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January 4, 2024

UNRWA-Gaza – The End

In the past 75 years, UNRWA agency has enabled, fulfilled, supported, developed and reinforced the Palestinian ideology of denouncing Zionism and the State of Israel while promoting and instilling the “from the river to the sea” perception.

Our recommendation is to act for the immediate dissolution of UNRWA-Gaza and the West Bank without delay, together or separately from any program related to the “day after” in various governmental offices.

Introduction

UNRWA is the United Nations Relief and Works Agency established on December 1949 by the UN as a temporary 18-month aid agency aimed at providing shelter, relief and health services for Palestinian refugees from the 1948 war. Since then, the agency has been operating as a “temporary” organization whose mandate is renewed every three years (valid through June 30th, 2026). It should be noted that in light of its temporary status the organization’s activity is held without a constitution that regulates its activities and services.

It should be noted that every year, the United Nations General Assembly makes a series of decisions concerning UNRWA’s responsibilities, roles and budgets. Whereas the UN Refugee Agency’s (UNHCR) success is measured by a reduction in the number of refugees per area, UNRWA has not removed even one person from its refugee lists in its years of operation. On the contrary, newborns automatically receive a refugee status, as if being a refugee is an inherited aspect. And the same applies to marriage, which automatically confers a refugee status onto one’s partner. By doing so, UNRWA increases the number of refugees under its care and perpetuates the Palestinian narrative that demands the Right of Return to the area which is the State of Israel. UNRWA operates in the West Bank, Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria for the 1948 or 1967 “refugees” who allegedly fled to these areas.

When the organization was established in 1950, only 750,000 refugees were included under its definition of refugee. As of 2022, the organization has 5.9 million registered refugees. It should be noted that the organization has no mandate to deal with or to care for the return of the Palestinians to their places of residence. UNRWA’s mandate is to provide essential services only. According to the agency’s records, approximately 75% of the Gaza Strip residents are “Registered Palestinian Refugees” (as of 2022).¹

As opposed to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), UNRWA works for the preservation and perpetuation of the refugee status and nationalism rather than finding alternatives and solutions to the refugee problem and their resettlement as individuals. Whereas UN agencies are required to be neutral when working in areas of conflict, UNRWA preserves and intensifies the resistance to the existence of the State of Israel within its education system that teaches distorted historical facts and as a result prevents any political horizon for co-existence.

¹ UNRWA in Action Factsheet. https://www.unrwa.org/sites/default/files/content/resources/unrwa_in_numbers_eng_1.pdf

Definition of “Refugee”

	UNHCR	UNRWA
Definition	Article 1 of the 1951 Convention defines a refugee as someone who "owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of [their] nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail [themselves] of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of [their] former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it."	UNRWA is mandated by the UN General Assembly to serve ‘Palestine refugees’. This term was defined in 1952 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. Palestine Refugees, and descendants of Palestine refugee males, including legally adopted children, are eligible to register for UNRWA services. The Agency accepts new applications from persons who wish to be registered as Palestine Refugees. Once they are registered with UNRWA, persons in this category are referred to as Registered Refugees or as Registered Palestine Refugees. ²
Criteria for eliminating a refugee status	The 1951 Convention only protects persons who meet the criteria for refugee status. Certain categories of people are considered not to deserve refugee protection and should be excluded from such protection. This includes persons for whom there are serious reasons to suspect that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they have committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity; • they have committed a serious nonpolitical crime outside their country of refuge prior to the admission to that country as a refugee; or • they are guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. 	NONE!

Differences in the definition of “Refugee” between UNRWA and UNHCR:

- Unlike the international definition of refugee status that applies to all refugees around the world, UNRWA’s definition of refugee status refers to a defined territory and period of time and theoretically their number should have been reduced.
- The definition of refugee demands a crossing of an official line between states as a condition for receiving a refugee status, this is not the case in UNRWA-Gaza.
- “Palestinian Refugees” who live today in Gaza Strip perceive it as part of Palestine, in other words, they are living in “their own state” without crossing any kind of border, and yet they are regarded as Refugees and not as Internally Displaced as is the case in all other places in the world.

² <https://www.unrwa.org/sites/default/files/2010011995652.pdf>



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- Treatment of descendants – at UNRWA, the refugee status is inherited and therefore registration is automatically granted, and every newborn is considered a “Registered Refugee”, this is also the case with Kafalah children. At UNHCR the refugee status is a non-automatic and intricate process which is reexamined for the parent generation and by its force grants or does not grant the status³. However, in UNRWA’s case the number of refugee descendants outnumbers the original refugee number manifolds.
- According to UNRWA, receiving a citizenship status does not automatically interfere with one’s Palestinian refugee status.
- Refugee status at UNRWA remains unaffected even when one is criminally active, commits war crimes – terror, or crimes against humanity.

