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PERCEPTIONS OF DISPLACED IN GAZA STRIP

JULY-AUGUST 2014



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1

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

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A. Sample selection

The size of the sample was 700 respondents who are over the age of 18. **Each respondent was a member of one of the families that were forced to leave their homes or neighborhoods** as a result of the Israeli military operations during the first month of the war on Gaza (July and August 2014). Only one member of that respective household was interviewed. The study population was from within those areas in the Gaza Strip that were directly hit by the Israeli military operations. These areas were Beit Lahiya, Beit Hanoun, Shijaia, Zaytoun, Al-Toufah, Bureij Refugee Camp, Maghazi Refugee Camp, the village of Masdar, Um Al-'Ajeen, Al-Moghrakha, Khoza'a, Al-Shoukeh, Jeneina and Al-Nasr. The sample was split evenly between people whose dwellings were totally destroyed (n=300) and partially destroyed (n=350).

Most of the respondents whose homes were totally destroyed were interviewed on location in the UNRWA shelters while the respondents whose homes were partially destroyed were interviewed mainly in their own homes. The survey took place during the ceasefire between 14 and 18 of August 2014.

As for the respondents whose homes were totally destroyed and who were displaced in UNRWA schools, no more than ten respondents were selected from each UNRWA shelter. The selection was carried out using systematic sampling in each of the sampling points where the number of the displaced families in each shelter was counted and then divided by 10 (the number of required respondents in each shelter/sampling point). In the selection process, the interviewers were instructed to interview a male then a female and so forth.

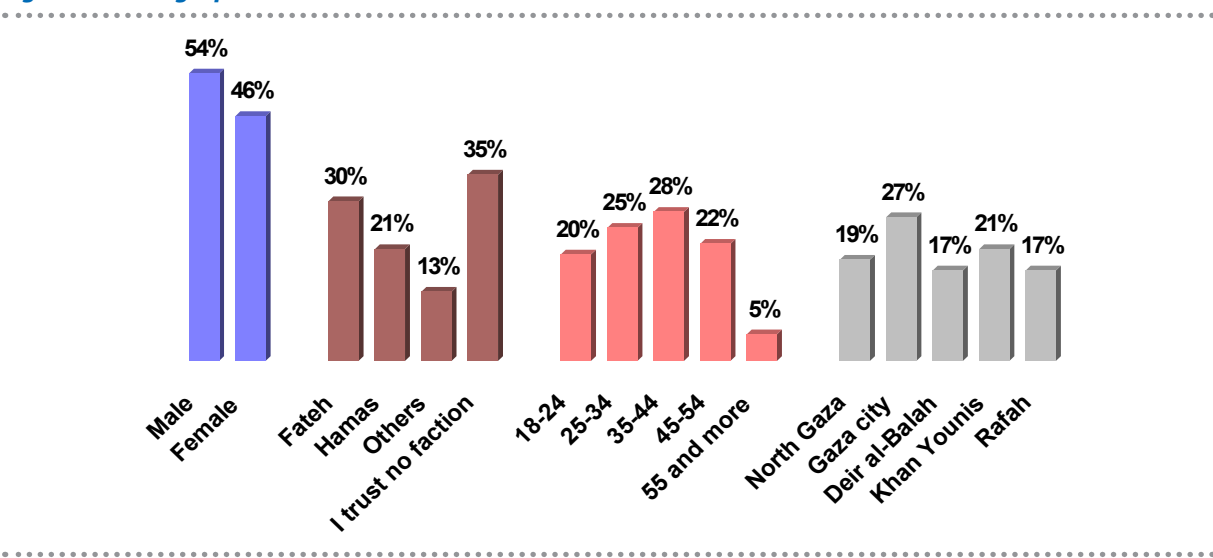
In the partially destroyed homes, most people were displaced to other places (house of a relative or friend). The interviewers moved to the displacement locations close to areas that were severely affected by the latest war and interviewed one of the household members again with special consideration made for gender.

It is important to note that about 15% of the people that were approached refused to participate in the survey. A replacement was made on the bases of the "next-in-line". The next in line were selected based on the extent to which their homes were partially destroyed and then the distribution of the sample on the basis of sex.

