



The Humanitarian Situation of The Palestinians

Reality ... Priorities



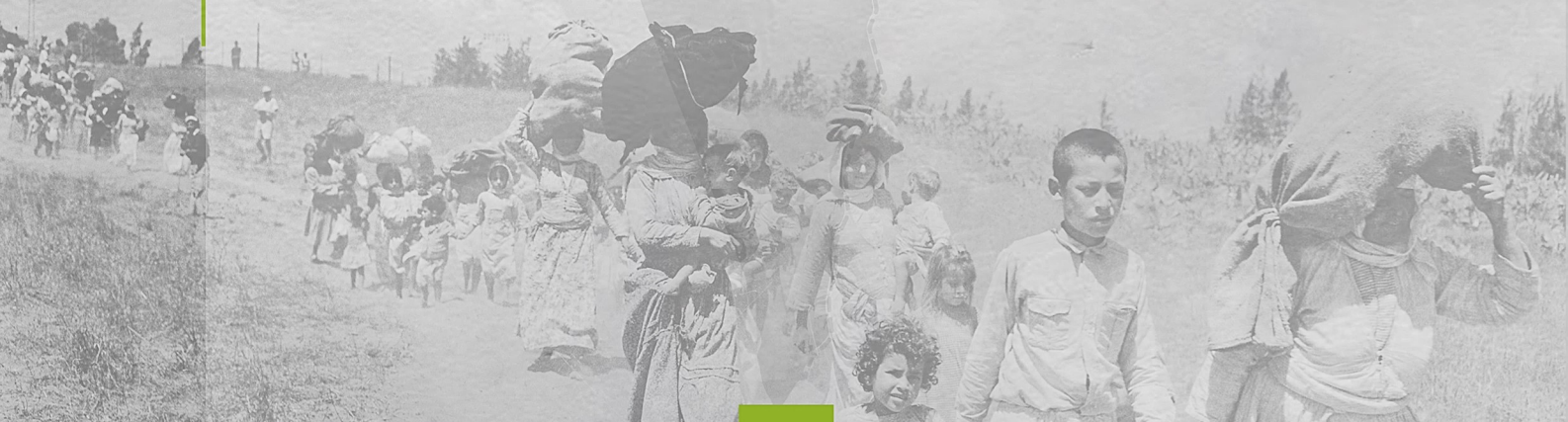
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Introduction

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 reached more than 69.8%, as well as the Gaza Strip. The third most densely populated area in the world because of the large number of refugees, which represents more than 66% 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 (for the occupation state), 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 inside 48 to highlight this reality and highlight the needs required in each region, providing up-to-date information, where the report will be updated when new information is available.



Summary of the comparative human reality of the Palestinian

Demography

	Item/area	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem	Inside 48
1	Population	2,282,016	2,658,748	461,700	1,634,482
2	Population ratio	16.43%	22.47%	3.32%	11.77%
3	Area km2	365	5,310	345	20,980
4	Population density	6252.10	587.65	1,322	77.91
5	growth rate	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.2
6	Average family	*5.5	*4.9	'3.9	*4.44
7	Asylum camps	8	19	2	
8	Percentage of refugees and displaced persons	'66.1%	'26.3%	'39%	26%
9	Median age	19.2	21.9	<23.8	'22



Summary of the comparative human reality of the Palestinian

Demography

	Item/area	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	Turkey	Yemen
1	Population	2,419,662	257,000	647,143	19,000	7,000
2	Population ratio	31.68%	3.88%	4.66%	0.14%	0.05%
3	Area km2					
4	Population density					
5	growth rate	2.2	2.2	^v 2.2		
6	Average family	<5.2	<4.8	<4.7		
7	Asylum camps	10	12	9		
8	Percentage of refugees and displaced persons	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
9	Median age	-19				

Summary of the comparative human reality of the Palestinian

Demography

Item/area	Libya	Iraq	Sudan	All the diaspora	Palestine
1 Population	50,000	6,000	2,000	6,938,000	13,974,946
2 Population ratio	0.22%	0.03%	0.04%	46.01%	100.00%
3 Area km2					27,000
4 Population density					474
5 growth rate				2.2	2.5
6 Average family	1.5	1.4			5.1
7 Asylum camps				31	58
8 Percentage of refugees and displaced persons	100%	100%	100%	100%	69.8%
9 Median age					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 in Arab countries: a steady growth rate of 2.2% was relied upon.

4. Palestinian 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 13 camps in Jordan, of which 3 are not officially recognized.

