes to developing performance for the target groups
- Preventive partnership: building a national strategy to confront and manage disasters.
- Institutional Development: The development of civil society institutions and their employees.

#### • Environmental Sustainability

- Clean Energy Program: Contribute to providing clean and sustainable energy for vital facilities (hospitals, universities, schools, water wells ...) and vulnerable groups.
- The Fresh Water Program: The Fresh Water Program: Contributing to the provision of clean, sustainable water suitable for drinking and irrigation through drilling wells, constructing desalination plants and operating them with solar energy and other means of safe water transportation.

## Introduction

The Palestinian territories have witnessed many stages and deteriorating humanitarian situation, the Palestinian people have been under occupation for more than a century, which began with the British occupation in 1917, and the subsequent Israeli occupation in 1948 and the completion of the occupation of all Palestinian territory in 1967, which caused multiple humanitarian crises for nearly a century, resulting in a large displacement, whether inside or outside Palestine, and the proportion of Palestinian refugees and the displaced reached more than 68.99%, as well as the Gaza Strip. The third most densely populated area in the world because of the large number of refugees and the displaced, which represents more than 64% of its population, in addition to the refugee camps in Lebanon, which are considered the worst in the world and do not meet the minimum adequate housing, and Palestinian refugees from Syria and Iraq have been displaced to new migrations due to conflict situations in those areas. However, despite these humanitarian tragedies, the number of Palestinians in historic Palestine exceeded the number of Israelis, an indication of the high growth rate of the Palestinian population compared to the Israelis.

In this report, we will address the humanitarian situation of the Palestinians in Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the diaspora (Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Libya, Yemen, Iraq and Sudan) and within 48 to shed light on this reality and the most prominent needs in each region in The limits of the capabilities of the supporting societies, with the availability of updated information up to the date of the report, as this report will address the large and medium needs that are the competences of the donor countries.

## Summary of the comparative humanitarian reality of the Palestinian Demography

Item/area	Gaza Strip (1) (4) (5)	West Bank (2) (4) (5)	Jerusalem (3) (6)	Inside 48 (7) (5) (12)	Jordan (5) (8) (35)	Lebanon (5) (8)	Syria (5) (8)	Turkey (8)	Yemen (9)	Libya (1)	Iraq (10)	Sudan (1)	Diaspora (5)	Palestine (4)(11)
1 Population	2,312,853	2,716,553	471,834	1,673,614	2,436,130	270,000	655,729	19,000	7,000	50,000	3,500	2,000	7,037,074	14,211,928
2 Population ratio	16.27%	19.11%	3.32%	11.78%	17.18%	12.7%	3.08%	0.21%	0.05%	0.35%	0.02%	0.01%	52%	100.00%
3 Area km <sup>2</sup>	365	5,660	345	20,980										27,000
4 Population density	6,336.58	479.95	1,322	79.77										474
5 growth rate	2.8	2.2	2.1*	2	2.2	2.2	2.2						2.2	2.5
6 Average family	5.7	4.7	3.9	3.45	5.2	4.8	4.7			5	4			5
7 Asylum camps	8	19	2		10	12	9						31	58
8 Percentage of refugees and displaced persons	64.8%	23.9%	%39	26%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	68.99%
9 Median age	19.2	21.9	23.8	'22	19									20.8

1. According to an unofficial survey, the number of Palestinians in Jordan is 4,400,000, but the number of Palestinians has been approved, according to the official source of the Palestinian Statistics Agency.
2. According to other sources, the number of Palestinians in Lebanon is 538,692, but the number of Palestinians has been approved, according to the official source of the Unrwa Refugee Agency in Lebanon.
3. Palestinian population growth rate in Arab countries: a steady growth rate of 2.2% was relied upon.
4. Palestinian population growth rate in foreign countries: A steady growth rate of 1.5% was relied upon.
5. In Jerusalem, asylum camps 2 are not officially recognized.
6. There are 3 camps in Jordan that are not officially recognized.
7. There are 6 camps in the West Bank that are not officially recognized.
8. There are 4 camps in Syria that are not officially recognized.

## Prominent indicators of the human reality

Item/area	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem	Inside 48 <sup>(4)</sup>	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	Turkey	Yemen	Libya	Iraq	Sudan
	(13) (4) (19) (21) (23) (25) (26)	(25) (26) (3) (4) (19) (20) (23)	(3) (24) (26)		(4) (42) (45) (46) (35)	(4) (14) (39)	(4) (43) (47) (48)	(15) (47) (48)	(44) (47) (48)	(16) (47) (48)	(17) (47) (48)	(18) (47) (48)
1 Poverty	69%	+14%	77%'	21.1%'	52%	65%	83%	12.2%	75%*	45%	30%	60%
2 Extreme poverty	33.7%'	5.8%'	9.6%	3.9%'	1.2%	23%						
3 Unemployment	%46.6	15.7%	4.4%	3.7%'	39%	85%	91%	12%	13.4%	18.3%	40%	17.7%
4 Illiteracy	2%	2.8%	3.1%	5.7%<	5.8%	7.40%	19.2%	3.9%'	9.8%`	13.9%	14.4%'	39.3%<
5 School students	662,763	746,869	74,366	444,965	119,047	37,586	50,609	+1,816				
6 Classroom density	36.35	26.6	22.7	25<	27<	26/	25/					
7 University students	121,763	170,816	12,436									950
8 Annual graduates	30,706	26,217	2,747									
9 Martyrs (2022)	49	350	2									
10 Wounded (2022)	4,241	9	-									
11 Prisoners	208	4,100	400									
12 Demolition of houses	2,007	172	43									
13 People with disabilities	61,605	39,674	'8,311		%5.9							
14 Settlements	-	151	26									
15 Settlers	-	712,815	332,294									
16 COVID-19 Cases (2022)	246,105	330,329	76,530									8,768
17 COVID-19 Casualties (2022)	1,904	3,760	304									332

## The humanitarian reality in Jerusalem

Since the beginning of the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem in 1948 until its completion in 1967, the occupation has sought to transform Jerusalem from a multi-religious and multicultural city into a "unified" Jewish city under the occupation. "Israel claims to treat Jerusalem as a unified city, but it sets different laws for Jews and Palestinians," said Sarah Leah Whitson, the **Middle East director at Human Rights Watch**. Deliberate discrimination against Palestinians in Jerusalem, including residency policies that threaten their legal status, increases their dissociation from the city." This has led to a deterioration in the situation of Palestinians in Jerusalem.

### Indicators of the humanitarian situation in Jerusalem:

#### – Demographic indicators <sup>(3)(49)</sup>

Item	Value	Item	Value	
1	Population	471,834	growth rate	2.1%
2	Population density	1,322	Average family	3.9
3	Asylum camps	2	Refugee ratio	39%

Camps in Jerusalem not recognized by UNRWA

#### – Education Indicators <sup>(3)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Illiteracy rate	3.1%
2	Number of schools	259
3	Number of school students	74,366
4	Total number of classrooms	3,277
5	Class density rate	22.7
6	Student average per teacher	15.8
6	Number of university students	12,436
7	Number of annual graduates	2,747

#### – Health Indicators <sup>(3)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Health insurance providers	79.7% <sup>f</sup>
2	Number of people with cancer in 2019	384*
3	Number of human doctors	1,346*
4	Number of nurses	1,485*
5	Number of hospital beds	716
6	Number of hospitals	7
7	Number of primary health-care centers	51
8	Persons with disabilities	1.80% <sup>f</sup>
9	Family occupancy rate	72.8%
10	Number of completed surgeries	20,100

#### – Indicators of culture and religion <sup>(3)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Number of cultural centers	51
2	Number of museums	4
3	Number of theatres	2
4	Number of mosques	131
5	Number of churches	95 <sup>c</sup>

#### – Environmental indicators <sup>(3)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Percentage of households supplying drinking water through the public water system	96.2%*
2	Percentage of dwellings connected to a sewage system	98.70%*
3	Number of inhabited dwellings equipped with electricity grid	32,342