B. Demographics

As noted in figure 1 below, 54% of the respondents were male and 46% were female. As for the geographic distribution of the sample, 19% were from North Gaza, 27% from Gaza city, 17% from Deir al-Balah, 21% from Khan Younis, and 19% from Rafah. About 80% of the respondents were over the age of 24. Interestingly, the majority of the respondents that were interviewed said that they do not trust any political faction. Only 21% of the sample of the respondents whose homes were either completely or partially destroyed identified with or trusted Hamas.

Figure 1: Demographics



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DAMAGES AND AVAILABLE SERVICES



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A. Municipal services

There is no doubt about the extent of destruction the Gaza Strip was subjected to. The infrastructure was one of the main areas that was hit hard. Despite the already deteriorating water, electricity, road, sewage networks of the Gaza Strip prior to the recent war, the situation got significantly much worse as a result of the heavy Israeli bombardment and shelling of various parts of the Strip.

According to the respondents, municipal services (water, electricity, telephone lines, etc...) were available to a certain extent. As noted below, water services were fully or partially extended according to about two thirds of the households' respondents, solid waste to about half, electricity to about 40%, paved roads to about 75%, sanitation to about two thirds, and telephone lines to about 60%, as noted in figure 8 below. As indicated in table 7, some differences in the level of availability of services were stated by the respondents depending on their place of residence.

Figure 2: The existence of municipal services in the respondent's district prior to the latest war

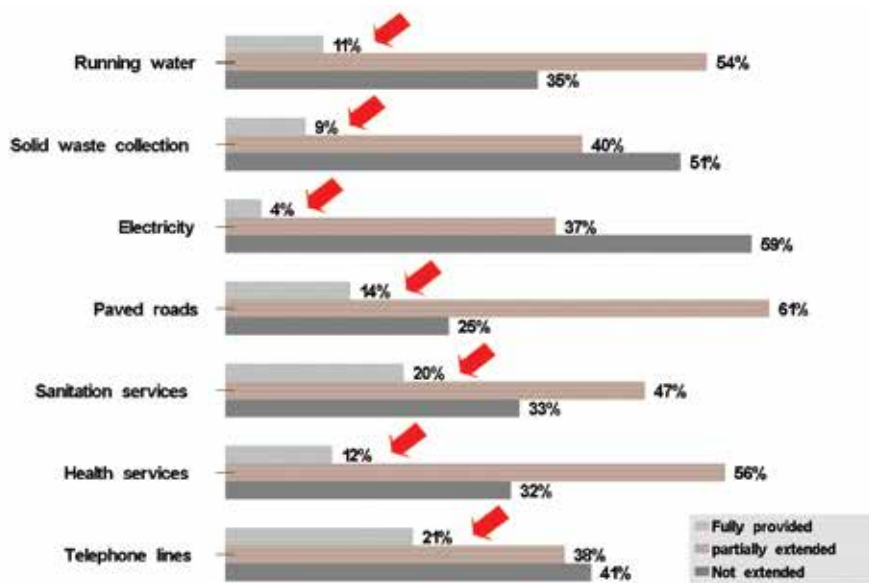


Table 1: The existence of municipal services in the respondent's district prior to the latest war according to level of damage and governorate