7. There are 6 camps in the West Bank that are not officially recognized.

8. 4 camps in Syria are not officially recognized

Prominent indicators of the human reality

Item/area	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem	Inside	Jordan	Lebanon
1 Poverty	64 %	13.9%	8.9%	21.1%	15.7%	55%
2 Extreme poverty	33.7%	5.8%	0.40%	3.9%	1.2%	23%
3 Unemployment	48.6%	18.7%	6.8%	3.7%	23%	18.40%
4 Illiteracy	2.2%	2.9%	2.3%	<5.7%	5.8%	7.40%
5 School students	644,471	1,282,054	75,184	440,844	118,296	36,817
6 Classroom density	39.65	26.40	22.10	<25	<27	26
7 University students	81,925	125,382	12,446			
8 Annual graduates	10,104	28,964	2,805			
9 Deaths (2021)	264	67	-			
10 Wounded (2021)	2,300	13,667				
11 Prisoners	250	4,129	450			
12 Demolition of houses	17,200	591	130			
13 Persons with	53,940	39,674	8,311		5.9%	
14 disabilities	-	151	26			
15 Settlements	-	688,262	316,176			
16 Settlers	186,462	241,880	30,356			
17 COVID-19 Cases	1,632	2,881	268			

Prominent indicators of the human reality

Item/area	Syria	Turkey	Yemen	Libya	Iraq	Sudan
1 Poverty	80%	12.2%	75%*	45%	30%	60%
2 Extreme poverty						
3 Unemployment	9%	12%	13.4%	18.3%	40%	17.7%
4 Illiteracy	19.2%	3.9%	8,9%'	13.9%	14.4%	<39.3%
5 School students	50,143	1,816				
6 Classroom density	125					
7 University students						950
8 Annual graduates						
9 Deaths (2021)						
10 Wounded (2021)						
11 Prisoners						
12 Demolition of houses						
13 Persons with						
14 disabilities						
15 Settlements						
16 Settlers					8,768	
17 COVID-19 Cases					332	

The human reality in Jerusalem

From 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, 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 ^{(3) (49)}

M.	Item	Value	Item	Value
1	Population	461,700	growth rate	2.1%
2	Population density	1322	Average family	3.9
3	Asylum camps	2	Refugee ratio	39%

Camps in Jerusalem not recognized by UNRWA

Education Indicators ⁽³⁾

M.	Item	Value
1	Illiteracy rate	2.3% ^c
2	Number of schools	261
3	Number of school students	75,184
4	Number of people in schools	3400
5	Grade density rate	22.1
6	Student average per teacher	16
6	Number of university students	12,521
7	Number of annual graduates	2,783
8	Individuals who are scientifically qualified	15% ^c

Health Indicators ⁽³⁾

M.	Item	Value
1	Health insurance providers	79.7% ^c
2	Number of people with cancer in 2019	384
3	Number of human doctors	1,346 ^c
4	Number of nurses	1,485 ^c
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% ^c
9	Family occupancy rate	93.30%
10	Number of operations completed	20,100

Indicators of culture and religion ⁽³⁾

M.	Item	Value
1	Number of cultural centers	60
2	Number of museums	6
3	Number of theatres	3
4	Number of mosques	122
5	Number of churches	95 ^c

Poverty indicators ⁽³⁾

M.	Item	Value
1	Poverty	<8.9%
2	Extreme poverty	<0.40%
3	Percentage of families receiving assistance	6.7% ^c
4	Percentage of families in need of assistance	11.10% ^c

Employment indicators ⁽³⁾

M.	Item	Value
1	Percentage of the workforce participating	35.9%
2	Unemployment rate	6.5%
3	Average daily wage in shekels	176.7
Distribution of workers in Jerusalem		
1	Employers	5.2%
2	They work for them	8.9%
3	Paid employees	85.6%
4	Unpaid family members work	0.3%

The relative distribution of workers in Jerusalem

1	Agriculture and fishing	1.4%
2	Mining, quarries, and manufacturing	13.7%
3	Construction and construction	21.6%
4	Trade, restaurants, and hotels	26.4%
5	Transport, storage, and communications	7.9%
6	Other services and branches	29%

Settlement indicators and restrictions ^{(3) (24) (27) (28)}

M.	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	Breaking into the Holy Places (Jewish extremist)	18,526
6	Confiscation of property	87

Indicators of the humanitarian situation in Jerusalem

Environmental Indicators ⁽³⁾

M.	Item	Value
1	Percentage of households supplying drinking water through the public water system	85.40%*
2	Percentage of dwellings connected to a sewage system	98.70%*
3	Number of inhabited dwellings equipped with electricity grid	122,974

Housing indicators ⁽³⁾

M.	Item	Value
1	Number of buildings	140,745
2	Number of dwellings	163,290
3	Average number of rooms	13.1

7	Road closures	12*
8	Number of barriers	152*
9	Confiscation of identity cards 1976-2020	14,701
9	Decision to remove from Jerusalem	375

Indicators of victims of occupation ^{(3) (24)}

M.	Item	Value
1	Martyrs	6
2	Prisoners	450
3	Detainees	1,979

Technology Indicators ⁽³⁾

M.	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%*

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 1967.