#### – Poverty indicators <sup>(3)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Poverty	<77%
2	Extreme poverty	<9.6%
3	Percentage of families receiving assistance	6.7% <sup>c+</sup>
4	Percentage of families in need of assistance	11.10% <sup>c+</sup>

#### – Employment indicators <sup>(3)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Percentage of the workforce participating	35.8%
2	Unemployment rate	4.4%
3	Average daily wage in shekels	176

#### Distribution of workers in Jerusalem

1	Employers	4.8%
2	They work for them.	7.7%
3	Paid employees	87%
4	Unpaid family members work	0.5%

#### The relative distribution of workers in Jerusalem

1	Agriculture and fishing	1.9%
2	Mining, quarries, and manufacturing	11.3%
3	Construction and construction	22.4%
4	Trade, restaurants, and hotels	28.7%
5	Transport, storage, and communications	7.9%
6	Other services and branches	27.8%

#### – Housing indicators <sup>(3)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Number of buildings	40,745 <sup>f</sup>
2	Number of dwellings	63,290 <sup>f</sup>
3	Average number of rooms	3.1 <sup>f</sup>

#### – Agricultural Indicators <sup>(3)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Agricultural ownerships	2,516
2	Cultivated area (dunum)	10,306
3	Livestock ownerships	50,510



## – Indicators of victims of occupation <sup>(3)(24)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Martyrs (2000-2022)	171
2 Prisoners	450
3 Detainees	2,488

## – Technology Indicators <sup>(3)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Percentage of families have a computer	41%*
2 Percentage of households with a smartphone	86.90%*
3 Percentage of households with internet access	36.40%*

## – Settlement indicators <sup>(3)(24)(27)(28)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Number of settlements	26
2 Number of settlers	316,176
3 Demolition of houses	130
4 Demolition of non-residential buildings	44
5 Storming sanctities (By Jewish extremist)	18,526
6 Confiscation of property	87
7 Road closures	12*
8 Number of barriers	152*
9 Confiscation of identity cards 1976-2020	14,701
10 Decision to remove from Jerusalem	375

⇒ **Attempts to expel the Palestinian population:** Collective attempts to expel Palestinian citizens have focused on Khan al-Ahmar, Batn al-Hawa neighborhood in Silwan, and Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood, seizing the homes of Jerusalemites, and confiscating 14,701 identities since the year 1967.

⇒ **Sanctities:** Violation of the right of the holy places, especially the Al-Aqsa Mosque, by repeatedly storming it by the occupying forces and settlers, limiting entry to the mosque per the ages of the worshippers, continuing excavations under the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and preventing repairs and reconstructions in and around the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

1. Controlling the administration of al-Aqsa Mosque.
2. Hindering restoration works.
3. Storming al-Aqsa Mosque on Islamic holidays.
4. Performing Talmudic rituals at al-Aqsa.

⇒ **Prominent incidents in the city of Jerusalem (2021)**

1. Preventing worshippers from entering Al-Aqsa
2. Storming Al-Aqsa Mosque and praying in it
3. The number of stormers of Al-Aqsa Mosque reached 38,150 by the end of the year 2021.
4. The arrest of as many people as possible inside Al-Aqsa Mosque, which reached 500 worshippers a day.
5. Perform public communal Jewish rituals inside the Al-Aqsa Mosque.
6. The course of the Judaization projects (the plan to Judaize Buraq Square, the establishment of biblical gardens on land owned by a church)
7. Flag rally.
8. Leakage of Orthodox Church properties.

## Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Jerusalem

Economic empowerment	Education	Religion	Health	Social	Seasonal responses
Restoration of shops in the old city	Sponsorship of undergraduate students at the College of Da`wah and Fundamentals of Religion	Sponsoring the Holy Qur'an memorization sessions in Al-Quds schools	First Aid Course	Restoration of houses in the old town	Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf)
Supporting merchants with main materials	Sponsorship of university students in Jerusalem	Sponsoring the Holy Quran memorization sessions in the mosques of Jerusalem	Sponsorship of a doctor in the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque	Sponsoring a poor family in the old city	Winter Aid (blankets, mattresses, rooftops, heaters)
Supporting small and medium enterprises	Orphan student sponsorship	Sponsoring the Holy Qur'an memorization sessions in Al-Aqsa Mosque	Health education for expectant mothers	Support the debtors in the old city	clothing (winter clothing, Eid clothing)
Supporting the tourism sector	Training teachers	Sponsorship of a preacher in the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque	Educating young people about the dangers of drugs	Empowering women in Jerusalem	
Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms	Support for extracurricular activities	Qualifying imams and preachers	Early detection of childhood diseases	Rehabilitation of civil society institutions in Jerusalem	
Restoration of shops in the old city	Jerusalem schools restoration	Restoration of mosques and historical endowments in Jerusalem			
	Equipping schools and laboratories	Restoration and maintenance of Al-Aqsa Mosque			
Supporting women's micro businesses	Buying a building and licensing it to a school				

## The humanitarian reality in the West Bank

More than 2.7 million Palestinians living in the West Bank suffer from a systematic process of confiscating land. The occupation limits the freedom of movement of Palestinians by dividing the West Bank into dismembered areas, preventing citizens from reaching to 50% of the West Bank in order to expel them and encourage their immigration outside Palestine by generating internal forces that affects the Palestinians pushes them to emigrate. Those who remain steadfast on their land are consistently forced to comply with the occupation and deal with its alleged 'solutions' to solve their issues.

### Indicators of the humanitarian situation in the West Bank:

#### – Demographic Indicators <sup>(2)(4)(5)</sup>

Item	Value	Item	Value	
1	Population	2,716,553	growth rate	%2.2
2	Population ratio	19.11%	Average family	4.7
3	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	5,660	Asylum camps	19
4	Population density	479.95	Refugee ratio	23.9%

#### – Education Indicators <sup>(4)(20)(22)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Illiteracy rate	%2.8
2	Number of schools	2,343
3	Number of school students	746,869
4	Number of people in schools	27,348*
5	Grade Density Rate	26.36
6	Number of students per teacher	15.6
7	Failure rate	0.2%
8	Leakage rate	0.9%
9	Number of university students	170,816
10	Annual Number of Graduates	26,217

#### – Health Indicators <sup>(4)(29)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Covered by health insurance	66.50%
2	Number of people with cancer in 2020	3,191
3	Number of doctors	8,106
4	Number of nurses	10,557
5	Number of hospital beds	1,869
6	Number of hospitals	53
7	Number of primary health care centers	591
8	Family occupancy rate	90.3%
9	Number of persons with disabilities	39,674
10	Number of surgeries	64,599

#### – Poverty indicators <sup>(4)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Poverty	%14
2	Extreme poverty	%5.8
3	Food insecurity	12% <sup>c</sup>
4	Proportion of households whose income has halved	45.5%
5	Dependency rate	73.1% <sup>c</sup>

#### – Employment Indicators <sup>(50)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Percentage of the labor force participating	44.40%
2	Unemployment rate	15.7%
3	Average daily wage in shekels	114.33

#### – Indicators of settlement and restrictions during 2022 <sup>(3)(23)(27)(28) (38)(51)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Number of settlements	151
2	Number of settlers	712,815
3	House demolitions	172
4	Breaking into sanctuaries (number of times)	658*
5	Confiscation of property	305*
6	Closure of roads	*110
7	Number of barriers	3,855*
8	Travel ban	310*
9	Land confiscation (dunam) for 2019-2020	24,594
10	Land dredging (dunam)	1,500
11	Percentage of seizure of water sources	80%

#### – Indicators of victims of occupation <sup>(23)(52)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Martyrs	43
2	Prisoners of war	4,100
3	The wounded	4,241

⇒ **Apartheid Wall:** 708 km with an altitude of 4.5 to 9 meters separating Palestinian villages and citizens from each other, hindering their movement and trade.

⇒ **Military Checkpoints:** 4,243 fixed and mobile checkpoints through which citizens are obstructed and Palestinian workers going to work daily are harmed.

