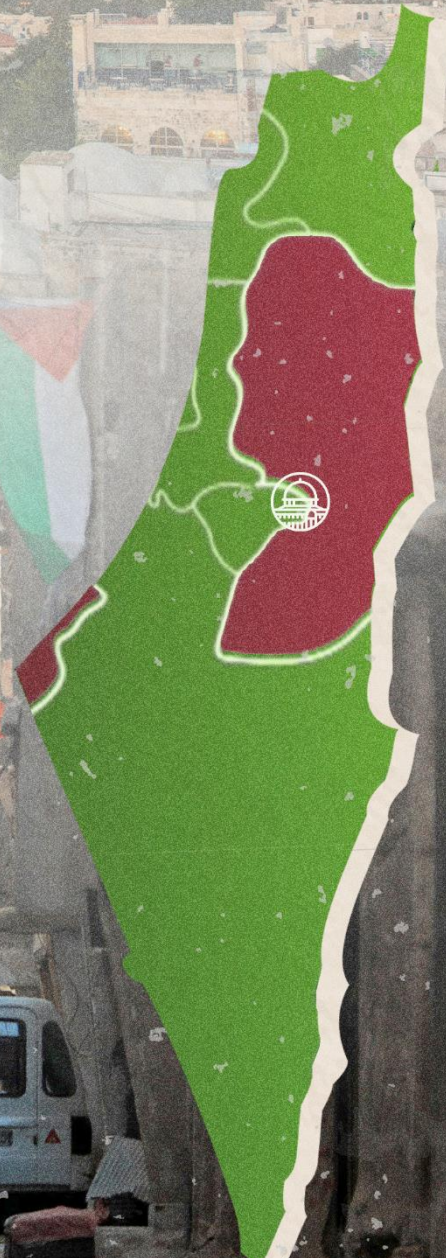




G.D.D.
Gazze Destek Organization

Palestinian Humanitarian Status Report

► Reality .. Priorities



Publication Date 2023



THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION REPORT OF PALASTINEANS WORLDWIDE

2022: Reality – Priorities

Gazze Destek Organization GDD

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About

GDD is a non-profit humanitarian and development organization founded in 2014 in Istanbul, Turkey under registration number 34-209-183. We aim to address the humanitarian and development needs of vulnerable and refugee around the world. We strive to do this in accordance with international humanitarian principles and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as in line with the response and national development plans and officially ISO 9001:2015 certified.

We conduct thorough research on the humanitarian situation in affected areas and release reports through an annual international press conference in multiple languages. We also provide updated briefs on a monthly basis and even daily in emergencies, which are used to create a humanitarian and development response plan. These plans are developed in coordination and partnership with local and donor organizations and are implemented in a quickly and effective manner.

Additionally, we are committed to the long-term impact of our interventions. We evaluate the sustainability of our interventions using GRI standards and assess the social impact of our projects through SROI standards through published reports. This helps us identify recommendations and lessons learned that can be used to improve the design of our future interventions.

Our Vision:

A world where every human enjoys a decent, dignified, and productive life in a sustainable approach.

Our Mission:

GDD works to improve the quality of human life around the world, through humanitarian and developmental interventions that are based on Sustainable Development Goals SDGs, standards of integrity and transparency, principles of humanitarian work, and relevant local and international laws.

Our Goals:

- Contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals SDGs.
- Actively support humanitarian and development needs.
- Support the human rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups.
- Coordinate and integrate humanitarian and development efforts.
- Participate in the development of the humanitarian and development capacity building for partners in needy areas.

Introduction

The Israeli occupation of Palestine is one of the most significant humanitarian crises in the modern world. Every year on May 15th, Palestinians commemorate the Nakba, insisting on their right to return to the homeland from which they were forcibly displaced in 1948. This resulted in a widespread movement of displacement both within and outside of Palestine, leading to a refugee and displaced Palestinian population of over 68.99%. Gaza Strip has become the third most densely populated area globally due to the large number of refugees and displaced individuals, accounting for over 66.1% of its population. Moreover, Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon are considered the worst globally, failing to provide minimum standards of adequate housing. Palestinian refugees from Syria and Iraq have also been displaced to new destinations due to ongoing conflicts in those regions.

Since then, Palestinians have faced numerous violations and injustices by the Israeli occupation, including arbitrary arrests, forced displacement, economic blockade, physical and psychological violence. This has led to the deterioration of economic, social, health, and educational conditions in Palestine, exacerbating humanitarian, social, and political problems.

In this report, we will address the humanitarian situation of Palestinians in Jerusalem, the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and the diaspora (Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Libya, Yemen, Iraq, Sudan), as well as the Palestinian communities in 1948 territories. Our aim is to shed light on the current reality and highlight the most pressing needs in each region within the limits of the supporting organizations' capabilities, using updated information up to the report's date. It's important to note that this report does not cover major and medium needs, which fall under the jurisdiction of donor countries.

Summary of the Comparative Humanitarian Situation for Palestinians

Demography

| item/region | Gaza strip (5)(4)(1) | West bank (5) (4) (2) | Jerusalem (6)(3) | Inside 48 (12) (5) (7) | Jordan (35) (8)(5) | Lebanon (8) (5) | Syria (8) (5) | (8) Türkiye | Yemen (9) | Libya (1) | Iraq (10) | Sudan (1) | diaspora (5) | Palestine (11) (4) |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Population | 2,375,595 | 2,740,582 | 482,064 | 1,709,811 | 2,499,905 | 210,000 | 568,730 | 30,000 | 7,000 | 50,000 | 3,500 | 2,000 | 7,191,505 | 14,499,577 |
| 2 Population percentage | %16.39 | %18.90 | %3.32 | %11.79 | %17.24 | %1.45 | %3.92 | %0.21 | %0.05 | %0.34 | %0.03 | %0.01 | %49.6 | %100.00 |
| 3 Area km2 | 365 | 5,660 | 345 | 20,980 | | | | | | | | | | 27,000 |
| 4 Population density | 6,508.48 | 569 | 1,322 | - | | | | | | | | | | 474 |
| 5 Growth rate | 2.8 | %2.1 | *2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | | | | | | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| 6 Average family | 5.6 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 4.35 | 5.1 | 4 | 4.1 | | | 5 | 4 | | | 5 |
| 7 Refugee camps | 8 | 19 | 2 | | 10 | 12 | 9 | | | | | | 31 | 58 |
| 8 Refugees and displaced persons | %66.1 | %26.3 | %39 | %26 | %100 | %100 | %100 | %100 | %100 | %100 | %100 | %100 | 100% | %68.99 |
| 9 Median age | 19.4 | 22.3 | 23.8 | 24.5 | 19 | | | | | | | | | 20.8 |

1. The unofficial estimate for the number of Palestinians in Jordan is 4,400,000, but the official number is based on the source of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics.
2. The unofficial estimate for the number of Palestinians in Lebanon is 538,692, but the official number is based on the source of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in Lebanon.
3. Growth rate of Palestinians in Arab countries: A fixed growth rate of 2.2% has been adopted.
4. Growth rate of Palestinians in foreign countries: A fixed growth rate of 1.5% has been adopted.
5. In the city of Jerusalem, there are 2 unrecognized refugee camps.
6. In Jordan, there are 3 unofficially recognized camps.
7. In the West Bank, there are 6 camps that are not officially recognized.
8. In Syria, there are 4 camps that are not officially recognized.

– Key Humanitarian Indicators

| item/region | Gaza strip | West bank | | | Inside | Jordan | Lebanon | Syria | (47) (15) Türkiye | Yemen | Libya | Iraq | Sudan |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | (23) (21) (19)(4)(13) (26) (25) | (20) (19) (4) (3) (23) (26) (25) | Jerusalem (26) (24) (3) | 48 (60) (4) | (46) (59) (45) (42) (4) (61) (35) | (39) (14) (4) (59) | (48) (47) (43) (4) (59) | (48) (48) | (48) (47) (44) (59) | (48) (47) (16) (59) | (48) (47) (17) (59) | (48) (47) (18) (59) | |
| Poverty | %61 | +%14 | '%77 | '%21.1 | %52.7 | %74 | %91 | %14 | %78 | %45 | %30 | %80 | |
| Extreme Poverty | '%33.7 | '%5.8 | %9.6 | '%3.9 | %1.2 | %53 | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment | %45 | %13.1 | %3.2 | '%3.7 | %39 | 85% | %87.3 | %12 | %13.59 | %20.7 | %40 | %40 | |
| Food Insecurity | %68 | %16 | %16 | %16.2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Illiteracy | %2 | %2.5 | %2.6 | %3.6 | %5.8 | %7.4 | %19.2 | %3.9 | %9.8 | %13.9 | %14.4 | '%39.3 | |
| Number of Schools | 791 | 2,369 | 262 | 1,294 | 161 | 65 | 102 | | | | | | |
| School Students | 670,963 | 760,688 | 76,152 | 445,669 | 119,781 | 39,144 | 49,431 | +1,816 | | | | | |
| Class Density | 38.86 | 39 | 22.8 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 25 | | | | | | |
| University Students | 86,841 | 138,754 | 12,762 | | | | | | | | | 200 | |
| Graduates Annually | 25,142 | 32,277 | 2,685 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Martyrs (2022) | 53 | 171 | 19 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Injured Individuals (2022) | 360 | 9,873 | 2,486 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prisoners | 200 | 4,400 | 450 | | | | | | | | | | |
| House Demolitions (2022) | 89,397 | 833 | 306 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Persons with Disabilities | 56,192 | 36,518 | '8,311 | | %5.9 | | | | | | | | |
| Settlements | - | 151 | 26 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Settlers | - | 719,452 | 326,523 | | | | | | | | | | |

➤ Humanitarian Situation in Jerusalem

Since the beginning of the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem in 1948 and its completion in 1967, the occupation has sought to transform the city from a multi-religious and multicultural city into a unified Jewish city under its control. Through land control, settlement construction, and identity confiscation, Sarah Leah Whitson, Director of the Middle East Division at Human Rights Watch, stated, "Israel claims to treat Jerusalem as a unified city, but it enforces separate rules for Jews and Palestinians. Deliberate discrimination against Palestinians in Jerusalem, including residency policies that threaten their legal status, has further severed them from the city." A UN expert also clarified, "The Israeli military occupation has turned the entire occupied Palestinian territory into an 'open-air prison,' where Palestinians are continuously detained, monitored, and disciplined.