Holy places:

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. Trying to take over the Gate of Mercy.
3. Hindering restoration works.
4. Storming al-Aqsa Mosque on Islamic holidays.
5. Performing Talmudic rituals at al-Aqsa.

Construction and excavations under Al-Aqsa Mosque:

The cable car project in the Old City, opening of the Heritage Center of Yemeni Jews in Silwan, security constructions in the vicinity of Bab al-Amud.

Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Jerusalem

Education	Economic empowerment	Relief (Protection of holy places)	Social Development	Health
Support and assistance to students	Rehabilitation of economic and engineering consulting institutions	Maintenance of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque	Training and rehabilitation of civil society institutions	Rehabilitation of health personnel
Developing teacher capabilities	Housing and house restoration	Restoration projects inside al-Aqsa Mosque	Supporting the operational budgets of civil society institutions	Improving the quality of health services
Support for Jerusalem's educational infrastructure	Support for SMEs	Rehabilitation of the public and the preachers	Supporting women-headed families in Jerusalem	Health education for the Jerusalem community
Development of basic and supported curriculum	Development and support of the transport sector	Ensuring the workshops in Jerusalem mosques	Project to support childcare programmes and empower children with their rights in Jerusalem	Early detection of diseases in children
Support and development of extracurricular programs	Support for the tourism sector	Restoration of historic mosques and endowments in Jerusalem	Project to support childcare programs and empower children	Building, developing, and restoring health institutions
Solar power for educational buildings		Sponsoring Jerusalem Mosques	Support for the Rehabilitation and Empowerment of Women in Jerusalem	Maintenance and development of broken medical devices
Equipping buildings and educational centers		Rebuilding destroyed homes		Provision of medicines, medical supplies, and utilities

The humanitarian reality in the West Bank

More than 2.6 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 50% of the West Bank to expel them from places and encourage their immigration outside Palestine by generating internal forces that affect 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 ^{(2) (4) (5)}

M.	Item	Value	Item	Value
1	Population	2,658,748	growth rate	%2.2
2	Population ratio	22.47%	Average family	4.9
3	Area (km ²)	5,310	Asylum camps	19
4	Population density	587.65	Refugee ratio	26.3%

Education indicators ^{(4) (20) (22)}

M.	Item	Value
1	Illiteracy rate	2.9%
2	Number of schools	2,323
3	Number of school students	734,316
4	Number of people in schools	27,348*
5	Grade density rate	26.36
6	Number of students per teacher	19.5
7	Failure rate	0.9%
8	Dropout rate	1%
9	Number of university students	125,382*
10	Number of annual graduates	28,964*

Health indicators ^{(4) (29)}

M.	Item	Value
1	Health insurance providers	66.50%
2	Number of people with cancer in 2020	3,191
3	Number of human doctors	1,437
	Number of nurses	2,777
4	Number of hospital beds	1,830
5	Number of hospitals	51
6	Number of primary health-care centres	591
	Family occupancy rate	95.50%
7	Number of persons with disabilities	39,674

Poverty indicators ⁽⁴⁾

M.	Item	Value
1	Poverty	13.9%
2	Extreme poverty	5.8%
3	Food insecurity	12% ^c
4	Percentage of households whose income has halved	45.5%
5	Dependency rate	73.1% ^c

Employment indicators ⁽⁵⁰⁾

M.	Item	Value
1	Percentage of the workforce participating	44.40%
2	Unemployment rate	18.70%
3	Average daily wage	121.9

Settlement indicators and restrictions ^{(3) (23) (27) (28) (38) (51)}

M.	Item	Value
1	Number of settlements	151
2	Number of settlers	688,262
3	Demolition of houses	591
4	Breaking into the holy places (number of times)	*658
5	Confiscation of property	305*
6	Road closures	*110
7	Number of barriers	3,855*
8	Travel ban	310*
9	Land Confiscation (Dunum) for 2019-2020	24,594
10	Dredging	1,500
	Percentage of seizure of water sources	80%

Indicators of victims of occupation ^{(23) (52)}

M.	Item	Value
1	Martyrs	24
2	Prisoners	4,129
3	The wounded	2,465

Apartheid Wall:

708 km long with a height ranging from 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 who go to work daily are damaged.