#### ⇒ Settlement Expansion in the West Bank

1. The path of permanently isolating Ramallah from Jerusalem.
2. Promoting Settlement on a Belief Basis in Hebron Settlements.
3. Strengthening control of the northern Jordan Valley.
4. Building settlements in areas where it is difficult to establish large residential communities.

## Priorities for humanitarian intervention in the West Bank

Economic empowerment	Education	Religion	Health	Social	Seasonal responses	Economic empowerment
Empowering the breadwinner	Undergraduate student support	Restoration of poor families' houses	Treating poor patients	Restoration of poor families' houses	Orphanages	Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf)
Micro projects for needy families	Editing University Certificates	Rebuilding destroyed homes	Providing medicines and medical supplies to health centers	Rebuilding destroyed houses	Rehabilitation of an orphanage	Winter Aid (blankets, mattresses, rooftops, heaters)
Run an endowment farm	School bag and uniform	Furnishing of destroyed homes	Providing ambulances	Furnishing of destroyed houses	Educational sponsorship for orphans	clothing (winter clothing, holiday clothing)
Vocational and technical training	school bus	Financial assistance for families of destroyed homes	Providing mobile clinics	Financial assistance for families of destroyed homes	Entertainment trips	
Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms						

## Humanitarian Reality in the Gaza Strip

The humanitarian, economic and social situation in the Gaza Strip has worsened and worsened day by day in the absence of practical solutions to the more than 15-year blockade punctuated by five devastating attacks, during which Palestinians have found themselves forced to find solutions that will help them to find solutions. Adapting to the tragic living situation resulting from the blockade which has led to severe shortages of basic materials such as electricity, water, sanitation, municipal and social services and has struggled to withstand all these challenges... The latest of which were the recent aggression on the Gaza Strip in May 2021 and in August 2021 which left behind multiple humanitarian tragedies, it was made more difficult by the continued severe restrictions on the movement of goods and travel abroad.

### – Demographic Indicators <sup>(1)(4)(5)</sup>

Item	Value <sup>(2)</sup>	Item	Value	
1	Number of inhabitants	2,312,853	growth rate	2.8%
2	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	365	Average family	5.7
3	Population Density	6336.58	Refugee camps	8
4	Intermediate age	19.2	Proportion of refugees	%64.8

### – Education Indicators <sup>(4)(21)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Illiteracy rate	2%
2	Number of schools	773
3	Number of schools that operate two shifts	432
4	Number of school students	662,763
5	Number of people in schools	15,324
6	Grade Density Rate	36.35
7	Failure rate	0%
8	Leakage rate	0.4%
9	Number of university students	121,763
10	Annual Number of Graduates	30,706
11	Severely damaged schools Strip	6
12	Partially damaged schools	124

### – Health Indicators <sup>(30)(31)(57)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Cancer patients	8,903
2	Deficits in medicines	50 %
3	Deficit in medical consumables	33%
4	Fuel deficit (thousand liters)	600
5	Health sector workforce	15,677
6	Number of doctors	2,484
7	Number of nurses	3,120
8	Hospital beds	3,587
9	Hospitals	35
10	Primary health care centers	159

### – Housing Sector Indicators <sup>(56)(58)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Uninhabitable housing units in need of reconstruction	25,000
2	Uninhabitable housing units in need of renovation	63,000
3	Houses affected by the May 2021 war	1,671
5	Houses partially affected by the May 2021 aggression	59,339
Reconstruction progress since the latest aggression		
1	Completely demolished houses	2%
2	Partially demolished houses	69%

### – Poverty indicators <sup>(4)(13)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Poverty	69%
2	Extreme poverty	%33.7
3	Food insecurity or insecurity	%62
4	Dependency rate	78.6%
5	Number of unemployed individuals	225,000

### – Employment Indicators <sup>(19)(50)(56)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Participants in the labor force	43.7%
2	Unemployment rate	46.6%
3	Daily Wage Rate (in USD)	19.07
4	Economic establishments completely damaged by war	450
5	Economic establishments severely damaged by war	270
6	Economic establishments partially damaged by war	1,414
8	Workers who lost their jobs due to war implications	7,500

### – Crossing Traffic Indicators <sup>(31)</sup>

Item	Rafah	Israeli Crossings	
1	Departures	100,246	90,421
2	Rejected references	6,100	-
3	Arrivals	80,684	87,015
4	Closure days (per month)	39.45%	%50.83

### – Indicators of the victims of the occupation during 2021 <sup>(23)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Martyrs	264
2	Prisoners of war	208
3	Wounded	2,363

### – Environmental Sector Indicators <sup>(33)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Average power outages (hour per day)	11
2	Percentage of contaminated water	97%
3	Untreated wastewater	60%
4	Seawater pollution	75%



## Priorities for Humanitarian Intervention in the Gaza Strip

Economic empowerment	Education	Religion	Health	Housing	Clean energy	Social	Seasonal responses
Life Makers (small projects for poor heads of household)	Undergraduate sponsorship	memorization sessions	Providing specialized treatment for Gaza patients abroad	House rent guarantee for poor families or their homes destroyed (6 months)	Providing solar energy for operating rooms and intensive care units for hospitals	Poor families sponsorship	Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf)
Professional Hands (small projects for heads of poor families)	Editing university certificates for graduates	Providing solar energy for mosques	Providing an artificial eye, a medical stethoscope, medical glasses, and prosthetic limbs for the injured	Furnishing and equipping the homes of poor families or their destroyed homes	Providing solar energy for hospitals	Orphanages	Winter Aid (blankets, mattresses, rooftop nylon, gas heater)
Fruitful dunams for poor small farmers in the Gaza Strip	Educational sponsorship for orphans	Providing a water station	Providing electric chairs for the injured	Restoration of partially damaged homes	Providing solar energy for schools	Humanitarian care for orphans	clothing (winter clothing, holiday clothing)
Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms	school bag	Taking care of the guests of Rahman	Providing surgeries	Adequate humane housing for the poor and the injured	Providing solar energy to the homes of the poor and the chronically ill	Marriage of young and old	
Business incubators and accelerators	school uniform		Providing medicines and medical supplies	Rehabilitation of worn-out roofs	Providing solar energy for universities	Marriage of spinsters, widows and divorced women	
Temporary employment	Providing transportation for university students		Medical insurance for children with disabilities				

## Diaspora

Two-thirds of Palestinians live outside their land in more than 31 refugee camps in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and other camps, as these camps lack the minimum required services and perpetuate a reality that has not changed since the Israeli occupation in 1948 and 1967, and under the pretext of preserving the identity of Palestinians these camps have not been developed and have been content with simple improvements that do not meet the minimum needs to live in dignity.

## The Humanitarian Reality of Palestinians in Jordan

With just a few exclusions relating to property ownership in Syria and those relating to people who were not given the opportunity of having national numbers in Jordan, refugees living in Jordan and Syria have the greatest access to social and economic rights. The challenges they encounter are typically brought on by economic setbacks, societal change, and in large part by UNRWA's widening funding gap, which restricts access to refugee populations worldwide.

Jordan currently about 2.5 million Palestinians, according to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, and approximately 4.4 million, according to other statistics, including the Palestinians who were displaced as a result of the 1967 war from the Gaza Strip, and despite the fact that many of these refugees are housed in thirteen camps in Jordan. 10 camps of are official and 3 are still considered unofficial, as the majority live side by side with Jordanian citizens.

### – Demographic Indicators <sup>(4)(5)(34)(35)(37)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Number of inhabitants	2,463,130
2 Number of inhabitants of the camps	436,113
3 Number of families in the camps	94,679
4 Proportion of individuals under eighteen	60%
5 Percentage of individuals 65 years and above	4.3%
6 growth rate	2.2
7 Average beds within camps	5.2
8 Average beds outside the camps	4.7
9 Refugee camps	13
10 Intermediate age inside camps	19
11 Intermediate age outside the camps	21

The number of official refugee camps is 10, there are 3 camps that are not recognized and do not fall within the services provided by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Refugees (UNRWA).

