Bank received multi-purpose cash assistance to cover accommodation, food, transportation, and healthcare.[155]

Healthcare. As of 2023, UNRWA ran 43 primary health facilities across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, with over 895 000 patient visits.[156] As of September 2025, the Agency reported to have provided 687 800 health consultations in its 43 health centres.[157] A UNRWA senior representative stated, in January 2026, that the Agency still operated a clinic within East Jerusalem, serving 'tens of thousands' of Palestine refugees every year, who are among the poorest members of the community and who have no healthcare alternative.[158]

Education. As of 2023, UNRWA ran 96 schools across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, enrolling 45 195 students.[159] In May 2025, Israeli authorities forcibly closed six UNRWA schools in East Jerusalem,[160] and in September of the same year, UNRWA reported that, for the first time in its history, it was unable to open its schools in East Jerusalem for the new academic year.[161] The closure of six UNRWA schools in East Jerusalem affected nearly 800 children, with only some able to enrol in other schools. In the northern West Bank, ten UNRWA schools in Jenin, Tulkarm, and Nur Shams camps remained closed following the Israeli forces' operations. More than 4 000 children were enrolled in alternative education programmes, including remote learning, self-learning materials, and temporary learning spaces.[162] Some of UNRWA schools remained open,[163] with nearly 46 000 Palestine refugee children enrolled for the 2025-2026 school year.[164]

4. UNRWA's operations in Jordan

4.1. Demographics and status of Palestinians

As of October 2025, Jordan hosted 2.4 million registered Palestine refugees, representing

[155] Friedrich R., Director of UNRWA Affairs in West Bank, Post on X, 21 March 2026, url
[156] UNRWA, Where we Work, West Bank, n.d, url
[157] UNRWA, UNRWA's work in the occupied Palestinian territory since January 2025, 23 September 2025, url, p. 2
[158] Fowler J., Interview with DW, UN calls on Israel to stop demolishing UNWRA headquarters, on YouTube DW Channel, 20 January 2026, url, min. 4:18-4:38
[159] UNRWA, Where we Work, West Bank, n.d, url
[160] Times of Israel, Israel shutters UNRWA schools in East Jerusalem, in line with ban on aid agency, 8 May 2025, url
[161] UNRWA, UNRWA statement on return to schools in the occupied West Bank, 1 September 2025, url
[162] UNRWA, UNRWA statement on return to schools in the occupied West Bank, 1 September 2025, url
[163] UNRWA, Press Conference with UNRWA Commissioner-General Philippe Lazzarini, on YouTube UNRWA Channel, 13 November 2025, url, min. 5,42 -6,36
[164] UNRWA, UNRWA statement on return to schools in the occupied West Bank, 1 September 2025, url

40 % of all registered refugees across UNRWA's five fields of operation.[165] Most of these Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA in Jordan hold full citizenship, although a minority do not.[166] As noted by Oroub El-Abed, an associate professor at Birzeit University, a person can simultaneously be a Jordanian citizen and a registered UNRWA refugee. In such cases, they are eligible for services from both the Jordanian authorities and UNRWA, with the decision on where to seek assistance often influenced by proximity.[167]

Following the 2023 Gaza war, over 200 Palestine refugees from Gaza and the West Bank remain stranded in Jordan. Together with about 180 000 ex-Gazans displaced since 1967, these populations registered with UNRWA are among the most vulnerable in the country. Many do not have legal identification and are considered foreigners or stateless, restricting their access to formal jobs and essential services. Reliance on informal employment and humanitarian assistance contributes to persistent poverty and social exclusion of these individuals, increasing vulnerability to economic shocks and potential reductions in aid.[168]

As of September 2025, 19 572 Palestine refugees from Syria were registered with UNRWA in Jordan, including 2 900 stateless individuals who experience significant restrictions on employment, education, and healthcare. Following the change of regime in Syria in December 2024, only 93 of these refugees - less than 1 % - were able to return, due to safety risks, gaps in services, and uncertain livelihoods.[169]

4.2. Security context

Jordan has remained stable despite a volatile regional context, but it has been affected by neighbouring conflicts, including the war in Gaza since late 2023.[170] During the June 2025 conflict between Israel and Iran, drone debris fell into Jordan, causing civilian injuries and property damage.[171] Following the new escalation of regional conflict, in March 2026, missile interceptions and falling debris have struck cities across Jordan,[172] with authorities reporting a total of 356 incidents of falling debris across the country.[173]