Settlement expansion in the West Bank

1. The path of permanently isolating Ramallah from Jerusalem
2. Strengthening ideological settlements in Hebron settlements
3. Strengthening control of the Northern Valleys
4. Construction of settlements in areas where large communities are difficult to establish



Priorities for humanitarian intervention in the West Bank

Education	Economic empowerment	Advocacy projects	Social Development	Health	Relief
Sponsoring university students	Small income-generating enterprises	Ensuring the rings of the Holy Quran	Rehabilitation of orphanages	Treatment of poor patients	Support for poor families (food basket, cladding, cash assistance)
Sponsoring multiple university students from a single family	Empowering and rehabilitating breadwinning women	Support for summer centers	Orphans sponsorships	Provision of medical equipment and basic medicines to medical centers	Support for poor families (food basket, cladding, cash assistance) Support families with seasonal needs (breakfast Ramadan, sacrifices, Eid and Eid clothing and winter cladding)
Sponsoring university students (one-time cash assistance)	Drilling surface wells	Building mosques	Vocational training for orphans	Support hospitals and clinics with medical devices, medicines and tools	Ramadan, sacrifices, Eid and Eid clothing and winter cladding)
Provision of school bags and uniforms	Agricultural land reclamation		Recreational meetings for orphans	Rehabilitation and modernization of ambulances	
Editing university degrees				Poor patient's bail	
Building and development of educational buildings				Improved access to health services	
Equipping buildings and educational centers					

The humanitarian reality in the Gaza Strip

The humanitarian, economic, and social situation in the Gaza Strip has been worsening day by day in the absence of practical solutions to the more than 15-year blockade, which was marred by four devastating attacks, during which Palestinians found themselves forced to find solutions to help themselves adapt to the tragic living situation resulting from the blockade. Consequently, Gaza Strip has been suffering a severe shortage of basic materials such as electricity, water, sanitation, municipal and social services, and has struggled to withstand all these challenges... The most recent crisis was the Covid-19 pandemic, which caused a major collapse in the commercial and industrial sectors, resulting in significant financial losses, in the light of severe shortages of medicines and a shortage of medical personnel, which exacerbated the crisis very significantly. In addition to the recent aggression against the Gaza Strip in May 2021, which left behind multiple humanitarian tragedies, it has been made more difficult by the continuing tight restrictions on the movement of goods and travel abroad.

Indicators of the humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip

Demographic indicators ^{(1) (4) (5)}

M.	Item	Value (2)	Item	Value
1	Population	2,282,016	growth rate	%2.9
2	Area km2	365	Average family	5.5
3	Population density	6252.10	Asylum camps	8
4	Median age	19.2	Refugee ratio	66.1%

Education indicators ^{(4) (21)}

M.	Item	Value
1	Illiteracy rate	2.2%*
2	Number of schools	751
	Number of schools with two terms	432
3	Number of school students	644,471
4	Number of people in schools	15,047
5	Grade density rate	38.2
6	Failure rate	0.6%
7	Dropout rate	0.5%
9	Number of university students	81,925
10	Number of annual graduates	10,104

Health indicators ^{(29) (30)}

M.	Item	Value
1	Number of people with cancer	8,644
2	Drug deficit	46 %
3	Shortage of medical consumables	31%
4	Fuel deficit (1,000 liters)	600
5	Number of human doctors	1,090
	Number of nurses	1,117
6	Number of hospital beds	3,049
7	Number of hospitals	34
8	Number of primary health-care centres	158
9	Disability ratio	2.6%
10	Number of external transfers per year	14,668

Poverty indicators ^{(4) (13)}

M.	Item	Value
1	Poverty	64%
2	Extreme poverty	33.7%
3	Food shortage or insecurity	68.5% ^c
4	Dependency rate	91.2% ^c

Employment indicators ^{(19) (50)}

M.	Item	Value
1	Percentage of the workforce participating	35.30%
2	Unemployment rate	%48.6
3	Average daily wage per shekel	61.6

Crossing traffic indicators ⁽³¹⁾

M.	Item	Rafah	Israeli Crossings
1	Number of personnel leaving	71,384	59,901
2	Number of references and rejected	2,134	3,411
3	Number of individuals coming	65,776	62,702
4	Percentage of monthly closing days	52.5%	50.83%