Beneficiaries, Personnel and Budget

- UNRWA’s number of beneficiaries – 5.9 million in four countries: Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Gaza, Eastern Jerusalem and the Territories. The request for status is processed online as opposed to face-to-face as required by UNHCR⁴.
- UNRWA does not remove from its lists of refugees those who leave the country in which they have received their status, for example, out of 490,000 registered refugees in Lebanon, only 250,000 actually reside in it, however UNRWA’s budget is not adjusted in accordance to the number of refugees who left the country⁵.
- The number of personnel at UNRWA-Gaza and the West Bank: less than 50 foreign personnel and 20,000 local personnel.
 - Furthermore, whereas UNHCR employs ~20,700 employees for the care of approximately 108 million refugees and internally displaced people⁶, UNRWA employs about 20,000 employees for the care of 5.9 million people.
- UNRWA’s Budget – roughly \$1.3 billion annually. In 2022 top donors included: USA, Germany, European Union, Sweden, Norway, Japan, France, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, and Turkey (see Appendix A for further details from UNRWA’s website).
- Among the donating parties you can find NGOs, European local authorities, private benefactors as well as most of the UN organizations.

In other words, as part of its annual UN membership payments, the State of Israel, directly funds UNRWA with all that this implies.

Paradox and Conflict of Interest

- Hamas is the leading employer in Gaza Strip and seemingly UNRWA follows. The employment of a great deal of local personnel does not allow the UN organization to follow its mandate of working independently from Hamas – on the contrary – one cannot expect Gaza Strip residents employed by the organization to confront Hamas when their life and their family’s lives are in the hands of a terror organization.

³ Procedural Standards for Refugee Status Determination under UNHCR’s Mandate. <https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/577e17944.pdf>

⁴ Recently, the agency launched an [App](#) that enables the retention of “Refugee Rights” from the convenience of one’s mobile phone.

⁵ As per UNRWA’s Lebanon website: <http://tiny.cc/UNRWA>

⁶ <https://www.unhcr.org/about-unhcr/who-we-are/figures-glance>



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- According to the UN Convention, UNRWA is committed to operate under the sovereign's jurisdiction only. In other words, under the guidance of Hamas, which, as one recalls, has been declared as a terror organization, instead of automatically operating according to the mandate - the actual needs of the people.
- UNRWA as a "political machine": education, health, food supplies, relief and more, turn UNRWA into a powerbase for the Hamas terror organization and to its most significant "political machine".

UNRWA as an Infrastructure for Terror Activity

Hamas makes use of all of UNRWA's infrastructures in favor of gaining strategical and tactical advantages, using babies, children and elderly as human shields, knowing that Israel will struggle in light of its set of values and the international opinion that tie its hands and prevent it from eliminating them.

- **Rights of UNRWA employees and their families:** UNRWA employees are entitled for education, health, and dental services, and receipt of free-of-charge monthly rations of food and relief products⁷. It should be noted that this aid constitutes the basic "Payoff" to Hamas fighters some of whom are registered UNRWA employees for this reason only (supported by confessions in investigations).
- The registration of Hamas activists as UNRWA employees provides them with free access to use all infrastructures, including ammunition storages and tunnel shafts by which they are essentially misappropriating the goals intended by UN funding and turning innocent lives into human shields against their free will.
- **Education:** educational content has been changed and its goal, for many years, has been brainwashing students within the education system and in other complementary educational frameworks, such as day camps for children as young as 4 years old and youth organizations that call for Jihad and the murder of Israeli and Jewish people "from the river to the sea", all of which is in direct contradiction with the UN Convention which is said to oversee and prevent radicalization at UNRWA's schools.
 - In the past seven years, a dramatic decrease has been recorded in pupils' performance at UNRWA's education system in every possible measurement. Age specific fourth grade literacy rate in all UNRWA institutes is 28.3%. In the West Bank this rate is only 13%. In fact, only 3% of boys graduating fourth grade in UNRWA's schools in the West Bank exhibit age specific literacy.⁸ The situation in eighth grade is even worse. Only 8.3% of pupils reach the minimally required level and merely 2.3% of boys. This provides an easy basis for multigenerational terror incitement.
 - The generation of children "educated" by UNRWA-Gaza and West Bank in its 380 schools is mostly illiterate, despite the fact that 58% of the agency's budget is dedicated to education.
 - As a policy, UNRWA relies on existing education programs in the countries in which it operates. IMPACT-se Research Institute⁹ has determined several times in the past¹⁰ that the Palestinian Authority's study books, taught at UNRWA's schools in the West Bank and Gaza, contain content that encourages Jihad, violence, "martyr death", antisemitism,

⁷ <https://www.unrwa.org/sites/default/files/2010011995652.pdf>

⁸ [UNRWA 2022 Annual Performance Report](#)

⁹ <https://www.impact-se.org/about-us/>

¹⁰ <https://www.impact-se.org/reports-2/palestinian-territories/pa/>

hatred and intolerance and in fact call for the annihilation of the entire State of Israel. In response to the harsh criticism, UNRWA has removed the problematic book contents from its online book portal¹¹ - however, it keeps on using them. These contents constitute a clear violation of UNRWA's neutrality requirement as well as of UN education principles.