### – Education Indicators <sup>(4)(37)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Illiteracy rate	5.8%
2 Number of schools	169 <sup>c</sup>
3 Number of faculty members	4,643 <sup>c</sup>
4 Number of school students	119,047
5 Number of Vocational and Technical Training Centers of ANURWA	2 <sup>c</sup>
6 Number of students of ANURWA Vocational and Technical Training Centers	2,879

### – Housing Indicators <sup>(30)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Number of housing units within the camps	35,526
2 Percentage of households living in a rented apartment	70%
3 Proportion of families living in tents	0.4%
4 Proportion of households that receive drinking water through bottles	45%
5 Number of Women's Programme Centers	14
6 Number of clubs	15

### – Poverty indicators <sup>(35)(36)(37)(54)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Poverty inside camps	52.7%
2 Poverty outside the camps	24.4%
3 Proportion of refugees whose income is below the national poverty line	52% <sup>c</sup>
4 Proportion of households suffering from food insecurity	64%
5 Proportion of households whose source of income depends on assistance from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Refugees (UNRWA)	80.6%
6 Dependency rate	52.3 <sup>c</sup>
7 Number of Palestine refugees displaced from Gaza in need of assistance	138,184
8 Number of Palestine refugees displaced from Iraq in need of assistance	156

### – Employment Indicators <sup>(35)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Unemployment rate within camps	39% <sup>c</sup>
2 Unemployment rate outside the camps	14% <sup>c</sup>
3 Average daily wage in Jordanian Dinars inside camps	~0.96
4 Average daily wage in Jordanian Dinars outside camps	1.28

### – Health Indicators <sup>(4)(5)(54)</sup>

Item	Value
1 growth rate	2.2
2 Fertility rate	3.2 <sup>c</sup>
3 Number of primary health care centers	25
4 Crude birth rate per 1,000 births	29.20/
5 Infant mortality rate per 1,000 deaths	22.6/
6 Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 deaths	25.7/
7 Proportion of individuals with chronic diseases	15.9%
8 Number of people with diabetes and blood pressure	78,827
9 Percentage of persons with disabilities	5.90%
10 Number of people infected with COVID-19 until the end of 2020	250,219
11 Number of COVID-19 deaths until the end of 2020	3,206

— Indicators for Palestinian Syrian refugees <sup>(10)</sup>

	Item	Value
1	Number of displaced Palestinian refugees from Syria	17,800
2	Palestinian refugees from Syria living below the poverty line	83%
3	Percentage of Palestinian-Syrian Women in Jordan	52%
4	Percentage of Palestinian-Syrian Children in Jordan	43%
5	Palestinian and Syrian Children Living below the Poverty Line in Jordan	85%
6	Proportion of refugees in need of in-kind or cash assistance	100%
7	Proportion of displaced Palestinian households suffering from food insecurity	32%
8	Percentage of displaced Palestinian families indebted	86%
9	Proportion of displaced Palestinian families in need of winter aid assistance	99%
10	Number of Palestinian families without shelters living outdoors	349

— Priorities for Palestinian Humanitarian Intervention in Jordan

Economic empowerment	Education	Religion	Health	Seasonal responses
Micro projects	Undergraduate sponsorship	Sponsoring Quran memorization sessions	Health care for poor patients	Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf)
Temporary employment	Redeem the graduate certificates	Rehabilitation and restoration of mosques	Providing medicines and medical supplies to health centers	Winter aid (blankets, mattresses, nylon for roofing, heater, fuel for heating)
Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms	School student sponsorship	Providing solar energy for mosques	Rehabilitation of health centers	clothing (winter clothing, holiday clothing)
Vocational and technical training	School uniform and bag	Providing a water station for mosques	Providing solar energy for health centers	
	Literacy programs			

## The humanitarian reality of the Palestinians in Syria

The suffering of the Palestinian refugees in Syria began since the first day of the revolution where the Palestinian asylum scene changed where radical transformations and changes took place as one of the most important scenes of asylum was the mass and forced migration. After nearly nine years of conflict, the Syrian crisis continues to have a significant impact on The Palestinians in Syria and throughout the region and beyond.

Palestinians are also paying the price of the economic crisis and the dangerous rise in food prices and basic needs, many struggle to access to daily food as the poverty rate among Palestinians reached 91%.

The Syrian crisis has forced many Palestinian refugees there to flee death and pledge for migration in several ways. Among them have arrived at Jordan, Turkey, and Egypt, others came to the Gaza Strip while some were lost in the sea seeking a new shelter behind them. Lebanon, the closest country, had the largest share of these refugees albeit suffering on a different scale, their experience has become a title summarizing their suffering in other countries.

### – Demographic indicators <sup>(4)(5)(10)(38)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Total number of Palestinian refugees in Syria	655,729
2 Palestinian refugees in Syria living in their homes	438,000
3 Percentage of Palestinian women in Syria living in their homes	52%
4 Percentage of Palestinian children in Syria living in their homes	31%
5 Percentage of Syrian Palestinians still displaced inside Syria	40%
6 Refugees Internally Displaced Palestinians in Syria	280,000
7 Internally displaced Palestinian refugees in northern Syria	7,000
8 Palestinian refugees from Syria in Lebanon	27,700
9 Palestinian refugees from Syria in Jordan	17,800
10 Palestinian refugees from Syria in Sudan	1,000
11 Palestinian refugees from Syria in Egypt	3,500
12 Number of Palestinian refugees from Syria in Turkey	15,000
13 Number of Palestinian refugees from Syria in Libya	1,000
14 Number of Palestinian refugees from Syria in Greece	4,000
15 Palestinian refugees from Syria in Europe	120,000
16 growth rate	2.2
17 Average family	4.1 <sup>v</sup>
18 Asylum camps	9
19 Number of Palestinians killed since the beginning of the crisis	4,006
20 Number of Palestinians missing	330

### – Education indicators <sup>(4)(40)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Number of schools	102 <sup>c</sup>
2 School students	50,608 <sup>c</sup>
3 Teaching staff	1,976 <sup>c</sup>
4 Number of vocational and technical training centers	1 <sup>c</sup>
5 Students of vocational and technical training centers	1,296

### – Health indicators <sup>(4)(30)(54)</sup>

Item	Value
1 growth rate	2.2
Fertility rate	2.7 <sup>c</sup>
2 Raw birth growth rate per 1,000 population	29.2 <sup>f</sup>
3 Infant mortality per 1,000 deaths	28.2 <sup>f</sup>
4 Under-five mortality per 1,000 deaths	31.5 <sup>f</sup>
5 Number of primary health-care centers	24
6 Number of diabetics and blood pressure	33,835 <sup>*</sup>
7 Number of covid virus patients 19 by the end of 2020	127,346
8 Number of covid virus deaths 19 by the end of 2020	465

### – Poverty and unemployment indicators <sup>(10)(39)(54)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Poverty	83%
2 Dependency rate	63.4 <sup>c</sup>
3 Households who reduced their consumption	79%
4 Number of Palestinian refugees in need of in-kind or cash assistance	418,000

## Priorities for humanitarian intervention for the Palestinians in Syria

Economic empowerment	Education	Health	Social development	Seasonal responses
Micro projects	Undergraduate sponsorship	Health care for poor patients	Establishment of residential villages for refugees	Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf)
Temporary employment	Redeem the graduate certificates	Providing medicines and medical supplies to health centers	Safe lighting for the homes of the poor and the displaced	Winter aid (blankets, mattresses, nylon for roofing, heater, fuel for heating)
Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms	School student sponsorship	Rehabilitation of health centers	Women and Child Empowerment Center	clothing (winter clothing, Eid clothing)
Vocational and technical training	School uniform and bag	Providing solar energy for health centers	Orphan sponsorships	

## The humanitarian reality of the Palestinians in Lebanon

Refugees in Lebanon face a situation characterized by prohibited rights and lack of social stability, and as "foreigners" who do not enjoy reciprocal privileges, they have been excluded from obtaining employment without the authorization of the state and are prohibited from working in professional jobs. Furthermore, restrictions on ownership and barriers to home ownership are adding to the insecurity experienced by refugees in Lebanon.