Indicators of victims of occupation ⁽²³⁾

M.	Item	Value
1	Martyrs	264
2	Prisoners	250
3	The wounded	2,300

Environmental sector indicators ⁽³³⁾

M.	Item	Value
1	Average power outages per hour per day	12.1*
2	Percentage of contaminated water	97%
3	Untreated exhaust water	60%
4	Pollution of seawater	75%

Priorities for humanitarian intervention in the Gaza Strip

Education	Economic empowerment	Relief	Social Development	Health
College student sponsorship	Remote work	Food security	Restoration and furnishing of the homes of the poor	Provision of fuel and solar energy to health institutions
Editing university degrees	Small businesses	Provision of seasonal needs for poor families	Lighting homes for people with solar diseases.	Rehabilitation and treatment of poor patients
Providing bag and school uniforms for poor students	Fruitful Dunum (fruitful acre)	Disaster and crisis relief for the affected	Comprehensive care for orphans	Provision of medicines and medical consumables to hospitals and medical centers
Provision of solar energy to educational institutions	Temporary operation		Establishment and development of vocational and	Provision of solar energy to hospitals and medical centers.
Educational sponsorship for orphans	Vocational and technical training		Provision of solar energy to poor families	Training and qualifying medical personnel
Establishment and development of vocational and technical training centres	Small businesses			
Provision of computer devices for students to pursue online education.				

The diaspora

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

The humanitarian reality of the Palestinians in Jordan

Refugees living in Jordan and Syria enjoy relatively greater human rights; they live without any formal barriers to social and economic rights, with limited exceptions to property ownership in Syria and other exceptions for those who have not been granted the privilege of carrying national numbers in Jordan. In both countries, Palestinian refugees have the right to work and access to the labor market. More generally, the obstacles they face are the result of economic fluctuations and social mobility, and largely as a result of UNRWA's growing budget deficit, which negatively impacts global access to refugee communities.

Jordan currently hosts around 2.5 million Palestinians, including Palestinians displaced by the 1967 war from the Gaza Strip. Although many of these refugees are housed in thirteen camps in Jordan, 10 of these camps are considered official while the other three are informal. The majority of these refugees live side by side with Jordanian citizens.

Demographic indicators ^{(4) (5) (34) (35) (37)}

M.	Item	Value
1	Population	2,419,662
2	Population in camps	436,113
3	Number of families in camps	94,679
4	Percentage of individuals under 18	60%
5	Percentage of individuals 65 years of age and older	4.3-%
6	growth rate	2.2
7	Average beds within camps	5.1
8	Average beds outside camps	4.7
9	Asylum camps	13
10	Middle age inside camps	19
11	Middle age outside the camps	21

The number of official asylum camps is 10, 3 are not recognized and are not part of unrw services

Education Indicators ^{(4) (37)}

M.	Item	Value
1	Illiteracy rate	5.8%
2	Number of schools	169
3	Number of faculty members	4,641
4	Number of school students	118,296
5	Number of Vocational and Technical Training Centres of Anwarwa	2
6	Number of students at Anwarwa Vocational and Technical Training Centers	3,081

Poverty indicators ^{(35) (36) (37)(64)}

M.	Item	Value
1	Poverty in camps	52.7%
2	Poverty outside the camps	24.4%
3	Percentage of refugees with incomes below the national poverty line	52.3%
4	Percentage of families with food insecurity	64%
5	Percentage of families whose source of income depends on assistance from UNRWA	80.6%
6	Dependency rate	52.3%
7	Number of Palestinian refugees displaced from Gaza in need of assistance	138,184
8	Number of Palestinian refugees displaced from Iraq in need of assistance	156

Employment indicators ⁽³⁵⁾

M.	Item	Value
1	Unemployment rate in camps	39.3%
2	Unemployment rate outside camps	14.3%
3	Average daily wage in Jordanian dinars inside camps	0.96<
4	Average daily wage in Jordanian dinars outside the camps	1.28

The humanitarian reality of the Palestinians in Jordan

Housing indicators ⁽³⁰⁾

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

Indicators for Palestinian refugees ⁽¹⁰⁾

	Item	Value
1	Number of displaced Palestinian refugees from Syria	17,800
2	Percentage of Syrian Palestinian women in Jordan	52%
3	Percentage of Syrian Palestinian children in Jordan	43%
4	Percentage of refugees in need of in-kind or cash assistance	100%
5	Percentage of displaced Palestinian families suffering from food insecurity	32%
6	Percentage of displaced Palestinian families convicted of money	86%
7	Percentage of displaced Palestinian families in need of assistance in winter	99%
8	Number of Palestinian families who have no shelters and live in gardens	349