-Indicators of the humanitarian situation in Jerusalem:

– Poverty indicators⁽³⁾

| Item | value |
|--|----------|
| 1 Poverty according to the occupation poverty line | -%77 |
| 2 extreme poverty | -%9.6 |
| 3 Percentage of families that received aid | +-%6.7 |
| 4 Percentage of families in need of aid | +-%11.10 |
| 5 Percentage of households that need some kind of assistance | %24.7 |
| 6 Food insecurity | %16 |

– Employment indicators ⁽³⁾

| Item | Value |
|--|-------|
| 1 Percentage of the participating workforce | %37.1 |
| 2 Unemployment rate | %3.2 |
| 3 Average daily wage in shekels | 211 |
| Percentage distribution of workers in Jerusalem | |
| 1 Employer | %4.7 |
| 2 self employed | %5.9 |
| 3 paid employees | %88.9 |
| 4 Family members work on their own and do not get paid | %0.5 |
| Percentage distribution of workers in Jerusalem | |
| 1 Agriculture and fishing | %1.8 |
| 2 Mining, quarrying and manufacturing industry | %11.4 |
| 3 building and Construction | %21.1 |
| 4 Trade, restaurants and hotels | %26.5 |
| 5 Transportation, storage and communications | %8.6 |
| 6 Other services and branches | %30.6 |

– Demographic Indicators⁽⁴⁹⁾⁽³⁾

| Item | Value | item | value |
|----------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1 population | 482,064 | population percentage | 3.32 |
| 2 Population density | 1,322 | average family | 3.9 |
| 3 refugee camps | 2 | Refugee percentage | '%39 |
| 4 growth rate | %2.1 | median age | 23.8 |

The camps in Jerusalem are not recognized by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency

– Education indicators ⁽³⁾

| item | Value |
|---|--------|
| 1 illiteracy rate | %2.6 |
| 2 number of schools | 262 |
| 3 The number of school students | 76,152 |
| 4 The number of people in schools | 3,277 |
| 5 class density rate | 22.8 |
| 6 Student rate per teacher | 17.1 |
| 6 The number of university students | 12,762 |
| 7 Annual number of graduates | 2,685 |
| 8 The number of employees in universities | 552 |
| 9 number of universities | 3 |
| 10 Percentage of individuals who have a bachelor's degree or higher | %12.6 |

– Indicators of settlement and restrictions during the year 2022 ^{(55)(28) (27) (24) (3)}

| Item | Value |
|--|------------|
| Number of settlements | 26 |
| Number of settlers | 326,523 |
| Rate of annual increase of settlers | %4.07 |
| Number of house demolitions | 306 |
| Number of demolition notices | 220 |
| Demolishing non-residential buildings in 2022 | 84 |
| Number of displaced families to demolish their homes | 286 |
| Storming of sanctities by extremists during the year 2022 AD | 60,08 9 |
| Arrests | 3,504 |
| Confiscation of property | 87 |
| Road closures | 12 |
| Number of barriers | 152 |
| Confiscation of identity cards 1976-2022 | 14,701 |
| Decision to deport from the city of Jerusalem | 871 |
| Settler attacks on Jerusalem | 489 |
| Number of martyrs during the year 2022 | 19 |
| Number of wounded during the year 2022 | 2,486 |

- Indicators of occupation victims ^{(55)(24) (3)}

| Item | Value |
|---|-------|
| 1 Martyrs from 2001 to 2022 | 191 |
| 2 captives | 450 |
| 3 detainees | 3,504 |
| 4 Number of the bodies of the martyrs held so far | 23 |
| 5 Number of house arrests | 214 |

– Technology indicators ⁽³⁾

| Item | value |
|---|-------|
| Percentage of households have a computer | %52.9 |
| Percentage of households that own a smartphone | %91.2 |
| Percentage of households that have internet service | %92.9 |

– Agriculture indicators ⁽³⁾

| Item | value |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 1 Number of agricultural holdings | 2,561 |
| 2 Cultivated area "dunums" | 10,306 |
| 3 dunam of vegetables | 356 |
| 4 animal holdings | 50,510 |

– Health indicators⁽³⁾

| Item | Value |
|--|--------|
| 1 Number of hospitals | 7 |
| 2 Number of health centers | 51 |
| 3 covered by health insurance | '%79.7 |
| 4 Number of human doctors | 913 |
| 5 Number of nurses | 1,639 |
| 6 Number of hospital beds | 718 |
| 7 people with disabilities | '8,311 |
| 8 occupancy rate | %75.1 |
| 9 Number of operations performed | 20,100 |
| 10 Percentage of mothers who received health care after childbirth | %91.2 |

- Indicators of culture and religion ⁽³⁾

| item | value |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1 number of cultural centers | 52 |
| 2 number of museums | 4 |
| 3 number of theaters | 2 |
| 4 number of mosques | 132 |
| 5 number of churches | <95 |
| 6 number of cycles of the Qur'an | 53 |

- Environmental indicators⁽³⁾

| Item | value |
|---|------------|
| Percentage of households that receive drinking water through the public water network | '%96.2 |
| Percentage of dwellings connected to a sewage network | 98.70 % |
| The number of inhabited dwellings equipped with an electricity network | 32,342 |
| Jerusalem purchases of megawatt electric power | 950 |

– Housing indicators ⁽³⁾

| Item | value |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1 Number of buildings | '40,745 |
| 2 housing number | 95,234 |
| 3 Average number of rooms | '3.1 |

- Attempts to expel Palestinian residents: Collective attempts to expel Palestinian citizens have focused on Khan al-Ahmar, the Batn al-Hawa neighborhood in Silwan, the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood, and the seizure of homes belonging to Jerusalemite residents, resulting in the confiscation of 14,701 IDs since 1967.
- Sacred sites: Violations of the right to sacred sites, particularly the Al-Aqsa Mosque, have been ongoing, including frequent incursions by Israeli forces and settlers, age restrictions on worshippers, continuous excavations beneath the Al-Aqsa Mosque, hindrance of renovations and repairs in and around the mosque.
 1. Control over the administration of the Al-Aqsa Mosque.
 2. Slowing down restoration permissions.
 3. Incursions into the Al-Aqsa Mosque during Islamic holidays.
 4. Conducting Talmudic rituals within the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

• Key notable events that the city of Jerusalem experienced in 2022:

1. Preventing worshippers from entering Al-Aqsa Mosque.
2. Incursions into and prayers at Al-Aqsa Mosque during the blessed month of Ramadan.
3. The number of settlers who stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque until the end of 2022 reached 60,089.
4. The highest number of arrests inside Al-Aqsa Mosque in a single day reached 500 worshippers.
5. Public performance of collective Jewish rituals within Al-Aqsa Mosque.
6. Progress of Judaization projects, including plans to Judaize the Al-Buraq Plaza and establish Torah gardens on property owned by the Church.
7. Flag march and holding Talmudic prayers within Al-Aqsa Mosque.
8. Increase in settlements in four areas leading to a decrease in the Palestinian population in the city from 37% to 21%.
9. Establishment of the settlement project "Silicon Valley" on an area of 710 dunums in the Joz neighborhood.
10. Conversion of the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood and Silwan town into mixed neighborhoods.
11. Initiation of a settlement and land registration project, risking the registration of 80% of the land as absentee property.
12. Suspension of operations in two schools in Jerusalem by withdrawing their permanent licenses.
13. Targeting journalists and the martyrdom of journalist Sherine Abu Akleh.

– Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Jerusalem

| Economic empowerment | Education | Dawa | Health | Social | Seasonal response |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| Vocational and technical training | Sponsorship of undergraduate students in the College of Da`wah and Fundamentals of Religion | Sponsoring Quran memorization circles in Jerusalem schools | First Aid Course | Restoration of houses in the old town | Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf) |
| Restoration of shops in the old city | Sponsorship of university students in Jerusalem | Sponsoring Quran memorization circles in Jerusalem mosques | Sponsorship of a doctor in the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque | Sponsorship of a chaste family in the old town | Winter aid (blankets, mattresses, nylon roofs, heaters) |
| Supporting merchants with key materials | Orphan student sponsorship | Sponsoring Quran memorization circles in Al-Aqsa Mosque | Health education for expectant mothers | Garmin support in the old town | Clothing (Winter clothes, Eid clothing) |
| Supporting small and medium enterprises | Qualification of teachers | Sponsoring a preacher in the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque | Educating young people about the harms of drugs | Empowering women in Jerusalem | |
| Supporting the tourism sector | Support extracurricular activities | Qualifying imams and preachers | Early detection of childhood diseases | Rehabilitation of civil society institutions in Jerusalem | |
| Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms | Restoration of Jerusalem schools | Restoring historical mosques and endowments in Jerusalem | | | |
| | Equipping laboratories and school laboratories | Restoring and maintaining Al-Aqsa Mosque | | | |

Supporting small projects for women Buying a building and licensing it to a school

➤ Human reality in the West Bank

More than 2.7 million Palestinians living in the West Bank are suffering from a systematic process of land confiscation. The occupation further restricts Palestinians' freedom of movement by dividing the West Bank into fragmented areas and denying them access to 50% of its territory, aiming to push them to emigrate outside of Palestine. The occupation generates internal pressures on Palestinians to drive them towards migration, and those who remain steadfast on their land are pressured to comply with the occupier's proposed solutions to their issues.

The West Bank has been divided into three areas: Area A, Area B, and Area C.

Area A: Under full Palestinian control, primarily urban areas (cities and towns like Hebron, Ramallah, Nablus, Tulkarm, and Qalqilya), with the authority to maintain internal security and the presence of Palestinian police patrols on the streets.

Area B: Under Palestinian civil control and Israeli security control, including villages adjacent to the cities located in Area A.

Area C: Under full Israeli occupation control, encompassing settlements, roads, strategic areas, and regions near Israel's borders. Area C is home to around 150,000 Palestinians in over 500 Palestinian communities and about 325,000 Israeli settlers in more than 200 settlements and outposts. It comprises 63% of the most fertile and resource-rich lands in the West Bank, including most of the Jordan Valley, which holds the largest reserves of unpopulated land in the West Bank and a significant portion of its natural resources.

– Indicators of the humanitarian situation in the West Bank:

– Poverty indicators ⁽⁶³⁾ (4)

| Item | value |
|--|-------|
| poverty | %14 |
| extreme poverty | %5.8 |
| Food insecurity | %16 |
| The percentage of families whose income has been reduced by half | %45.5 |
| dependency rate | <73.1 |

– Employment indicators ⁽⁵¹⁾

| Item | value |
|---|--------|
| 1 Percentage of the participating workforce | %47.50 |
| 2 Unemployment rate | %13.1 |
| 3 Unemployment rate "male" | 10.6 |
| 4 Unemployment rate "females" | 23.7 |
| 5 refugee unemployment rate | %14 |

– Settlement indicators and restrictions during the year 2022 AD ⁽³⁾ ^{(64) (51) (38) (28) (27) (23)}

| Item | value |
|---|---------|
| number of settlements | 151 |
| number of settlements | 719,452 |
| Demolition of homes | 833 |
| Sanctifications (number of times) | 332 |
| Confiscation of property | 416 |
| Road closures | 500 |
| The number of raids on homes belonging to Palestinians | 1,807 |
| The number of destroyed properties, including shops and agricultural facilities | 1,083 |
| Land confiscation (dunums) for the years 2019-2020 | 24,594 |
| The number of settlement activities | 181 |
| (Confiscating or razing lands or approving settlement units) | %80 |
| Percentage of appropriation of water resources | 6,551 |
| The number of detainees | 171 |
| The number of martyrs | 45 |
| The number of martyrs among children | 9,873 |
| number of wounded | 1,512 |
| The number of settler attacks | 2,970 |

– - Indicators of occupation victims since 2006-2022 ⁽⁵²⁾ (23)

| Item | value |
|------------|-------|
| 1 Martyrs | 1,438 |
| 2 captives | 4,400 |

– Demographic indicators ⁽⁵⁾ (4) (2)

| Item | value | Item | value |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------|
| population | 2,740,582 | Growth rate | %2.1 |
| population percentage | %18.9 | Average family | 4.7 |
| The area is km2 | 5,660 | Refugee camps | 19 |
| Population density | 569 | Refugee percentage | %26.3 |