The acute humanitarian and living crisis faced by Palestinian refugees in Lebanon is escalating, it is affected by an economic collapse in this country that has weighed heavily on Lebanese citizens and refugees for more than 30 months. The crisis has reduced the purchasing power of Lebanese in general, and Palestinians in particular, due to the decline in the exchange rate of the national currency against the U.S. dollar, which contributed to the rise in prices and the expulsion of many employees and workers, apart from the significantly high poverty rate. To date, the Lebanese and all residents of Lebanon continue to live on the impact of the August 4 blast last year, which destroyed much of Beirut's port and caused extensive damage to the surrounding areas. The Palestinian refugees in Lebanon are divided into three categories, the largest of whom are registered with the Lebanese authorities and UNRWA, they are classified as "first category", while the "second category" includes unregistered Palestinian refugees, who are not accredited by UNRWA and are registered with the Lebanese authorities. The "third category" includes those having their identification papers missing, they have not obtained any documents acknowledging their legal presence, nor are they registered with UNRWA or any international institution.

### – Demographic indicators <sup>(4)(5)(39)(54)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Population	257,000
2 Average family	4.8 <sup>1</sup>
3 Asylum camps	12
4 Percentage of refugees living in camps	45%
5 Percentage of individuals under the age of 15	29% <sup>1</sup>
6 Percentage of individuals over the age of 65	6.4% <sup>1</sup>
7 Percentage of Syrian Palestinian women in Lebanon	51%
8 Percentage of Syrian Palestinian children in Lebanon	42%

### – Poverty and unemployment indicators <sup>(39)(41)(48)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Poverty	65%
2 Poverty rate among Syrian Palestinian refugees	87%
3 Unemployment rate	85%
4 Unemployment rate for Syrian Palestinians in Lebanon	56%
5 Dependency rate	57.9 <sup>c</sup>

### Education indicators <sup>(4)(39)(48)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Illiteracy rate	7.40%
2 Number of schools	55 <sup>*</sup>
3 Number of school students	36,775 <sup>*</sup>
4 Percentage of university graduates	6%
5 Number of university students	7102 <sup>1</sup>
6 Number of primary health-care centres	27 <sup>*</sup>
7 Number of women's programme centres	13 <sup>*</sup>

### – Health indicators <sup>(4)(41)(54)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Health insurance providers	5%
2 Number of primary health-care centres	*27
3 Number of diabetics and blood pressure	29,098 <sup>*</sup>
4 Number of covid virus patients 19 by the end of 2020	104,409
5 Number of covid virus deaths 19 by the end of 2020	1,156
6 Fertility rate	2.7 <sup>1</sup>

### – Family Indicators <sup>(39)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Number of Palestinians with missing identity documents	50,000
2 Percentage of female-headed families	17.5%
3 Percentage of female Palestinian refugees	53%
4 Percentage of refugee widows	7%
5 Percentage of families malnourished	63%
6 Percentage of families with food insecurity	33%
7 Percentage of dwellings suffering from humidity and starch	66%
8 Percentage of families living in overcrowded homes	8%
9 Number of housing units falling and need engineering restoration	700

## Priorities for Humanitarian Intervention for Palestinians in Lebanon

Economic empowerment	Education	Health	Social development	Seasonal responses
Micro projects	Undergraduate sponsorship	Health care for poor patients	Establishment of residential villages for refugees	clothing (winter clothing, Eid clothing)
Temporary employment	Redeem the graduate certificates	Providing medicines and medical supplies to health centers	Safe lighting for the homes of the poor and the displaced	Winter aid (blankets, mattresses, nylon for roofing, heater, fuel for heating)
Vocational and technical training	School student sponsorship	Rehabilitation of health centers	Orphan sponsorships	Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf)
Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms	School uniform and bag	Providing solar energy for health centers	Women and Child Empowerment Center	



### The humanitarian reality of the Palestinians in Sudan

Palestinian refugees who took refuge in the Republic of Sudan during the war in Syria are suffering from difficult living conditions, as well as being considered foreigners, not refugees. There, nearly 1,000 Syrian-Palestinian refugees suffer from difficult living conditions, poor wages, and lack of jobs since they are considered as foreigners and not refugees, this has had a negative impact on the role of relief organizations helping the Palestinians, in addition to the high costs of accommodation, registration of foreigners and entry permission to the country.

– **Demographic indicators**

	Item	Value
1	Population	2,000
2	Number of Syrian Palestinian refugees	1,000
3	Number of university students from Gaza and the West Bank	350

– **Poverty indicators <sup>(18)</sup>**

	Item	Value
1	Poverty	60%
2	Most needy students	150

### Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Sudan

Economic empowerment	Education	Health	Seasonal responses
Micro projects	Undergraduate sponsorship	Health care for poor patients	Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf)
Temporary employment	School student sponsorship	Providing medicines and medical supplies to health centers	Winter aid (blankets, mattresses, nylon for roofing, heater, fuel for heating)
Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms	University student sponsorship		clothing (winter clothing, Eid clothing)
Vocational and technical training			Rent allowance for needy families

## The humanitarian reality of Palestinians in Turkey

They are mostly Palestinians displaced from Syria, with approximately 2,365 families living mostly in refugee camps in southern Turkey and others divided into provinces, living in tragic and difficult conditions and high unemployment.

### – Demographic indicators <sup>(8)(10)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Population	19,000
2 Number of Palestinian refugees from Syria	15,000
3 Number of real estate ownership by Palestinians in Turkey	1,152
4 Number of families who do not have a residency identification card	2,500

### – Poverty and unemployment indicators <sup>(10)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Poorest families	45% <sup>c</sup>
2 Unemployed	15% <sup>c</sup>
3 Unemployment among certificate holders	8% <sup>c</sup>

### – Other humanitarian indicators <sup>(10)</sup>

Item	Value
1 Disability	67
2 Number of orphans	292
3 Widows	162
4 Absentee	26
5 Patients with health problems	330
6 Associate students	500
7 Number of people infected with COVID 19 by the end of 2020	13,358
8 Number of covid-19 deaths 19 by the end of 2020	427
9 Number of migrants from Turkey to the Greek border	20,000
10 Number of Palestinians in Greek shelters	3,922
11 Palestinians who drowned while immigrating (2021)	8

## Priorities for Palestinian humanitarian intervention in Turkey

Economic empowerment	Education	Health	Social development	Seasonal responses
Micro projects	Undergraduate sponsorship	Rehabilitation and treatment of the injured	Poor family sponsorship	Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf)
Temporary employment	Providing school bags and uniforms for poor students	Rehabilitation and treatment of patients	Sponsoring orphans	Winter Aid (Blankets, Mattresses, Rooftop Nylon, Gas Heater)
Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms	School student sponsorship		Providing rent allowance for needy families	clothing (winter clothing, holiday clothing)
Vocational and technical training	smart training room			
	Living guarantee for married university students			

## The humanitarian reality of the Palestinians in Yemen

The continuing conflict in Yemen has exacerbated the humanitarian situation unprecedentedly, amid repeated international warnings of a possible famine that threatens the lives of citizens. International reports declared that the Yemeni crisis is the worst humanitarian crisis in the world, with 20 million Yemenis suffering from food insecurity and that has greatly affected Palestinian refugees in Yemen. The continuous depreciation of the Yemeni riyal and the rising prices have aggravated hunger in Yemen as food prices have increased by 60% while inadequate food consumption has already doubled (according to the hunger measure that the World Food Program is tracking). Additionally, food has become expensive and along these tragic figures the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate further, this has been reflected in the Palestinians in Yemen. According to international reports, the percentage of those in need of assistance has increased significantly by 27% compared to the previous year.

