WATER CRISIS, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND FORCED MIGRATION INSIDE PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPS.
Introduction (General Background and statistics)
- Water Situations in Palestine and Arab Countries and including Refugee camps
- Employment and Unemployment rates inside Palestinian refugee camps

Results and Discussion:
- Socio-economic water-related situations inside Palestinian refugee camps
- Linking Water Crisis, unemployment and forced migration inside Palestinian refugee camps

Recommendations

Conclusion
Definition:

Palestine refugees are defined as “persons whose normal place of residence was Palestine during the period 1 June 1946 to 15 May 1948, and who lost both home and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 conflict” (UNRWA, 2018).

A Palestine refugee camp is defined as a plot of land placed at the disposal of UNRWA by the host government to accommodate Palestine refugees and set up facilities to cater to their needs. Areas not designated as such are not recognized as camps.

Source: http://miniestmini.blogspot.com/
Palestinian Refugees Today: Maps and Statistics

**LIVING STANDARDS OF REFUGEES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jordan (Most recent data)</th>
<th>Lebanon (Most recent data)</th>
<th>Syria (Most recent data)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>N of pupils (%)</td>
<td>50.03% (2012)</td>
<td>51.83% (2012)</td>
<td>4.8% (2010)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTHCARE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>COUNTRY ASSESSMENT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>3 Moderately poor</td>
<td>3 Moderately poor</td>
<td>2 Moderately good before uprising</td>
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**Key to symbols**

- Palestinian refugees camps
- Official camps
- 441,543 (Registered refugees)

**UNRWA (31 December 2012)**

- 61 Total official camps
- 4,919,917 Total registered refugees

Source: The European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR)

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Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Refugees by the Residential Country 2016, (According to the data of UNRWA on the Palestinian Refugees)

- State of Palestine: 41.5%
- Syria: 10.6%
- Jordan: 39.1%
- Lebanon: 8.8%

Facts and figures

- Palestinians are the largest and longest suffering group of refugees in the world.

- One in three refugees worldwide is Palestinian.

Registered Palestine Refugees

- 450,000 in Lebanon
- 810,000 in West Bank
- 1.3 million in Gaza
- 530,000 in Syria
- 2.2 million in Jordan

SOURCE: UNRWA, 2018
Water crisis in Palestine

Forced migration and water crisis

- Influencing both side countries
- Contributing to the water crisis
- Palestinian refugee camps suffer permanently from the water crisis
- Varies from one camp to another
- A significant social and economic impacts
The main objective

- To provide an evaluation of the socio-economic implications of the water crisis in the context of the Palestinian refugee camps, particularly focusing on the unemployment rate for those located in the West Bank and host Arab countries, as well as to identify solutions for both sides at the regional level.
Methodology:

- The researchers conducted a comprehensive survey on varying levels of social and economic welfare in Palestinians Refugee Camps, as socio-economic evaluation techniques.
- The preliminary results were discussed.
- Producing a short documentary Film.
Palestinian refugees urge to search for alternative water resources.

Buying water from private vendors at high price under shortage, significantly increases the financial burden on the refugees families.

There are equivalent to 45% of the unemployment rate among young people in most camps, indicating the extent of poverty and disability suffered by young people.
Recommendations:

- Connect the camps to water and sanitation network
- Establishing an infrastructure that will withstand the enormous pressure that exists in the camps because of the large proportion of the population who are living in the camps
- Allocate and distribute water in a fair and justice manner
- Supply of pumping water, providing continuous water distribution; desalination of seawater will solve the water problems in the Gaza Strip
- Expanded distribution networks and termination of Israeli occupation as well as a better understanding of human rights; water recycling; reuse of grey water.
- Provide equal opportunities
- Reliance on business and trade projects
- Improvement of young people ability and skills
- Alternative education and entrepreneurship
- Return home.
- Assessing the impacts of water crisis on Palestinian refugee camps.

- Examine how refugees adapt with water crisis

- Develop intervention strategies as water crisis -forced migration-unemployment measurements by using decision maker scenario program.

- Explore opportunities for employment and income generation through investments in the water supply and sanitation.
Thank You