



REPORT ON THE HUMANITARIAN REALITY OF AREAS IN NEED AROUND THE WORLD



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Report on the Humanitarian Reality of Areas in Need Around the World

Gazze Destek Association (GDD)

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About Gazze Destek Association GDD

Origin and Development

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

Our Vision

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

Our Message

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

Our Goals

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

Areas of work

Social sustainability

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

Humanitarian Sustainability

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

Environmental Sustainability

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

Introduction

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, there are now nearly twice as many refugees as there were at the start of the preceding decade, with 100 million individuals forced to escape their homes globally, including more than 26.4 million refugees, nearly half of whom are children. 18 years old, and only 5 nations account for 68% of all refugees worldwide (Syria-Yemen-Palestine-Rohingya-South Sudan).

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of people fleeing war, violence, persecution, and human rights violations rose in 2021 to nearly 89.3 million people, according to the commission's latest "Global Trends" report, meaning an 8 percent increase from a record high of 79.5 million recorded at the end of 2019. There are also millions of stateless people, who have been denied citizenship and thus lack access to basic rights such as education, health care, employment, and freedom of movement. According to the World Bank, 23 countries, with a population of 850 million, have faced medium or high-intensity conflicts.

Additionally, more than 80% of migrants worldwide reside in regions at risk of natural disasters and food insecurity, and many of these nations also experience acute malnutrition. Additionally, more than 77 percent of refugees are stuck in protracted displacement situations, such as Afghanistan, which is entering its fifth decade. 85 percent of refugees today, in the fifth decade, reside in developing nations.

"Behind every photo is a person forced from their home and a story of displacement, dispossession, and suffering..." said the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi. *"They merit our attention and support not just with humanitarian aid, but in working together to find solutions to their plight"* he continued.

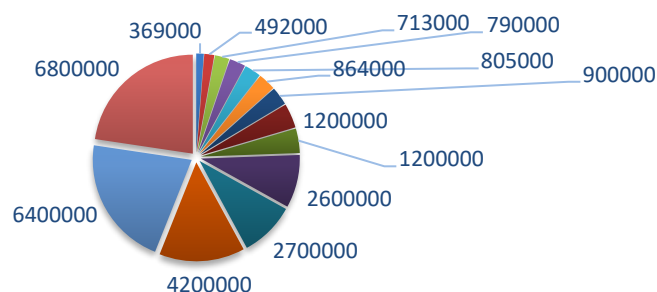
The High Commissioner also added, "Either the international community comes together to take action to address this human tragedy, resolve conflicts and find lasting solutions, or this terrible trend will continue,"

In 2022, UNICEF's appeal for coordination of humanitarian assistance to refugees in Turkey totaled nearly USD9.4 billion - the largest UNICEF appeal ever to help more than three hundred million vulnerable children, their families, and caregivers worldwide.

The agency identified the top 15 refugee crises and cases for 2022 using data from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

As part of the association's adoption of its new vision towards human development in areas of need, it has prepared this report in its initial form as a prelude to future and developed versions, as this version focused on the human motive for the most important areas of need around the world.

The Highest numbers of Refugees Around the World



- Nigeria
- Eritrea
- Central African Republic
- Somalia
- Sudan
- Congo
- Ethiopia
- Rohingya
- Iraq
- South Sudan
- Afghanistan
- Yemen
- Palestine
- Syria

The humanitarian reality in Syria

Syrians have been experiencing escalating and worsening levels of hardship since 2011, they are currently under extremely harsh humanitarian conditions. The 6.6 million registered refugees are a result of the war in Syria, and almost 3 million people are internally displaced as well. Of these refugees, 80% reside in neighboring countries including Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, and Turkey, while 15% fled to European nations like Germany and Sweden.

Indicators of the humanitarian situation in Syria:

– Number of Syrian refugees around the world ^{(1) (6) (29) (35)}

	Subject	Number
1	Internally displaced	6,900,000
2	Refugees in Turkey	3,641,370
3	Refugees in Lebanon	948,000
4	Refugees in Jordan	672,952
5	Refugees in Iraq	248,721
6	Refugees in Egypt	160,000*
6	Refugees in Germany	532,000*
7	Refugees in Europe	350,000*
8	Refugees in America and Canada	50,000*
9	Total number of refugees in the Arab countries	2,029,673
10	Total number of refugees around the world	6,603,043