		Damage		Governorate				
		Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Running water	Fully provided	11%	11%	16%	3%	11%	16%	7%
	Partially extended	41%	63%	61%	66%	48%	51%	39%
	Not extended	48%	26%	24%	32%	41%	32%	54%
Solid waste collection	Fully provided	9%	10%	11%	2%	11%	14%	8%
	Partially extended	36%	42%	54%	57%	28%	38%	17%
	Not extended	55%	48%	35%	41%	62%	47%	75%
Electricity	Fully provided	5%	3%	12%	1%	1%	3%	0%
	Partially extended	24%	46%	32%	28%	30%	53%	47%
	Not extended	70%	51%	57%	71%	69%	45%	53%
Paved roads	Fully provided	11%	16%	15%	4%	17%	21%	12%
	Partially extended	54%	66%	67%	70%	58%	52%	56%
	Not extended	35%	18%	19%	27%	26%	27%	32%
Sanitation services	Fully provided	12%	25%	18%	6%	20%	19%	34%
	Partially extended	40%	52%	57%	60%	49%	44%	19%
	Not extended	48%	23%	25%	34%	30%	38%	47%
Health services	Fully provided	10%	13%	15%	3%	15%	17%	8%
	Partially extended	47%	62%	59%	70%	52%	46%	50%
	Not extended	42%	25%	26%	27%	33%	37%	41%
Telephone line	Fully provided	17%	24%	25%	9%	16%	29%	26%
	Partially extended	30%	43%	28%	65%	35%	42%	28%
	Not extended	52%	33%	47%	26%	49%	29%	46%

Although the availability of municipal services was not optimal prior to the war on the Strip, it is evident, as indicated by the respondents, that the situation regarding municipal services has become significantly much worse. As illustrated in figure 9 below, only 4% of running water services were not damaged, 1% of electricity lines not damages, and a mere 14% of telephone lines remained intact.

Figure 3: Perceptions towards the extent of damage in the respondent's neighborhood as a result of the latest war of July-August

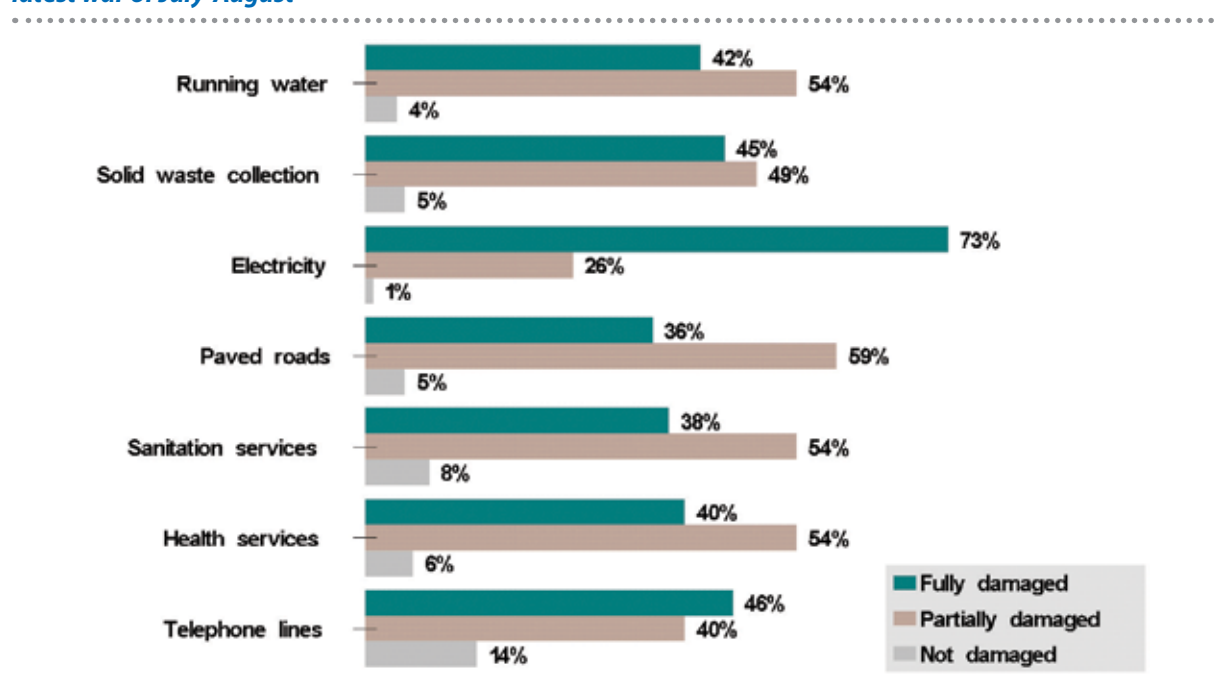


Table 2: Perceptions towards the extent of damage in the respondent's neighborhood as a result of the latest war of July-August according to level of damage and governorate