### – Demographic indicators <sup>(10)</sup>

	Item	Value
1	Population	7,000
2	Number of students	120

### – Poverty indicators <sup>(43)</sup>

	Item	Value
1	Poverty	75%*

### – Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Yemen

Economic empowerment	Education	Health	Social development	Seasonal responses
Micro projects	Student support (cash aid)	Treating the poor and the wounded	Providing rent allowance for needy families	Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf)
Temporary employment	Providing school bags and uniforms for poor students	Providing medicines and medical supplies to poor patients	Restoration of poor people's homes	Winter Aid (blankets, mattresses, rooftop nylon, gas heater)
Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms			Providing nylon for surfaces	clothing (winter clothing, Eid clothing)
Vocational and technical training				

### The humanitarian reality of the Palestinians in Libya

Most Palestinian refugees left Libya following the current crisis, part of whom were deported by UNHCR intervention to Western countries. Another part was able to move to the initial locations of the asylum in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Tunisia, and Algeria. Meanwhile, 7 Palestinian families are still stuck on the border between Tunisia and Libya in a camp called Shusha camp for more than two years. It is estimated that the number of Palestinian refugees in Libya is 50,000 residing in Tripoli, Benghazi, and some few other areas.

In addition to the miserable and harsh living conditions of the Syrian-Palestinian refugee, due to the deteriorating security situation that continues to ravage Libya and due to the legally complications facing him, this refugees still suffers from instability and from a fragile and unstable legal status since he was not allowed to enter the Libyan territory legally, forcing him to enter through Sudan or Egypt by illegal means, causing him to lose many service, educational and assistance from international institutions.

– **Demographic indicators** <sup>(10)</sup>

	Item	Value
1	Population	50,000
2	Number of Syrian Palestinians	1,000
3	Number of Syrian Palestinian families stranded in border camps	7

– **Poverty indicators**

	Item	Value
1	Poverty	45%
2	Severely Poor families	1,500

– **Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Libya**

Economic empowerment	Education	Health	Seasonal responses
Micro projects	Student support (cash aid)	Treating the poor and the wounded	Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf)
Temporary employment	Providing school bags and uniforms for poor students	Providing medicines and medical supplies to poor patients	Winter Aid (blankets, mattresses, rooftop nylon, gas heater)
Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms			clothing (winter clothing, Eid clothing)
Vocational and technical training			Rent allowance for needy families

## The humanitarian reality in Iraq

The suffering of Palestinian refugees in Iraq is worsening day by day amid an unprecedented state of negligence through ignoring their health, educational, economic, and other rights, in addition to depriving them from benefiting from services and job opportunities after the abolition of Resolution 202-2001 which stipulates that the Palestinian be treated as an Iraqi. These measures, which have directly affected the lives of Palestinians in Iraq, caused thousands of them to emigrate whereby their population dropped from 40,000 (before 2003) to less than 3,000 today.

Many life aspects have changed in the lives of refugees in Iraq, the simplest of which is the withholding of the food card, the denial of the employees' families from the benefit of the pension, where 40 families have been deprived of this right. Moreover, the only official card through which the refugee can commute, the residency card, has been changed as it should now be renewed every 3 years (from a resident to a refugee status). This has caused high difficulty to obtain a visa because the Palestinian is no longer considered as a refugee rather than a resident. In addition, the social welfare salary for the disabled, elderly, widows, and orphans are abolished, as well as depriving the Palestinian refugee his right to own properties.

It is noteworthy that the unemployment rate in the Palestinian community in Iraq is increasing day by day, which has affected the Palestinian youth in Iraq as they cannot marry due to the lack of housing, and most Palestinian families live as 2 or 3 individuals in an apartment of an area of no more than 75m<sup>2</sup>.

### – Demographic indicators <sup>(10)</sup>

	Item	Value
1	Population	3,500
2	Average number of family members	4
3	Illiteracy rate	14.4%

### – Poverty indicators <sup>(10)</sup>

	Item	Value
1	Poverty	30%
2	Poorest families	150
3	Unemployment	40%

### – Humanitarian indicators <sup>(8)(10)</sup>

	Item	Value
1	Number of Palestinian families cut off from rent allowance	260
2	Percentage of families who got cut off from rent allowances in the category of widows, orphans and the unemployed	90%
3	Number of Palestinians killed during the American invasion	600

## Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Iraq

Economic empowerment	Education	Health	Seasonal responses
Micro projects	Student support (cash aid)	Treating the poor and the wounded	Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf)
Temporary employment	Providing school bags and uniforms for poor students	Providing medicines and medical supplies to poor patients	Winter Aid (blankets, mattresses, rooftop nylon, gas heater)
Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms			clothing (winter clothing, Eid clothing)
Vocational and technical training			Rent allowance for needy families



### The humanitarian reality in Saudi Arabia

The Palestinian community in the Kingdom is about half a million, more than a third of whom are distributed in the western region. The Kingdom provides them the access to medical care and education for free. In addition, the kingdom has granted the Palestinians residency anywhere in the country, which facilitated their integration into society, in addition to providing them with permission to work and study in public schools. All these facilities were not enough as the Kingdom considers the Palestinian refugees as foreigners and not refugees.

The Palestinians in Saudi Arabia suffer from economic conditions that have become more difficult with the high fees on residents, escorts, and labor among them.

#### – Demographic indicators <sup>(10)</sup>

	Item	Value
1	Population	400,000-500,000
2	Number of Palestinians with the Egyptian document	350,000
3	Number of Palestinians in Jeddah	270,000-300,000

#### Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Saudi Arabia

Economic empowerment	Education	Health	Seasonal responses
Micro projects	Student support (cash aid)	Treating the poor and the wounded	Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf)
Temporary employment	Providing school bags and uniforms for poor students	Providing medicines and medical supplies to poor patients	Winter Aid (blankets, mattresses, rooftop nylon, gas heater)
Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms			clothing (winter clothing, Eid clothing)
Vocational and technical training			Rent allowance for needy families

## The humanitarian reality of the '48 Palestinians'

Arabs of the 48, Arabs of the inside, or '48 Palestinians'... These are the common designations in the Arab world of Palestinian Arabs living within the borders of the Armistice Line in 1948, and these are the Palestinians who remained in their villages and towns after the 1948 war. The '48 Palestinians are subjected to constant attempts to obliterate their identity and to an intellectual stagnation policy, in addition to the great discrimination between them and the inhabitants of the occupation in terms of education and employment opportunities.

The '48 Palestinians represents an approximate 10% of the total number of the Palestinians population, presence, about 26% of them were subjected to internal displacement after the occupation and were expelled from their villages and cities to other places within the occupied territories in 1948.

### – Demographic indicators <sup>(4)(5)(7)</sup>

Item	Value	Item	Value	
1	Population	1,673,614	growth rate	*2
2	Average family	*4.35	Internally displaced persons	<26%
3	Individuals under the age of 15 for males	31.5%	Individuals under the age of 15 for females	30.7%

### – Education Indicators <sup>(4)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Illiteracy rate	<5.7%
2	Number of schools	1,141
3	Number of school students	441,001
4	Number of teachers	43,925
5	Grade density rate	<25

### – Health Indicators <sup>(4)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Health insurance providers	<53.90%
2	Number of people with cancer	<0.70%
3	Disability ratio	<9.40%
4	Percentage of chronic diseases	<26.70%
5	Fertility rate	2.98*
6	Raw birth rate per 1,000 births	23*
7	Raw mortality per 1,000 deaths	*2.9
8	Median age for males	*23.6
9	Female median age	*24
10	Life expectancy at birth for males	*78.1
11	Life expectancy at birth for females	*81.9

### – Poverty and employment indicators <sup>(4)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Poverty	'21.1%
2	Extreme poverty	3.9%'
3	Percentage of the workforce participating	%49.9'
4	Percentage of male workforce participating	66.6%'
5	Percentage of female workforce	32.9%'
6	Unemployment rate	'3.7%
7	Male unemployment rate	2.2%'
8	Unemployment rate among females	6.5%'