– Humanitarian indicators for the displaced in Northern Syria ⁽¹⁰⁾

	Subject	Rate
	Resident families who own a shelter	80%
	Percentage of IDPs in the North who do not have a house	82%
	IDPs living in an uninhabitable or abandoned building	20%
	IDPs living in tents	20%
	Shortage of latrines inside the shelters for the displaced	17%
	Shortage of shower facilities inside the shelter for the displaced	12%
	The deficit in access to safe water inside the shelter for the displaced	65%
	Lack of sewage systems	80%
	Average power cut (hour/day)	18-19
	IDPs without health care	72%
	Displaced children receiving education	29%

– Poverty Indicators ^{(2) (6)}

	Subject	Rate
	The extreme poverty rate in Syria	80%*
	The extreme poverty rate among Syrian refugees in Lebanon	90%*
	The increase in the poverty rate among Syrian refugees during 2021	
	The increase in the poverty rate among Syrian refugees in Jordan	38%*
	The increase in the poverty rate among Syrian refugees in Lebanon	33%*

– Other humanitarian indicators ^{(2) (6) (8) (7) (9)}

	Subject	Value
	Syrians living below the poverty line in Syria	11,000,000*
	Syrians in need of urgent humanitarian assistance	11,100,000*
	Syrian children in marginalized areas.	2,5665,766
	Percentage of children among Syrian refugees	50%
	Percentage of Syrian refugees who do not have temporary protection in Turkey	2%
	The value of aid for each Syrian refugee family in Turkey (in Euro)	19*
	Percentage of Syrian refugees living in vulnerable housing in Lebanon	60%

– Health Indicators ^{(8) (9)}

	Subject	Value
	Covid-19 patients	166,848
	Covid-19 death toll	5,726
	Health centers that received medical assistance	30%*

The Humanitarian Reality in Palestine

The Palestinian territories have witnessed multiple and deteriorating stages of the humanitarian situation. The Palestinian people have been under occupation for more than a century, which began with the British occupation in 1917, the subsequent Israeli occupation in 1948, and the completion of the occupation of all Palestinian land in 1967, which created multiple humanitarian crises. For nearly a century, these crises have resulted in a large displacement movement, whether inside or outside Palestine, where the percentage of Palestinian refugees has reached more than 64.8%, and the Gaza Strip has become the third most densely populated area in the world due to the number of refugees, where the percentage of refugees has reached 66% of its population. In addition to the refugee camps in Lebanon, which are considered the worst in the world, and which do not meet the minimum level of adequate housing, the Palestinian refugees from Syria and Iraq have also fled to new migrations due to the ongoing wars in those areas. However, despite these human tragedies, the number of Palestinians exceeded the number of Israelis; this is an indication of the high growth rate of the Palestinian population compared to the Israelis.

Indicators of the humanitarian situation in Palestine:

– Poverty Indicators ⁽³⁾

Subject	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem	Territories of the 48
Poverty rate	69%	14%	77%	21.1%
Extreme poverty	33.7%	5.8%	9.6%	3.9%
Unemployment	46.6%	15.7%	4.4%	3.7%

– Education Indicators ⁽³⁾

Subject	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem	Territories of the 48
Illiteracy rate	2%	2.8%	3.1%	5.7%
Number of schools	764	2,343	261	1,615
School students	662,763	746,869	74,366	444,965
Class density rate	36.35	26.36	22.7	25
Number of university students	121,763	170,816	12,436	
Number of graduates (annually)	30,706	26,217	2,747	

– Other Indications ⁽³⁾

Subject	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem
Deaths	49	50	2
Injured	360	4,241	-
Destroyed houses	2,007	172	43

– Health Indicators ⁽³⁾

Subject	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Jerusalem	Territories of the 48
Percentage of those covered by health insurance	72.38%	66.5%	79.7%	53.9%
Number of human doctors	3,095	1,437	1,346	
Number of Hospitals	34	51	7	

– Demographic Indicators ⁽³⁾

Country	Population	Percentage	Country	Population	Percentage
Gaza strip	2,312,853	16.27%	Turkey	19,000	0.21%
West bank	2,716,553	19.11%	Yemen	7,000	0.05%
Jerusalem	471,834	3.32%	Libya	50,000	0.35%
48 Territory	1,673,614	11.78%	Iraq	3,500	0.02%
Jordan	2,463,130	17.18%	Sudan	2,000	0.01%
Lebanon	270,000	12.7%	Rest of the world	3,608,139	25.38%
Syria	655,729	3.08%	Total	14,211,928	100%

– Indicators of the humanitarian situation of refugees in the diaspora ⁽³⁾

Subject	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria
Population	2,463,887	270,000	655,729
Average family	5.1	4	4.1
Number of schools	169	65	102
The poverty rate among refugees	52.7%	65%	83%
Unemployment rate	39%	85%	91%

The Humanitarian Reality of Refugees in Turkey

Turkey is one of the most refugee-hosting countries around the world. The number of people forcibly displaced worldwide due to conflict, violence, and persecution has reached record levels. Turkey currently hosts around 3.96 million registered Syrian refugees along with nearly 330,000 people of different other nationalities.