		Damage		Governorate				
		Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Running water	Fully damaged	55%	32%	36%	35%	38%	50%	53%
	Partially damaged	42%	63%	60%	59%	57%	46%	43%
	Not damaged	3%	5%	4%	5%	5%	3%	3%
Solid waste collection	Fully damaged	57%	37%	44%	31%	46%	56%	50%
	Partially damaged	40%	56%	53%	61%	44%	40%	49%
	Not damaged	3%	7%	3%	8%	10%	4%	2%
Electricity	Fully damaged	82%	66%	75%	85%	79%	71%	52%
	Partially damaged	16%	33%	25%	13%	19%	29%	48%
	Not damaged	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%
Paved roads	Fully damaged	50%	26%	29%	28%	39%	47%	40%
	Partially damaged	48%	68%	70%	67%	56%	44%	54%
	Not damaged	3%	6%	2%	5%	5%	9%	6%
Sanitation services	Fully damaged	55%	26%	33%	30%	32%	52%	48%
	Partially damaged	42%	62%	60%	65%	58%	40%	44%
	Not damaged	3%	11%	7%	5%	10%	8%	8%
Health services	Fully damaged	49%	33%	33%	26%	45%	53%	44%
	Partially damaged	46%	60%	58%	70%	45%	43%	54%
	Not damaged	5%	7%	9%	4%	10%	3%	3%
Telephone line	Fully damaged	53%	41%	48%	27%	51%	54%	47%
	Partially damaged	40%	41%	42%	62%	39%	26%	32%
	Not damaged	7%	18%	10%	12%	10%	20%	21%

B. Personal Property

Damages to personal property were not insignificant. According to the respondents, it is estimated that the cost of damages to their properties (homes and/or private business is about USD 22,000. As illustrated in figure 10 below, the damage to the property was primarily a result of bullets of artillery shells (36%) or due to total collapse of the house (22%) or substantial damage to the structure of the property.

The average value of the damages as reported by the respondents is NIS 76,825 which is equivalent to USD22,000 per household (\$38,000 for the totally destroyed homes and USD10,000 for the partially destroyed homes)

According to the results, Gaza city and Khan Younis were apparently the areas that suffered most from total collapse of household structure. As overviewed in table 9 below, 29% of the structures of the households of the people that were displaced were collapsed totally. The highest cost of destruction was also in those areas, as noted in table 11.



