



**G.D.D.**  
Gazze Destek Organization

# Humanitarian situation report Areas of need around the world



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## **ABOUT GAZZE DESTEK ORGANIZATION (GDD):**

GDD is a non-profit humanitarian and development organization founded in 2014 in Istanbul, Türkiye under registration number 34-209-183. We aim to address the humanitarian and development needs of vulnerable and refugees 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 monthly briefs 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 quick 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 humanitarian and development capacity building for partners in needy areas.

## Introduction

Every day, all around the world, there are individuals who make one of the most challenging decisions of their lives: leaving their countries in search of a better and safer life. Most people worldwide have experienced leaving the place they grew up in; for some, this might involve relocating to the nearest village or city. However, for others, the situation is different, as they may be forced to leave their homelands entirely—sometimes temporarily, and sometimes forever.

There are several reasons why individuals across the globe embark on journeys to rebuild their lives in different countries. According to international reports, the number of people suffering from food insecurity worldwide exceeds 828 million individuals. These figures have increased since 2018 due to climate changes, regional conflicts, and the recent pandemic, which disrupted food production and distribution. As a result, the costs of providing food for individuals and families have risen, compelling some to migrate.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has caused the largest forced displacement crisis since World War II. Other conflicts in Africa, Afghanistan, and beyond have contributed to a rise in the number of internally displaced persons, surpassing a staggering 108.4 million people.

According to a report by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, "The number of forcibly displaced people fleeing their homes each year has risen throughout the past decade, reaching the highest level since records began. This trend can only be reversed through a fresh, coordinated push for peace."

Filippo Grandi, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, stated, "Each year of the past decade, the numbers have risen, either the international community comes together to work urgently to address this human tragedy, resolve conflicts, and find lasting solutions, or this disastrous trend will continue."

With the aim of shedding light on refugee crises and the humanitarian situation in areas of need, we present this report, which covers the most critical areas of need and refuge around the world. It has been prepared based on reports from international institutions, reliable local reports, with the intent to assist donor organizations and contributors in easily comprehending and summarizing this reality.

## Summary of the Humanitarian Situation in Areas of Need

The humanitarian situation for refugees and displaced individuals around the world is fraught with immense and escalating challenges. Millions of people face pressures and risks that compel them to leave their countries in search of a better and safer life. Numerous reasons contribute to displacement, including climate change, regional conflicts, wars, poverty, hunger, economic and social crises. According to the latest statistics, the number of globally displaced individuals and refugees stands at 108.4 million, with more than 828 million people suffering from food insecurity.

As a result of these displacements, those most affected are women, children, and the elderly. They are forced to seek safe havens, and some resort to irregular migration due to their inability to seek refuge in other countries through safe means of transportation. The United Nations International Organization for Migration reports that over 2.3 million people have migrated via the Mediterranean Sea, and among them, 29,348 individuals have lost their lives by drowning.

In 2022, 3,789 individuals lost their lives while attempting sea migration, marking the second-highest toll after 2017, which recorded 4,255 drownings. Half of the total deaths were from the Middle East and North Africa regions. The organization further disclosed approximately 126 human trafficking incidents involving around 7,000 people in Libya and Sudan during the period from 2021 to the first quarter of 2022.

The challenges faced by displaced individuals and refugees are an integral part of our global reality today. To achieve sustainable development and overcome these challenges, the international community must collaborate to provide support, protection, and improve the humanitarian conditions of those affected, building a world that is more compassionate and just for all.

**We present to you the key indicators regarding IDPs and refugees worldwide, as per the Global Trends Report for the year 2022, issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.**

- **108.4 million people have been forcibly displaced or become refugees worldwide by the end of 2022 due to persecution, conflict, and violence, classified as follows:**

- 1- 35.3million refugees worldwide, including:
  - 5.9 million Palestinian refugees under the care of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)
  - 29.4 million refugees under the care of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- 2- 62.5 million internally displaced persons.
- 3- 5.4 million asylum seekers
- 4- 5.2 million individuals in need of international protection.

- **Countries hosting displaced individuals and refugees worldwide:**

- 1- 76% of the countries hosting displaced individuals and refugees are from low and middle-income nations.
- 2- 70% of refugees have lived in neighboring countries to their countries of origin.
- 3- Lebanon is among the countries hosting the highest number of refugees relative to its population, with 1 refugee for every 5 citizens.

- **Number of refugees in their host countries worldwide:**

- 1- 3.6 million people in Türkiye.
- 2- 3.4 million people in Iran.
- 3- 2.5 million people in Colombia.
- 4- 2.1 million people in Germany.
- 5- 1.7 million people in Pakistan.

- **The largest numbers of refugees worldwide come from four countries:**

- 1- 7.19 million Palestinian refugees
- 2- 6.5 million Syrian refugees.
- 3- 5.7 million Ukrainian refugees.
- 4- 5.7 million Afghan refugees.

- **Number of refugees and displaced individuals who have returned to their homes:**

- 1- 6 million individuals returned to their countries of origin in 2022.
- 2- 5.7 million internally displaced persons.
- 3- 339,300 refugees.

- **The Demographic Distribution of Forced Displacement**

#	Age	Male	Female
1	17-0	%20	%20
2	59-18	%26	%26
3	60+	%3	%4

- **Key Indicators about Irregular Migrants according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Report "No End in Sight"**

- **Key Indicators for Land Route Migrants to the Mediterranean Sea 2018-2022**

Item / Region	Deaths	Abductions	Sexual Violence	Physical Violence
<b>Chad</b>	43	20	45	160
<b>Djibouti</b>	244	35	239	259
<b>Egypt</b>	37	99	71	183
<b>Eritrea</b>	228	16	12	16
<b>Ethiopia</b>	111	127	260	334
<b>Libya</b>	3,290	3,505	3,202	6,508
<b>Sahara Desert</b>	395	250	262	497
<b>Somalia</b>	106	53	181	489
<b>South Sudan</b>	9	6	4	12
<b>Sudan</b>	312	386	506	686

- **Key Indicators for Mediterranean Sea Migrants:**

#	Item / Year	Migrants	Deaths / Missing
<b>1</b>	2014	225,500	3,538
<b>2</b>	2015	1,000,000	3,771
<b>3</b>	2016	373,700	5,096
<b>4</b>	2017	185,100	4,255
<b>5</b>	2018	141,500	2,277
<b>6</b>	2019	123,700	1,510
<b>7</b>	2020	95,800	1,881
<b>8</b>	2021	123,300	3,231
<b>9</b>	2022	18,000	3,789
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,286,600</b>	<b>29,348</b>

In line with the organization's adoption of its new vision towards humanitarian development in areas of need, it has prepared this report. This version has focused on the humanitarian drive for the most critical areas of need around the world.