Indicators of the humanitarian situation of refugees in Turkey:

– Number of refugees in various countries ^{(11) (12)}

Item	Value	Percentage
Number of Syrian refugees	3,641,370	91.9%
Number of Iraqi refugees	167,416	4.23%
Number of Afghan refugees	129,323	3.26%
Number of Iranian refugees	24,300	0.61%
Number of asylum seekers from all countries	330,000	8.33%
Total number of refugees	3,962,318	100%

– Education Indicators ⁽¹³⁾

Item	Value
1 Number of refugee students in schools	768,000
2 The enrolment rate of refugee students at the primary level	79.5%
3 The enrolment rate of refugee students in the preparatory stage	78.9%
4 The enrolment rate of refugee students at the secondary level	39.7%
5 The proportion of school-age children still out of school	36%
6 The percentage of Syrian children enrolled in education and did not have the Internet to access distance learning	50%
7 Number of Syrian Students in Universities	37,236*
8 The enrolment rate of refugee students in universities	6.67%*
9 The enrolment rate of refugee "female" students in universities	37%*
10 Percentage of enrollment of "male" refugee students in universities	63%*

– Poverty indicators ⁽¹³⁾

Item	Value
1 Unemployment Rate in Turkey	13.9%
2 Youth unemployment rate in Turkey	27.1%
3 Number of poor Syrian refugees	1,800,000
4 The poverty rate among refugees	45%
5 Extreme poverty among refugees	39%

– Employment Indicators ⁽¹³⁾

Item	Value
1 The proportion of Syrian refugees working informally (below minimum wages)	84%
2 Number of officially registered Syrian workers	3%
3 The proportion of refugees working in the agricultural sector	20%
4 The proportion of refugee women working in agriculture informally	95.7%
5 Syrian women are paid less at work than men by	75%

– Other Humanitarian Indicators ⁽¹³⁾

Item	Value
1 The proportion of refugee children	50%
2 Number of refugee children	1,820,685
3 The proportion of refugees living in camps	2%
4 The proportion of household expenditure on food	65%
5 Percentage of households that borrowed to buy food items	48%

The Humanitarian Reality of Refugees in Lebanon

Lebanon is facing multiple crises, including economic collapse, civil unrest, and a protracted refugee crisis. The severe economic crisis has caused immense suffering to the Lebanese people and refugees, forcing an unprecedented number of people to rely on humanitarian assistance.

The World Bank has described the crisis as one of the most severe in the world since the mid-nineteenth century, and the World Food Program has added Lebanon to the list of the 20 worst countries suffering from hunger and in need of assistance. Along with the collapse of almost all sectors of the economy, a large segment of the population has lost means of livelihood and access to basic services including food, where the value of the Lebanese pound depreciated by 90% and the inflation rate increased by 280%. This dire situation is due to the complex effects of the Beirut explosion in August 2020 and the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic that strained the health system in the country and increased risks of violence and exploitation, especially for women and girls. Lebanon hosts the largest number of displaced persons per capita in the world; One in five people in the country is a refugee.

– Number of refugees in Lebanon ⁽¹⁵⁾

Item	Value
Number of Syrian refugees	948,000
Number of Palestinian refugees	270,000
Number of refugees from other countries	14,815
Number of asylum seekers from Iraq	10,301
Number of asylum seekers from Sudan	2,269
Number of asylum seekers of other nationalities	2,245

– Humanitarian indicators for Syrian refugees in Lebanon ^{(15) (16) (17) (19)}

Item	Value
Number of refugees	948,000
The ratio of Syrian refugees to Lebanese	20%
The unemployment rate among Syrian refugees	49%
The proportion of food insecurity among refugees	96%
The proportion of refugees who buy food by debt	71%
The enrolment rate of children aged 6-14 years	25%
The proportion of children who have never attended school from the age of 6-17 years	30%
Number of working children	27,825
The proportion of children who have not received health care	30%
Percentage of girls (aged 15-19 years) who are married	20%
A proportion of children (aged 1-14 years) who have experienced violence	56%