- More than 130 UNRWA education staff members have been identified in the past as individuals who promote terror and incitement on social media while calling for Israel's annihilation.
- Tunnel shafts and ammunition storages have been revealed during the current warfare inside schools, kindergartens and playgrounds, turning them into human shields.
- Direct employment of Hamas activists in various roles including teachers in the education system, are most likely all executed, funded, and endorsed by UNRWA's management in Gaza and with their knowledge.
- **Health:**
 - UNRWA's clinics and hospitals serve as weaponry warehouses, above ground and as Hamas headquarters underground, where shafts are opened in their vicinity.
 - Looting and storage of medicine, medical equipment and supplies from humanitarian aid transferred to UNRWA provides emergency stock for both immediate medical care and emotional resilience to Hamas terrorists.
 - Hamas officers manage differential distributions of medical supplies together with UNRWA personnel while favoring Hamas associates over Fatah groups and others.
- **Food, Sanitation and Housing Supplies:** once we have established that, de facto, UNRWA employees work as direct proxies of the Hamas terror organization and completely in-line with its objectives, we will stress out here too that UN storage infrastructures serve Hamas in the same manner mentioned above. It should be furthermore emphasized that civil aid donated by UNRWA and other organizations is sold by Hamas activists who are employed by UNRWA for money received as part of the economic obligation of the terror organization to them (salary).

Past Accounts on which Israel's Protest had been made

The use of UNRWA as an infrastructure for terror activity is not new.

- In 2003, Israel had released to the press an article documenting UNRWA's activities used as cover-up for Hamas terror activities, including smuggling of weapons on board UN ambulances as well as holding Tanzim meetings in UN buildings. On its part, UNRWA had blamed Israel for disrupting its humanitarian activity.
- In 2004, Peter Hansen, then-UNRWA Commissioner General had said the following: "I am certain that there are Hamas members among salary-receiving employees of UNRWA and I see no crime in that. Given the fact that Hamas is a political organization, not every organization member is necessarily a fighter. We are not involved in political screening and do not prevent hiring employees who hold an opinion of one sort or another."¹²
- Criticism of the organization following the distribution of many videos documenting the use of UNRWA's ambulances by terrorists for transporting people and weaponry during and after the

¹¹ <https://keeplearning.unrwa.org>

¹² <https://www.makorrishon.co.il/nrg/online/1/ART/792/047.html>

second Intifada, in addition to the 2004 admission of then-UNRWA Commissioner General, Peter Hansen, that the organization employs Hamas activists.

- In a report published in 2009, James G. Lindsay, UNRWA former legal counsel, who is a researcher at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, had said: “UNRWA did not take actions to identify and reject terrorists from its staff ranks or from its service beneficiaries, and did not take actions to prevent from members of organizations such as Hamas from joining its staff. UNRWA has no security measures taken prior to hiring of employees and it does not oversee the conduct of its employees after work-hours to ensure that they comply with the organization’s anti-terror laws”. Lindsay also noted that “the United States, despite the fact that it funds nearly 75% of UNRWA’s initial budget, making it the organization’s biggest contributor, had vastly failed in matching between UNRWA’s goals and US foreign policy.”¹³
- In 2014, during Operation Protective Edge, UNRWA personnel discovered rockets in the organization’s schools, and the organization condemned it. Most likely, the rockets had been returned to Hamas. Furthermore, a tunnel shaft located inside a building used as UNRWA clinic was found. This building was wired and three IDF Maglan Unit soldiers were killed when the building exploded.
- In 2017, the organization discovered that terror tunnels had been dug under three different UNRWA schools.
- On December 2018, a UN Ethics Committee for the UN General Secretary issued a harsh report against UNRWA Commissionaire General and additional high-ranking officials and called for impeachment of UNRWA’s highest ranking officials.
- An unprecedented report by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination presented in 2019 contents containing incitement for hatred, violence and antisemitism in the Palestinian Authority’s as well as in UNRWA’s Education Programs and called for their removal.
- On May 2022, the European Union, in a precedential resolution, condemned UNRWA for its use of teaching materials that incite hatred and violence against Israel and against Jews at UN schools in the West Bank and Gaza and cut 40% of its annual support of the organization.
- On March 2023, a report published by IMPACT-se and UN Watch Organization shows a continuous call for the murder of Jews and Israelis made by UNRWA schools, teachers and education departments as well as the creation of content that glorifies terror, encourages Shahids, demonizes Israel and incites antisemitism. The report documents more than 130 incitements for antisemitism and terror among UNRWA teachers and activists.