### General Indicators for Key Refugee-Origin and Host Countries

Item / Country	Syria	Palestine	Türkiye	Lebanon	Jordan	Yemen	Iraq	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan	Ethiopia	Libya	Bangladesh	Afghanistan	Indonesia	Ukraine
<b>Population</b> <sup>(100)</sup>	22,125,249	14,499,577	85,341,241	5,489,739	11,285,869	33,696,614	44,496,122	17,597,511	10,913,164	46,874,204	123,379,924	6,812,341	171,186,372	41,128,771	273,501,339	38,000,000
<b>Number of Refugees</b>	6,190,119	7,191,505	3,975,686	1,041,919	3,240,731	100,000	307,913	714,386	2,348,171	858,041	10,000	44,648	1,000,000	5,700,000	12,781	6,303,500
<b>Number of IDPs</b>	6,900,000	2,849,841	-	-	-	4,500,000	1,200,000	3,860,000	2,260,000	2,686,434	3,240,000	134,787	-	3,250,000	1,000,000	5,088,000
<b>Number of Refugee Camps</b>	9	27	22	12	15	646	26	-	-	10	-	8	1	-	1	-
<b>Poverty Rate</b>	%90	%29.2	%14	%85	%35	80%	31.7%	69%	%80	%65	%70	%40	%37	85	%9.54	%24.2
<b>Unemployment Rate</b> <sup>(100)</sup>	%9.6	%24.4	%13.9	%12.6	%22	%13.6	%15.5	%20	%13	%18.7	%4	%20.7	%4.7	%11.7	%3.6	%36
<b>Economic Growth Rate</b> <sup>(100)</sup>	%3.9-	%3.9+	%5.6+	%2+	%2.5+	%2+	%7+	%4.8+	%12.7-	%1-	%5.3+	%1.2-	%7.1	%20.7-	%5.3+	%29.1-
<b>Human Development Index (HDI) Ranking</b>	150	106	48	112	102	183	121	n/a	191	172	175	104	129	180	114	77
<b>Life Expectancy</b>	72.1	73.5	76	75	74.3	63.8	70.4	55.3	55	65.3	65	71.9	72.4	62	67.6	71.6
<b>Illiteracy Rate</b>	%20.4	% 2.3	-	%12.6	%4.95	%36.1	%21.8	%60	%75	%71	-	%11.5	-	%70	%6.1	%1
<b>Food Insecurity Rate</b>	%54.54	%33.6	-	%77	%43	%38.63	%57	%79	%82	%63	%16.2	%39	%40	%50	%7.9	%33



## ▪ Humanitarian Situation in Ukraine

Ukraine is facing significant humanitarian challenges due to multiple crises within the country. The ongoing armed conflict in specific regions of the country has resulted in substantial loss of lives and property, as well as the displacement of local populations. This has profoundly impacted their lives and basic needs. The destruction of infrastructure and vital facilities exacerbates these crises and hampers access to essential services for affected communities.

In the current circumstances, poverty has notably risen, with increased unemployment and limited job opportunities. Reliance on humanitarian and food assistance is growing to meet the basic needs of affected individuals and families.

### – Humanitarian Indicators for Ukrainians <sup>(59) (60) (61) (62) (63)</sup>

Item	Value
Number of Refugees in Need of Assistance	17,600,000
Number of Individuals in Need of Assistance in Ukraine	21,800,000
Percentage of Cash Assistance Recipients (Women and Children)	%75
Number of Children Disrupted from Education Since the Beginning of the Crisis	5,700,000
Number of Children in Need of Humanitarian Assistance	5,200,000
Number of Damaged Homes Since the Beginning of the Crisis	1,400,000
Percentage of Completely Destroyed Homes	%33
Partially Rehabilitated Homes	10,700

### – Other Indicators <sup>(86) (100)</sup>

Item	Value
Percentage of Female Refugees	%85
Average Age of Refugees	46
Family Size	2.4
Percentage of Female-Headed Households with Children	%85
Percentage of Households Employed in the Host Country	%36
Percentage of Households Requesting Temporary Protection	%73
Percentage of Households with at Least One Child 5-17 Years Old Not Enrolled in School in the Host Country	%44
Percentage of Households Needing Assistance At least Once (Food or Cash)	%86
Percentage of Households that Visited Ukraine at Least Once	%25
Life Expectancy at Birth	70

### – Demographic Indicators for Ukrainians <sup>(59) (60) (61) (62) (63)</sup>

Item	Value
Number of Refugees	6,303,500
Number of Refugees in Europe	5,958,800
Number of Refugees outside of Europe	344,700
Number of Internally Displaced Persons	5,088,000
Number of Refugees Granted Temporary Protection	3,200,000
Number of Returnees to Ukraine	5,500,000
Civilian Casualties Since the Beginning of the Crisis	35,000
Number of Children at Risk in Ukraine	7,500,000
Number of Children Killed Since the Beginning of the Crisis	280
Number of Injured Since the Beginning of the Crisis	13,287
Number of Children Injured Since the Beginning of the Crisis	487
Number of Injured Children	954
Percentage of Persons with Disabilities	%14

### – Refugee Distribution Indicator in Neighboring Countries <sup>(85)</sup>

Item	Value
Poland	994,775
Moldova	110,855
Slovakia	102,910
Belarus	27,675
Germany	780,000
Czech Republic	345,880
Türkiye	7,131
Bulgaria	160,575
Hungary	52,335
Romania	136,075
Estonia	48,590
Georgia	24,182
Latvia	38,145

## ▪ The Humanitarian Situation in Syria

The Syrian people have faced a series of shocks and humanitarian crises, enduring harsh periods throughout the years of the crisis. Since 2011, Syrians have been living through the hardships of war, battling pandemics, sanctions, and sieges, all while striving to secure basic services such as water, electricity, and healthcare.

Undoubtedly, one of the most pressing issues in Syria is the energy and electricity crisis. A significant portion of Syrians live without essential services like electricity due to its scarcity and the lack of necessary resources.

The humanitarian situation in Syria has been further exacerbated by the devastating earthquake and subsequent aftershocks that struck the country in February 2023. These natural disasters have caused extensive human and material damage. One survivor of the earthquake remarked, "The earthquake showed us a glimpse of the Day of Judgment." He added that humanitarian aid was insufficient and almost absent, and people who were already living near the poverty line found themselves pushed below it by the earthquake. The earthquake intensified suffering on various fronts, particularly the healthcare system. Families were left in camps scattered across the country, and the urgent need for humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs became even more critical.

### Humanitarian Indicators in Syria:

#### – Poverty indicators <sup>(2) (6)</sup>

Item	Value
Poverty Rate in Syria	%90
Extreme Poverty Rate Among Syrian Refugees in Lebanon	*%90
Poverty Rate Among Syrian Refugees in Jordan	83%

#### – Humanitarian indicators for children <sup>(2) (6)</sup>

Item	Value
Number of Children in Syria	6,500,00
Number of Children in Neighboring Countries	5,800,000
Percentage of Children Among Syrian Refugees	%50
Number of Registered Refugee Children in Neighboring Countries	2,765,447
Number of Displaced Children in Northwest Syria	3,200,000
Number of Syrian Children in Need of Assistance	12,300,00
	0
Number of Children Killed Since the Beginning of the Crisis	6,833
Number of Children Injured Since the Beginning of the Crisis	5,977
1 in 3 Families Have Children Showing Signs of Psychological Distress	3/1
Number of Syrian Children in Need of Food Assistance	3.75 M
Number of Syrian Children in Need of Urgent Humanitarian Assistance	7M
Number of Syrian Children in Need of Basic Health Services	6.81 M
Percentage of Children in Displaced Families with at Least One Child Out of School	17%
Number of Out-of-School Syrian Children	2,450,000
Number of Out-of-School Syrian Refugee Children	750,000
Percentage of School-Age Syrian Children with Physical Disabilities	%15

#### – Syrian refugee populations around the world <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(6) (29) (35)</sup>

Item	Value
Number of internally displaced persons	6,900,00
	0
Number of refugees in Türkiye	3,329,51
	6
Number of refugees in Lebanon	805,326
Number of refugees in Jordan	660,022
Number of refugees in Iraq	263,941
Number of refugees in Egypt	147,401
Number of refugees in Germany	532,000
	*
Number of refugees in Europe	350,000
	*
Number of refugees in the United States and Canada	*50,000
Total number of refugees in Arab countries	1,876,69
	0
Total number of refugees worldwide	6,190,11
	9
Number of refugees returning to Syria	13,140
Number of asylum seekers returning to Syria	18,800

– Humanitarian indicators for the 2023 earthquake <sup>(73) (89) (91) (92) (93) (94)</sup>

Total	Government-Controlled Areas		Northern Syria		Item
	Number	Number	Number	Number	
10,331	5,791	4,540		Number of casualties	Human Casualties
20,526	10,041	10,485		Number of injured	
27,975	1,700	26,275		Number of damaged buildings	Material Damages