[165] UNRWA, UNRWA in Jordan: Factsheet, October 2025, url, p. 1; UNRWA, Protection in Jordan, last updated March 2024, url. It should be noted that UNRWA data on registered refugees across its five operational fields, as well as the latest available figures on the number of refugees who have received assistance by the Agency, may vary slightly across publications, even when based on the same underlying data.
[166] UNRWA, Where we Work, Jordan, n.d., url
[167] El-Abed O. Interview with DIS, in Denmark: DIS, Palestinian Refugees, June 2020, url, p. 71
[168] UNRWA, UNRWA in Jordan: Factsheet, October 2025, url, p. 1; UNRWA, Protection in Jordan, last updated March 2024, url
[169] UNRWA, UNRWA in Jordan: Factsheet, October 2025, url, p. 1
[170] Mabon S., Jordan has long been a beacon of stability in the Middle East – but that looks to be changing, in The Conversation, 25 April 2024, url; UNRWA, UNRWA in Jordan: Factsheet, October 2025, url, p.1
[171] Times of Israel, Caught in the crossfire, Jordan (quietly) shields Israel as Iranian shrapnel rains down, 24 June 2025, url; UNRWA, UNRWA in Jordan: Factsheet, October 2025, url, p.1
[172] Jerusalem Post, Missile debris falls in Amman as Jordan faces direct threats amid Israel-Iran war, 22 March 2026, url
[173] AA, Jordan reports 356 incidents of falling debris since outbreak of US-Iran war, 16 march 2026, url

4.3. Provision of essential services

About 18 % of Palestine refugees in Jordan live in the ten official Palestine refugee camps throughout the country:[174] Amman New Camp, Baqa'a Camp, Husn Camp, Irbid Camp, Jabal el-Hussein Camp, Jerash Camp, Marka Camp, Souf Camp, Talbieh Camp, and Zarqa Camp.[175] Alongside the ten official camps, there are three unofficial camps, while other refugees live in adjacent areas. All of them experience similar socio-economic conditions.[176] Palestine refugees who lack citizenship - including many ex-Gazans and Palestine refugees from Syria – have continued to rely heavily on humanitarian assistance due to restricted access to employment, legal documentation and essential services. 69 % of Palestine refugees from Syria rely on UNRWA cash assistance as their main source of income.[177]

As of October 2025, UNRWA ran 25 health centres and four mobile clinics, providing primary healthcare to around 500 000 Palestine refugees. The Agency operated 161 schools across Jordan with over 4 000 UNRWA teachers, enrolling more than 100 000 boys and girls in grades 1-10, alongside nearly 3 800 students in UNRWA's technical, vocational, and teacher training programmes (TVET) and teacher's college. In the first half of 2025, the Agency disbursed over 6 100 microfinance loans totalling USD 5.2 million, with over 60 % of recipients being Palestine refugees (all of whom were women). About 61 900 Palestine refugees also received multi-purpose cash assistance, including 59 000 under the Social Safety Net Programme and 2 900 Palestine refugees from Syria.[178]

5. UNRWA's operations in Lebanon

5.1. Demographics and status of Palestinians

As of February 2025, under 500 000 Palestine refugees were registered with UNRWA in Lebanon. However, because registration is voluntary, the figure may be inflated due to unreported deaths and emigration, as well as the continued registration of newborns abroad through UNRWA's online system.[179] A June 2025 assessment by UNRWA put the number of

[174] UNRWA, Where we Work, Jordan, n.d., url
[175] UNRWA, UNRWA in Jordan: Factsheet, October 2025, url
[176] UNRWA, Where we Work, Jordan, n.d., url
[177] UNRWA, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan Humanitarian Appeal 2026, 23 December 2025, url, p. 2
[178] UNRWA, UNRWA in Jordan: Factsheet, October 2025, url, p. 2
[179] UNRWA, Where We Work, last updated February 2025, url. It should be noted that UNRWA data on registered refugees across its five operational fields, as well as the latest available figures on the number of refugees who have received assistance by the Agency, may vary slightly across publications, even when based on the same underlying data.