– Education indicators ⁽⁶²⁾ (22) (20) (4)

| Item | value |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| illiteracy rate | %2.5 |
| number of schools | 2,369 |
| The number of school students | 760,688 |
| The number of people in schools | 28,868 |
| class density rate | 39 |
| The number of students per teacher | 15.5 |
| failure rate | %0.15 |
| dropout rate | %0.9 |
| The number of university students | 138,754 |
| Annual number of graduates | 32,277 |

– Health indicators ⁽²⁹⁾ (4)

| Item | value |
|---|---------|
| covered by health insurance | '%66.50 |
| The number of people with cancer in 2022 AD | 3,408 |
| number of doctors | 8,136 |
| Number of nurses | 12,001 |
| The number of hospital beds | 8,572 |
| The number of hospitals | 58 |
| Number of primary health care centers | 441 |
| Bed occupancy rate | %90.3 |
| number of people with disabilities | 36,518 |
| Cases of violence based on social violence | 1,739 |
| Cases of suicide attempts | 190 |

The humanitarian impact 20 years after the construction of the apartheid wall

- The Apartheid Wall: The wall extends for 713 km with a height ranging from 4.5 to 9 meters, dividing Palestinian villages and residents from each other, hindering their movement and trade. It penetrates 85% of the West Bank's territory.
- Farmers can only access their lands through 69 gates controlled by Israeli authorities, which are usually closed. Most agricultural gates are only opened during the olive harvest season in October and November for limited hours each day.
- About 11,000 Palestinians living in the "seam zone" and holding West Bank ID cards depend on permits or special arrangements to live in their homes.
- There are 71 Israeli settlements and over 85% of settlers reside in the "seam zone."
- Around 150 Palestinian residential communities in other parts of the West Bank own agricultural lands in the "seam zone," forcing their residents to apply for special permits or undergo "prior coordination" to access their crops and herds.
- Palestinians with West Bank ID cards need special permits from Israeli authorities to enter East Jerusalem. They must enter through four out of 14 checkpoints along the wall.
- In June 21, 2022, Israeli authorities began repairing and fortifying a 45 km section of the wall in the northern West Bank, replacing parts of it to prevent Palestinians from entering the occupied territories through openings in it.
- Olive tree production in the seam zone decreased by 60%.
- 42% of permit applications to enter the seam zone for landowners and agricultural workers were denied.
- The livelihoods of thousands of farming families have been undermined by the gate and permit regime, which obstructs farmers from accessing their agricultural lands and grazing areas in the "seam zone." Permit applications are regularly rejected on the grounds that farmers fail to prove their "connection to their lands" to satisfy Israeli authorities, citing security concerns as well. With nearly all agricultural gates closed permanently except for limited exceptions, permit holders have been forced to either stop cultivating their lands or switch from labor-intensive crop cultivation to fewer valuable crops.

– Priorities for humanitarian intervention in the West Bank

| Economic empowerment | Education | Dawa | Health | Shelter | Social | Seasonal response |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| Empowering women breadwinners | Undergraduate student support | Restoration of ancient mosques | treat poor patients | Restoration of poor families' homes | Orphanages | Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf) |
| Small projects for poor families | Editing university degrees | Memorization sessions | Providing medicines and medical supplies to health centers | Reconstruction of demolished homes | Rehabilitation of an orphanage | Winter aid (blankets, mattresses, nylon roofs, heaters) |
| Operating an endowment farm | Bag and school uniform | Providing solar energy for mosques | Providing ambulances | Furnishing demolished homes | Educational sponsorship for orphans | Kiswa (Winter Kiswa, Eid Kiswa) |
| Vocational and technical training | school bus | Providing a water station | Providing mobile clinics | Financial assistance for families with demolished homes | Recreational trips | |
| Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms | | | | | | |

➤ Human reality in the Gaza Strip

The suffering of the Gaza Strip continues due to Israeli occupation for the past 56 years and the tightened blockade for 17 years, which has affected all vital sectors (social, economic, and humanitarian). Despite the unprecedented deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the Strip, the policy of collective punishment against its inhabitants remains steadfast. This clearly demonstrates the deliberate intent of the Israeli occupation to inflict significant material and psychological damage on more than 2.3 million people living in this large prison. During the period of the blockade, the Israeli occupation launched 5 destructive attacks on the Strip in the years 2008, 2012, 2014, 2021, and 2022.

– Poverty indicators ⁽¹³⁾⁽⁴⁾

| item | value |
|------|--|
| 1 | poverty %61 |
| 2 | extreme poverty %33.7 |
| 3 | Food shortage or insecurity %68 |
| 4 | dependency rate %78.6 |
| 5 | The number of unemployed individuals 225,000 |

– Employment indicators ⁽⁵⁶⁾⁽⁵⁰⁾⁽¹⁹⁾

| item | value |
|------|---|
| 1 | Percentage of the participating workforce %39.4 |
| 2 | Unemployment rate %45 |
| 3 | Youth unemployment rate %73.9 |
| 4 | Unemployment rate in the camps %50.1 |
| 5 | Unemployment rate among young graduates %46.7 |
| 6 | Median daily wage rate in US dollars 11.85 |
| 8 | child labor rate %0.9 |

– Crossings movement indicators ⁽³¹⁾

| item | Rafah | Israeli crossings |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| Number of departing individuals | 144,899 | 424,417 |
| Number of references and rejected | 5,476 | - |
| Number of people arriving | 133,764 | 414,646 |
| Percentage of monthly closing days | %39.45 | %50.83 |

– Indicators of occupation victims during the year 2022 ⁽²³⁾

| item | value |
|------|--------------|
| 1 | Martyrs 53 |
| 2 | captives 200 |
| 3 | injured 360 |

– Environmental sector indicators ⁽³³⁾

| item | value |
|------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Average power outages per day 11 |
| 2 | percentage of polluted water %97 |
| 3 | Wastewater not treated %60 |
| 4 | Sea water pollution %74 |

– Housing sector indicators ⁽⁵⁸⁾⁽⁵⁶⁾

| item | value |
|------|--|
| 1 | Number of uninhabitable homes that need to be rebuilt 27,000 |
| 2 | Number of uninhabitable homes in need of restoration 60,000 |
| 3 | Total number of homes damaged by the August 2022 war 37 |
| 4 | Number of homes partially damaged by the aggression in August 2022 1,071 |
| 5 | Number of completely demolished homes that have not yet been rebuilt 1,841 |
| 6 | Number of partially demolished houses that have not yet been restored 87,556 |
| 7 | Total number of homes damaged and not compensated 89,397 |

– Demographic indicators ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽¹⁾

| item | value | item | value |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------|
| population | 2,375,595 | population percentage | %16.39 |
| The area is km2 | 365 | average family | 5.6 |
| Population density | 6,508.48 | refugee camps | 8 |
| median age | 19.4 | Refugee percentage | %66.1 |
| growth rate | 2.8% | | |

– Education indicators ⁽²¹⁾⁽⁴⁾

| Item | value |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| illiteracy rate | %2 |
| number of schools | 791 |
| The number of schools with two shifts | 399 |
| The number of school students | 670,963 |
| The number of people in schools | 15,695 |
| class density rate | 38.86 |
| failure rate | %0.01 |
| dropout rate | %0.7 |
| The number of university students | 86,841 |
| Annual number of graduates | 25,142 |

– Health indicators ⁽⁵⁷⁾⁽³¹⁾⁽³⁰⁾

| item | value |
|------|--|
| 1 | The number of people with cancer 9,456 |
| 2 | Medication shortages % 43 |
| 3 | Shortage of medical disposables %25 |
| 4 | Fuel deficit (thousands of liters) 600 |
| 5 | The number of manpower in the health sector 15,677 |
| 6 | Number of doctors of all specialties 8,949 |
| 7 | Number of nurses 3,123 |
| 8 | The number of hospital beds 3,412 |
| 9 | The number of hospitals 35 |
| 10 | Number of primary health care centers 159 |

– Priorities for humanitarian intervention in the Gaza Strip

| Economic empowerment | Education | Dawa | Health | Shelter | clean energy | social | Seasonal response |
|---|--|------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|
| Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms | Undergraduate sponsorship | Memorization sessions | Providing specialized treatment for the injured in Gaza abroad | Guarantee of renting a house for poor families or whose homes have been destroyed (6 months) | Providing solar energy for operating rooms and intensive care units in hospitals | Sponsorship of poor families | Food security (food baskets, meals, distribution of sacrificial meat, vegetable baskets, bread distribution) |
| Business incubators and accelerators | Issuing university certificates for graduates | Providing solar energy for mosques | Providing an artificial eye, a stethoscope, medical glasses, and prosthetic limbs for the injured | Furnishing and equipping the homes of poor or destroyed families | Providing solar energy to hospitals | Orphanages | Winter assistance (blankets, mattresses, nylon for roofs, gas heaters) |
| Fruitful dunums for small poor farmers in the Gaza Strip | Educational sponsorship for orphans | Providing a water station | Providing electric chairs for the injured | Renovation of partially damaged houses | Providing solar energy to schools | Humane care for orphans | Clothing aid (winter clothing, eid clothing). |
| Life Makers (small projects for heads of poor families) | school bag | Caring for pilgrims | Providing surgeries | Decent humane housing for the poor and injured | Providing solar energy to the homes of the poor and the chronically ill | Marriage of young people and the elderly | |
| Professional hands (small projects for heads of poor families) | school uniform | Dawa | Providing medicines and medical supplies | Rehabilitation of worn-out roofs | Providing solar energy for universities | Marriage of spinsters, widows and divorcees | |
| Temporary operation | Providing transportation for university students | | Medical sponsorship for children with disabilities | | | | |

➤ The human reality of the Palestinians inside 48

Arabs of 1948," also known as "Arabs of the Interior" or "Palestinians of '48," are common terms in the Arab world to refer to Palestinian Arabs who remained within the boundaries of the 1948 armistice lines. These are the Palestinians who stayed in their villages and towns after the 1948 war. Palestinians of '48 face ongoing attempts to erase their identity and the policy of marginalization, with significant disparities in education and employment opportunities compared to the rest of the population under occupation.

Palestinians of '48 represent approximately 10% of the total Palestinian population in all their locations. Around 26% of them experienced internal displacement following the occupation, as they were forcibly expelled from their villages and towns to other locations within the occupied territory in 1948.