– Other Humanitarian Indicators <sup>(2) (6) (8) (7) (9)</sup>

Item	Value
Number of Syrians experiencing food insecurity	12,000,000
Number of Syrians in need of humanitarian assistance	15,300,000
Number of Syrians in need of health assistance	12,200,000
Number of community centers	93
Number of mobile units	121
Number of fixed units	34
Number of beneficiaries registered in the UNHCR assistance program	915,124

– Health indicators <sup>(8)(9)(100)</sup>

Item	Value
Life expectancy at birth	72
Number of Syrian children under the age of five suffering from stunting	609,900
Percentage of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months	%48
Percentage of malnutrition among mothers in Damascus	%25
Percentage of untreated sewage	%70
Number of suspected cholera cases	84,600
Number of people at risk of cholera and in need of preventive interventions	3,000,000
Percentage of health centers operating at full capacity	0
1 in every 5 Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon have physical disabilities	%50
Number of persons with disabilities	5/1
Number of deaths due to cholera in northern Syria	3,500,000
Number of suspected cholera cases in northern Syria	0
Number of confirmed cholera cases in northern Syria	24
	113,405
	654

– General indicators in northern Syria for the year 2022 <sup>(10) (72) (73)</sup>

Item	Value
Population	4,550,000
Number of women	1,030,000
Number of female children	1,210,000
Number of male children	1,100,000
Number of internally displaced persons (IDPs)	2,870,000
Number of IDPs living in camps	1,960,000
Percentage of women and children in camps	%80
Number of individuals in need of assistance	4,100,000
Number of individuals suffering from food insecurity	3,300,000
Number of individuals in need of shelter	2,200,000
Number of individuals living in tents	800,000
Percentage of families with at least one disabled member	%53
Percentage of resident families with shelter	%80
Percentage of IDPs without shelter	%82
Percentage of IDPs living in inadequate or abandoned buildings	%20
Percentage of IDPs living in tents	%20
Percentage of IDP shelters lacking adequate toilet facilities	%17
Percentage of IDP shelters lacking adequate bathing facilities	%12
Percentage of IDP shelters lacking access to safe water	%65
Percentage of shelters without proper sewage systems	%80
Number of hours of electricity cut per day	19-18
Percentage of IDPs who have not received healthcare	%72
Percentage of displaced children receiving educational services	%29
Percentage of families relying on humanitarian assistance	%90

**A detailed report was issued to assess the damages and needs resulting from the earthquake in Türkiye and Syria.**

## ■ Humanitarian Situation in Palestine

The Israeli occupation of Palestine stands as one of the greatest 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 displacement led to a massive movement of refugees and internally displaced individuals, with the percentage of Palestinian refugees and IDPs exceeding 68.99%. The Gaza Strip has become the third most densely populated area globally due to its large refugee and IDP population, constituting over 66.1% of its inhabitants.

Additionally, Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon are considered some of the worst globally, failing to meet even the minimum standards of suitable housing. Palestinian refugees have also been forced to migrate anew from Syria and Iraq 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 resulted in the deterioration of the economic, social, health, and educational situations in Palestine, exacerbating humanitarian, social, and political issues.

### Humanitarian Indicators in Palestine:

#### – Poverty Indicators (3):

#	Item	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem	Inside 48
1	Poverty Rate	%61	%14	%77	21.1%
2	Extreme Poverty Rate	33.7%	%5.8	%9.6	%3.9
3	Unemployment Rate	%45	13.1%	%3.2	%3.7

#### – Education Indicators (3):

Item	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem	Inside 48
Illiteracy Rate	% 2	%2.5	%3.1	%5.7
Number of Schools	791	2,369	262	1,140
Number of School Students	670,963	760,688	76,152	445,669
Student-Teacher Ratio	38.86	39	22.8	25
Number of University Students	86,841	138,754	12,762	
Number of Graduates per Year	30,706	32,277	2,685	

#### – Other Indicators for the Year 2022 (3):

#	Item	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem
1	Number of Martyrs	53	171	19
2	Number of Injured	360	9,873	2,486
3	Number of Destroyed Houses	1,752	833	139

#### – Health Indicators (3):

#	Item	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem	Inside 48
1	Health Insurance Coverage Rate	51.56%	66.5%	%79.7	53.9%
2	Number of Doctors	8,949	8,136	913	
3	Number of Nurses	3,123	12,001	1,450	
4	Hospitals	35	58	7	
5	Number of Hospital Beds	3,412	8,572	718	
6	Health Centers	159	441	51	

#### – Population Indicators (3):

Area	Population	Percentage	Area	Population	Percentage
Gaza Strip	2,375,595	%16.39	Türkiye	30,000	%0.21
West Bank	2,740,582	%18.90	Yemen	7,000	%0.05
Jerusalem	482,062	%3.32	Libya	50,000	%0.34
Inside 48	1,709,811	%11.79	Iraq	3,500	%0.03
Jordan	2,499,905	%17.24	Sudan	2,000	%0.01
Lebanon	210,000	%1.45	Foreign countries	761,000	%5.25
Syria	568,730	%3.92	Total	14,499,557	%100

#### – Demographic Indicators (3):

#	Item	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem	Inside 1948
1	Population	2,375,595	2,740,582	482,062	1,709,811
2	Population Percentage	%16.39	%18.90	%3.32	%11.79
3	Population Density	6508.48	569	1,381	-
4	Refugee Percentage	%66.1	%26.3	%39	%26
5	Average Family Size	5.6	4.7	3.9	4.35
6	Refugee Camps	8	19	2	

#### Indicators of the humanitarian situation for refugees in diaspora (3)

#	Item	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria
1	Population	2,499,905	210,000	568,730
2	Average Family Size	5.1	4	4.1
3	Number of Schools	161	65	102
4	Poverty Rate	%52.7	%93	%82
5	Unemployment Rate	%39	%85	%93

## ■ The Humanitarian Situation in Afghanistan

Since 1979, Afghans have been forced to flee their country due to ongoing conflicts. Despite some returning, Afghans constitute one of the largest refugee populations globally. According to recent statistics, there are approximately 2.6 million registered Afghan refugees worldwide, with the majority residing in Iran and Pakistan, numbering around 2.3 million. Furthermore, there are also 3.5 million internally displaced people within Afghanistan, who were driven from their homes in search of safety within the country.

Afghanistan has endured conflicts, natural disasters, and persistent poverty for over 40 years. Climate change has led to numerous recurring natural disasters that severely impact communities already affected by conflict. Even before the return of the Taliban to power, the country witnessed harsh drought periods resulting in crop destruction and declining groundwater levels.

In 2022, the severity of drought increased along with rising temperatures, resulting in multiple forest fires in the eastern parts of the country. Unprecedented heavy rains during the summer caused sudden floods that submerged villages, causing significant damage to homes, roads, and agricultural lands. UN Secretary-General António Guterres described the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan as "the worst ever" and called for intensified humanitarian efforts to save lives in the country.