– Indicators of poverty and unemployment in Lebanon ^{(14) (15) (18)}

Item	Value
Poverty Rate in Lebanon	82%
Extreme Poverty Rate in Lebanon	35%
Food insecurity	77%
The number of the most vulnerable Lebanese needs help	1,100,000
Minimum Wage in Lebanon (USD)	27
Unemployment Rate in Lebanon	53%

– Humanitarian indicators for Palestine refugees in Lebanon ^{(3) (5) (15) (20)}

Item	Value
Number of refugees	257,000
The poverty rate among refugees	65%
Unemployment rate	85%
The proportion of children who have not received health care	34%
Number of Palestinian Students in Schools	39,000
Number of children who have dropped out of school	1,275
Number of undocumented persons	50,000
The proportion of malnourished households	63%
Percentage of those covered by health insurance	5%

– Other Humanitarian Indicators ^{(4) (15)}

Item	Value
The proportion of children (aged 6-14 years of age) enrolled in school among refugees	53%
Number of refugee children (aged 6-14 years) out of school	220,000
Number of COVID-19 infections among refugees	600,000
Number of deaths among refugees with COVID-19	8,048
The proportion of the population that has resorted to unsafe water	4,000,000 0
Increase in the percentage of crimes due to the economic situation	144%
Power outage rate (hour/day)	20

The Humanitarian Reality of Refugees in Jordan

Jordan has the largest concentration of refugees in the Arab countries, with a percentage of 34%. Jordan has been a haven for refugees since the outbreak of the Syrian crisis in 2011 and is the third largest country with Syrian refugees in the world. It is the country that also has the highest number of Palestinian refugees.

The Syrian refugee crisis has exacerbated economic and, with it, chronic resource challenges in Jordan where most of them live in cities and the remainder of these refugees live in border areas as many of them live in informal settlements, rather than refugee camps.

Regarding these conditions, Hafez Ghanem, Vice President of the World Bank for the Middle East and North Africa, declared, "The conflict in Syria has led to the largest refugee crisis of our time, with colossal human, economic and social costs for the refugees, host countries and host communities".

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– Humanitarian indicators for Syrian refugees in Jordan ^{(35) (36) (37) (38)}

Item	Value	
1	Number of Syrian refugees	672,952
2	Number of Syrian refugees stranded on the border between Syria and Jordan in informal camps	10,000
3	The proportion of Syrian refugee children	46.8%
4	The poverty rate among Syrian refugees	86%
5	The proportion of Syrian refugees suffering from hunger	90%
6	The proportion of families of Syrian refugees who are food insecure	21%
7	The proportion of households at risk of food insecurity	67%
8	The proportion of families living outside the camps	83%
9	Number of permits given to Syrian refugees to work during 2021	31,000
10	The proportion of refugees infected with COVID-19	3.9%
Syrian refugees in the Azraq camp		
1	Number of refugees	39,060
2	Percentage of children in the camp	61.67%
3	The proportion of female-headed households in the camp	25%
4	Percentage of persons with disabilities in the camp	3.79%
5	Number of students in the camp	12,029
Syrian refugees in the Zaatari camp		
1	Number of refugees	80,434
2	Percentage of children in the camp	55.17%
3	The proportion of female-headed households in the camp	33.33%
4	Percentage of persons with disabilities	2.10%
5	Number of students in the camp	21,906

– Number of refugees in Jordan ⁽³⁵⁾

Item	Value	
1	Number of Palestinian refugees	2,463,130
2	Number of Syrian refugees	672,952
3	Number of refugees from Iraq	66,362
4	Number of refugees from Yemen	12,777
5	Number of refugees from Sudan	5,893
6	Number of refugees from Somalia	656
7	Number of refugees from other countries	1,423
8	Total Refugees in Jordan	3,179,725

– Humanitarian indicators for Palestine refugees in Jordan ⁽³⁹⁾

Item	Value	
1	Number of refugees	2,463,130
2	Number of inhabitants of the camps	436,113
3	Number of Palestinian-Syrian refugees	17,800
Poverty and unemployment indicators		
1	Poverty rate within camps	52.7%
2	The proportion of households suffering from food insecurity	64%
3	Households with income from assistance from (UNRWA)	80.6%
4	Dependency rate	52.3
5	The unemployment rate within camps	39%
Education Indicators		
1	Illiteracy rate	5.8%
2	Number of school students	118,296
Health indicators		
1	Percentage of persons with disabilities	5.9%
2	The proportion of individuals with chronic diseases	15.9%

The Humanitarian Reality of Refugees in Yemen

After eight years of war, Yemen remains one of the world's worst humanitarian crises, with more than 4 million people displaced from their homes, more than 20 million in dire need of humanitarian assistance, and now tens of thousands living at risk of widespread famine in the country with five million others are on the verge. Yemen has one of the worst rates of malnutrition in the world, with at least one child dying every ten minutes from preventable diseases. In some parts of the country, one in four children now suffers from acute malnutrition.