Figure 4: Type of damage to the household

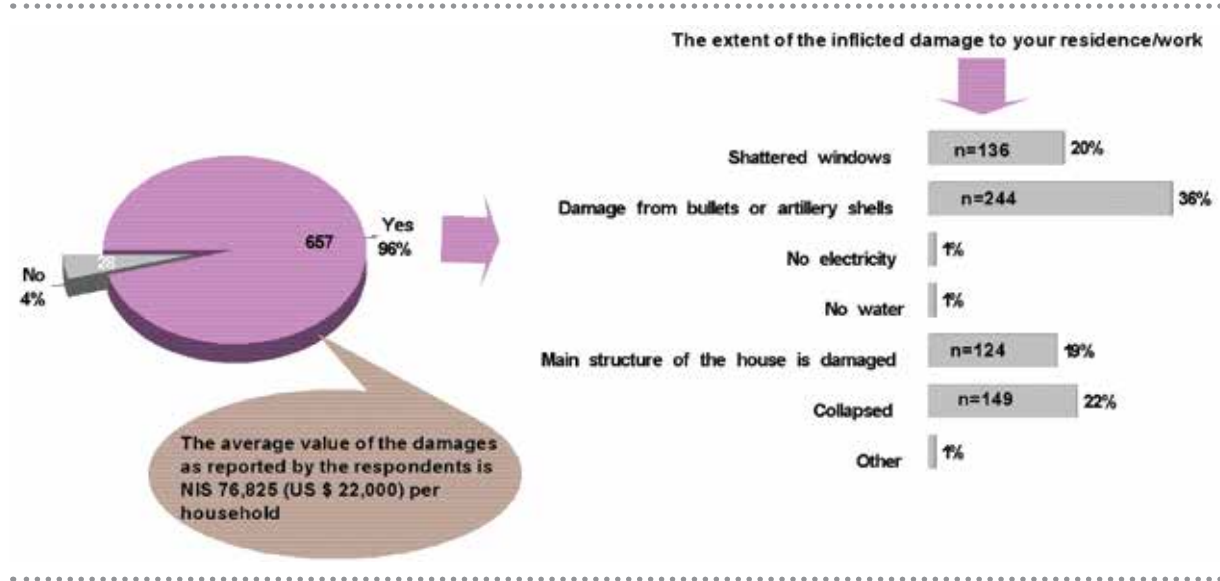


Table 3: Type of damage to the household according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	98%	95%	98%	91%	94%	96%	99%
No	2%	5%	2%	9%	6%	4%	1%

Table 4: The extent of the inflicted damage to the respondent's residence/work according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Shattered windows	5%	32%	23%	23%	16%	27%	14%
Damage from bullets or artillery shells	18%	50%	33%	50%	31%	43%	31%
No electricity	1%	1%	0%	2%	2%	4%	0%
No water	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%
Main structure of the house is damaged	30%	10%	14%	19%	20%	10%	33%
Collapsed	45%	5%	29%	7%	29%	14%	23%
Other	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%

Table 5: Estimated value of the damage according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Value	132663	35228	94235	82619	102940	49205	27734

As for business that suffered from the aggression, 35% of the respondents indicated that the business of the household was totally or partially damaged. This was consistent on all the areas of the Gaza Strip with the highest damage reported in Deir Al-Balah, as noted in table 12.

Figure 5: Damages to business (shop) during the latest war

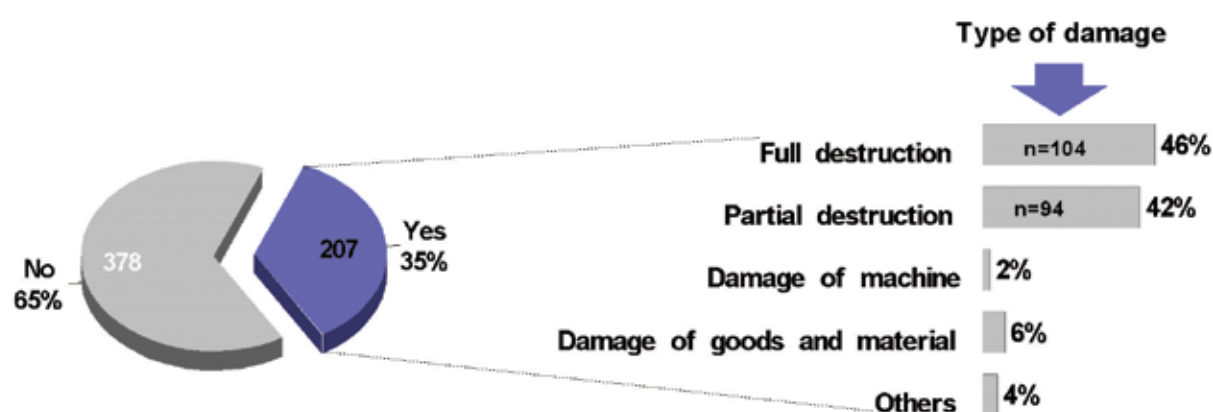


Table 6: Damages to business (shop) during the latest war according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Yes	38%	33%	33%	33%	36%	45%	30%
No	62%	67%	67%	67%	64%	55%	70%

Table 7: Level of destruction of business according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Full destruction	49%	44%	52%	58%	43%	34%	50%
Partial destruction	39%	44%	35%	42%	49%	53%	25%
Damage of machine	1%	3%	5%	0%	0%	2%	3%
Burn of goods or raw materials. Employees Murdered	7%	6%	8%	0%	9%	6%	6%
Others	4%	3%	0%	0%	0%	6%	16%

According to those whose businesses were damaged, the most important need for them to restart their businesses is financial support (50%) followed by 21% who said they need assistance to reconstruct the premises, and 17% who said they need goods and raw materials.