### — Poverty Indicators <sup>(97) (98) (99)</sup>

Item	Value
Percentage of Afghans living below the poverty line	%85
Number of individuals living in extreme poverty	9,100,000
Number of individuals in need of humanitarian assistance	28,300,000
Number of individuals facing food insecurity by the end of 2023	19,900,000
Number of individuals experiencing severe food insecurity	6,200,000
Economic growth decline during the years 2021-2022	%50-%30
Rise in food prices between the years 2021-2022 by a percentage of	%50
<b>The losses due to the floods were estimated as follows:</b>	
The estimated economic losses due to the floods.	\$14.9 billion
The estimated infrastructure losses due to the floods.	\$15.1 billion
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$30 billion</b>

### — Health Indicators <sup>(97) (98) (99) (100)</sup>

Item	Value
Life expectancy at birth	62
Percentage of refugees with disabilities aged 18 and above	%80
Percentage of refugee children suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder	%42
Percentage of Afghan population in need of water and sanitation supplies	%50
Percentage of contaminated water	%80

### — Demographic Indicators <sup>(97) (98) (99)</sup>

Item	Value
The number of Afghan refugees worldwide.	5,700,000
The number of Afghan refugees in neighboring countries.	2,600,000
The number of Afghan migrants in neighboring countries.	8,227,700
The number of IDPs.	3,250,000
The number of asylum seekers since the beginning of 2021.	180,000
The number of IDPs due to environmental disasters.	1,500,000
The number of returning refugees during the year 2022.	6,400
The percentage of refugees who are children and women.	%74
The number of refugees present in Afghanistan.	52,160
<b>The number of Afghans in neighboring countries</b>	
Iran	4,500,000
Pakistan	3,700,000
Tajikistan	11,000
Uzbekistan	11,700
Turkmenistan	5,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,227,700</b>
<b>The number of refugees in neighboring countries</b>	
Iran	820,700
Pakistan	1,500,000
Tajikistan	9,700
Uzbekistan	11,700
Turkmenistan	2,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,344,100</b>
<b>The required funding for Afghan host countries in US dollars</b>	
Iran	\$198.98 M
Pakistan	\$383.76 M
Tajikistan	\$17.49 M
Uzbekistan	\$10.77 M
Turkmenistan	\$2.01 M
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$613.01 M</b>

### — Education Indicators <sup>(97) (98) (99)</sup>

Item	Value
Percentage of refugees who have not attended schools	%61
Percentage of women and girls who have not attended schools	%38
Number of girls deprived of education in Afghanistan	1,100,000
<b>Girls in the university stage have been completely denied education</b>	

## ▪ Humanitarian Situation in South Sudan

South Sudan remains the second-largest refugee crisis in the African region, hosting 2.3 million refugees across six countries: Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda. The situation has worsened due to escalating violence, deteriorating conditions, and a full-fledged humanitarian emergency. Over the past four years, heavy rainfall in South Sudan and resulting floods have submerged nearly two-thirds of the land, turning it into swamps that washed away homes and livestock. This forced thousands to flee, while extensive farmlands were inundated, exacerbating an already critical food emergency. The floods rendered all roads to and from the capital, Bentiu, and beyond impassable, making boats and airstrips the lifelines for delivering humanitarian aid to 460,000 displaced individuals.

### – Refugee Camp Indicators <sup>(70)</sup>

Item	Value
Number of refugees	176,844
Number of families	35,128
Percentage of children and women	%84
Number of refugee children	126,601
Number of refugee families	25,021
Percentage of children and women	%84
Percentage of women	%54
Number of refugee children	860,000
Number of separated refugee children	71,000
Number of refugees with disabilities	112,000
Number of women at risk due to gender-based violence	122,000
Poverty rates among refugees in Uganda	%90
Percentage of refugees living in remote camps	%90

### – Poverty Indicators <sup>(69) (70)</sup>

Item	Value
Poverty rate	%80
Unemployment rate	%12.66
Number of people in need of humanitarian assistance	8,900,000
Number of women in need	2,000,000
Number of children in need	4,600,000
Number of people at risk of famine	1,700,000
Number of people experiencing acute food insecurity	8,300,000
Projected number of flood-affected individuals in the coming years	7,700,000

### – Demographic Indicators <sup>(69) (70) (100)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Number of IDPs	2,260,000
2	Number of Refugees	2,348,171
3	Number of Directly Affected by Floods	900,000
4	Percentage of Women and Children	%77
5	Number of Casualties due to Civil War	400,000
6	Percentage of People Living in Rural Areas	%80
7	Life Expectancy at Birth	55
<b>Number of Refugees in the Following Countries</b>		
1	Uganda	875,848
2	Sudan	808,336
3	Ethiopia	416,308
4	Kenya	161,822
5	Congo	56,877
6	Egypt	26,259
7	Other Countries	2,721
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,348,171</b>
<b>Number of refugees who returned to South Sudan in 2022</b>		
1	Uganda	12,748
2	Sudan	754
3	Ethiopia	729
4	Kenya	10,072
5	Other Countries	4,694
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>28,997</b>
<b>Reasons for the refugees' return</b>		
1	Lack of employment opportunities	%19
2	Limited access to basic services	%18
3	Insecurity in the host country	%11

### – Education and Health Indicators <sup>(70)</sup>

Item	Value
Illiteracy rate	%75
Number of out-of-school children	2,800,000
Percentage of children enrolled in secondary education in refugee camps	%10
Percentage of people with disabilities	%15

## The Humanitarian Situation in Yemen

Yemen continues to face one of the largest humanitarian crises in the world, with 8 years of conflict pushing the country's social and economic systems to the brink of collapse. Families are vulnerable to the spread of infectious diseases due to conflict, widespread displacement, and recurring climate shocks. Millions of children lack access to safe water, sanitation services, and proper hygiene. The country continues to grapple with successive outbreaks of diseases such as cholera, measles, and diphtheria, which are preventable through vaccination.

Yemen is classified among the worst rates of malnutrition globally, with at least one child dying every ten minutes from preventable diseases. In certain parts of the country, one in every four children is still suffering from severe malnutrition. Internally displaced Yemenis are particularly at risk of food insecurity, as around 2.6 million out of 4 million currently face a food shortage that threatens their lives. Studies indicate that displaced families are four times more likely to be exposed to famine compared to the rest of the Yemeni population.

### – Poverty Indicators <sup>(22) (23) (24) (26)</sup>

Item	Value
Poverty rate	80%
Number of Yemenis in dire need of humanitarian assistance	23,400,000
Number of Yemeni children in need of humanitarian aid	12,900,000
Percentage of population relying on assistance	%67
Number of Yemenis experiencing hunger	17,000,000
Number of internally displaced Yemenis facing food insecurity	3,900,000
Percentage of Yemenis living below the poverty line of \$2	%47
Percentage of Yemenis in urgent need of humanitarian aid	%66

### – Health Indicators <sup>(22) (24) (100)</sup>

Item	Value
Life expectancy at birth	64
Number of pregnant women suffering from acute malnutrition in 2022	1,000,000
Number of children under five suffering from acute malnutrition in 2022	2,200,000
Number of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition	540,000
Number of children lacking safe water and sanitation services	9,200,000
Number of children killed due to the crisis since 2015	11,000

### – Education Indicators <sup>(24)</sup>

Item	Value
Number of Out-of-School Children	2,000,000
Number of Teachers with Irregular Salaries	170,000

### – Housing Sector Indicators <sup>(25)</sup>

Item	Value
Percentage of IDPs living in rented apartments	%38
Percentage of IDPs who have received eviction notices due to inability to pay rent	%24
Number of Yemeni citizens in need of safe drinking water and sanitation services	18,000,000

### – Other Indicators <sup>(25)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Number of IDPs without identification documents	%7
2	Number of displaced individuals with disabilities	%4
3	Percentage of children at risk	%23
4	Percentage of women at risk	%44

### – Demographic Indicators <sup>(21) (22) (24) (25) (27)</sup>

Item	Value
Number of Yemenis forced to flee their homes due to the war	4,500,000
Number of internally displaced persons in 2022	34,698
Number of internally displaced persons since the beginning of the crisis	4,500,000
Percentage of displaced persons who are women	%24
Percentage of displaced persons who are men	%21
Percentage of displaced children (female)	%27
Percentage of displaced children (male)	%28
Percentage of children and women among total Yemeni refugees and IDPs	%79
Percentage of internally displaced Yemenis living in precarious locations	%66
Percentage of displaced households headed by women	%25
Number of refugees from other countries in Yemen	100,000
Number of refugees and asylum seekers in Khuraz camp	9,488

### – Demographic Indicators for IDPs <sup>(25)</sup>

#	Item	Value
<b>Distribution of displaced and refugee populations by age group</b>		
1	0-1 years	%4
2	1-4 years	%13
3	5-17 years	%39
4	18-59 years	%41
5	60+ years	%4
<b>Distribution of displaced persons and refugees by marital status</b>		
1	Widower	%1
2	Widow	%9
3	Single (male)	%2
4	Single (female)	%1
5	Married (male)	%70
6	Married (female)	%14
7	Divorced (male)	%0.3
8	Divorced (female)	%3
<b>Distribution of Displaced and Refugee Population by Income:</b>		
1	Less than 25,000 Yemeni Riyals / Less than \$41	%55.6
2	More than 25,000 Yemeni Riyals / More than \$41	%7.3
3	More than 50,000 Yemeni Riyals / More than \$85	%0.7
4	More than 100,000 Yemeni Riyals / More than \$170	%0.1
<b>Distribution of Displaced and Refugee Population by Urgent Intervention</b>		
1	Cash Assistance	%41
2	Rent Support	%10
3	In-kind Assistance	%47
4	Shelter	%7

## ■ The Humanitarian Situation in Somalia

The Horn of Africa is facing its worst drought catastrophe in nearly 40 years, especially in Somalia. As much as 90% of the country's regions are severely affected by the consequences of drought. In a record pace of forced displacement, over a million Somalis have been internally displaced within the country in less than five months since the beginning of 2023.