Internally displaced Yemenis are the most at risk of food insecurity, with about 2.6 million out of 4 million currently facing life-threatening food shortages. Studies indicate that displaced families are at four times the risk of starvation than the rest of the Yemeni population. Their situation has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and outbreaks of preventable diseases - such as cholera, diphtheria, measles and dengue fever - that have long been eradicated elsewhere in the world.

Demographic Indicators (21) (22) (24) (25) (27)

Item	Value
The number of Yemenis forced to flee their homes because of the war	4,200,000
Number of IDPs in 2022	34,698
Number of IDPs since the beginning of the crisis	4,300,000
The proportion of displaced women	24%
The proportion of displaced men	21%
The proportion of displaced "female" children	27%
The proportion of displaced children "male"	28%
The proportion of children and women refugees and displaced people in total Yemenis	79%
The proportion of Yemenis Internally Displaced Living in Hazardous Locations	66%
The proportion of displaced women heading the family	25%
Number of refugees from other countries in Yemen	129,718*
Number of refugees and asylum seekers in Kharaz camp	9,488*

Housing Sector Indicators (25)

Item	Value
The proportion of IDPs who live in an apartment and pay rent	38%
Percentage of IDPs who received an alert to vacate the apartment because they could not pay	24%

Other Indicators (25)

Item	Value
1 Number of IDPs without identity	7%
2 Number of displaced people with disabilities	4%
3 The proportion of children at risk	23%
4 The proportion of women at risk	44%

Health Indicators (22) (24)

Item	Value
Number of pregnant women suffering from acute malnutrition during 2021	1,000,000
Number of children under five years of age suffering from acute malnutrition in 2021	2,300,000
Number of children with severe malnutrition	400,000
Number of children killed by the crisis since 2015	10,000

Education Indicators (24)

Item	Value
Number of out-of-school children	2,000,000
The number of teachers who have not received salaries regularly	170,000

Poverty indicators (22) (23) (24) (26)

Item	Value
Poverty rate	78%
Number of Yemenis in dire need of humanitarian assistance	20,700,000
Number of Yemeni children in need of humanitarian assistance	11,000,000
The proportion of the population dependent on aid	67%
Number of Yemenis suffering from hunger	16,200,000
Number of displaced Yemenis suffering from food insecurity	2,600,000
Percentage of Yemenis living less than \$2 below the poverty line	47%
Percentage of Yemenis in Need of Urgent Humanitarian Assistance	66%

Demographic indicators for IDPs (25)

Subject	Value
Distribution of IDPs and refugees by age group	
1 0-1 year	4%
2 1-4 years	13%
3 5-17 years	39%
4 18-59 years	41%
5 +60 years	4%
Distribution of IDPs and refugees by Marital status	
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%
Distribution of IDPs and refugees by income	
1 Less than 25,000 Yemeni riyals / less than 41 dollars	55.6%
2 More than 25,000 Yemeni riyals / more than 41 dollars	7.3%
3 More than 50,000 Yemeni riyals / more than 85 dollars	0.7%
4 More than 100,000 Yemeni riyals / more than 170 dollars	0.1%
Distribution of IDPs and refugees according to urgent intervention	
1 Cash assistance	41%
2 Rent	10%
3 In-kind aid	47%
4 Shelter	7%

The Humanitarian Reality of Refugees in Iraq

Nearly 1.2 million Iraqis remain internally displaced as a result of decades of conflict and violence in the country; 90% of those displaced have been unable to return home for more than 3 years; 70% have been displaced for more than 5 years, and the number of those who have returned home outnumbers those who have left. IDPs are still being relocated in large numbers, many are having difficulty reintegrating, and many still need humanitarian aid. COVID-19 has also had a significant negative impact on the community, with lower earnings, an increase in gender-based violence, and disruptions to schooling.