Reports since the events of October 7th, 2023

- One of the Israeli hostages who was kidnapped to Gaza on October 7th had told on his questioning upon returning to Israel that he was kept captive in the house of an UNRWA teacher.¹⁴
- IDF forces had presented in the past weeks evidence of the storage of weapons and ammunition inside UNRWA crates, at schools and clinics.¹⁵
- On November 2023, IMPACT-se published a designated report on terror in UNRWA schools.¹⁶ This report identified at least 13 UNRWA employees who publicly supported the October 7th, 2023

¹³ <https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/unrwa-nears-sixty-part-solution-or-part-problem>

¹⁴ <https://x.com/bokeralmog/status/1729929618742755477?s=20>

¹⁵ <https://www.mako.co.il/news-military/6361323ddea5a810/Article-b3b05439b5a2c81027.htm>

¹⁶ <https://www.impact-se.org/wp-content/uploads/UNRWA-Education-Textbooks-and-Terror-Nov-2023.pdf>



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massacre. According to the report and to Hamas statements, at least 100 of UNRWA's education system graduates are active Hamas terrorists today.

- UNRWA-Gaza "educates" 294,086 pupils in its 284 schools in the Gaza Strip. IDF and Israel have been denouncing for many years the extensive use of these schools as terror infrastructures.
- Hamas's use of UNRWA as a shield – IDF continues to expose, in recent days too, a great deal of weapons and ammunition hidden inside the organization's facilities in crates and bags marked with UNRWA's name.
- On December 23, 2023, in a news item by Ohad Hemo on Israeli Channel 12, recordings of conversions between IDF Unit 504 personnel and Gaza residents have been released. In these recordings, Gaza residents testify that "those who govern, hence, those in charge of the departments or in charge of the regional UNRWA headquarters are Hamas activists themselves." ¹⁷
- During the current warfare, it appears that Hamas is receiving/"taking" from UNRWA aid and storing it in locations secured by armed forces to prevent it from reaching civilians.

Immediate Alternative Solutions

There is no doubt concerning the need for humanitarian aid and rebuilding of Gaza after the end of the war, and that Israel must allow the international community to do so. In order to create a better and safer future for the Palestinians, the immediate dissolution of UNRWA must be insisted on within six months' time, allowing the transfer of its activity and authority in its entirety to the different UN organizations as carried out with 108 million refugees and internally displaced people around the world.

Internal Obstacles

- Reaching a state-level decision that Israel is not directly responsible to provide humanitarian aid to Gaza, but rather to enable foreign aid only and make it accessible.
- "Utilizing" the crisis in favor of re-establishing the Israeli-Egyptian relationship on all aspects pertaining the inspection and transfer of supplies both above ground and underground. Tightening/adhering to strict and uncompromising inspection even when, knowingly, this may bring about political costs.
- Reaching security-level and state-level decisions concerning which countries and organizations will be permitted to transfer supplies into Gaza, to maintain the safety of IDF soldiers and citizens of the State of Israel.
- Prerequisites required by state entities/international organizations must be taken into account prior to their entry in rehabilitating Gaza, such as structural change in the Palestinian Authority or issuing a political horizon by the State of Israel for a two-state solution.
- The Israeli Arab population may protest the termination of UNRWA's refugee narrative and the Right of Return.

¹⁷ <https://www.mako.co.il/news-channel12?subChannelId=331e69e06d88b810VgnVCM100000700a10acRCRD&vcmid=23df7df3f389c810VgnVCM200000650a10acRCRD>



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Existing Alternatives

- Providing services via existing international agencies, some of which are already active in Gaza. For example, USA via USAID as done in other areas around the world. Similar agencies exist in countries like, UK, Sweden, Norway, as well as the European Union.
- All designated UN agencies, organizations such as WFP, WHO, UNICEF, and of course, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) – the organization entrusted with aiding refugees and internally displaced people around the world in areas of human conflict or natural disasters and are familiar with taking immediate emergency actions of this kind routinely.
- Any organization approved by official Israeli authorities that wishes to contribute to the relief of the uninvolved residents in Gaza while maintaining neutrality and seeks to reduce the number of bearers of refugee-status will, clearly, be better than UNRWA.