Limited access to nutritious food has long been a chronic issue for many families in Somalia. The country grapples with significant challenges in sustaining improved nutrition for the most vulnerable segments of its population. The increasing frequency of droughts, floods, and desert locust invasions resulting from climate change have collectively contributed to Somalia experiencing some of the world's highest rates of acute malnutrition and worst levels of micronutrient deficiency.

Dr. Rahman Malik, the representative of the World Health Organization in Somalia, stated, "We are racing against time to prevent avoidable deaths and save lives. We have witnessed the spread of deaths and diseases in the shadow of prolonged hunger and food crisis. We will see more deaths due to diseases outnumbering those attributed to hunger and malnutrition combined if we do not act now. The cost of inaction means that children, women, and the vulnerable will pay with their lives."

### – Poverty Indicators <sup>(65) (66) (67) (68)</sup>

Item	Value
Percentage of poverty	%69
Percentage of unemployment	%20
Number of people in need of humanitarian assistance	6,000,000
Number of people experiencing food insecurity	7,100,000
Percentage of people experiencing food insecurity	%79
Percentage increase in the number of people at risk of famine	%160
Number of people facing severe hunger and famine	213,000
Percentage of individuals suffering from at least severe levels of hunger	%20
Number of livestock deaths due to drought	3,000,000

### – Health Indicators <sup>(67) (100)</sup>

Item	Value
Life expectancy at birth	55
Number of vaccinations administered	300,000
Percentage of vaccinations administered	%42
Number of children under the age of five suffering from severe malnutrition	1,500,000
Number of children under the age of five at risk of severe malnutrition	386,000
Number of children suffering from severe malnutrition	1,800,000
Number of deaths due to severe drought	43,000
Daily deaths due to the drought crisis in 2023.	135

### – Demographic Indicators <sup>(65) (66) (67) (68)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Number of internally displaced persons (IDPs)	3,860,000
2	Number of IDPs during the first half of 2023	1,000,000
3	Number of IDPs in May 2023	35,000
4	Number of displaced individuals in 2022	1,520,000
5	Percentage of displaced women and children	%82
6	Number of individuals displaced due to drought	805,000
7	Percentage of individuals affected by drought	%80
8	Number of IDPs in Somalia in May 2023	35,625
9	Percentage of displaced children and women in May 2023	%70
10	Number of IDPs returning to Somalia	7,403
11	Number of refugees affected by drought	35,625
<b>Number of Somali refugees in neighboring countries</b>		
1	Ethiopia	276,412
2	Kenya	308,367
3	Yemen	46,750
4	Uganda	69,533
5	Djibouti	13,324
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>714,386</b>
<b>The demographic distribution of Somali refugees in Bossaso</b>		
1	Number of households	21,127
2	Number of individuals	123,092
3	Percentage of women	%56
4	Percentage of children	%41
5	Number of persons with disabilities	2,197
<b>The number of refugees in Somalia.</b>		
1	Ethiopia	23,759
2	Yemen	10,241
3	Other	1,625
<b>The number of Somalis who have returned to Somalia from 2020 to 2023</b>		
1	From Kenya	923
2	From Yemen	5,524
3	From other countries	956



## ▪ The humanitarian situation in Türkiye

“Türkiye experienced its largest disaster since 1939 in February 2023” This is how The Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan described the earthquake. The Kahramanmaraş earthquake was classified as the earthquake of the century, a major catastrophe with immeasurable consequences. Its impact extends beyond human and material losses, affecting social, psychological, and economic aspects. The scale of the destruction has been described as catastrophic. According to Orhan Tatar, the General Director of the Earthquake Department and Risk Reduction AFAD, the energy released by the earthquake is equivalent to the energy of 500 atomic bombs. The earthquake caused massive destruction and significant damage to infrastructure, properties, and homes. Considering these challenging circumstances, the Turkish people require humanitarian support and urgent assistance to recover from this disaster and confront the multiple challenges they are facing.

## The humanitarian situation indicators for refugees in Türkiye

### – Humanitarian indicators for the earthquake of 2023 <sup>(88)</sup> <sup>(89)</sup> <sup>(90)</sup>

Number	Item	
50,783	Number of casualties	Human casualties
115,128	Number of wounded	
1,926,801	Number of damaged buildings	Material damages

– A detailed report on the damages and needs resulting from the earthquake in Türkiye and Syria has been released.

### – Labor market indicators <sup>(13)</sup>

Item	Value
The percentage of Syrian refugees working in the informal sector with wages below the minimum threshold.	%84
The number of officially registered Syrian workers.	%3
The percentage of refugee workers in the agricultural sector.	%20
The percentage of female Syrian refugees working in agriculture informally.	%95.7
The percentage of lower wages for Syrian women compared to men in employment.	%75

### – Poverty indicators (13)

#	Item	Value
1	Unemployment rate in Türkiye	%13.9
2	Youth unemployment rate in Türkiye	%27.1
3	Number of impoverished Syrian refugees	1,800,000
4	Percentage of poverty among refugees	%45
5	Percentage of extreme poverty among refugees	%39

### – Other humanitarian indicators <sup>(13)</sup> <sup>(100)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Life expectancy at birth	76
2	Percentage of child refugees	%50
3	Number of child refugees	1,820,685
4	Percentage of refugees living in camps	%2
5	Percentage of household expenditure on food	%65
6	Percentage of households that borrowed to buy food	%48
7	Number of children in need of humanitarian assistance	2,500,000

### – Numbers of refugees from all countries <sup>(11)</sup> <sup>(12)</sup>

#	Item	Value	Percentage
1	Number of Syrian refugees	3,329,516	%84
2	Number of Iraqi refugees	167,416	%4
3	Number of Afghan refugees	129,323	%3
4	Number of Iranian refugees	24,300	%0.6
5	Number of Ukrainian refugees	7,131	%0.2
6	Number of asylum seekers from all countries	318,000	%8
7	Total	3,975,686	%100

### – Education indicators for the year 2022 <sup>(13)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	The number of refugee students in schools.	768,000
2	Enrollment rate of refugee students in primary education.	%79.5
3	Enrollment rate of refugee students in preparatory education.	%78.9
4	Enrollment rate of refugee students in secondary education.	%39.7
5	Percentage of school-aged children not enrolled in school.	%36
6	Percentage of Syrian children enrolled in education without access to the internet for remote learning.	%50
7	Number of Syrian students in universities.	*37,236
8	Enrollment rate of refugee students in universities.	*%6.67
9	Percentage of female refugee students enrolled in universities.	*%37
10	Percentage of male refugee students enrolled in universities.	*%63

## ▪ The humanitarian situation in Sudan

Today, Sudan is grappling with a wide range of complex and interconnected challenges that can be broadly categorized as humanitarian, economic development, security, and peace challenges. The outbreak of conflict in Khartoum between the Sudanese army and the Rapid Support Forces has further exacerbated the already dire humanitarian conditions. The country faces the risk of food insecurity, difficulties in accessing transportation, communication, and electricity services, significant water, and fuel shortages, as well as limited access to healthcare services and a significant increase in the prices of essential commodities.