– Demographic indicators ^{(28) (29) (30) (31) (32)}

Item	Value
1 Number of IDPs	1,200,000
2 Number of IDPs who have returned to their homes, but need help	1,700,000
3 Number of displaced people living in camps	180,000
4 Number of Syrian refugees in Iraq	248,721
5 Number of Palestinian refugees	6,000
6 Number of refugees from other countries	37,798
7 Total Refugees in Iraq	286,519
8 The proportion of refugees in camps	39%
9 The proportion of refugee children and women	75%
10 The proportion of female refugees	48%
11 The proportion of male refugees	52%

– Demographic Indicators of Syrian Refugees ⁽³²⁾

Item	Value
Distribution of refugees by age group	
1 0-18 years old	21%
2 18-59 years old	67%
3 +60 years old	12%

– Education Indicators for Syrian Refugees ⁽³⁴⁾

Item	Value
1 Number of refugee students in schools	69,000
2 Percentage of male students	52%
3 Percentage of female students	48%
4 Primary enrolment rate	51%
5 The secondary school enrollment rate	29%
6 Syrian students who were unable to reach the school during the 2020	40%

– Poverty indicators ^{(28) (33)}

Item	Value
1 Poverty rate	31.7%
2 Unemployment rate	14%
3 Number of Iraqis in need of humanitarian assistance	4,100,000
4 Number of people in urgent need of assistance	2,400,000

– Health indicators for Syrian refugees ⁽³⁴⁾

Item	Value
1 The proportion of Syrians who depend on public health care services	81%
2 The proportion of Syrian refugees in need of health services and hospitals	60%
3 The percentage of Syrian refugee families had at least one individual in need of psychosocial support	26%

The Humanitarian Reality of Refugees in Somalia

Millions of people in Somalia are at risk of starvation, as the country is in crisis and on the verge of a humanitarian catastrophe. Young people are the most vulnerable to the repercussions of the worsening drought, as well as due to the lack of rain for four years in a row, which caused the worst drought in Somalia, and food prices have risen, and humanitarian aid is still out of reach of millions of Somalis, as the resources needed to meet their needs are still limited. The United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Somalia, Adam Abdel Mawla, warned that "Somalia is on the brink of devastating and widespread hunger and mass famine that could kill hundreds of thousands of people". He stressed the need for immediate action to avert a humanitarian catastrophe.

– Demographic Indicators ^{(65) (66) (67) (68)}

Item	Value
1 Number of IDPs	2,600,000
2 Number of IDPs in 2022	693,000
3 The proportion of displaced women and children	82%
4 Number of people displaced by drought	805,000
5 The proportion of people affected by drought	80%
Number of Somali refugees	
1 Ethiopia	246,427
2 Kenya	279,197
3 Yemen	69,097
4 Uganda	58,085
5 Djibouti	12,044
Total	664,850
Demographic distribution of Somali refugees in Bossaso	
1 Number of households	21,127
2 Number of people	123,092
3 Proportion of women	56%
4 Percentage of children	41%
5 Number of persons with disabilities	2,197
Number of refugees in Somalia	
1 Number of non-Somali refugees	14,968
2 Number of asylum seekers	18,143
Number of Somalis who have returned to Somalia	
1 From Kenya	85,598
2 From Yemen	5,416
3 From other countries since 2014	1,726
Total	92,470

Poverty indicators ^{(65) (66) (67) (68)}

Item	Value
1 Poverty rate	73%
2 Unemployment rate	67%
3 Number of people in need of humanitarian assistance	6,000,000
4 Number of people living in food insecurity	7,100,000
5 The proportion of people who are food insecure	50%
6 Percentage increase in the number of people at risk of famine	160%
7 Number of people who will face catastrophic hunger and famine	213,000
8 The proportion of individuals with at least hunger levels	20%
9 Number of cattle deaths due to drought	3,000,000

– Health Indicators ⁽⁶⁷⁾

Item	Value
1 Number of vaccines provided	300,000
2 The proportion of vaccines offered	42%
3 Number of children under five years of age suffering from severe malnutrition	1,500,000
4 The number of children under five years of age are likely to suffer from acute malnutrition	386,000

The Humanitarian Reality of Refugees in South Sudan

South Sudan remains the second largest refugee crisis in the African region, with 2.5 million refugees hosted by six countries: the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda. There is also an escalation of violence and deterioration of the situation and its transition to a full-fledged humanitarian emergency, and floods are now expected for the fourth consecutive year in Unity and Jonglei states, displacement related to climate change, food insecurity, and lack of livelihood opportunities for young people.