Recommendations

- Immediate dissolution of UNRWA and transfer of its budgets to other non-political UN organizations, in light of the hazards presented by its existence to the Palestinians and their welfare and for the safety of the State of Israel, among which:
 - Preservation and amplification of the problem with which it had been entrusted to solve, while harming the welfare and safety of those individuals it was established to assist.
 - Perpetuation of the separation of the Palestinians from the regional economy and development of multi-generational dependency on international aid.
 - Infringement of UNRWA's principle of neutrality as a UN agency while taking advantage of UN immunity.
 - Deliberate prevention of natural processes that may have relieved the conflict's magnitude by radicalizing educational content that not only teach Jihad but call for the annihilation of Israel.
 - UNRWA's method of activity differs than that of other UN agencies: instead of incorporating the refugees in existing local systems or creating for them new economic and educational opportunities as done in other places around the world, it serves as an executing contractor of services that the sovereign – Hamas – was supposed to provide.
 - Multiple evidence of UNRWA's and its people's involvement in terror has been discovered in recent years as mentioned above.
- Immediate cancelation of the VAT exemption on all the humanitarian aid transferred to UNRWA which is charged and credited via the Palestinian Authority, until the agency's dissolution.
- The ratio of local UNRWA employees versus foreigners must change in order to prevent the development of a renewed fighting force that will accumulate control over millions of aid dollars directed to building a military force as done by Hamas.
- A demand to dissolve UNRWA in Gaza and the West Bank without consenting to repeated promises of reform in UNRWA – an organization whose essence is the perpetuation of Palestinian ideology against Israel. This facelift has been tried several times in the past, including personnel changes to no avail and the proof of its failure is the events of October 7th.
- Adopting the understanding that the organization's DNA is perpetuating the refugee status from generation to generation.



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Action Items

- **Education** – Developing tolerant education materials that encourage co-existence such as in Morocco and the UAE and implementing them with the help of international parties that will work on rebuilding Gaza. This topic must be a central part in the negotiation with these parties prior to Israel's consent to these states or organizations entry to the Gaza Strip.
- Launching a campaign aimed at implementing a change in international public opinion and preparing it to the dissolution of UNRWA.
- **Lobbying**
 - Reaching out to public opinion influencers, congressmen and senators, ambassadors, European diplomats and others for explaining and pinpointing the dangers and complexities stemming from the existence of UNRWA, before the topic is voted on in the UN, and requesting their support for the safety of Israeli citizens and the future of Gaza residents.
 - Examining states that underwent recent geopolitical change that may hold new opportunities for legitimizing/unification of interests by dissolving UNRWA.
 - Use of open campaigns on social media for exposing key people in different countries who pushed for providing/increasing UNRWA's funding.
- **Finance**
 - Tracking and analyzing UNRWA's funding routes with emphasis on the leading and most meaningful funding countries, organizations, and authorities.
- **Legal**
 - Issuing warning and cautionary letters to funding parties with a demand for immediate termination of UNRWA's funding prior to submitting proceedings for collaborating with a terror organization.
 - Submitting claims against countries or organizations supporting UNRWA for direct/indirect funding or partnering in terror activity.
 - Submitting multiple civil claims against detainees who participated/contributed to the events of October 7th for murder, injury, kidnapping and captivity of hostages, body and mental injuries.
 - Submitting multiple damage claims against individuals and parties for property damages and destruction in the Otef Gaza area.

Gal Lusky
Founder & CEO

Maya Zuckerman
COO

Appendix A: 2022 Donations to UNRWA

2022 Pledges towards

as 31 December 2022

In USD

Donor	Programme Budget			Non Programme Budget			TOTAL
	Programme Budget	In-kind	Total Programme	Emergency Appeal oPt	Syria Appeal	Projects	
Australia	13,797,995	0	13,797,995	0	0	0	13,797,995
Austria	3,164,447	0	3,164,447	2,897,276	2,029,684	0	8,091,406
Azerbaijan	88,235	0	88,235	0	0	0	88,235
Bahrain	50,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
Bangladesh	50,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
Belgium	7,990,868	0	7,990,868	0	1,217,137	3,164,557	12,372,562
Government of Flanders	186,091	0	186,091	0	0	0	186,091
Bulgaria	26,652	0	26,652	0	0	0	26,652
Brazil	75,000	0	75,000	0	0	0	75,000
Brunei Darussalam	114,712	0	114,712	0	0	296,616	411,329
Canada	19,032,514	0	19,032,514	0	3,888,025	793,021	23,713,560
Chile	12,500	0	12,500	0	0	0	12,500
China	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000
Cyprus	101,000	0	101,000	0	0	0	101,000
Denmark	15,749,171	0	15,749,171	0	0	136,393	15,885,563
EU	100,518,135	0	100,518,135	4,071,459	4,279,066	5,330,490	114,199,150
Estonia	90,090	0	90,090	0	0	0	90,090
Finland	7,807,565	0	7,807,565	0	0	0	7,807,565
France	24,159,664	16,041	24,175,705	2,119,495	2,173,913	440,725	28,909,838
Germany	37,363,434	0	37,363,434	57,298,720	33,371,283	74,020,847	202,054,285
Greece	30,864	0	30,864	0	0	0	30,864
Holy See	20,000	0	20,000	0	0	0	20,000
Iceland	269,666	0	269,666	0	0	289,000	558,666
India	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0	0	0	5,000,000
Indonesia	200,000	0	200,000	0	0	0	200,000
Ireland	7,414,436	0	7,414,436	0	1,095,290	0	8,509,726
Italy	7,306,889	133,384	7,440,273	4,912,436	1,499,356	4,181,904	18,033,970
Japan	4,344,999	50,560	4,395,559	16,846,434	5,550,000	3,360,209	30,152,202
Jordan	0	4,241,081	4,241,081	0	0	0	4,241,081
Kazakhstan	10,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	10,000
Republic of Korea	154,345	27,693	182,037	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	2,182,037