### – Family Indicators <sup>(4)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Widows	6.5%<
2	Divorced	2.4%<
3	Didn't get married.	25.2%<
4	Engaged	9.5%
5	Married	39.2%
6	Separated	0.4%

### – Housing indicators <sup>(4)</sup>

Item	Value	
1	Percentage of families living in "house" dwellings	50.30%<
2	Percentage of homes connected to a public water system	95.5%<
3	Percentage of homes connected to a public electricity grid	91.2%<
4	Percentage of homes connected to a public sewage system	86.4%<

## Priorities for Humanitarian Intervention for the '48 Palestinians

Economic empowerment	Education and culture	Health	Social development	Seasonal responses
Micro projects	Sponsoring cultural and educational centers	Rehabilitation of handicapped children and provision of assistance tools for them.	Restoration of poor people's homes	Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf)
Temporary employment	Teacher training and development	Rehabilitation and equipping of ambulances	Comprehensive care for orphans	Winter Aid (blankets, mattresses, rooftop nylon, gas heater)
Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms	Consolidation of the Arab and Palestinian identity at home	Treating autistic children		clothing (winter clothing, Eid clothing)
Vocational and technical training				Providing rent allowance for needy families

## Harvest of the Palestinian creativity and innovations for the year 2021<sup>(58)</sup>

Despite the global impediments of the Corona pandemic and its ramifications in different humanitarian, social, and economic domains, Palestinian creativity persisted in a variety of fields in 2021. At the international level, Palestinians had notable contributions to the expansion of knowledge at the regional, local, and the Arab regions. Sports was one of the most significant fields for this year. Palestinian athletes took advantage of the chance to overcome the Corona epidemic's hurdles by competing in world competitions and placing highly.

Awardee	Location	Award/ position	Achievement	Theme	Awarding institute	Country of award	Date of award
Fatima AbuShanab	Turkey	Advisor to the Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan		Family	Turkey	Turkey	16-6-2021
Mohammed and Mona Al-Kurd	Jerusalem - Palestine	100 most influential people in the world		Family	The American Times	USA	15-9-2021
Ivona Abraham	USA	Judge in the Third Circuit Court of New York State	First Palestinian to reach this position	Family	State of Michigan	USA	2-7-2021
Palestine Sorour	USA	The first Arab woman captain in the New York State Police	The first woman of Arab descent to reach this position	Family	New York State	USA	31-7-2021
Huwaida Arraf	USA	Candidate for a seat in the US Congress, Michigan		Family	State of Michigan	USA	15-11-2021
Belqees AlRifai	Bethlehem - UK	The first Palestinian female officer to graduate from the British Royal War College	First Palestinian Officer to Graduate From Military Academy	Family	Royal Military Academy	Great Britain	12-12-2021
Maher Al Bitar	USA	Senior Director of Intelligence at the National Security Council		Other	Intelligence at the National Security Council	USA	24-1-2021
Rima Dudin	Dora - USA	Deputy Director of the White House Office of Legislative Affairs		Family	White House	USA	
Imad Barghouti	Palestine	International Award for his Role in Defending Freedom	Honorary	Other	Carta International Academy	Belgium	23-10-2021
Dawwas Dawwas	Palestine	Chairman of the Executive Council of the Islamic World Organization (ISESCO) for Education, Science and Culture.	Chairman of ISESCO's Executive Board	Culture and Religious Affairs	Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Egypt	7-12-2021
Hadeel Jbara	Turmus Aya - Palestine	First place in the Holy Quran memorization competition in Dubai	First place	Culture and Religious Affairs		U.A.E	23-11-2021
Katakeet channel	Palestine	One of the channel's videos reaches one billion views	The first Arabic video to reach this number	Culture and Religious Affairs	YouTube	USA	17-1-2021
Mohamed Khamis	Palestine	أفضل مخرج عن فيلمه تأشيرة خروج World Distribution Award	Best Director for his film "Exit Visa".	Culture and Religious Affairs		Britain - London	2-6-2021
Ahmed Hassouna	Gaza - Palestine	Best Screenplay for Feature Films	Best screenplay for feature films for his film "Estoropia".	Culture and Religious Affairs	International Film and Migration Festival	Morocco	25-10-2021
Ashraf AlMash'harawi	Palestine	Silver Dolphin	The Silver Dolphin for his film "Palestine 1920"	Culture and Religious Affairs	Cannes Film Festival	France	7-4-2021
Mohamed AlSafuri	Palestine	Best Short Documentary	"The First" Broad Street Film Fest.	Culture and Religious Affairs	Broad Street Film Festival	USA	10-1-2021

Awardee	Location	Award/ position	Achievement	Theme	Awarding institute	Country of award	Date of award
Farah AlNabulsi	Nablus - UK	British Film Academy BAFTA for Short Film Category	BAFTA Award for Gift Film	Culture and Religious Affairs	British Academy of Film and Television Arts Awards	Nablus - UK	11-4-2021
Salim AlDaw	Galilee	Best Actor at the Malmö Festival	Best Actor for "Gaza Mon Amour" - Malmö Arab Film Festival.	Culture and Religious Affairs	Malmö Arab Film Festival	Sweden	6-4-2021
Amin Naifa	Tulkarem	Best Feature Film at the Jerusalem Arab Film Festival	Best Feature Film	Culture and Religious Affairs	Jerusalem Arab Film Festival	Palestine	31-5-2021
Mahmoud Salama	Yarmouk Camp	Best Cartoon Short Film	Best Cartoon Short Film About Freedom for Me	Culture and Religious Affairs	Ourovati International Film Festival	France	20-8-2021
Hadeel Olayan	Gaza-Palestine	Best Media in the Middle East 2021	Best Media	Culture and Religious Affairs	Global Social Media Forum	Jordan	25-11-2021
Mohamed Muhaisen	Gaza-Palestine	Arab Journalism Award	Best Press Photo	Culture and Religious Affairs	Arab Press	UAE	28-11-2021
Majdoleen Hassouna	Nablus - Palestine	Free Journalist Award 2021		Culture and Religious Affairs	Journalists Without Borders International	Morocco	18-11-2021
Hisham Abu Shaqra	Ramallah - Palestine	Zoom International Award 2021	Best Photo News	Culture and Religious Affairs	ZOOM	Palestine	1-9-2021
Lilas Kilani	Palestine	Best radio performance at the level of Arab universities.	First place	Culture and Religious Affairs	Faculty of Media and Communication Technology at Misr University for Science and Technology	Egypt	6-10-2021
Saleh Azghari	Jerusalem - Palestine	Raising US\$350,000 for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and Syria	-	Poverty	YouTube	Palestine	-
Mohamed AlZaanoun	Gaza - Palestine	Best Human Photograph	Second place	Culture and Religious Affairs	SILVER STAR AWARD	-	-
Ibrahim AbuMustafa	Gaza - Palestine	French Bayeux	For the best war correspondents	Culture and Religious Affairs	-	France	10-10-2021
Fatima Shubair	Gaza - Palestine	German Anya Niedringhouse Courage Award	German Anya Niedringhouse Courage Award	Culture and Religious Affairs	International Women's Media Foundation (IWMF).		7-10-2021
Mohammed Abdullah	Yarmouk Camp - Syria	First Youth Karate League Championship	First place	Sports	First Youth Karate League Championship	Syria	3-5-2021
Ahmed Hararah	Gaza - Palestine	Arab Belt for Professional Boxing with a weight of 67 kg	First place	Sports	Boxing Championship (67 kg)	Egypt	27-2-2021