– Demographic indicators ⁽⁶⁹⁾⁽⁷⁰⁾

Subject	Value
1 The proportion of people living in the countryside	80%
2 Number of refugees	2,350,475
3 The proportion of women and children	80%
4 The death toll due to the civil war	400,000
5 Number of IDPs	2,300,000
Number of refugees in the following countries	
1 Uganda	964,960
2 Ethiopia	390,612
3 Kenya	137,880
4 Congo	57,112
Total	2,350,475
Number of refugees who have returned to South Sudan	
1 from Uganda	12,748
2 Sudan	754
3 Ethiopia	729
4 Kenya	10,072
5 Other Countries	4,694
Total	53,132
Reasons for the return of refugees	
1 Lack of employment	19%
2 Lack of access to basic services	18%
3 Insecurity in the country of asylum	11%
Refugees in Maban camp	
1 Number of refugees	176,844
2 Number of households	35,128
3 The proportion of children and women	84%
Refugees in Jamjing camp	
1 Number of refugees	126,601
2 Number of households	25,021
3 The proportion of children and women	84%
4 Proportion of women	54%

– Poverty indicators ⁽⁶⁹⁾⁽⁷⁰⁾

Subject	Value
1 Poverty rate	76%
2 Unemployment rate	12.66%
3 Number of people in need of humanitarian assistance	8,900,000
4 Number of women in need	2,000,000
5 Number of children in need	4,600,000
6 Number of people at risk of famine	1,700,000
7 Number of people who will suffer from acute hunger in the dry season	8,300,000

– Education Indicators ⁽⁷⁰⁾

Subject	Value
1 Illiteracy rate	70%
2 Out-of-school children	2,800,000

The Humanitarian Reality of Refugees in Ethiopia

Ethiopia is currently experiencing an internal political crisis caused by political rivalry between its three most significant ethnic groups. As a result, the humanitarian crisis has immensely exacerbated, and the Tigraye, Amhara, and Afar regions of Ethiopia are suffering as a result of the ongoing conflict that is forcing children and families to flee their hometowns.

The second-most populous nation in Africa was under a six-month national state of emergency as of November 2, 2021, according to the Ethiopian government. Concerns that humanitarian aid may not reach conflict-affected communities, which has increased malnutrition and food shortages. The impacted population has increased from 5.2 million to about 7 million, according to UN figures, with more than 2.4 million people internally displaced.

The Tigray region of northern Ethiopia stands on the edge of a humanitarian disaster, the UN has said, as fighting escalates and stocks of essential food for malnourished children run out.

– Demographic indicators ⁽⁴⁰⁾⁽⁴¹⁾⁽⁴²⁾⁽⁴³⁾⁽⁴⁴⁾

	Subject	Value
1	Number of IDPs in Tigray Region	2,200,000
2	Number of IDPs in the Amhara area	700,000
3	Number of IDPs in the Afar area	140,000
4	Number of food insecure people in the Tigray region	5,000,000
5	Number of food insecure people in Amhara and Afar	4,000,000
6	The proportion of people in need of humanitarian assistance in the Tigray region	90%
7	Number of people facing famine-like conditions in Tigray	400,000

– Health Indicators ⁽⁴¹⁾⁽⁴³⁾

	Subject	Value
	Malnutrition rate for children under five years of age in the Afar region	28%
	The proportion of hospitals and health centers damaged by the war in the Tigray region	70%
	Number of people in need of health intervention in the Tigray region	3,900,000

– Education Indicators ⁽⁴³⁾⁽⁴⁵⁾

	Subject	Value
	Number of children who have dropped out of education due to the Tigray region	1,400,000
	Number of schools damaged by the war in the Tigray region	7,000

The Humanitarian Reality of Refugees in Bangladesh

The Rohingya people have suffered decades of systemic discrimination, statelessness, and targeted violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar, where Rohingya men, women, and children were forced to displace to Bangladesh for many years notably during the escalated attacks in the years 1978, 1991-1992, and again in 2016. However, it was August 2017 that resulted by far the largest and fastest-growing number of refugees as an estimated 745,000 Rohingyas - including more than 400,000 children - fled to Bangladesh. Entire villages were burned to the ground, families were separated and killed. Most of those who fled were severely traumatized after witnessing unspeakable atrocities. These people have found temporary shelter in refugee camps around Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, which is now home to the largest refugee camp in the world.

– Demographic indicators ⁽⁴⁶⁾⁽⁴⁷⁾⁽⁴⁸⁾⁽⁴⁹⁾⁽⁵⁰⁾⁽⁵¹⁾⁽⁵²⁾

	Subject	Value
1	Number of Rohingya refugees	1,000,000
2	The proportion of refugee children under 18 years of age	60%
3	The proportion of refugees without shelter	70%
4	Population density "km/person"	40,000
5	Number of refugees in Cox Bazar camp	626,500
6	Percentage of pollution in the water supply in the camp	60%
7	Number of Rohingya killed during the crisis	6,700
8	Number of Rohingya children killed during the crisis	730
9	Number of shelters destroyed by fire in the camp	10,000
10	Number of homeless people due to fire	45,000