The health crisis in Sudan has worsened due to high mortality rates and the spread of preventable infectious diseases. Unfortunately, due to the conflict, many cold chain facilities have been looted or destroyed, resulting in the loss of over 600,000 vaccines intended for children.

### – Poverty Indicators (74)(76)(77)

Item	Value
Percentage of poverty	%65
Percentage of population in need of humanitarian assistance	%80
Number of people in need of humanitarian assistance	24,700,000
Percentage increase in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance since November 2022 to May 2023	%57
Number of children in need of assistance	8,500,000
Number of people in need of nutrition assistance	4,000,000

### – Health indicators (74)(75)(76)(77)(78)(100)

Item	Value
Life expectancy at birth	65
Number of children under the age of five suffering from acute malnutrition	3,000,000
Number of children under the age of five suffering from severe acute malnutrition	610,000
Number of people in need of urgent health assistance	11,000,000
Number of women and girls of reproductive age	2,600,000
Number of pregnant women	262,880
Number of women expected to give birth within the next three months and in need of healthcare	90,000
Percentage of health facilities operating at full capacity in Khartoum	%20
Percentage of health facilities disabled due to conflict	%60
Number of children affected by wasting	550,400
Number of people in need of (WASH) services	11,500,000

### Education indicators (74)(77)(78)

#	Item	Value
1	Number of children aged 6-18 out of school	6,900,000
2	Number of school-aged children who have been displaced	208,000
3	Percentage of children with disabilities among the displaced children	%15
4	Number of children in need of educational support	3,700,000

### – Demographic indicators (74)(75)(76)(77)(78)(95)(96)

#	Item	Value
1	Number of IDPs since April 2023	2,686,434
2	Number of displaced families	537,969
3	Number of displaced persons living in camps	181,685
4	Number of migrants to neighboring countries	844,574
5	Number of refugees in Sudan	1,144,675
6	Number of refugee households in Sudan	381,558
7	Number of female refugees	%47
8	Number of child refugees	%48
9	Percentage of refugees living in tents	%41
10	Number of fatalities due to the conflict	1,500
11	Number of wounded individuals	10,600
12	Percentage of displaced persons living in informal settlements near the borders	%68

#### Age distribution of refugees in Sudan

#	Item	Male	Female
1	17-0	%23	%20
2	59-18	%27	%25
3	60+	%3	%2

#### Number of Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries.

1	Egypt	255,565
2	Chad	308,617
3	South Sudan	189,917
4	Ethiopia	69,946
5	CAR	16,719
6	Central African Republic.	17,277

#### Sudanese refugees in Chad.

1	Number of households.	62,353
2	Percentage of women and children.	%89
3	Percentage of registered persons with special needs.	%24

#### The distribution of IDPs in Sudan.

1	Khartoum	1,975,088
2	South Darfur	196,344
3	North Darfur	194,276
4	West Darfur	177,900
5	Darfur	123,205
6	Other	201,621

## ▪ The humanitarian situation in Ethiopia

The humanitarian situation in Ethiopia has worsened due to the internal political crisis resulting from political competition among its ethnic groups. Regions such as Tigray, Amhara, and Afar are facing dire conditions, with continuous conflict forcing children and families to flee their homes.

The Ethiopian government declared a state of emergency on November 2, 2021, nationwide due to the fighting in Tigray, which has led to various issues, including restrictions on delivering humanitarian aid to the affected populations. This has resulted in increased rates of malnutrition and food insecurity.

According to United Nations reports, the number of affected people has risen from 5.2 million to approximately 7 million, with over 3.2 million internally displaced persons. The United Nations has stated that the "dire humanitarian crisis - exacerbated by the inability of civilians in some areas to access humanitarian assistance, including medical and food aid, hindered relief workers, and ongoing drought - is increasing the suffering of millions of people in Ethiopia and in the region."

### – Poverty indicators <sup>(41)(43) (81)</sup>

Item	Value
Number of people in need of food assistance	20,100,000
Number of people in need of non-food assistance	4,400,000
Number of people in need of agricultural assistance	17,500,000
Number of people in need of assistance due to drought	7,200,000

### – Health Indicators <sup>(41)(43) (81) (100)</sup>

Item	Value
Life expectancy at birth	65
Prevalence of malnutrition in children under five years old in the Afar region	%28
Percentage of hospitals and health centers affected by the war in the Tigray region	%70
Number of people in need of healthcare intervention in the Tigray region	3,900,000
Number of people in need of healthcare services in drought-affected areas	5,500,000
Number of people in need of nutrition assistance	7,400,000
Number of people in need of (WASH) services	8,600,000

### – Demographic indicators <sup>(40) (41) (42) (43) (44)</sup>

Item	Value
Number of IDPs in the Tigray region	2,400,000
Number of IDPs in the Amhara region	700,000
Number of IDPs in the Afar region	140,000
Number of people experiencing food insecurity in the Tigray region	5,000,000
Number of people experiencing food insecurity in the Amhara and Afar regions	4,000,000
Percentage of people in need of humanitarian assistance in the Tigray region	%90
Number of people facing conditions similar to famine in Tigray	400,000

### – Shelter and Protection Indicators <sup>(41) (43) (81)</sup>

Item	Value
Number of people in need of shelter and non-food items	5,400,000
Number of people in need of shelter support in emergency situations	2,000,000

### – Education indicators <sup>(43)(45)(81)</sup>

Item	Value
Number of children who have been out of school due to the war in the Tigray region	1,400,000
Number of schools that have been affected by the war in the Tigray region	7,000
Percentage of schools partially or severely destroyed	80%
Out-of-school children in need of accelerated learning activities to return to school	3 Years
Number of school-aged children in need of essential services (located in displaced areas)	411,000

## ▪ The humanitarian situation in Jordan

Jordan is considered the largest host of refugees in the Arab world, accounting for 38%. Since the outbreak of the Syrian crisis in 2011, Jordan has been a sanctuary for refugees. It is the third-largest host country for Syrian refugees worldwide and the largest host country for Palestinian refugees. Jordan is the second country in terms of refugee hosting per capita after Lebanon.

The UNHCR in Amman has warned that the refugee situation in Jordan could turn into a humanitarian crisis within months if urgent funding is not provided. Ayman Gharaibeh, the Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa at UNHCR, said, "Even in countries that allow refugees to work, it is often extremely difficult to find employment, especially with high unemployment rates in host countries."

### – The number of refugees in Jordan <sup>(35)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Number of Palestinian refugees	2,499,905
2	Number of Syrian refugees	660,022
3	Number of Iraqi refugees	61,081
4	Number of Yemeni refugees	12,772
5	Number of Sudanese refugees	5,163
6	Number of Somali refugees	593
7	Number of refugees from other countries	1,195
<b>The total number of refugees in Jordan</b>		<b>3,240,731</b>

### – Humanitarian indicators for Palestinian refugees in Jordan <sup>(3) (39)</sup>

Item	Value
2,499,905	Number of refugees
436,113	Number of people in the camps
20,000	Number of Palestinian-Syrian refugees
<b>Poverty and unemployment indicators</b>	
%52.7	Percentage of poverty within the camps
%64	Percentage of households experiencing food insecurity
%80.6	Percentage of households relying on assistance from (UNRWA)
52.3	Dependency ratio
%39	Unemployment rate within the camps
<b>Education indicators</b>	
%5.8	Literacy rate
119,781	Number of school students
161	Number of schools
3	Number of vocational training centers
2,938	Number of students in vocational training centers
<b>Health indicators</b>	
%5.9	Percentage of persons with disabilities
%15.9	Percentage of individuals with chronic diseases