– Poverty and employment indicators ⁽⁴⁾

| item | value |
|---|--------|
| 1 poverty | '%21.1 |
| 2 extreme poverty | '%3.9 |
| 3 Food insecurity | %16.2 |
| 4 Percentage of the participating workforce | %35.3 |
| 5 The percentage of the participating labor force is male | %22.2 |
| 6 The percentage of the participating labor force is female | %32.9 |
| 7 Unemployment rate | %3.7 |
| 8 Unemployment rate among males | %2.2 |
| 9 Unemployment rate among females | %6.5 |

– Family indicators ⁽⁴⁾

| item | value |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1 The widower | '%0.8 |
| 2 The absolute | '%2.5 |
| 3 He never married | '%47.6 |
| 4 fiance | %9.5 |
| 5 married | %39.2 |
| 6 separate | %0.4 |

– Housing indicators ⁽⁴⁾

| item | value |
|---|---------|
| Percentage of households who live in "house" dwellings | '%50.30 |
| Percentage of homes connected to a public water network | '%95.5 |
| Percentage of homes connected to a public electricity network | '%91.2 |
| Percentage of homes connected to a public sewage network | '%86.4 |

– Priorities for humanitarian intervention for the Palestinians inside 48

| Economic empowerment | Education and culture | Health | Social development | seasonal response |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| small projects | Sponsorship of cultural and educational centers | Rehabilitation of disabled children and provision of aids for them. | Restoration of the homes of the poor | Providing rental allowances for needy families. |
| Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms | Rehabilitation and development of teachers | Rehabilitation and equipment of ambulances | Comprehensive care for orphans | Winter aid (blankets, mattresses, nylon for roofs, gas heaters). |
| Temporary operation | Confirming the Arab and Palestinian identity at home | Treatment of autistic children | | Clothing aid (winter clothing, eid clothing). |

Vocational and technical training

Food security (food baskets, meals, distribution of sacrificial meat, vegetable baskets, charitable bread).

– Demographic indicators ^{(7) (5) (4)}

| item | value | item | value |
|--|-----------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| population | 1,709,811 | growth rate | 2.1 |
| average family | 4.35 | the internally displaced | '%26 |
| Individuals under the age of fifteen for males | '%31.5 | Individuals under fifteen for females | '%30.7 |

– مؤشرات التعليم ⁽⁴⁾

| item | value |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1 illiteracy rate | 3.7% |
| 2 number of schools | 1,294 |
| 3 The number of school students | 445,669 |
| 4 number of teachers | 43,925 |
| 5 class density rate | '25 |

– Health indicators ⁽⁴⁾

| item | value |
|--|---------|
| Covered by health insurance | '%53.90 |
| Number of people with cancer | '%0.70 |
| Disability percentage | '%9.40 |
| Percentage of chronic diseases | '%26.70 |
| fertility rate | 2.85 |
| Crude birth rate per 1,000 live births | 22.2 |
| Crude death rate per 1,000 deaths | 3.4 |
| Median age of males | 24.3 |
| Median age of females | 24.7 |
| Average life expectancy at birth for males | 76.3 |
| Average life expectancy at birth for females | 81.5 |

➤ Diaspora

More than two-thirds of Palestinian refugees live outside their homeland in over 31 refugee camps in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and other areas. These camps lack basic required services and perpetuate a reality that has remained unchanged since the Israeli occupation in 1948 and 1967. Under the pretext of preserving the Palestinian identity, these camps have not seen significant development and have only witnessed minor improvements that do not meet the minimum needs for dignified living.

– The human reality of the Palestinians in Jordan

Palestinian refugees in Jordan constitute the highest percentage of the total registered Palestinian refugees in the five UNRWA operational areas. The presence of many shared characteristics and strong family ties between the two peoples has facilitated their integration into Jordanian society compared to other countries.

Currently, Jordan hosts nearly 2.5 million Palestinians according to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, and around 4.4 million according to other estimates, including Palestinians who were displaced due to the 1967 war from the Gaza Strip. Despite accommodating many of these refugees in thirteen camps in Jordan, ten of which are official and three are unofficial, the majority live alongside Jordanian citizens.

– Poverty indicators ^{(54)(37) (36) (35)}

| item | value |
|---|---------|
| Poverty inside the camps | %52.7 |
| Poverty outside the camps | %24.4 |
| Extreme poverty rate | %1.2 |
| The proportion of refugees whose income is below the national poverty line | ~%52 |
| Percentage of households that suffer from food insecurity | %64 |
| Percentage of households whose source of income depends on UNRWA assistance | %80.6 |
| The number of Syrian Palestinian refugees who need to cash aid | 17,800 |
| | 138,340 |
| Number of Palestinian refugees displaced from Gaza in need of aid | 156 |
| Number of Palestinian refugees displaced from Iraq in need of aid | 180,000 |

– Employment indicators ⁽³⁵⁾

| item | value |
|--|-------|
| Unemployment rate inside the camps | ~%39 |
| Unemployment rate outside the camps | ~%14 |
| The average hourly wage in Jordanian dinars inside the camps | ~0.96 |
| Average hourly wage in Jordanian dinars outside the camps | 1.28 |

– Health indicators ^{(54)(5) (4)}

| item | value |
|---|--------|
| growth rate | 2.2 |
| fertility rate | ~3.2 |
| Number of primary health care centers | 25 |
| Crude birth rate per 1,000 live births | ~29.20 |
| Infant mortality rate per 1,000 deaths | ~22.6 |
| Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 deaths | ~25.7 |
| Percentage of individuals suffering from chronic diseases | %15.9 |
| The number of patients with diabetes and blood pressure | 81,355 |
| percentage of people with disabilities | %5.90 |
| The number of sanitary facilities that need to be renovated | 20 |

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

| item | value |
|--|-----------|
| population | 2,499,905 |
| The number of people in the camps | 370,000 |
| The number of families in the camps | 94,679 |
| Percentage of individuals under eighteen | %60 |
| The percentage of individuals is 65 years and over | ~%4.3 |
| growth rate | 2.2 |
| The average family inside the camps | 5.2 |
| Average family out camping | 4.7 |
| refugee camps | 10 |
| The median age inside the camps | 19 |
| Median age outside camps | 21 |

The number of official refugee camps is 10, there are 3 camps that are not recognized and are not included in the services provided by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Refugees.

– Education indicators ^{(37) (4)}

| item | value |
|---|---------|
| illiteracy rate | %5.8 |
| number of schools | 161 |
| The number of faculty members | ~4,643 |
| The number of school students | 119,781 |
| The percentage of female students in schools | %47 |
| Faculty number | 4,557 |
| Number of UNRWA vocational and technical training centers | 3 |
| Number of students in UNRWA vocational and technical training centers | 2,938 |
| Number of Palestine refugee students from Syria in UNRWA schools | 913 |
| class density | 27 |

– Housing indicators ⁽³⁰⁾

| item | value |
|--|--------|
| The number of housing units inside the camps | 35,526 |
| Percentage of households that live in a rented apartment | %70 |
| Percentage of households living in tents | %0.4 |
| Percentage of households that receive bottled drinking water | %45 |
| Number of women's program centers | 14 |
| number of clubs | 15 |

– Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan ⁽⁶⁶⁾

| item/camp | Irbid camp | Baqa camp | Al-Hosn camp | Zarqa camp | Talbieh camp | Jabal Al-Hussein camp | Jerash camp | Souf camp | Amman New Camp | Marca camp |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| 1 population | 25,000 | 104,000 | 22,000 | 21,000 | 7,000 | 29,000 | 24,000 | 20,000 | 61,795 | 53,000 |
| 2 number of schools | 4 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 10 |
| 3 Food distribution center | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 Health center | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 5 Community rehabilitation center | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 Women's Center | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 The main problems | - Overcrowded schools High unemployment High residential density -A health center without an ultrasound machine | -poverty Poor educational level Lack of waste collection Housing needs to be upgraded High unemployment rate | -poverty High unemployment rate 3out of 4 housing units are not livable due to structural problems | Housing needs to be upgraded %68do not have health insurance | Absence of green spaces Poverty and high unemployment Irregular jobs They don't have health insurance | -poverty -The unemployment Poor educational level Housing needs to be upgraded | -poverty -Overpopulation High unemployment 3out of 4 housing units are not livable due to structural problems | - Overpopulation Lack of income-generating projects High unemployment | - Overpopulation -poverty -The unemployment Absence of green spaces The housing is in poor condition and needs to be renovated Families without social or health security | -The lack of an ambulance Schools operate in two shifts Insufficient health centers -Shortage of cleaners The gravel drainage system needs to be upgraded |

– Indicators of the Palestinian-Syrian refugees in Jordan ⁽⁶⁵⁾

– Poverty indicators

| item | value |
|---|-------|
| Percentage of Palestinian refugees from Syria living below the poverty line | %80 |
| Percentage of food insecurity among refugees | %93 |
| Percentage of severe food insecurity among refugees | %46 |
| Percentage of refugees who need in-kind or cash assistance | %80 |
| Percentage of Palestinian-Syrian children living below the poverty line in Jordan | %85 |
| Percentage of displaced Palestinian families that suffer from food insecurity | %32 |
| Number of Palestinian-Syrian refugees in need of winter assistance | 5,207 |

– Demographic indicators

| item | value |
|---|--------|
| The number of displaced Palestinian refugees from Syria | 19,000 |
| Number of Palestinian refugee families from Syria | 4,959 |
| Percentage of Palestinian-Syrian women in Jordan | %52 |
| Percentage of Palestinian-Syrian children in Jordan | %43 |
| Percentage of refugees who do not want to return to Syria | %89.5 |
| Number of refugee families still living in King Abdullah Park | 199 |
| Percentage of displaced Palestinian families who are convicted of sums of money | %86 |

– Health indicators

| item | value |
|--|---------------|
| percentage of people with disabilities | %14 |
| The number of vaccines given since the beginning of the crisis | 1,746,99 7 |

– Employment indicators

| item | value |
|---|-------|
| Unemployment rate among Palestine refugees from Syria | %88.7 |
| Unemployment rate among males | %88.9 |
| Unemployment rate among females | %88.6 |
| Percentage of refugees who work and have a regular income | %13 |
| Percentage of refugees who do not work | %28 |
| Percentage of refugees who have not lost their jobs due to the pandemic | %35 |

– Priorities for humanitarian intervention for the Palestinians in Jordan

| Economic empowerment | Education | Dawa | Health | Seasonal response |
|--|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| small projects | Undergraduate sponsorship | Sponsorship of Quran memorization workshops | Health care for poor patients | Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf) |
| Temporary operation | Unlock graduate certificates | Rehabilitation and restoration of mosques | Providing medicines and medical supplies to health centers | Winter aid (blankets, mattresses, nylon for roofs, heaters, fuel for heating) |
| Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms | School students' sponsorship | Providing solar energy for mosques | Rehabilitation of health centers | Clothing aid (winter clothing, eid clothing). |
| Vocational and technical training | School uniform and bag | Providing a water station for mosques | Providing solar energy for health centers | |
| | Literacy programs | | | |

➤ The human reality of the Palestinians in Syria

The suffering of Palestinian refugees in Syria began from the first day of the revolution in 2014, changing the landscape of Palestinian refuge. This marked the start of a new wave of migration and displacement.

The Palestinian refugees were greatly affected within areas under the regime, including camps like Al-Neirab and Latakia, where thousands were killed and tens of thousands were injured. In northern Syria, the Jindires area suffered some of the worst destruction and tragedies among the Palestinian refugee camps.

Compounding the dire situation is the fact that vast areas have lost communication and internet connectivity. The infrastructure of Palestinian refugee camps has been severely compromised, including roadways that have been damaged due to earthquakes, rendering vehicles unable to traverse these areas.

Furthermore, there's a fuel crisis affecting the operation of electricity generators for lighting and heating. With a lack of safe places for earthquake survivors, thousands of displaced individuals sought refuge in public parks, mosques, and cars. Thus, there is an urgent need to establish safe passages, provide mobile homes, or build shelter camps with complete logistical services to accommodate them.

