The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) was established as a subsidiary organ of the United Nations General Assembly on 8 December 1949 and became operational on 1 May 1950. It is one of the largest United Nations programmes. Created as a temporary agency until a just and durable solution for Palestine refugees was achieved, the UNRWA mandate was set to expire in one year. Seventy years later, the Agency continues to provide essential services for the well-being, human development and protection of Palestine refugees, pending a just solution.

Palestine refugees

The operational definition of Palestine refugees is people whose normal place of residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948, and who lost both their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Descendants of Palestine refugee males are eligible to register as Palestine refugees.

UNRWA services are available to all those requiring assistance in the Agency’s areas of operation who meet the definition of a Palestine refugee and are registered with the Agency, and to some other groups.

Direct Service Delivery

UNRWA is unique among UN agencies in that it delivers services directly. These services include education, health care, relief and social services, microfinance, infrastructure and camp improvement, emergency assistance, and the protection of refugees’ rights under international law. UNRWA services are delivered in accordance with the United Nations principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence.

UNRWA operates in five fields:
- Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem

5.6 million persons are registered as Palestine refugees with UNRWA.

UNRWA employs nearly 27,841 staff, some 25,339 of whom are Palestine refugees.
Palestine refugees are facing a human development and protection crisis. Food insecurity and poverty levels are high and rising, and youth unemployment rates are alarming, especially among young women. Despite possessing strong human capital that has been developed with the help of the education and health care provided by UNRWA and host authorities, many Palestine refugees lack the assets and opportunities required for sustainable livelihoods.

In this context, UNRWA is a stabilizing factor and supports the resilience of Palestine refugees by working towards the five strategic outcomes codified in the Agency’s Medium-Term Strategy for 2016-2021:

1. Refugees’ rights under international law are protected and promoted
2. Refugees’ health is protected and the disease burden is reduced
3. School-aged children complete quality, equitable and inclusive basic education
4. Refugees’ capabilities are strengthened for increased livelihood opportunities
5. Refugees can meet their basic human needs of food, shelter and environmental health

UNRWA relies on voluntary funding from donors, prioritizing the limited resources among its most critical services, with particular emphasis on the most vulnerable. Financial support for the Agency has not kept pace with an increased demand for services caused by growing numbers of registered refugees, deepening poverty and conflict. As a result, the Agency’s core fund, which supports essential services and most staffing costs, operates with a large deficit.

**Unrwa programmes include:**

- **Education** for approximately 533,342 students in 709 schools; plus 8,270 vocational training students
- **Health** care that includes more than 8.7 million annual patient visits
- **Microfinance** US$ 531 million in loans since 1991
- **Protection** to safeguard the rights of Palestine refugees under international law
- **Emergency Programmes** in Syria and the occupied Palestinian territory
- **Relief and Social Services** including social safety net support for nearly 270,998 refugees
- **Infrastructure and Camp Improvement** in the 58 official Palestine refugee camps in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip

UNRWA is a United Nations agency established by the General Assembly in 1949 and is mandated to provide assistance and protection to a population of some 5.6 million registered Palestine refugees. Its mission is to help Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, West Bank and the Gaza Strip to achieve their full potential in human development, pending a just solution to their plight. UNRWA services encompass education, health care, relief and social services, camp infrastructure and improvement, microfinance, protection and emergency assistance. UNRWA is funded almost entirely by voluntary contributions.