Figure 6: Needs to restart damaged business

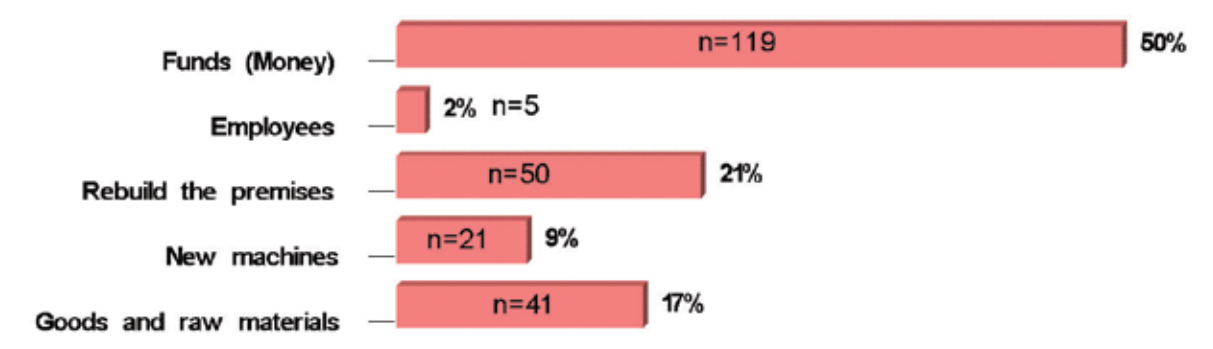


Table 8: Needs to restart damaged business according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Funds (Money)	50%	50%	53%	68%	39%	37%	62%
Employees	1%	3%	4%	3%	0%	2%	0%
Rebuild the premises	27%	15%	19%	14%	23%	35%	10%
New machines	5%	12%	14%	3%	7%	8%	7%
Goods and raw materials	16%	19%	9%	14%	32%	18%	21%

C. Reconstruct public infrastructure

There is a high level of confidence by the majority of the respondents regarding the ability of the various institutions and authorities to reconstruct public infrastructure. As portrayed in figure 13 below, about 64% have faith in future reconstruction by the various authorities. This view is shared by all types of respondents irrespective of their place of residence, as pointed out in table 15 below.

The majority have confidence in future reconstruction effort

Figure 7: Level of confidence towards the ability of the authorities to reconstruct public infrastructure

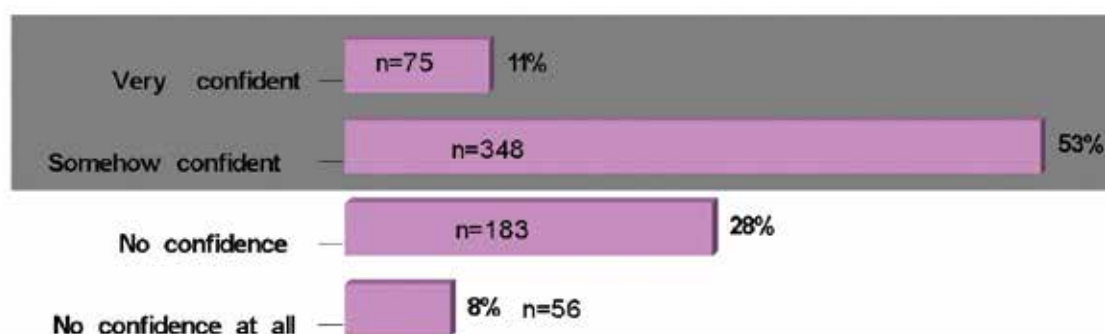


Table 9: Level of confidence towards the ability of the authorities to reconstruct public infrastructure according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Very confident	10%	12%	12%	5%	10%	9%	21%
Somehow confident	55%	51%	54%	67%	47%	52%	43%
No confidence	26%	28%	23%	23%	33%	30%	31%
No confidence at all	8%	9%	11%	6%	10%	9%	5%



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NEEDS

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A. Household Needs

Despite the respondents' views on the need for psychosocial support, it is apparent that housing and rehousing is the most important priority followed by employment and financial assistance, as indicated in figure 14 below. Some differences are evident depending on the governorate. These differences are overviewed in tables 16 and 17 below.