– Education indicators ⁽⁴⁰⁾ (4)

| Item | value |
|---|--------|
| 1 Number of schools | 102 |
| 2 Number of school students | 49,431 |
| 3 Percentage of female students in schools | %49 |
| 4 Number of faculty members | 1,876 |
| 5 Number of vocational and technical training centers | 1 |
| 6 Number of students in vocational and technical training centers | 1,413 |
| 7 class density | 25 |
| 8 illiteracy rate | %19.2 |

– Indicators of poverty and unemployment ⁽⁶⁵⁾ (54)(39) (10)

| Item | value |
|---|---------|
| poverty | %91 |
| Unemployment rate | %87.3 |
| dependency rate | 63.4 |
| Percentage of households that have reduced the amount of food consumed since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic | %79 |
| Number of Palestinian refugees in need of cash assistance | 420,000 |
| Number of Palestinian refugees in need of non-food assistance | 1,690 |
| Number of Palestine refugee families in need of winter assistance | 59,100 |
| Number of Palestine refugee families who need home renovations | 300 |
| The number of Palestinian refugees who need cash and food | 418,000 |
| Percentage of households suffering from poor food consumption | %40 |

– Demographic indicators ⁽³⁸⁾ (10) (5) (4)

| Item | value |
|--|---------|
| Total Palestinian refugees in Syria | 568,730 |
| Palestinian refugees in Syria who live in their homes | 438,000 |
| Percentage of Palestinian women in Syria who live in their homes | %52 |
| Percentage of Palestinian children in Syria who live in their homes | %31 |
| Percentage of Syrian Palestinians who are still displaced within Syria | %40 |
| Internally displaced Palestinian refugees in Syria | 280,000 |
| Internally displaced Palestinian refugees in northern Syria | 7,000 |
| Number of Palestinian refugees from Syria in Lebanon | 30,000 |
| Number of Palestinian refugees from Syria in Jordan | 19,000 |
| Number of Palestinian refugees from Syria in Sudan | 1,000 |
| Number of Palestinian refugees from Syria in Egypt | 3,500 |
| Number of Palestinian refugees from Syria in Türkiye | 20,000 |
| Number of Palestinian refugees from Syria in Libya | 1,000 |
| Number of Palestinian refugees from Syria in Greece | 4,000 |
| Number of Palestinian refugees from Syria in Europe | 120,000 |
| Number of families of Palestinian refugees from Syria who do not have temporary protection documents | 400 |
| average family refugee camps | 4.1 |
| Number of Palestinians killed since the beginning of the crisis | 9 |
| Number of missing Palestinians | 4,006 |
| Number of detainees | 330 |
| | 2,721 |

– Health indicators ⁽⁵⁴⁾ (30) (4)

| Item | value |
|---|--------|
| growth rate | 2.2 |
| fertility rate | 2.7 |
| Crude birth growth rate per 1,000 population | 29.2 |
| Infant mortality rate per 1,000 deaths | 28.2 |
| Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 deaths | 31.5 |
| Number of primary health care centers | 23 |
| The number of patients with diabetes and blood pressure | 36,001 |
| Number of health facilities (water and sanitation) in the camps | 9 |

– **Palestinian refugee camps in Syria** ⁽⁶⁷⁾

| item/camp | Neirab camp | Yarmouk camp | Latakia camp | Jaramana camp | Hama camp | Homs camp | Khan Eshieh camp | Khan Dunoun camp | Amman Daraa camp | Sbeineh camp | Qabr camp | Essit Ain al-Tal camp |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| population | 18,000 | 160,000 | 12,000 | 49,000 | 7,000 | 12,000 | 16,000 | 30,000 | 17,500 | 16,000 | 16,600 | 7,000 |
| The area is one kilometer | 0.512 | 2.1 | 0.22 | 0.3 | 0.06 | 0.15 | 0.69 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.16 |
| number of schools | 6 | 16 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| Health center | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Main problems | Overpopulation High unemployment | 2health centers completely destroyed and 1 partially destroyed All schools need reform | High unemployment -poverty | Overpopulation High unemployment | -Schools need to restoration | -poverty -The unemployment Poor educational level | 2-schools and a community center were completely destroyed | -Two schools have been converted into collective shelters with a capacity of 13,705 high unemployment | Bad infrastructure -Scarcity of drinking water Schools need to be renovated | -vac -poverty Destroyed homes | unemployment -poverty | The camp most affected financially by the conflict -There is no health center where it is completely destroyed. Every week, a mobile health clinic comes once |

The number of official refugee camps is 9, there are 3 unrecognized camps (Ain al-Tal, Lattakia, and Yarmouk).

– **Priorities for the humanitarian intervention of the Palestinians in Syria**

| Economic empowerment | education | Health | Social development | Seasonal response |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| small projects | University student sponsorship | Treat the poor and wounded patients | Establishing residential villages for refugees | Food security (food basket, meals, distribution of sacrificial meat, basket of vegetables, charitable loaf, water) |
| Temporary operation | Unlock graduate certificates | Providing medicines and medical supplies to medical and emergency centers. | Safe lighting for the homes of the poor and the displaced | Winter aid (blankets, mattresses, nylon for roofs, heaters, fuel for heating) |
| Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms | Providing school bags and uniforms for poor students | Health education inside the camps | Women and Child Empowerment Center | Clothing aid (winter clothing, eid clothing). |
| Vocational and technical training | Support for educational schools (Al-Amal, Al-Sahel) | Providing solar energy for health centers | Orphans sponsorships | |

➤ The human reality of the Palestinians in Lebanon

Palestinian refugees in Lebanon are divided into three categories. The largest group consists of those registered with the Lebanese authorities and with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), classified as "Category One". The "Category Two" group includes Palestinian refugees who are unregistered with UNRWA but registered with the Lebanese authorities. The "Category Three" group consists of those without proper documentation, lacking any legal recognition, unregistered with UNRWA or any international institution. Amid the pain of the Nakba and displacement, the harsh realities of discrimination, dire economic conditions, and exceptional treatment, the suffering of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon takes on various forms. Palestinians in Lebanon are treated differently compared to their presence in other Arab countries or in UNRWA's operational areas.

Palestinian refugees in Lebanon are deprived of their economic and social rights, including the right to work, own property, access education, and establish institutions. Additionally, there has been a systematic decline in the services provided by UNRWA across its operational areas.

– Education indicators ^{(65) (48) (39) (4)}

| items | Value |
|--|--------|
| illiteracy rate | 04%7. |
| number of schools | 65 |
| The number of school students | 39,144 |
| The percentage of female students in schools | %41 |
| Percentage of those with university degrees | %6 |
| The number of university students | 7102 |
| Number of vocational and technical training centers | 1 |
| The number of students in the centers | 718 |
| Number of women's program centers | 13 |
| The number of Palestinian refugee students from Syria | 5,000 |
| The number of students who need special educational assistance | 1,744 |
| class density | 26 |

– Health indicators ^{(65) (54)(41) (4)}

| items | Value |
|--|--------|
| covered by health insurance | %5 |
| Number of primary health care centers | 27 |
| The number of patients with diabetes and blood pressure | 30,638 |
| Care during pregnancy | 2,295 |
| Prenatal care | 3,261 |
| fertility rate | 2.7 |
| Number of camps that received fuel to supply water to the population | 11 |
| Number of camps have solid waste collection services | 7 |

– Family indicators ^{(65) (54)(41) (4)}

| items | Value |
|--|--------|
| Number of Palestinians who have lost identity papers | 50,000 |
| Percentage of households headed by a female | %17.5 |
| Percentage of Palestinian refugees who are female | %53 |
| Percentage of widowed refugees | %7 |
| Percentage of families suffering from malnutrition | %63 |
| Percentage of households suffering from food insecurity | %33 |
| Percentage of housing that suffers from moisture and starch | %66 |
| Proportion of households living in overcrowded homes | %8 |
| Number of housing units is on the verge of falling and needs engineering restoration | 5,500 |
| Number of UNRWA installations that need restoration | 21 |
| Number of boats carrying Palestinian refugees | 20 |

– Demographic indicators ^{(54)(39) (5) (4)}

| items | Value |
|--|---------|
| population | 210,000 |
| average family | 4 |
| growth rate | 2.2 |
| refugee camps | 12 |
| rate of refugees living inside camps | %64 |
| rate of individuals under the age of fifteen | %29 |
| rate of individuals over the age of sixty-five | %6.4 |
| rate of Palestinian-Syrian women in Lebanon | %51 |
| rate of Palestinian-Syrian children in Lebanon | %42 |

– Indicators of poverty and unemployment ^{(39) (65) (48) (41)}

| items | Value |
|--|---------|
| Poverty | %74 |
| Percentage of poverty among Palestinian-Syrian refugees | %87 |
| Percentage of extreme poverty | %53 |
| Unemployment rate | %85 |
| Unemployment rate for Palestinian-Syrians in Lebanon | %56 |
| Dependency rate | 57.9 |
| Number of refugees in need of assistance | 301,400 |
| Number of refugee families in need of winter assistance | 15,675 |
| Number of homes in need of renovation | 500 |
| Number of Palestinian-Syrian refugees in need of urgent cash assistance | 257,000 |
| Percentage of Palestinian-Syrian refugees relying on cash assistance as their source of income | %86 |
| Food prices have risen. | 560% |

– Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon ⁽⁶⁸⁾

| item/camp | Beddawi camp | Bus camp | Rashidieh camp | Mih Mih camp | Barajneh camp | Burj al-Shamali camp | Shatila camp | Dbayeh camp | Ain al-Hilweh camp | Mar Elias camp | Nahr al-Bared camp | Wavell Camp |
|-------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|---------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| population | 16,500 | 9,500 | 27,500 | 4,500 | 16,000 | 19,500 | 8,500 | 4,000 | 47,500 | 600 | 27,000 | 8,000 |
| number of schools | 7 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Health center | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Main problems | poverty The unemployment Lack of services due to the density of the population | poverty The unemployment | The unemployment No sewage system Many homes need to be rehabilitated | Frequent shortage of water The unemployment poverty | The roads are very narrow The unemployment poverty | poverty The unemployment Dilapidated infrastructure | Very poor environmental health Damp and overcrowded housing | high unemployment poverty | High school dropout rates Small residences Very poor housing conditions | unemployment High levels of chronic disease Infrastructure needs to be renewed | unemployment poverty Lack of funding to rebuild the camp in need of \$40 million | difficult living conditions high unemployment High school dropout rates |

– Priorities for the humanitarian intervention of the Palestinians in Lebanon

| Economic empowerment | Education | Health | Social development | Seasonal response |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| small projects | Undergraduate sponsorship | Treat the poor and injured patients | Restoration and furnishing of homes for the poor | Food security (food basket, meals, distribution of sacrificial meat, basket of vegetables, charitable loaf, water) |
| Temporary operation | Providing school bags and uniforms for poor students | Providing medicines and medical supplies to medical and emergency centers. | Safe lighting for the homes of the poor and the displaced | Winter aid (blankets, mattresses, nylon for roofs, heaters, fuel for heating) |
| Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms | Education programs for the displaced and the displaced | Prevention and early diagnosis of children and breast cancer | Social protection for poor families | Clothing aid (winter clothing, eid clothing). |
| Vocational and technical training | Unlock graduate certificates | Providing solar energy for health centers | Providing rent allowance for needy families | |

➤ The human reality of the Palestinians in Sudan

Since October 25, 2022, Khartoum and other cities in Sudan have witnessed protests demanding the departure of the military rule. As a result of this coup, roads and highways connecting the capital's cities have been closed, leading to a major financial crisis in Sudan. This crisis has escalated after the military coup in October, with inflation becoming extremely high. One Sudanese citizen described it by saying, "A loaf of bread now costs 33 pounds instead of 5 pounds before the coup, so spending on bread alone has become around 2000 pounds per day.