Kuwait (including Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development)	12,000,000	0	12,000,000	0	0	0	12,000,000
Latvia	17,580	0	17,580	0	0	0	17,580
Lebanon	0	818,204	818,204	0	0	0	818,204
Liechtenstein	100,604	0	100,604	0	0	0	100,604
Luxembourg	6,972,925	0	6,972,925	0	0	515,404	7,488,329
Malaysia	200,000	0	200,000	0	0	0	200,000
Maldives	5,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,000
Malta	0	0	0	80,061	0	0	80,061
Mexico	750,000	0	750,000	0	0	0	750,000
Monaco	1,139	0	1,139	0	53,305	0	54,444
Netherlands	20,681,768	0	20,681,768	0	0	507,270	21,189,038
New Zealand	560,800	0	560,800	0	0	0	560,800
Norway	22,548,515	0	22,548,515	1,162,837	10,469,325	0	34,180,677
Oman	100,000	0	100,000	0	0	216,422	316,422
Pakistan	8,756	0	8,756	0	0	0	8,756
Palestine	0	5,491,361	5,491,361	0	269,469	0	5,760,830
Philippines	50,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
Poland	205,956	0	205,956	0	0	0	205,956
Portugal	105,288	0	105,288	0	0	0	105,288
Qatar	10,500,000	0	10,500,000	0	0	0	10,500,000
Romania	210,748	0	210,748	0	0	0	210,748
Russia	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000
Saudi Arabia	27,000,000	0	27,000,000	0	0	0	27,000,000
Slovenia	50,710	0	50,710	0	0	0	50,710
Slovakia	52,687	0	52,687	0	0	0	52,687
South Africa	171,600	0	171,600	0	0	0	171,600
Spain	5,863,539	0	5,863,539	0	0	533,049	6,396,588
Spain, Aragon Government*	0	0	0	117,219	0	38	117,257
Spain, Andalucia Government*	369,268	0	369,268	0	52,781	0	422,049
Spain, Andalucia Parliament*	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Spain, Asturias Government*	63,700	0	63,700	51	0	0	63,750
Spain, Baleares Government*	52	0	52	64,526	0	0	64,578
Spain, Barcelona City Council*	92,502	0	92,502	0	0	0	92,502
Spain, Basque Government*	195,008	0	195,008	194,971	834,541	267,750	1,492,270

Spain, Basque & Navarra Fund*	21,921	0	21,921	0	0	0	21,921
Spain, Bilbao City Council*	23,026	0	23,026	4,372	0	0	27,397
Spain, Bizkaia Regional Government*	0	0	0	0	80,263	389	80,652
Spain, Castilla la Mancha Government*	67,177	0	67,177	0	0	0	67,177
Spain, Castilla y Leon Government*	0	0	0	0	30,864	83,907	114,771
Spain, Castelló City	116,964	0	116,964	0	0	0	116,964
Spain, Cantabria Regional Government*	0	0	0	68,104	0	0	68,104
Spain, Catalonia Government*	609,761	0	609,761	0	0	0	609,761
Spain, Donosti City	0	0	0	0	15,126	0	15,126
Spain, Extremadura Government*	193,798	0	193,798	0	0	0	193,798
Spain, Galicia	31,679	0	31,679	84,253	0	0	115,932
Spain, Gipuzkoa Regional Government*	0	0	0	45,403	0	0	45,403
Spain, Gran Canaria Regional Government*	100	0	100	480,671	0	30,394	511,165
Spain, Huelva Regional Government*	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
Spain, La Rioja Government*	113,895	0	113,895	0	0	0	113,895
Spain, Madrid Regional Government*	0	0	0	0	19	0	19
Spain, Malaga City Council*	15	0	15	0	0	0	15
Spain, Navarra Government*	557,514	0	557,514	0	1	73,496	631,011
Spain, Terrassa City Council*	0	0	0	8,513	0	0	8,513
Spain, Valencia Government*	34	0	34	297,994	298,416	1,283,008	1,879,452
Spain, Valencia City Council*	65,717	0	65,717	0	0	0	65,718
Spain, Valencia Regional Government*	0	0	0	38,760	0	0	38,760
Spain, Zaragoza City Council*	0	0	0	0	0	100,196	100,196
Spain, Zaragoza Regional Government*	45,664	0	45,664	72,389	0	0	118,053
Sweden	56,752,648	0	56,752,648	2,480,854	1,617,948	118,536	60,969,987
Switzerland	23,819,475	598,407	24,417,882	0	1,006,036	110,110	25,534,028
Syria	0	448,072	448,072	0	0	0	448,072
Thailand	40,000	0	40,000	0	0	0	40,000
Turkey	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	15,199,080	0	0	25,199,080
UK	14,348,786	0	14,348,786	6,809,496	0	0	21,158,281
USA	221,971,188	0	221,971,188	53,524,000	65,440,000	3,002,530	343,937,718
IDB	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
OFID	0	0	0	0	0	11	11