Awardee	Location	Award/ position	Achievement	Theme	Awarding institute	Country of award	Date of award
Abdulrahman ALKhouli	Returnee Camp - Syria	Kickboxing Championship	First place	Sports	Kickboxing Championship	Syria	2-8-2021
Ahmed ALKhafsh	Palestine	International Jiu-Jitsu Black Belt	Equivalent to the degree of fighter and the certificate of international referee	Sports	Jiu-Jitsu	Palestine	15-12-2021
Nour ALSuwaiti	Palestine	British Taekwondo Championship	Gold Medal	Sports	British Taekwondo Championship	Britain	8-11-2021
Ali Othman	Lebanon	ACS Championship	First place	Sports	ACS Championship	Belarus	17-11-2021
Mohammed ALSheikh - De Meziane	Nazareth - Palestine	The beauty of purebred Arabian horses for 2021	World Cup	Sports	Arabian Thoroughbred Horse Beauty Contest 2021	France	13-12-2021
Mariam Zaqqout	Palestine	Gold Award	First place	Culture and Religious Affairs	Arab Radio and Television Festival	Tunisia	23-10-2021
Fajr Yaaqoub	Yarmouk Camp - Syria	Katara Prize for Arabic Fiction	-	Culture and Religious Affairs	Cultural District General Organization	UAE	13-10-2021
Nader Haj Omar	Yarmouk Camp - Syria	Katara Prize for Arabic Fiction	-	Culture and Religious Affairs	Cultural District General Organization	UAE	13-10-2021
Noha Afouna	Palestine	Pioneers of Literature and Creativity	-	Culture and Religious Affairs	International Feminist Literature	India	-
Abdullah Issa	Yarmouk Camp - Syria	Active membership of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences	The first Palestinian academic to receive this scientific rank	Culture and Religious Affairs	Russian Academy of Natural Sciences	Russia	-
Mahmoud Sardah	Gaza - Palestine	Global Faculty Award.		Health	ASK Education		3-3-2021
Samah AbuKharj	Cuba	Gold Certificate in Medicine	I graduated with an average of 95.4%	education	Havana University of Human Medicine	Cuba	-
Hanan AbuManhal	Palestine	Development of an innovative technology to improve chemotherapy drugs	Finding a New Way to Treat Breast Cancer Through Her PhD Dissertation	Health	-	-	-
Nadia ALKhatib	Gaza - Palestine	Smart glasses are designed for people with hearing disabilities that carry many solutions for people with hearing disabilities	1., Designs smart glasses for people with hearing disabilities that carry many solutions for people with hearing disabilities and at a cost that may not exceed fifty dollars.	Health	-	-	3-6-2021
Sabri Marqa	Germany	Participated in the opening of one of the best neurotherapy centers in Germany	Opening of one of the best neurotherapy centers in Germany, where paralysis or paraplegia and tremor diseases can be treated	Health	-	Germany	-

Awardee	Location	Award/ position	Achievement	Theme	Awarding institute	Country of award	Date of award
Mohamed Muhaisen	Slovenia	, an exceptional professor in his specialty as an orthopedic surgeon	, an exceptional professor in his specialty as an orthopedic surgeon	Health	-	Slovenia	-
Asaad Haniyeh	Germany	Artificial heart transplant	He manages to have an artificial heart transplant that is the first of its kind in Germany.	Health	-	Germany	-
Imad AbuShakheidem	Sweden	Best Training Supervisor for Medical Students	Best Training Supervisor for Medical Students	Health	-	Sweden	-
Mariam SaadEddin	USA	old Humanism Honor Society	Healing Award	Health	Arnold P. Gold Foundation	USA	-
Hassan Abd ElKhalig Asfour	France	Amends an applicable medical theory	New methods in the treatment of muscle defects through cell transplantation or genetic research.	Health	paris-saclay	France	-
Malik Zaben	Jerusalem	Postdoctoral Fellowship Award in Brain Medicine		Health	the guarantors of brain	-	-
Hassan Nazzal	Turkey	Written by Matematğin" Öyküsü	Written by Matematğin" Öyküsü	education	-	Turkey	-
Amani Jamal	USA	Dean of the College		education	Princeton University of America	USA	-
Farah Moataz Khalaf	Germany	Ranked first at the school level	First place	education	"LynarGrund Schule	Berlin	-
Estabraq Musa	USA	SAT International Exam	First place	education	-	USA	-
Tala Mahmoud Khalaf	Syria	First place in the state of Syria	First place	education	-	Syria	-
Rana Choucair - Nagham El Sayed - Zahraa El Haj - Jana Hanafi	Lebanon	Excellence in official examinations	Among the top ten at the state level	education	-	Lebanon	-
Khairiyya Wassim	France	National Merit with Knight Degree	The highest decoration in France	education	-	France	-
Abd ElHakim Awad	Gaza - Palestine	Best Campus Manager in Hult Prize Competition Management	Best Manager	education	UNITED NATION		-
Zeina Jallad	Colombia	PhD	PhD with Distinction Degree, the first Arab woman to receive this recognition.	education	Columbia University	Colombia	-
Mahmoud Nassar	Oman	Degree of Distinction	Doctorate degree with distinction	education	Sultan Qaboos University	Oman	-
Magdi Mafarja	Beit Lahiya - Palestine	The most influential in the world in the field of computers	Among the list of the most influential people in the world in the field of computers	technology	-	Palestine	-
Nisreen Kotniyya	Hebron - Palestine	Global Teacher Award	Among the top 50 teachers globally	education	-	-	-



Awardee	Location	Award/ position	Achievement	Theme	Awarding institute	Country of award	Date of award
Alaa AbuAwad and Mays Bani Odeh - DIALA Indonesia - Majd AlMaliki	Birzeit - Palestine	Beirut Harbour Design and Reconstruction Competition	Beirut Harbour Design and Reconstruction Competition	education	-	-	-
Layali Khatib	Jenin-Palestine	International Award in Scientific Creativity	Second place	education	-	-	-
Lina Khalifa	Gaza-Palestine	Best Global Achievement 2021	First place	education	EDUKOS UNITE	India	16-2-2021
Noha Halas	Gaza - Palestine	Global Landmark 2021	First place	education	AKS" "Education Award	India	
Rasha Abu Eisha	Nablus - Palestine	Global Creative Women Award	Global Creative Women Award	Family	-	-	-
Sami and Samiha Al-Harini	Masafir Yatta - Palestine	front line defenders	20221Front Line Defenders Award for the Middle East and North Africa	Family	-	-	-
Ghada Hamed Barghouti	Palestine	Awarded to Women Scientists in Developing Countries Award 2021	The second Palestinian to receive this award.	Family	OWSD-ELSEVIER Foundation Award-2021	-	-
Aya Yusuf	Barajneh Camp - Lebanon	chegg.org Award	Selected among 50 candidates around the world	education	-	-	-
Shirin AlQadi	Palestine	Rashid Bin Humaid Award for Culture and Science	Second place	Family	-	UAE	
Amjad Hussein	Palestine	Highest degree in driving huge passenger planes	Highest score	Employment and unemployment	-	-	-
Haneen AbuGhosh	Palestine	She is honored as a symbol of resistance and challenge, she is disabled but she plays several sports games such as boxing, weightlifting, kickboxing.	-	Family	Egyptian Opera House	Egypt	-
Bassam and Sufyan	Gaza - Palestine	Top 2% of researchers around the world	Top 2% of researchers around the world	Tutorial	Elsevier	-	-
Nour AlBatta	Palestine	International Certificate in Culinary Arts	International Certificate in Culinary Arts	Employment and unemployment	International Federation of Chefs' Associations «WAX»	France	-
Jamal AlShakhtoor	Palestine	Innovators Award under "35"	-	education	MIT Technology Review Arabia	-	-
Ghada Karim	Gaza - Palestine	Green Skills Award Competition	First place	Energy	-	-	-
Bayan AbuSalama	Jenin-Palestine	Inventing a new way of designing miniature satellites	Inventing a new way of designing miniature satellites	technology	-	-	-
Louay Bisioni	Gaza-Palestine	Designing an electric-powered plane on Mars - NASA.	Designing an electric-powered plane on Mars - NASA.	technology	American NASA	USA	28-4-2021

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### Interpretation of symbols

2020+ 2019 \* 2018< 2017 ' 2016 ° 2015 ` 2014. 2013 ^ 2012 v



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