There is no room for entertainment in the lives of the Sudanese people after this coup, as most of them are now focused on meeting the most urgent needs rather than basic necessities.

This has also affected Palestinians in Sudan. Some of them were about to graduate from universities, but the coup resulted in around 200 Palestinian students from the West Bank and Gaza Strip being left uncertain about their futures, including 155 students from Gaza.

— Poverty indicators ⁽¹⁸⁾

| items | Value |
|---|-------|
| 1 poverty | %80 |
| 2 students most in need | 150 |
| 3 The number of students who left Sudan | 120 |

— Demographic indicators

| items | Value |
|---|-------|
| population | 2,000 |
| Number of Syrian Palestinian refugees | 1,000 |
| Number of university students from Gaza and the West Bank | 200 |

— Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Sudan

| Economic empowerment | Education | Health | Seasonal response |
|--|--|--|--|
| small projects | Student support (cash aid) | Treat the poor and wounded patients | Food security (food basket, meals, distribution of sacrificial meat, basket of vegetables, charitable loaf, water) |
| Temporary operation | Providing school bags and uniforms for poor students | Providing medicines and medical supplies for poor patients | Winter aid (blankets, mattresses, nylon for roofs, heaters, fuel for heating) |
| Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms | Undergraduate sponsorship | | Clothing aid (winter clothing, eid clothing). |
| Vocational and technical training | | | Providing rent allowance for needy families |

➤ The human reality of the Palestinians in Türkiye

As for the situation of Palestinians in Türkiye, it's a "new migration" driven by factors such as occupation, blockade, or the ongoing conflict in Syria. Many Palestinians have sought refuge in Turkish cities, spread across the northern and southern regions of the country.

The number of Palestinians in Türkiye has exceeded 30,000.

— Other humanitarian indicators ⁽¹⁰⁾

| Item | value |
|---|--------|
| poverty rate | %14 |
| Unemployment rate | %12 |
| disability | <67 |
| number of orphans | ~292 |
| widows | ~162 |
| are missing | 26 |
| Diseases and health problems | ~330 |
| Associate students | 500 |
| illiteracy rate | %3.9 |
| The number of school students | +1,816 |
| The number of immigrants from Türkiye to the Greek border | 20,000 |
| Number of Palestinians in Greek detention centres | 3,922 |
| The number of Palestinians who died by drowning due to immigration in 2022 AD | 45 |

— Demographic indicators ^{(10) (8)}

| Item | value |
|---|--------|
| population | 30,000 |
| Population percentage | %0.21 |
| Number of Palestinian refugees from Syria | 20,000 |
| Number of real estate ownership of Palestinians in Türkiye | 1,152 |
| Number of families that do not have a "Kimlik" residence card | 2,500 |

— Indicators of poverty and unemployment ⁽¹⁰⁾

| Item | value |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 The poorest families | ~%45 |
| 2 Unemployed | ~%15 |
| 3 Certificate holders are not working | ~%8 |

— Priorities for the humanitarian intervention of the Palestinians in Türkiye

| Development | Education | Health | Social development | Seasonal response |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| small projects | Undergraduate sponsorship | Rehabilitation and treatment of the injured | Sponsorship of poor families | Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf) |
| Temporary operation | Providing school bags and uniforms for poor students | Rehabilitation and treatment of patients | Orphanages | Winter aid (blankets, mattresses, nylon roofs, gas heaters) |
| Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms | School students sponsorship | | Providing rent allowance for needy families | Clothing aid (winter clothing, eid clothing). |
| Vocational and technical training | Smart training room | | | |
| development | Living sponsorship for married university students | | | |

➤ The human reality of the Palestinians in Yemen

The ongoing conflict in Yemen has led to an unprecedented humanitarian crisis, with repeated international warnings of a potential famine threatening the lives of its citizens. International reports indicate that the Yemeni crisis is the worst humanitarian crisis in the world, with 20 million Yemenis suffering from food insecurity. This crisis has significantly affected Palestinian refugees in Yemen. The continued depreciation of the Yemeni rial and the rise in prices have exacerbated hunger in the country. Food prices have increased by 60%, and inadequate food consumption has doubled, according to the Hunger Index tracked by the World Food Program. As food becomes increasingly expensive, the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate, affecting Palestinians in Yemen as well, with a 27% increase compared to the previous year.

– Poverty indicators ⁽⁴³⁾

| | Item | value |
|---|---------|-------|
| 1 | poverty | %78 |

– Demographic indicators ⁽¹⁰⁾

| | Item | value |
|--|-------------------------------|-------|
| | population number of students | 7,000 |
| | | 120 |

– Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Yemen

| Economic empowerment | Education | Health | Shelter | Seasonal response |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| small projects | Student support (cash aid) | Treat the poor and wounded patients | Providing rent allowance for needy families | Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf) |
| Temporary operation | Providing school bags and uniforms for poor students | Providing medicines and medical supplies for poor patients | Restoration of the homes of the poor | Winter aid (blankets, mattresses, nylon roofs, gas heaters) |
| Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms | | | Provide nylon for surfaces | Clothing aid (winter clothing, eid clothing). |
| Vocational and technical training | | | | |

➤ The human reality of the Palestinians in Libya

Most of the Palestinian refugees in Libya have left due to the ongoing crisis. Some were deported with the intervention of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to Western countries. Another group managed to relocate to their initial places of refuge in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Tunisia, or Algeria. However, seven Palestinian families remain stranded at the border between Tunisia and Libya in a camp called "Shousha Camp" for over two years.

The estimated number of Palestinian refugees in Libya is around 50,000 individuals, residing mainly in Tripoli and Benghazi, with smaller numbers in other areas. The dire living conditions and harsh realities faced by Palestinian refugees from Syria are exacerbated by the deteriorating security situation in Libya.

From a legal standpoint, Palestinian refugees from Syria face instability and vulnerability due to their uncertain legal status in Libya. They are not granted proper entry into Libyan territory through regular channels, often leading them to enter through Sudan or Egypt irregularly. This situation results in them missing out on various essential services, education, and aid provided by international organizations.

— - Poverty indicators

| | Item | value |
|---|----------------------|-------|
| 1 | poverty | %45 |
| 2 | the poorest families | 1,500 |

— - Demographic indicators ⁽¹⁰⁾

| | Item | value |
|---|---|--------|
| 1 | population | 50,000 |
| 2 | population percentage | %0.34 |
| 3 | The number of Syrian Palestinians | 1,000 |
| 4 | Number of Palestinian-Syrian families stuck in border camps | 7 |
| 5 | average family | 5 |

— Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Libya

| Economic empowerment | Education | Health | Seasonal response |
|--|--|--|--|
| small projects | Student support (cash aid) | Treat the poor and wounded patients | Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf) |
| Temporary operation | Providing school bags and uniforms for poor students | Providing medicines and medical supplies for poor patients | Winter aid (blankets, mattresses, nylon roofs, heaters) |
| Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms | | | Clothing aid (winter clothing, eid clothing). |
| Vocational and technical training | | | Providing rent allowance for needy families |

➤ Human reality in Iraq

The suffering of Palestinian refugees in Iraq is worsening day by day, amid an unprecedented state of neglect that ignores their rights to healthcare, education, and economic opportunities, among others. They are also deprived of access to services, job opportunities, and more after the cancellation of Resolution 202, which stipulated treating Palestinians on par with Iraqis. These measures directly impacted the lives of Palestinians in Iraq, leading thousands of them to emigrate. Their numbers have dwindled from around 40,000 before 2003 to currently no more than 3,000.

Many aspects of refugees' lives in Iraq have changed, with necessities like food ration cards being withheld. Families of retired employees have been denied access to their pensions, and the sole official identification card that refugees possess has been altered from a "residency identity" to a "refugee identity," renewing every three years. Additionally, social welfare benefits have been cut off from the disabled, the elderly, widows, and orphans, and Palestinian refugees have been prohibited from property ownership.

It is worth noting that unemployment rates within the Palestinian community in Iraq are increasing day by day. This has impacted Palestinian youth in Iraq, as they are unable to marry due to a lack of housing. Many Palestinian families live in apartments no larger than 75 square meters, with two or three families often sharing a single unit.

– Poverty indicators⁽¹⁰⁾

| | Item | value |
|---|----------------------|-------|
| 1 | poverty | %30 |
| 2 | the poorest families | 150 |
| 3 | The unemployment | %40 |

– Demographic indicators⁽¹⁰⁾

| | Item | value |
|---|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | population | 3,500 |
| 2 | Average number of family members | 4 |
| 3 | illiteracy rate | %14.4 |

– Humanitarian Indicators^{(8) (10)}

| | Item | value |
|---|--|-------|
| 1 | Number of Palestinian families whose rent allowance was cut off | 260 |
| 2 | Percentage of families from whom the rent allowance was cut off from the category of widows, orphans, and the unemployed | %90 |
| 3 | The number of Palestinians killed in the US invasion | 600 |

– Priorities for humanitarian intervention in Iraq

| Economic empowerment | Education | Health | Seasonal response |
|--|--|--|--|
| small projects | Student support (cash aid) | Treat the poor and wounded patients | Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf) |
| Temporary operation | Providing school bags and uniforms for poor students | Providing medicines and medical supplies for poor patients | Winter aid (blankets, mattresses, nylon roofs, heaters) |
| Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms | | | Clothing aid (winter clothing, eid clothing). |
| Vocational and technical training | | | Providing rent allowance for needy families |

➤ Human reality in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The Palestinian community in the Kingdom numbers around half a million residents, with over a third of them residing in the western region. Saudi Arabia provides them with opportunities for free healthcare and education, in addition to residence-related services. They are allowed to live anywhere in the country, facilitating their integration into society. Furthermore, Palestinians are granted the ability to work and study in public schools. However, all these facilitations have not been sufficient, as Saudi Arabia considers Palestinians as foreigners rather than refugees.

Palestinians in Saudi Arabia are facing economic challenges that have grown more difficult due to high fees imposed on residents, dependents, and workers. The fees for each dependent have reached 4,800 Saudi riyals per year, adding to the financial burden on Palestinians. Moreover, limited job opportunities have exacerbated the situation as the influx of foreign labor in the Kingdom has increased.