– Poverty indicators ⁽⁴⁹⁾⁽⁵¹⁾⁽⁵²⁾

	Subject	Value
1	The poverty rate in Rakhine State	78%
2	Number of refugees in need of humanitarian assistance	890,000
3	Number of refugee children in need of humanitarian assistance	460,000
4	Number of children in need of protection	540,000

– Health Indicators ⁽⁴⁹⁾

	Item	Value
1	Number of children with severe malnutrition aged between 0-59 months	15,000

– Education Indicators ⁽⁵¹⁾

	Subject	Value
1	Number of children (4-18 years old) in need of education	453,000
2	The proportion of young people (14-24) lacking any form of education or vocational training	97%

The Humanitarian Reality of Refugees in Indonesia

Indonesia is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, as it suffers from frequent droughts, earthquakes, floods, landslides, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions. At least one event is recorded in Indonesia every month since the 2004 tsunami, including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, and events caused by climate change, which affected 386 natural disasters across the country in 2021.

Relatively minor frequent disasters such as floods, which account for 40% of disasters in Indonesia over the past few years, are the ones that often cause the largest number of victims, with more than 97% of Indonesians living in disaster-prone areas in the Indonesian archipelago city, which is one of the most exposed cities for natural disasters.

– Demographic indicators ⁽⁵³⁾⁽⁵⁶⁾⁽⁵⁷⁾⁽⁵⁸⁾

Subject	Value
National poverty rate	9.2%
The proportion of the urban population	55%
The proportion of urban residents living in slums	20%
The proportion of the population living below the urban poverty line	7%
Number of people at risk of poverty	74,000,000
Percentage of the workforce employed by small businesses	97%
Number of people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance	5,500,000
The average number of people affected annually by natural disasters	1,000,000
Percentage of floods reported in 2017	200%
The proportion of the population living in disaster-prone areas of the Archipelago region	97%
Number of young people in the Archipelago region	1,400,000
Number of pregnant women in an archipelago region	219,162
Number of people infected with COVID-19	3,800,000
Number of COVID-19 deaths	100,000
Number of people who have not had access to hygiene facilities	30,000,000

– Indicators of major natural disasters in Indonesia ⁽⁵⁴⁾⁽⁵⁵⁾

Event	Casualties	Numbers
1 Lombok earthquake in 2018	Deaths	564
	Damage to homes	150,000
	Deaths	4140
2 Sulawesi earthquake in 2018	Damage to homes	110,000
	Displacement situation	173,000
	Damaged health facilities	320
	Damaged schools	1,300
3 Tsunami in Banten County in 2018	Damage to homes	2,100
	Displacement situation	16,000
4 Eruption of Mount Merapi volcano in 2010	Deaths	386*
	Displacement situation	300,000*
5 Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004	Deaths	130,000*

The Humanitarian Reality of Refugees in Ukraine

The war in Ukraine triggered one of the largest human displacement crises the world is witnessing today. Millions of refugees have crossed into neighboring countries, and more have been internally displaced. As of June 7, some 7.3 million border crossings from Ukraine have been recorded, with 2.3 million people returning across the border into the country.

It is noteworthy that the world has given priority to the Ukrainian crisis over its counterparts from other crises.

- Humanitarian indicators for Ukrainians

(59)(60)(61)(62)63

Item	Value
Number of refugees in need of help	2,900,000
Number of refugees registered for cash assistance "family"	406,045
Percentage of registered cash assistance "Women and children"	75%
Number of children who have dropped out of education since the beginning of the crisis	5,700,000
Number of children in need of humanitarian assistance	5,200,000

- Demographic indicators for Ukrainians

(59)(60)(61)(62)63

Item	Value
1 Number of refugees	6,500,000
2 Number of internally displaced refugees	7,100,000
3 Number of refugees granted temporary protection	3,200,000
4 Number of refugees in Poland	1,400,000
5 The death toll since the beginning of the crisis	4,452
6 Number of children in Ukraine at risk	7,500,000
7 Number of children killed since the beginning of the crisis	280
8 Number of wounded since the beginning of the crisis	5,531
9 Number of children injured since the beginning of the crisis	459

- Refugee Distribution Index in Neighboring Countries ⁽⁶⁴⁾

	Country	Number of Refugees
1	Poland	1,152,364
2	Russia	1,136,243
3	Moldova	86,254
4	Slovakia	77,330
5	Belarus	8,027
6	Germany	780,000
7	Czech Republic	366,632
8	Turkey	145,000

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Symbols glossary

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