United Nations	34,666,659	44,725	34,711,384	0	0	0	34,711,384
OCHA	0	0	0	0	1,316,282	63,500	1,379,782
UNDP	0	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	20,000
UNESCO	0	221,398	221,398	0	0	0	221,398
UNHCR	0	176,000	176,000	0	77,664	0	253,664
UNICEF	0	948,478	948,478	0	292,539	1,094,500	2,335,517
WFP	0	0	0	0	5,347,194	0	5,347,194
WHO	0	308,780	308,780	0	0	25,000	333,780
Canadian Palestinian Professional Foundation	0	0	0	0	0	42,607	42,607
Friends of Birzeit University (Fobzu)	0	0	0	0	0	21,643	21,643
Fundación Real Madrid, Spain*	0	0	0	0	0	56,597	56,597
Hasene International e.V	0	0	0	54,765	0	59,536	114,301
Islamic Help	0	0	0	15,744	0	0	15,744
Kuwait Red Crescent Society	0	0	0	40,000	0	0	40,000
Muslim Charity Helping the Needy	0	0	0	75,000	0	0	75,000
Muslim Hands France	0	0	0	0	0	448,705	448,705
Muslim Hands UK	0	0	0	0	0	772,436	772,436
Norwegian Refugee Council	0	420,725	420,725	0	0	252,343	673,068
Palestine Children's Relief Fund (PCRF)	0	0	0	0	0	300,000	300,000
SGQURBAN	0	0	0	30,000	0	0	30,000
The Clarke Education Foundation	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	8,000
The Rostropovich-Vishnevskaya Foundation	0	0	0	0	0	683,700	683,700
Rissho Kosei-Kai (RKK)	0	0	0	0	0	60,000	60,000
UNRWA Spanish Committee*	1,709,333	0	1,709,333	0	0	0	1,709,333
UNRWA USA National Committee	638,012	0	638,012	2,324,383	120,000	696,892	3,779,287
Vitamin Angels	0	23,904	23,904	0	0	129,016	152,920
World Federation of KSIMC	0	0	0	10,040	0	0	10,040
Deutsche Bank	0	0	0	10,661	0	0	10,661
Landmark Amman Hotel	1,056	0	1,056	0	0	0	1,056
Microsoft	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	10,000
Novo Nordisk	0	4,800	4,800	0	0	0	4,800
St. John Eye Hospital	0	49,362	49,362	0	0	80,807	130,169
Sbitany & Sons CO. LTD.	0	0	0	31,230	0	0	31,230
Private Sector Funding	885,347	2,948,446	3,833,793	1,958,268	181,947	270,166	6,244,174
Total	733,687,186	17,001,421	750,688,607	174,429,471	142,607,472	106,921,721	1,174,647,272