— Demographic indicators ⁽¹⁰⁾

| | Item | value |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | عدد السكان | 500,000-400,000 |
| 2 | عدد الفلسطينيين حاملي الوثيقة المصرية | 350,000 |
| 3 | عدد الفلسطينيين في مدينة جدة | 300,000-270,000 |

— Priorities for humanitarian intervention in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

| Economic empowerment | Education | Health | Seasonal response |
|--|--|--|--|
| small projects | Student support (cash aid) | Treat the poor and wounded patients | Food security (food basket, meals, sacrificial meat distribution, vegetable basket, charitable loaf) |
| Temporary operation | Providing school bags and uniforms for poor students | Providing medicines and medical supplies for poor patients | Winter aid (blankets, mattresses, nylon roofs, heaters) |
| Qualifying young people to work remotely and through self-employment platforms | Student support (cash aid) | | Clothing aid (winter clothing, eid clothing). |
| Vocational and technical training | | | Providing rent allowance for needy families |

The Harvest of Palestinian Creativity and Innovations for the Year 2022 (58)

Palestinian creativity continues to thrive in various fields throughout the year 2022. This year witnessed a qualitative leap in Palestinian innovation across multiple domains, with dozens of Palestinians excelling on the international stage. They have contributed to enriching global knowledge, resulting in new creative achievements on the global, regional, and local levels. One of the most prominent creative domains this year was sports. Palestinian athletes seized the opportunity after the COVID-19 lockdowns were lifted and participated in international championships, achieving remarkable rankings.

| Winner's name | Region | Award Name | Prize arrangement | Award field | The name of the institution issuing the award | The country issuing the award | The date the award was received |
|---------------------|-----------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Zorya Ammar | New Jersey | City Council | The first Palestinian woman in the city planning council | the national and political sphere | Patterson Municipality | United States of America | |
| Tamam Abu Humaidan | Sweden | Mayor of the Municipality | The first Palestinian woman to hold the position | the national and political sphere | Sweden | Sweden | |
| Rashida Tlaib | Michigan | Member of the U.S. Congress | The first Palestinian woman to hold the position | the national and political sphere | House of the US Congress | United States of America | |
| Pomegranate Visions | Georgia | Member of the U.S. Congress | The second Palestinian to hold the position | the national and political sphere | House of the US Congress | United States of America | |
| Abdel Nasser Rashid | Georgia | Member of the U.S. Congress | The third Palestinian to hold the post | the national and political sphere | House of the US Congress | United States of America | |
| Mohammed Qiblawi | Sweden | Arab Cinematic Personality of the Year | Best exit | Media and artistic field | Berlin Festival | Sweden | |
| Majdi Qureiqqa | Gaza, Palestine | Karima Aboud 2022 | first place | Media and artistic field | | | |
| Majdi Qureiqqa | Gaza, Palestine | Arab Photographers Union and Sharjah Calligraphy Biennial | first place | Media and artistic field | Department of Culture | The UAE | |
| Fatima Shabir | Gaza, Palestine | 85th Edition of World Press Photo | first place | Media and artistic field | World Photojournalism Organization | Holland | |

| Winner's name | Region | Award Name | Prize arrangement | Award field | The name of the institution issuing the award | The country issuing the award | The date the award was received |
|---------------------|----------------------|--|---|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ashraf Al-Masharawi | Palestine | Telluride Festival Award | Best Film "Palestine 1920" | Media and artistic field | Telly Festival | United States of America | |
| Ashraf Al-Masharawi | Palestine | Telluride Festival Award | Best Film "For the Rest of the Story" | Media and artistic field | Telly Festival | United States of America | |
| Maha Hajj | Nazareth - Palestine | Through Your Lens Competition | best case scenario | Media and artistic field | Cannes Film Festival | France | 2022/05//27 |
| Muhammad Al-Safouri | Palestine | Judges' Award | The best movie | Media and artistic field | Holidays 365 Festival | France | 2022/08/16 |
| Mohammed Adnan | Palestine | Number of subscriptions | YouTuber has the most subscribers | Media and artistic field | The YouTube | | |
| Maysam Azzam | Palestine | Talents in the Middle East for the year 2022 | Among the top 30 talents | Media and artistic field | CAMPAIGN FOUNDATION | Britain | 2022/06/18 |
| Abdullah Khatib | Palestine | black iris | The best film for the movie "Little Palestine". | Media and artistic field | Amman Film Festival | Jordan | 2023/7/25 |
| Bilal Khatib | Palestine | Golden tanit | Best Short Fiction Film | Media and artistic field | Carthage International Film Festival | Tunisia | 2022/11/06 |
| Farah Abadi | Palestine | Scone program | Best software introduction | Media and artistic field | Sweden | Sweden | 2022/7/18 |
| Yusuf Allari | Palestine | Morocco Festival Award | best actor | Media and artistic field | Morocco International Film Festival | Morocco | 2022/08/06 |
| Shirin Dais | Palestine | Emmy award | It got 17 nominations | Media and artistic field | Emmy Festival | United States of America | 2022/08/18 |
| Ayman Abu Ramoz | Palestine | Emmy award | Best photography and best news coverage | Media and artistic field | Emmy Festival | United States of America | 2022/08/18 |
| Firas Khoury | Palestine | Golden Pyramid Award | the best movie | Media and artistic field | Cairo International Film Festival | Egypt | 2022/10/21 |

| Winner's name | Region | Award Name | Prize arrangement | Award field | The name of the institution issuing the award | The country issuing the award | The date the award was received |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---|---|--------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| National team | Palestine | West Asian Championship 2022 | Bronze medal | sports field | West Asian Championship | Qatar | 2022/10/09 |
| Bilal Mohammed | Palestine - Chicago | International UFC Championship | International UFC Championship | sports field | International UFC Championship | | |
| Islamic University team | Palestine Gaza | Starring Mohamed Makhoulouf | Starring Mohamed Makhoulouf | sports field | Starring Mohamed Makhoulouf | Libya | 2022/1/9 |
| Sami Tenel | Palestine | Egypt Marathon | Egypt Marathon | sports field | Egypt Marathon | Egypt | |
| Mahmoud Moufid | Syria | Karate tournament | Karate tournament | sports field | Karate tournament | Syria | 2202/10/15 |
| Omar Hatnouli | Palestine | Sofia IX International Championship | Sofia IX International Championship | sports field | Sofia IX International Taekwondo Championship | Bulgaria | 15/10/2022 |
| Alaa Fadel | Syria | Syrian Universities Central Table Tennis Championship | Syrian Universities Central Table Tennis Championship | sports field | Syrian universities | Syria | |
| Imran Ghoneim | Lebanon | Kickboxing Junior Championship | Kickboxing Junior Championship | sports field | US state of Missouri | United States of America | 13/05/2022 |
| Mahmoud Abdel Fattah | Palestine - America | NBA G-League Basketball Championship. | NBA G-League Basketball Championship. | sports field | NBA G-League Basketball Championship. | United States of America | 30/12/2022 |
| Fadi El-Deeb | Palestine | Wheelchair Basketball League | Wheelchair Basketball League | sports field | Wheelchair Basketball League | Greece | 17/04/2022 |
| Mohammed Hamada | Palestine | World Weightlifting Championship (102 kg category) | The golden medal | sports field | World Weightlifting Championships - 102 kg | Greece | 09/05/2022 |
| Mustafa Abu Nasser | Palestine - Lebanon | Asia Powerlifting Championship | The golden medal | sports field | Asian Athletics Championships | Arab Emirates | 12/06/2022 |
| Heba Sadiyah | Palestine Gaza | Officiating the Women's World Cup | The first Palestinian sports court from Gaza | sports field | International and Asian Federation | | 2022/12/24 |
| Mohammed Ouda | Palestine | "Grand Prix" Tournament | The golden medal | sports field | The Grand Prix International Jiu-Jitsu Tournament | Thailand | 2022/09/04 |

| Winner's name | Region | Award Name | Prize arrangement | Award field | The name of the institution issuing the award | The country issuing the award | The date the award was received |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|--------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Khader Al Khader | Palestine - Lebanon | Lebanon Marathon | first place | sports field | Lebanon Marathon | Lebanon | |
| Diana Al Shaer | Palestine | World Equestrian Championship | The first Arab knight to reach the final | sports field | World Equestrian Championship | France | 16/08/2022 |
| Ahmed Abu Hattab | Palestine | Best Referee Award in the 2022 Asia Combat Games | best judgment | sports field | Best Referee Award in the 2022 Asian Championship in Martial Arts | | |
| Lina Al-Abd | Palestine - Lebanon | Kyokushin Karate Championship (Under 50 kg category) | first place | sports field | Kyokushinkai Under 50kg Championship | Lebanon | |
| Ahmed Awad and Mohammed Hassan | Palestine - Syria | Combat Games Championship | First and second place | sports field | Fighting Games Championship | Syria | 2022/08/02 |
| Wadi' Mahmoud | Palestine - Lebanon | Kyokushinkai Under 50kg Championship | first place | sports field | Kyokushinkai Under 50kg Championship | Lebanon | 2022/12/30 |
| Hussein Al-Jamal | Palestine | Karate Championship (Kyokushinkai) | Second place | sports field | Karate Championship (Kyokushinkai) | Lebanon | |
| Ibrahim Tanirah | Palestine-America | Ronnie Coleman Bodybuilding Championship | The golden medal | sports field | Ronnie Coleman Bodybuilding Championship | United States of America | 2022/08/25 |
| Salah Hajj | 29 | Muay Thai VRC World Championship | Golden Belt | sports field | Muay Thai VRC World Championship | Lebanon | 2022/08/28 |
| Avram Zambil | Palestine | Arm wrestling | The golden medal | sports field | Arm wrestling | Türkiye | 2022/10/20 |
| Amr Al-Aqraa | Palestine | Asian Championship | best judgment | sports field | AFC | Pakistan | 2022/11/06 |
| Mohammed Mohammed | Palestine - Syria | Syrian Karate Championship | first place | sports field | Syrian Karate Championship | Syria | 2022/10/29 |
| Hasan al-Qiblawi | Palestine - Syria | Bodybuilding Championship | first place | sports field | Bodybuilding Championship | Sweden | |

| Winner's name | Region | Award Name | Prize arrangement | Award field | The name of the institution issuing the award | The country issuing the award | The date the award was received |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Palestine | Palestine | Arab Publishers Union Council | two seats in the elections | Literary and cultural field | Cairo International Book Fair in its 53rd session | Cairo | 2022/03/29 |
| Alaa Al-Qatrawi | Palestine Gaza | Abdul Aziz Al-Babtain Poetry and Criticism Competition | The best poetry collection for young people | Literary and cultural field | Abdul Aziz Al-Babtain Poetry and Criticism Competition | Saudi Arabia | 2022/06/16 |
| Muhammad Abu Rujaila | Palestine Gaza | ICCROM Sharjah Award for Preserving and Protecting Cultural Heritage | first place | Literary and cultural field | ICCROM Sharjah Award for Preserving and Protecting Cultural Heritage | UAE | 2022/06/02 |
| Ashjan Ajour | Palestine Gaza | International Palestinian Book Award for the year 2022 | best book | Literary and cultural field | Middle East Monitor, | | 2022/11/10 |
| Subaastiya Site | Palestine - Nablus | Excellence competitions in museum and cultural guidance for museums and archaeological sites | first place | Literary and cultural field | Excellence competitions in museum and cultural guidance for museums and archaeological sites | | |
| Jenin Dalliani | Palestine Jerusalem | Amazon New Release Sales for Her Book "Go Fearless" | first place | Literary and cultural field | Red Penguin House | United States of America | 2022/11/02 |
| Suzan Al-Sa'abi | Palestine - Syria | Hanna Mina contest | first place | Literary and cultural field | Hanna Mina contest | Syria | 2022/11/30 |
| Maryam Badawi | Palestine - Lebanon | The second book is entitled suspended human – inside the box | best book | Literary and cultural field | Amazon site | | |
| Samaah Jaber | Palestine | Scientific research in psychiatry | The best scientific research | The medical field | Arab Psychological Science Network | Palestine | 2022/1/3 |
| Salah al-Din al-Batrani | Palestine - Germany | German Cancer Prize | The best scientific research and innovation | The medical field | مستشفى نورث ويست | Germany | 2022/05/12 |
| Jumaa Al-Awaisi | Palestine - Britain | Young Researchers Award | Best researcher | The medical field | European society of cardiology | Hungary | 2022/05/07 |