### – Indicators of refugees outside the camps in Jordan <sup>(71)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Percentage of males	70 %
2	Percentage of females	30 %
3	Percentage of children	46 %
4	Average household income for refugees in Jordan	250
5	Percentage of household heads suffering from chronic illness or disability	24 %
<b>Types of disabilities</b>		

### – Humanitarian indicators for Syrian refugees in Jordan <sup>(35) (36) (37) (38) (71)</sup>

Item	Value
Number of Syrian refugees	660,022
Number of Syrian refugees stranded on the border between Syria and Jordan in informal camps	10,000
Percentage of Syrian refugee children	46.8 %
Percentage of poverty among Syrian refugees	%64
Percentage of Syrian refugees suffering from hunger	%90
Percentage of Syrian refugee households experiencing food insecurity	%80
Percentage of households at risk of food insecurity	%67
Percentage of fathers reducing their food intake to provide for their children	%46
Percentage of families living outside of camps	%85
Number of work permits granted to Syrian refugees in 2022	62,000
<b>Syrian refugees in Azraq camp</b>	
Number of refugees in the camp	39,060
Percentage of children in the camp	61.67 %
Percentage of female-headed households in the camp	%25
Percentage of persons with disabilities in the camp	3.79 %
Number of students in the camp	12,029
<b>Distribution of reasons for refugee debt</b>	
Food provisions	%45
Healthcare services	%26
Education services	%5
Other services	%24
<b>Syrian refugees in Zaatari Camp</b>	
Number of refugees	80,434
Percentage of children in the camp	55.17 %
Percentage of households headed by women in the camp	33.33 %
Percentage of persons with disabilities	2.10 %
Number of students in the camp	21,906
Number of schools	32
Number of community centers	58
Number of refugees who requested repairs for their homes in the camp	7,000
Percentage of homes with inadequate walls requiring repairs	%70

1	Walking	17
		%
2	Vision	%7
3	Hearing	%3
4	Memory	%4
5	Self-care	3%
<b>Distribution of reasons for refugee debt</b>		
1	Rent	31
		%
2	Food	26
		%
3	Healthcare	20
		%
4	Bills	18
		%
5	Other expenses	%5

Electricity outages/Hours	12hr
<b>Distribution of reasons for refugee debt</b>	
Food	%48
Healthcare	%29
Education	%5
Other	%18

– **Refugee indicators in camps in Jordan** <sup>(71)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Percentage of males	%79
2	Percentage of females	%21
3	Percentage of children	%10
4	Percentage of out-of-school children	%8
5	Average salary of refugees in Jordanian dinars	300
6	Percentage of household heads suffering from chronic illness or disability	%9
<b>Types of disabilities</b>		
1	Walking	%5
2	Vision	%3
3	Hearing	%1
4	Memory	1%
5	Self-care	2%
<b>Social status</b>		
1	Married	%88
2	Divorced	%2
3	Separated	%2
4	Single	%2
5	Widowed	%6

## ▪ The humanitarian situation in Iraq

After decades of widespread conflict and violence in Iraq, approximately 1.2 million Iraqis remain internally displaced, and 90% of the displaced population has been unable to return to their homes for over three years. 70% of them have been displaced for more than five years. The number of returning internally displaced persons (IDPs) continues to be surpassed by the number of new IDPs, highlighting the ongoing struggle for reintegration and the continued need for humanitarian assistance.

The United Nations has emphasized that Iraq is facing a genuine water crisis and called for collective action to find solutions. A UN representative stated, "There is an urgent need to find solutions to the water crisis in Iraq," and added, "We all need to work together to find solutions, as Iraq cannot do it alone."

### – Poverty and health indicators <sup>(28) (33) (100)</sup>

Item	Value
Poverty rate	31.7%
Unemployment rate	%15.5
Number of Iraqis in need of humanitarian assistance	4,100,000
Number of people in urgent need of assistance	2,400,000
Life expectancy at birth	70

### – Demographic indicators of Syrian refugees <sup>(32)</sup>

#	Item	Value
<b>Distribution of refugees by age group</b>		
1	0-18 years	%21
2	18-59 years	%67
3	60+ years	%12

### – Health indicators for Syrian refugees <sup>(34)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Percentage of Syrians refugees relying on public healthcare services	%81
2	Percentage of Syrian refugees in need of healthcare and hospital services	%60
3	Percentage of Syrian refugee families with at least one member in need of psychosocial and social support	%26

### – Education Indicators for Syrian Refugees <sup>(34)</sup>

Item	Value
Number of refugee students in schools	69,000
Percentage of male students	%52
Percentage of female students	%48
Percentage of enrollment in primary education	%51
Percentage of enrollment in secondary education	%29
Percentage of Syrian students who were unable to access school in 2020	%40*

### – Demographic indicators <sup>(28) (29) (30) (31) (32)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Number of internally displaced persons	1,200,000
2	Number of returnees in need of assistance	1,700,000
3	Number of internally displaced persons living in camps	180,000
4	Number of Syrian refugees in Iraq	263,641
5	Number of Palestinian refugees	3,500
6	Number of refugees from other countries	38,272
7	Total number of refugees in Iraq	307,913
8	Percentage of refugees in camps	%39
9	Percentage of children and women among refugees	%75
10	Percentage of female refugees	%48
11	Percentage of male refugees	%52

## ▪ The humanitarian situation in Lebanon

The Syrian crisis has had a profound humanitarian, social, and economic impact on Lebanon and its people. With approximately one million registered Syrian refugees in a country with a population of five million, Lebanon hosts the highest number of refugees per capita in the world.

The World Bank has described the crisis as one of the most challenging cases globally since the mid-19th century. The World Food Programme has also added Lebanon to the list of the 20 worst hunger-stricken countries in need of assistance. With the collapse of nearly all economic sectors, a large segment of the population has lost their livelihoods and access to basic services, including food. The value of the Lebanese lira has plummeted by 90%, and inflation has soared by 260.22%. This situation can be attributed to various factors, including the complex aftermath of the Beirut explosion in August 2020, the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, and political instability.

Lebanon hosts the largest number of refugees per capita in the world, with one in every five people in the country being a refugee.

### – Poverty and Unemployment Indicators in Lebanon <sup>(14) (15) (18)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Poverty rate in Lebanon	%85
2	Extreme poverty rate in Lebanon	%35
3	Food insecurity rate	%77
4	Percentage of households receiving government assistance	5%
5	Number of vulnerable Lebanese individuals in need of assistance	2,100,000
6	Minimum wage in Lebanon (in US dollars)	\$ 27
7	Unemployment rate in Lebanon	%12.9
8	Number of cholera cases	6,158
9	Number of out-of-school children	250,000
10	Number of unemployed individuals aged 14-24 who are not in school	500,000

### – Humanitarian indicators for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon <sup>(9) (5) (15) (20)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Number of refugees	210,000
2	Poverty rate among refugees	%74
3	Unemployment rate	%85
4	Percentage of children without access to healthcare	%34
5	Number of Palestinian students in schools	39,144
6	Number of children who have dropped out of school	1,275
7	Number of individuals without proper documentation	50,000
8	Percentage of households suffering from malnutrition	%63
9	Percentage of individuals covered by health insurance	%5

### – Other Humanitarian Indicators <sup>(4) (15) (100)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Life expectancy at birth	75
2	Percentage of refugee children aged 6-14 enrolled in schools	%53
3	Number of out-of-school refugee children aged 6-14	220,000
4	Percentage of population relying on unsafe water sources	4,000,000
5	Percentage increase in crime due to economic conditions	%144
6	Electricity outage rate per hour	20

### – Number of refugees in Lebanon <sup>(15)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Number of Syrian refugees	805,326
2	Number of Palestinian refugees	210,000
3	Number of refugees from other countries	14,815
4	Number of asylum seekers from Iraq	6,350
5	Number of asylum seekers from Sudan	2,189
6	Number of asylum seekers from other nationalities	3,239
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,041,919</b>