Appendix B: 2023 Donations to UNRWA as of April 30, 2023

2023 Pledges towards UNRWA's Programmes as at 30 April 2023 In US\$

Donor	Programme Budget	Non Programme Budget				TOTAL
		EA OPT	Syria Appeal	Projects	Syria Flash Appeal-Earthquake	
Australia	1,339,585	0	0	0	0	1,339,585
Austria	439,078	0	0	0	0	439,078
Belgium (including Government of Flanders)	7,800,537	0	0	0	0	7,800,537
Brunei Darussalam	114,712	0	0	0	0	114,712
Canada	2,586,844	2,222,100	0	0	0	4,808,944
Chile	25,000	0	0	0	0	25,000
EU	87,888,532	0	0	0	0	87,888,532
Estonia	85,288	0	0	0	0	85,288
Finland	5,458,515	0	0	0	0	5,458,515
France	28,540,066	1,097,695	4,363,748	0	0	34,001,509
Germany	18,806,428	8,583,361	8,611,683	1,223,053	0	37,224,525
Iceland	366,274	0	0	255,082	0	621,355
Ireland	5,353,319	0	1,070,664	0	0	6,423,983
Japan	3,582,686	4,183,693	14,511,155	16,724,197	500,000	39,501,731
Jordan	1,992,445	0	0	0	0	1,992,445
Kazakhstan	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
Lebanon	1,076,522	0	0	0	0	1,076,522
Luxembourg	4,889,200	0	0	630,381	0	5,519,581
Malaysia	200,000	0	0	15,678	0	215,678
Malta	0	0	0	0	26,767	26,767
Monaco	0	0	0	439,078	0	439,078
New Zealand	622,278	0	0	0	0	622,278
Norway	17,313,019	957,488	8,617,388	0	0	26,887,895
Oman	0	0	216,422	0	0	216,422
Palestine	515,460	0	0	0	0	515,460
Portugal	0	0	0	0	110,011	110,011
Russia	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	2,000,000
Slovenia	53,591	0	0	0	0	53,591
Spain (including Regional Governments)*	1,348,782	758,844	1,259,938	1,197,503	174,086	4,739,152
Sweden	40,575,790	0	0	0	0	40,575,790
Switzerland	21,668,472	0	0	0	0	21,668,472
Syria	379,817	0	0	0	0	379,817
Thailand	40,000	0	0	0	0	40,000
Turkey	10,000,000	0	0	0	0	10,000,000
USA	40,400,000	0	0	9,323,854	3,400,000	53,123,854
OCHA	0	0	0	0	149,800	149,800
UNDP	0	635,450	0	0	0	635,450
UNESCO	195,333	0	0	0	0	195,333
UNFPA	34,333	0	0	0	0	34,333
UNHCR	0	0	100,000	0	0	100,000
UNICEF	169,207	0	25,952	2,354,000	0	2,549,159
WHO	323,890	0	0	0	0	323,890

AMEX	0	0	0	0	26,059	26,059
ANERA	19,488	0	0	0	0	19,488
Canadian Palestinian Professional Foundation	0	0	0	121,202	0	121,202
Fundación Real Madrid, Spain **	0	0	0	34	0	34
Handicap International	0	33,293	0	0	0	33,293
Kutxa Foundation, Spain	21,529	0	0	0	0	21,529
Save the children	2,833	0	0	0	0	2,833
The International Arab Charity	0	0	0	0	6,227	6,227
UNRWA Spanish Committee	502,183	0	0	0	0	502,183
UNRWA USA National Committee	0	0	137,391	55,758	250,000	443,149
World Federation of Eversheds Sutherland (International) LLP	0	10,028	0	0	0	10,028
UNRWA Staff Members	0	0	0	0	59,856	59,856
United Nations	12,444,725	0	0	0	0	12,444,725
Anonymous Donor	12,453,300	0	0	0	0	12,453,300
Private Partnership	3,324,225	482,706	329,801	324,177	652,587	5,113,496
Total	334,963,284	18,964,655	39,244,142	32,666,497	5,355,393	431,193,971



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Appendix C: Eligibility and Criteria for Refugee Status by UNHCR and UNRWA

	UNHCR	UNRWA
Criteria for Refugee Status	Procedural Standards for Refugee Status Determination under UNHCR's Mandate: https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/577e17944.pdf	Categories of persons eligible for registration and/or UNRWA services: https://www.unrwa.org/sites/default/files/2010011995652.pdf Since 2006, husbands and descendants of registered refugee women, known as 'married to non-refugee' (MNR) family members, have also become eligible to be registered to receive UNRWA services. ¹⁸
Persons eligible to receive UNRWA services without being registered in UNRWA's Registration System		UNRWA Staff Members and their Family members may have access to Agency services in accordance with section V of these instructions as well as instructions issued by each of UNRWA's programmes. Kafalah children who are receiving from a Registered Refugee or Other Registered Person parental care according to the terms of Islamic Kafalah practice.
The competence of the High Commissioner shall cease to apply to any person defined as follows¹⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. He has voluntarily re-availed himself of the protection of the country of his nationality; or b. Having lost his nationality, he has voluntarily re-acquired; or c. He has acquired a new nationality, and enjoys the protection of the country of his new nationality; or d. He has voluntarily re-established himself in the country which he left or outside which he remained owing to fear of persecution; or e. He can no longer, because the circumstances in connexion with which he has been recognized as a refugee have ceased to exist, claim grounds other than those of personal convenience for continuing 	

¹⁸ <https://www.unrwa.org/what-we-do/eligibility-registration>

¹⁹ <https://www.unhcr.org/media/statute-office-united-nations-high-commissioner-refugees>



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	<p>to refuse to avail himself of the protection of the country of his nationality. Reasons of a purely economic character may not be invoked; or</p> <p>f. Being a person who has no nationality, he can no longer, because the circumstances in connexion with which he has been recognized as a refugee have ceased to exist and he is able to return to the country of his former habitual residence, claim grounds other than those of personal convenience for continuing to refuse to return to that country.</p>	
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