Health indicators ^{(4) (5)(54)}

	Item	Value
1	growth rate	2.2
2	Fertility rate	3.2
3	Number of primary health-care centres	25
4	Raw birth rate per 1,000 births	29.20
5	Infant mortality per 1,000 deaths	22.6
6	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 deaths	25.7
7	Percentage of individuals with chronic diseases	15.9%
8	Number of diabetics and blood pressure	79,558*
9	Proportion of persons with disabilities	5.90%
10	Number of covid virus patients 19 by the end of 2020	250,219
11	Number of covid virus deaths 19 by the end of 2020	3,206

Priorities for Palestinian humanitarian intervention in Jordan

education	Economic empowerment	Social Development	Health	Relief
Sponsoring university students	Small income-generating enterprises	Restoration and furnishing of the homes of the poor	Treatment of poor patients	Support for poor families (food basket, cladding, cash assistance)
Provision of school bags and uniforms	Small projects for graduates.	Social protection for poor families	Provision of medical equipment and essential medicines to medical centers	Support families with seasonal needs (breakfast Ramadan, sacrifices, Eid and Eid clothing and winter cladding)
Literacy programmers	Vocational and technical training	Providing a rental allowance for poor families	Construction, development and restoration of health centres	Covering projects
Equipping educational buildings and centers		Facilitating marriage and raising awareness of the management of marriage life	Maintenance and development of broken medical devices	Supplying alternative energy to homes for the poor
Solar power for educational buildings		Cash assistance projects		Restoration of the homes of the poor

The humanitarian reality of the Palestinians in Syria

The suffering of the Palestinian refugees in Syria began on 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 struggles to access 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 ^{(4) (5) (10) (33)}

	Item	Value
1	Total number of Palestinian refugees in Syria	647,143
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
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 ^{(4) (40)}

M.	Item	Value
1	Number of schools	103 ^c
2	Number of school students	50,143 ^c
3	Number of teaching staff	1,922 ^c
4	Number of vocational and technical training centres	1 ^c
5	Number of students in vocational and technical training centers	8,000

Health indicators ^{(4) (30)(54)}

M.	Item	Value
1	growth rate	2.2
	Fertility rate	2.7 ^c
2	Raw birth growth rate per 1,000 population	29.2 ^d
3	Infant mortality per 1,000 deaths	28.2 ^d
4	Under-five mortality per 1,000 deaths	31.5 ^d
5	Number of primary health-care centres	24
6	Number of diabetics and blood pressure	33,835 [*]
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

Priorities for Palestinian humanitarian intervention in Syria

Poverty and unemployment indicators ^{(10) (39)(54)}

M.	Item	Value
1	Poverty	91%
2	Dependency rate	63.4%
3	Percentage of households that have reduced the amount of food consumed since the beginning of the Covid pandemic 19	79%
4	Number of Palestinian refugees in need of in-kind or cash assistance	418,000

Priorities for Palestinian humanitarian intervention in Syria

Relief	Social Development	Health	education	Economic empowerment
Development of shelters for displaced and displaced persons.	Construction of residential villages for refugees	Treatment of poor and wounded patients	College student sponsorship	Small businesses
Support for poor families (safe drinking water, food baskets-cladding - cash assistance)	Safe lighting for homes for the poor and displaced	Providing medicines and medical supplies to medical and ambulance centers.	Providing bag and school uniforms for poor students	Building Center for Development Projects Adoption
Support for poor families with seasonal needs (breakfasts Ramadan- sacrifices - Eid clothing)	Women and Children Empowerment Center	Health education within camps	Equipping buildings and educational centres	Vocational and technical training
Rehabilitation of shelters			Solar power for educational buildings	
Winter equipment (cladding-covering projects - roof protection projects)			Building and development of educational buildings	



The humanity 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 18 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 ^{(4) (5) (39)(54)}

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

Poverty and unemployment indicators ^{(39) (41) (48)}

M.	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 ^c

Education indicators ^{(4) (39) (45)}

M.	Item	Value
1	Illiteracy rate	7.40%
2	Number of schools	66*
3	Number of school students	36,775*
4	Percentage of university graduates	6%
5	Number of university students	7102'
6	Number of primary health-care centres	27*
7	Number of women's programmer centres	13*

Health indicators ^{(4) (41)(54)}

M.	Item	Value
1	Health insurance providers	5%
2	Number of primary health-care centres	27*
3	Number of diabetics and blood pressure	*27,561
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

