## Al Buss Ma'shuq Ra's al 'Aya Ar Rashidiyah UNDOF Mediterranean Zone Sea Al Qunaytirah Golan Tarshihā Palestinian Refugee Camps Heights (Israeli occupied) Akko West Bank Galilee Haifa Ad Duhayshah Lake Tiberi 'A'idah (Sea of Gali Muzayrib Dar'ā Emergency Al Am'ari Nazareth Dar'ā Dar'ā Al 'Arrûb Afula Al Fāri'ah Irbid Ar Ramtha Al Fawwär Irbid Janin Janin Al Jalazûn Al Hisn BAI Hisn An Nuway'imah (razed) 'Agabat Jabr 'Askar Samaria Al Fări'ah 'Ayn as Sultan Tülkarm Suf Nûr ash Balātah Tülkarı Jarash Jarash Shams Camp No. 19 Askin Nabulus 3 Askin Balatah Bayt Jabrin Israel Camp No. 1 Dayr 'Ammär Jisr Damiya (Damiya Bridge) West Bank Janin Buq'ah Tel Aviv-Yafo (Israeli occupied Ben Gurion \ Nûr ash Shams status to be determined International Zarqā Az Zarqā Qalandiyah Dayr Dayr Ammar Ammar Al Jalazun Ram Allah Al Birah Jerusalem Shu tal Airport Suwaylib Line An Nuway Imah AMMAN Marka New Amman Shu'fāt Lod. Tülkarm Ramla \ (razed) Ayn as Sultan D Jericho Gaza Strip Ashdod Qalandiyah J Al Buravi Queen Alia A'idaha Bayt Jabrin Airport International Beach Af @ Ashqelon\_ Dayr al Balah Ad Duhayshah Jabáliváh Pelugot\_ Jordan Khān Yūnus Al 'Arrûb Bayt Lahiyah Bayt Hanûn Beacho Jabaliyah Nuşayral Gaza 1950 Armistico Balah Al Burayi Nusayrāt Hebron Al Bug'ah Rafah Al Fawwar Al Hisn Shaykh al Maghazī Dayr al Balah Sheykh al Meghezi Dayr al Balah At Tālibīyah Dead Khān Yūnus Khān Yūnus Rafah Gaza Strip Az Zargā' Sea Irbid Jabal al Husayn (Israeli occupied -Beersheba Jarash status to be determined) Mārkā Al 'Arish New Amman Süf

Egypt

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In 1948, about 750,000 Palestinians who had lived in what became the state of Israel were forced to abandon their homes and became refugees. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) defines a refugee as a person "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's definition also covering the descendants of refugee males, in 2013 the number of registered Palestine refugees amounted to 5 million. Fifty-eight camps are recognized by UNRWA in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the occupied Palestinian territories. UNRWA provides services to a camp and maintains schools, health centers, and distribution centers, but it does not itself run any camps and has no police powers or administrative role, as this is the

## Syria

responsibility of the host countries, responsibilities being covered by official agreements between the host country and UNRWA. Designated refugee camps, which developed from tented cities to rows of concrete blockhouses, to urban ghettos indistinguishable from their surroundings, house around one third of all registered Palestine refugees. UNRWA also provides services in areas where registered refugees live outside of recognized camps, such as Yarmouk near Damaskus. Refugees do not own, but are allowed to use the land in the camps, and conditions are generally "poor, with high population density, cramped living conditions, and inadequate basic infrastructure such as roads and sewers." Resolution 194 of the United Nations General Assembly grants Palestinians the right to return to their homeland if they wish to "live at peace with their neighbors."

Map courtesy of The Palestine Project.

http://www.unrwa.org/palestine-refugees

## Syria

Al Lādhiqīyah
Al Yarmūk
'Ayn at Tall
Dar'ā
Dar'ā Emergency
Ḥamāh
Jaramānah
Khān ash Shaykh
Khān Dannūn
Madīnat Ḥimṣ
Nayrab
Qabr as Sitt
Subaynah