### – Humanitarian indicators for Syrian refugees in Lebanon <sup>(15) (16) (17) (19)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Number of refugees	805,326
2	Percentage of Syrian refugees to Lebanese population	%20
3	Unemployment rate among Syrian refugees	%49
4	Food insecurity rate among refugees	%96
5	Percentage of refugees buying food on credit	%71
6	Percentage of children aged 6-14 enrolled in schools	%25
7	Percentage of children aged 6-17 who have never attended school	%30
8	Number of working children	27,825
9	Percentage of children without access to healthcare	%30
10	Percentage of girls aged 15-19 who are married	%20
11	Percentage of children aged 1-14 who have experienced violence	%56

### – Refugee Indicators <sup>(15)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Percentage of refugee households facing difficulties in purchasing food	%94
2	Percentage of refugee households unable to pay rent	%86
3	Percentage of refugees resorting to debt to meet basic needs	%92
4	Number of refugees in need of humanitarian assistance	1,500,000
5	Number of migrants in need of humanitarian assistance	81,000

## ▪ The humanitarian situation in Bangladesh

Myanmar is indeed one of the largest refugee emergencies in the world. Multiple dimensions of crises have resulted in over one million internally displaced persons (IDPs) across the country. Rohingya women, girls, boys, and men were forced to flee to Bangladesh. August 2017 witnessed the largest and fastest influx of refugees, with an estimated one million Rohingya, including over 450,000 children, fleeing to Cox's Bazar. Entire villages were burned and razed to the ground, families were separated and killed, and the majority of those who fled experienced unimaginable horrors and severe trauma. These individuals found temporary shelter in refugee camps around Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, which is now home to the largest refugee camp in the world.

### – Poverty Indicators <sup>(49)(51)(52) (82)</sup>

Item	Value
Percentage of poverty among refugees	%86
Percentage of extreme poverty	%51
Number of refugees in need of humanitarian assistance	890,00
	0
Number of refugee children in need of humanitarian assistance	460,00
	0
Number of refugee children in need of protection	540,00
	0

### – Health Indicators <sup>(49) (100)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Life expectancy at birth	72
2	Number of children suffering from acute malnutrition aged 0-59 months	15,000

### – Demographic Indicators <sup>(46) (47) (48)(49)(50)(51)(52) (82)</sup>

Item	Value
Number of Rohingya refugees	1,000,00
	0
Percentage of refugee children under 18 years old	%60
Percentage of refugees without shelter	%70
Population density (people per square kilometer)	40,000
Number of refugees in Cox's Bazar camp	626,500
Percentage of water supply pollution in the camp	%60
Number of Rohingya killed during the crisis	6,700
Number of Rohingya children killed during the crisis	730
Number of shelters destroyed due to fire in the camp	10,000
Number of individuals displaced due to fire and without shelter	45,000

### – Education Indicators <sup>(51) (82)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Number of children in need of education aged 4-18	453,000
2	Percentage of youth aged 14-24 lacking any form of education or vocational training	%97
3	School enrollment rate	80%
4	Number of out-of-school children	7,800,000





## ▪ The humanitarian situation in Libya

The humanitarian situation for refugees in Libya faces significant challenges and numerous difficulties. Libya is considered a crucial gateway for many migrants and refugees seeking to reach Europe and other countries across the Mediterranean Sea. These circumstances have resulted in a large number of refugees living in harsh and inhumane conditions.

Refugees in Libya suffer from limited resources and basic services in many camps and centers where they reside. They face multiple challenges, including accessing food, clean water, and adequate shelter, in addition to a lack of healthcare and essential medical services.

Furthermore, refugees in Libya are at risk of exploitation, violence, and attacks by armed groups, smugglers, and organized criminals. The unstable security situation exacerbates these risks, making refugees vulnerable to injustice and persecution.

It ought to the international community and humanitarian organizations to collaborate in improving the humanitarian conditions for refugees in Libya and providing them with necessary protection and care. Attention should be given to ensuring the rights of refugees and creating better opportunities for a dignified and secure life for those who have been displaced and forcibly migrated due to difficult circumstances in their home countries.

### – Immigration indicators <sup>(101)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Number of individuals who migrated through Libya	665,000
2	Number of individuals who died during migration	3,290
3	Number of individuals who were kidnapped during migration	3,505
4	Number of individuals who experienced sexual violence during migration	3,202
5	Number of individuals who experienced physical violence during migration	6,508

### – Demographic Indicators <sup>(101)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Number of internally displaced persons (IDPs)	134,787
2	Number of returnees	695,516
3	Number of refugees and asylum seekers	44,468
4	Number of individuals taking shelter near community centers	3,000
5	Number of visits to shelter centers in 2023	300
6	Number of refugees transferred from shelter centers to urban areas	10
7	Number of refugees and asylum seekers who left Libya in 2023	600

### – Poverty and Health Indicators <sup>(101)</sup> (100)

#	Item	Value
1	Poverty rate	%40
2	Unemployment rate	%19.6
3	Life expectancy at birth	72



## ■ The Humanitarian Situation in Indonesia

Indonesia is indeed one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. It experiences frequent droughts, earthquakes, floods, landslides, tsunami waves, and volcanic eruptions. With around 6,000 inhabited islands and communities, Indonesia is exposed to various natural hazards and disasters to varying degrees. On average, at least one major natural disaster has occurred in Indonesia every month since the 2004 tsunami, including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, and events related to climate change. In 2022 alone, the country experienced around 1,300 natural disasters in different parts of the country.

Continuous small-scale disasters like floods, which account for 40% of all disasters in Indonesia in recent years, have caused the highest number of casualties. More than 97% of Indonesians live in disaster-prone areas in the archipelago cities, which are among the most affected by natural disasters.

### – Demographic Indicators <sup>(53) (56) (57)(58) (100)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	National poverty rate	%9.2
2	Percentage of population in urban areas	%55
3	Percentage of urban population living in slums	%20
4	Percentage of urban population living below the poverty line	%7
5	Number of people at risk of poverty	74,000,000
6	Percentage of workforce employed by small businesses	%97
7	Number of people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance	5,500,000
8	Average number of people annually affected by natural disasters	1,000,000
9	Percentage of reported floods in 2017	%200
10	Percentage of population living in disaster-prone areas in the archipelago region	%97
11	Number of youth in the archipelago region	1,400,000
12	Number of pregnant women in the archipelago region	219,162
13	Number of people lacking access to sanitation facilities	30,000,000
14	Life expectancy at birth	68

### – Major Natural Disaster Indicators in Indonesia <sup>(54)(55)</sup>

#	Crisis Name	Item	Value
1	Lombok earthquake in 2018	Death case	564
		Homes affected	150,000
		Death case	4140
2	Sulawesi Province earthquake in 2018	Homes affected	110,000
		Displacement case	173,000
		Health facilities affected	320
		Schools affected	1,300
3	Tsunami in Banten Province in 2018	Homes affected	2,100
		Displacement case	16,000
4	Eruption of Mount Merapi volcano in 2010	Death case	*386
		Displacement case	*300,000
5	Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004	Death case	*130,000

### – Refugee indicators in Indonesia <sup>(83) (84)</sup>

#	Item	Value
1	Number of refugees	12,781
2	Number of asylum seekers	1
3	Percentage of refugee children	3,158
4	Percentage of adult refugees	%27
5	Percentage of adult male refugees	%73
6	Percentage of adult female refugees	%74
7	Percentage of adult female refugees	%26
8	Percentage of refugee children who arrived unaccompanied or separated from their parents	%82
8	Number of refugee children	3,467
<b>The relative distribution of refugees</b>		
1	Afghanistan	6,703
		52 %
2	Myanmar	1,359
		11 %
3	Somalia	1,260
		10 %
4	Iraq	614
		%5
5	Sudan	489
		%4
6	Other	2,356
		18 %
<b>TOTAL</b>		12,781
		%100

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