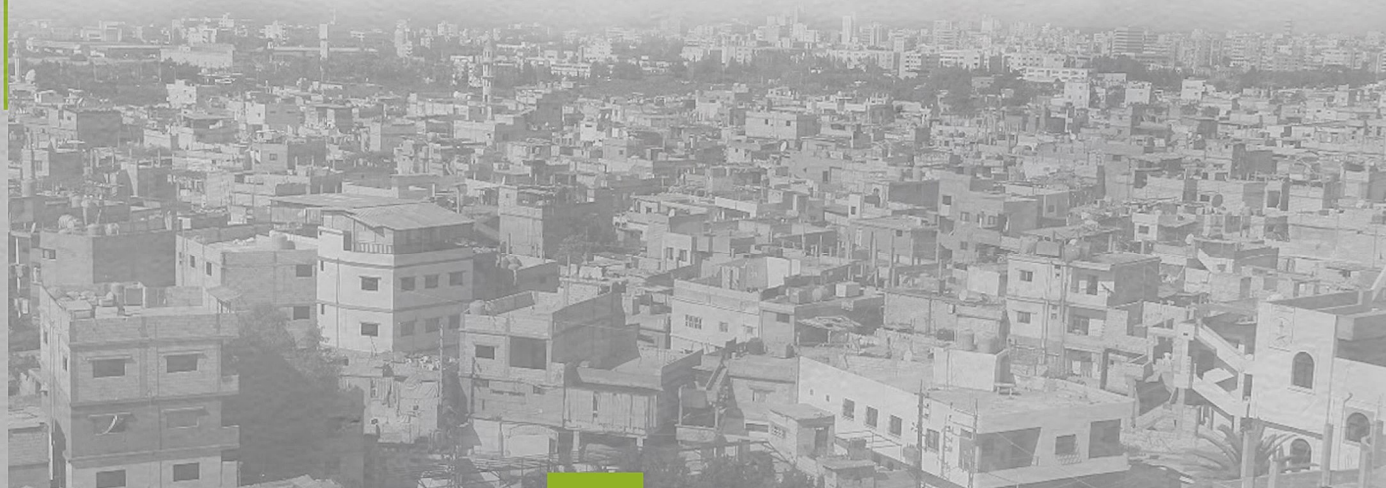
Priorities for Humanitarian Intervention for Palestinians in Lebanon

Family Indicators ⁽³⁹⁾

M	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

Relief	Education	Economic empowerment	Social development	Health
Development of shelters for displaced and displaced persons.	College student sponsorship	Micro projects	Restoration and furnishing of the homes of the poor	Treatment of poor and infected patients
Support for poor families (safe drinking water - food baskets - cladding - cash assistance)	Provision of bag and school uniforms for poor students	Small projects for graduates.	Safe lighting for homes for the poor and displaced	Providing medicines and medical supplies to medical and ambulance centers.
Supporting poor families with seasonal needs (breakfasts Ramadan- sacrifices - Eid and winter clothing)	Education programmers for displaced persons and displaced persons	Vocational and technical training	Social protection for poor families	Prevention and early diagnosis of children and breast cancers
Provision of health and environmental services in camps	Building and development of educational buildings			
	Providing computers for students to follow educational activities remotely			



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 ⁽¹⁸⁾

	Item	Value
1	Poverty	60%
2	Most needy students	150

Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Sudan

Relief	education	Health
Support for poor families (food baskets, cladding, cash assistance)	Student support (cash assistance)	Treatment of poor and wounded patients
Providing poor families with seasonal needs (Ramadan basket - sacrifices - Eid and winter clothing)	Providing bag and school uniforms for poor students	Providing medicines and medical supplies to poor patients
Building shelters for displaced persons	Providing computers for students to follow educational activities remotely	Providing healthy bags



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 ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁰⁾

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 ⁽¹⁰⁾

Item	Value
1 Poorest families	45% ⁷
2 Unemployed	15% ⁷
3 Unemployment among certificate holders	8% ⁷

Other humanitarian indicators ⁽¹⁰⁾

Item	Value
1 Disability	~67
2 Number of orphans	~292
3 A.R.A.	~162
4 Missing	26
5 A disease and 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 Number of Palestinians who drowned due to immigration in 2020	10

Priorities for Palestinian humanitarian intervention in Turkey

Health	education	Economic empowerment	Social Development	Relief
Rehabilitation and treatment of the injured	College student sponsorship	Small businesses	Ensuring poor families	Relief for poor families (safe drinking water, food baskets-cladding - cash assistance)
Rehabilitation and treatment of patients	Providing bag and school uniforms for poor students	Vocational and technical training	Fostering orphans	Support for poor families with seasonal needs (breakfasts Ramadan-sacrifices - Eid and winter clothing)
	Providing computers for students to follow educational activities remotely			Provision of winter equipment (covers - cladding)



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 with 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, with an estimated 27% compared to the previous year.