| Winner's name | Region | Award Name | Prize arrangement | Award field | The name of the institution issuing the award | The country issuing the award | The date the award was received |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Amal Shuabka | Palestine | University students research competition | first place | The medical field | Abu Dhabi University in the creativity category | UAE | 2022/05/27 |
| Narmin Qassem | Palestine Gaza | innovation registration | innovation registration | The medical field | | Egypt | 2022/10/21 |
| Hanan Abu Kamil | Palestine Gaza | International Conference on Cancer Education | prize | The medical field | American Association for Cancer Education | United States of America | |
| Ahmed Mansour | Palestine Jerusalem | International Conference on Cancer Education | prize | The medical field | American Association for Cancer Education | United States of America | |
| Mohamed Zidan | Palestine-Syria | Production of antiviral vaccines | Participate in the research team | The medical field | Government institute | Brazil | 2022/12/06 |
| Jamal Al-Shakhtour | Palestine | Innovators under 35 | first place | field of inventions and innovations | MIT Technology Review Arabia | | 2022/02/06 |
| Palestinian research team | Palestine | Scientific paper | - | field of inventions and innovations | Journal of Contingencies and Crisis Management مجلة | United States of America | 2022/06/13 |
| Baraa Abu Asaker | Palestine Gaza | Patented p1.3 peptidomimetic compound | Patented | field of inventions and innovations | Spanish University of Barcelona | Spain | 2022/02/26 |
| Joseph Abu Sal | Palestine | Patented development of a device for measuring the friction of rocks and minerals | Patented | field of inventions and innovations | Russian University "Ufa". | Russia | |
| Imran Al-Ashouri | Palestine | The best PhD thesis in improving the efficiency of dual solar cells | Best PhD dissertation | field of inventions and innovations | Scientific Adlershof | Germany | 2022/5/27 |
| Imran Al-Ashouri | Palestine-Germany | The best PhD thesis in improving the efficiency of dual solar cells | Best PhD dissertation | field of inventions and innovations | Helmholtz Scientific Institutes, Germany | Germany | 2022/5/27 |
| Bashar Abu Samala | Palestine Gaza | Developing an artificial intelligence algorithm to operate | artificial intelligence algorithm | field of inventions and innovations | Palestine University | Palestine | |

| Winner's name | Region | Award Name | Prize arrangement | Award field | The name of the institution issuing the award | The country issuing the award | The date the award was received |
|---|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | a radar device to measure the speed of cars | | | | | |
| Rama, Ahmed Ibrahim and Youssef Akl | Palestine Gaza | The invention of a robot to rescue the injured under the rubble | Robot invention | field of inventions and innovations | | Palestine | 2022/06/13 |
| Ahmed Al-Safadi | Palestine-Lebanon | Incorporating solar energy into cars | Incorporating solar energy into cars | field of inventions and innovations | | Lebanon | 2022/06/17 |
| Abdul Razzaq Saeed and Yara Issa | Palestine-Syria | Creating a project to fight forest fires using artificial intelligence | The best innovation | field of inventions and innovations | Harran University, Sanli State | Türkiye | |
| Abdul Razzaq Saeed | Palestine-Syria | Gap Green contest | first place | field of inventions and innovations | Gap Green contest | Türkiye | |
| Malak and Ibrahim Abu Al-Rous | Palestine Gaza | The invention of a robot for planting seeds in agricultural lands | invention | field of inventions and innovations | - | Palestine | 2022/06/01 |
| Omar Al-Ghafir and his companion girls | Palestine Gaza | The invention of a device that contributes to solving traffic problems in the streets of Gaza | invention | field of inventions and innovations | | Palestine | 2022/09/18 |
| Wala Murtaja | Palestine Gaza | Arab Challenge Competition for the Internet of Things and Artificial Intelligence | first place | field of inventions and innovations | GITEX International Exhibition | UAE | 2022/10/18 |
| Hanadi Al-Khidr | Palestine | Gynecological Project | Master's degree with distinction | Education and study field | Copenhagen University | Denmark | 2022/01/09 |
| Maryam Al-Khodr | Palestine | High school | first place | Education and study field | Denmark | Denmark | 2022/01/09 |

| Winner's name | Region | Award Name | Prize arrangement | Award field | The name of the institution issuing the award | The country issuing the award | The date the award was received |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Sari Hanafi | Palestine-Syria | Elected by the British Academy | a colleague for life | Education and study field | to the British Academy | Britain | 2022/06/25 |
| Qais Abu Hassan | Palestine | Research fellowship programme | He was awarded the fellowship | Education and study field | Massachusetts General Hospital | United States of America | 2022/01/03 |
| Asaad Al-Baqai | Palestine - Lebanon | Graduated with distinction | Excellence | Education and study field | Beirut arabic University | Lebanon | |
| Wala'a Battat | Palestine | He graduated with honors for his doctoral dissertation | Excellence | Education and study field | Ain-Shams University | Cairo | |
| Mohammed Abu Rizk | Palestine Gaza | Qatar Police College | first place | Education and study field | Qatar Police College | Qatar | 2022/01/20 |
| Zaran Shaaban | Palestine | graduation project | first place | Education and study field | Hanover University | Germany | 2022/02/15 |
| Asma Ma'mar | Palestine Gaza | Global creative woman award 2021 | The golden medal | Education and study field | Global Coach Academy | | 2022/03/11 |
| Ibtisam Khalaf Allah | Palestine Gaza | Global Woman Icon of 2022 | first place | Education and study field | international women award | | 2022/03/10 |
| Safaa Abider | Palestine - Jordan | Earth Prize International Prize Competition | parameter of the year | Education and study field | Earth Prize International Foundation | | 2022/03/30 |
| Tahani Aidi | Palestine - Syria | Ph.D | Honors | Education and study field | Faculty of Agriculture, Food Department, Damascus University | Syria | 2022/03/31 |
| Amal Hussein | Palestine | Best teacher award among faculty members for the year 2021-2022 | best teacher | Education and study field | Al Sharekah University | UAE | 2022/05/23 |
| Green Gold team | Palestine-Nablus | Hult Prize Competition | first place | Education and study field | Hult Prize Competition | | 2022/05/29 |
| Asim Mahmoud | Palestine - Syria | High school in the Emirates | Fifth place | Education and study field | United Arab Emirates | UAE | |

| Winner's name | Region | Award Name | Prize arrangement | Award field | The name of the institution issuing the award | The country issuing the award | The date the award was received |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Shady Hamdan | Palestine | Graduated from university with a GPA of 4.08/4.00 | The first level at the level of the Turkish University of Koc | Education and study field | Turkish couch | Türkiye | |
| Rana Ziada | Palestine Gaza | Khalifa Educational Award for Creative Teacher | prize | Education and study field | Khalifa Educational Award for Creative Teacher | UAE | 2022/05/14 |
| Najwa Abu Salima | Palestine Gaza | Khalifa Educational Award for Creative Teacher | prize | Education and study field | Khalifa Educational Award for Creative Teacher | UAE | 2022/05/14 |
| Hala Hadid | Palestine - Syria | Basic education exams | First place at the level of Syria | Education and study field | Basic education exams | Syria | |
| Iyad Al-Agha | Palestine Gaza | Google's adoption of deep learning | The first and only accreditation at the level of Palestine | Education and study field | Google's adoption of deep learning | | 2022/06/14 |
| Islam Fayez | Palestine | Graduated from Althengesett German School. | High distinction degree | Education and study field | Althengesett School | Germany | 2022/07/30 |
| Al-Qadisiyah School | Lebanon | Global School Award presented | first place | Education and study field | British Council | Britain | 2022/7/30 |
| Al Manara School | Lebanon | I.S.A. International School Award | first place | Education and study field | British Council | Britain | 2022/02/19 |
| Nujud Fahoum | Palestine | The task of managing the project "Artemus 1" | The first Palestinian Arab | administrative field | NASA agency | United States of America | 2022/08/27 |
| Gotech company | Palestine | Best Customer Service Center Award in the Middle East for the year 2021 for the second year | best center | administrative field | Samsung International Corporation | United States of America | 2022/02/09 |
| Ibrahim Huwaidi | Palestine | Join the accredited partnership programs of Google and Meta for professional digital marketing companies | One of the few characters to reach this feat | administrative field | Google and Meta | United States of America | |

| Winner's name | Region | Award Name | Prize arrangement | Award field | The name of the institution issuing the award | The country issuing the award | The date the award was received |
|--|---------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Shawan Jabarin and Raji Sourani | Palestine | Judges of the International Court of Arbitration | Choosing them to be part of the new crew | administrative field | Permanent International Court of Arbitration | Holland | 2022/02/15 |
| Penelope Shihab | Palestine | Management of the Innovation and Entrepreneurship Center | She is assigned to the team | administrative field | Management of the Innovation and Entrepreneurship Center | United States of America | |
| Adham Yaghi | Palestine Gaza | Town Hall International Anti-Corruption Award | win the prize | administrative field | foundation (munathara) | | 2022/06/15 |
| Abdel Nasser Dwaikat | Palestine | The Best Energy Development Specialist Award in the Middle East for the year 2022 | Best specialist | administrative field | 45th World Energy Engineering Conference | United States of America | 2022/09/02 |
| Mohammed Owais | Palestine Jerusalem | For the UCMAS online competition at Higher A level | first place | Field of Excellence and Awards | | | 2022/09/14 |
| Sadin the seed | Palestine-Nablus | GMA Genius Competition | first place | Field of Excellence and Awards | | Türkiye | 2022/01/02 |
| Mohammed Mustafa | Palestine - Syria | Mental arithmetic competition at the level of Syria | first place | Field of Excellence and Awards | | Syria | |
| Bassam Dallah | Palestine-Australia | Selection within 2% of the world's most prominent scientists in the field of science | better 2% | Field of Excellence and Awards | American Stanford University | United States of America | 2022/02/26 |
| Bashar Saad | Palestine | Selection within 2% of the most prominent scientists in the world | better 2% | Field of Excellence and Awards | American Stanford University | United States of America | 2022/02/26 |

| Winner's name | Region | Award Name | Prize arrangement | Award field | The name of the institution issuing the award | The country issuing the award | The date the award was received |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Mustafa Darbashi | Palestine-Britain | Honoring the New Zealand Order of Merit | New Zealand Order of Merit | Field of Excellence and Awards | New Zealand government | New Zealand | |
| Muhammad Al-Thalathini | Palestine Gaza | American Global Poy Award for Breaking News | Best photographer | Field of Excellence and Awards | global american poy | United States of America | 2022/02/15 |
| Green Olive Mountain Company | Palestine RAM Allah | DOMINA International Olive Oil Competition | Silver award | Field of Excellence and Awards | | | |
| Sarah Khatib | Palestine | Volunteer work | person of the Year | Field of Excellence and Awards | Denmark | Denmark | 2022/06/22 |

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Information symbols



ˆ 2012 ^ 2013 . 2014 ` 2015 ° 2016 ´ 2017 < 2018 * 2019 + 2020 # 2021








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