Demographic indicators ⁽¹⁰⁾

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

Poverty indicators ⁽⁴³⁾

	Item	Value
1	Poverty	75%*

Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Yemen

Relief	Health	education
Support for poor families (food baskets, cladding, cash assistance)	Treatment of poor and wounded patients	Student support (cash assistance)
Support for poor families with seasonal needs (Ramadan basket - sacrifices - Eid and winter clothing)	Providing medicines and medical supplies to poor patients	Providing bag and school uniforms for poor students



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 a 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 legal complications facing him, this refugee still suffers from instability and a fragile (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 services, educational and assistance from international institutions.

Demographic indicators ⁽¹⁰⁾

M.	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

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

Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Libya

Relief	Health	Education
Providing a rental allowance for needy families	Treatment of poor and wounded patients	Student support (cash assistance)
Support for poor families (food baskets, cladding, cash assistance)	Providing medicines and medical supplies to poor patients	Providing bag and school uniforms for poor students
Support for poor families with seasonal needs (Ramadan basket - sacrifices - Eid and winter clothing)	Providing tools to help patients	Establishment and development of vocational and technical training centers
Building shelters for displaced persons		



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 of 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 year (as a resident or as a refugee). 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 is abolished, as well as depriving the Palestinian refugee of 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 75m2.

Demographic indicators ⁽¹⁰⁾

M.	Item	Value
1	Population	6,000

Poverty indicators ⁽¹⁰⁾

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

Humanitarian indicators ^{(8) (10)}

M.	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

Relief	Health	education
Providing a rental allowance for needy families	Treatment of poor and wounded patients	Ensuring university students
Support for poor families (food baskets, cladding, cash assistance)	Providing medicines and medical supplies to poor patients	Student support (cash assistance)
Support for poor families with seasonal needs (Ramadan basket - sacrifices - Eid and winter clothing)	Providing healthy bags	Providing bag and school uniforms for poor students

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, and about what Saudi Arabia provides refugees on its territory, the Kingdom gives them 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 Palestinian refugees are considered foreigners and not refugees.

Palestinians in Saudi Arabia are suffering from difficult economic conditions due to the system that imposes heavy economic costs on residents and large social and humanitarian burdens. Such burdens have increased with the kingdom imposing further heavy fees on residents, escorts, and employment, where the fees imposed on each facility amounted to 1200 riyals, which would thus increase the burden on the Palestinians as fewer jobs have become available due to the high levels of foreign employment in the Kingdom.

Demographic indicators ⁽¹⁰⁾

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

Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Saudi Arabia

Relief	Health	education
Providing a rental allowance for needy families	Treatment of poor and wounded patients	Ensuring university students
Support for poor families (food baskets, cladding, cash assistance)	Providing medicines and medical supplies to poor patients	Student support (cash assistance)
Support for poor families with seasonal needs (Ramadan basket - sacrifices - Eid and winter clothing)		Providing bag and school uniforms for poor students



The human 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 represent approximately 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 ^{(4) (5) (7)}

Item	Value	Item	Value
1 Population	1,634,482	growth rate	*2.2
2 Average family	*4.44	Internally displaced persons	*26%
3 Individuals under the age of 15 for males	32.4%	Individuals under the age of 15 for females	31.4%

Education Indicators ⁽⁴⁾

Item	Value
1 Illiteracy rate	*5.7%
2 Number of schools	1,117
3 Number of school students	441,001
4 Number of teachers	43,925
5 Grade density rate	*25

Health Indicators ⁽⁴⁾

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 ⁽⁴⁾

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 the female workforce	32.9%*
6 Unemployment rate	*3.7%
7 Male unemployment rate	2.2%*
8 The unemployment rate among females	6.5%*

Family Indicators ⁽⁴⁾

Item	Value
1 Widows	6.5%*
2 Divorced	2.4%*
3 He didn't get married.	25.2%*

Housing indicators ⁽⁴⁾

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

Education and culture	Social Development	Health	Relief
Sponsoring cultural and educational centres	Restoration of houses of the poor	Rehabilitation of children with disabilities and providing them with aids	Food parcels for poor families
Teacher rehabilitation and development	Orphan sponsorship	Ambulance resuscitation device	Seasonal needs
Supporting the identity of the '48 Palestinian		Treating autistic children	Reconstructing destroyed houses

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Interpretation of symbols

2019 * 2018 < 2017 ` 2016 ° 2015 ` 2014. 2013 ^ 2012 ☒



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