Figure 8: The two most important needs of the respondents' household

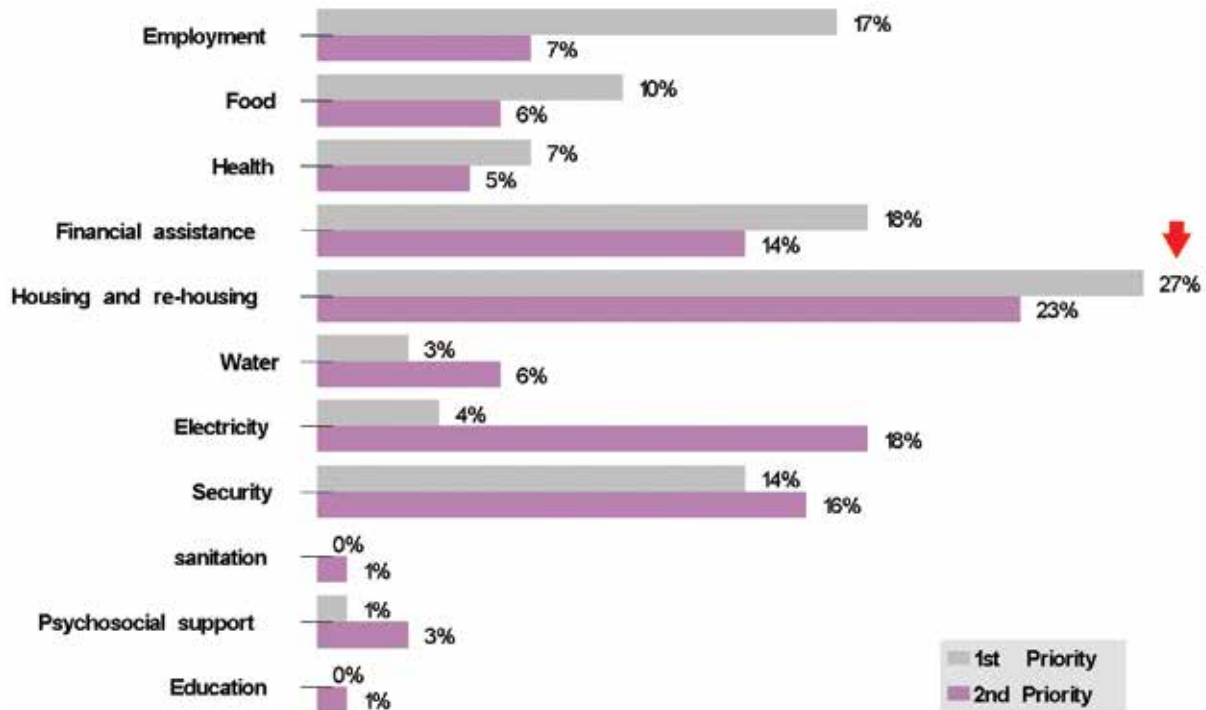


Table 10: The first most important need of the respondents' household according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Employment	14%	19%	16%	21%	14%	8%	24%
Food	13%	8%	11%	5%	8%	17%	12%
Health	7%	7%	6%	9%	8%	8%	6%
Financial assistance	14%	20%	24%	13%	19%	16%	11%
Housing and re-housing	37%	20%	31%	27%	23%	24%	29%
Water	0%	4%	3%	3%	2%	4%	2%
Electricity	2%	5%	2%	8%	3%	6%	3%
Security	12%	15%	7%	15%	22%	15%	12%
Sanitation	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Psychosocial support	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%
Education	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 11: The second most important need of the respondents' household according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Employment	7%	7%	7%	11%	6%	2%	10%
Food	4%	7%	3%	5%	8%	6%	9%
Health	6%	4%	4%	10%	6%	4%	3%
Financial assistance	16%	13%	15%	12%	15%	9%	18%
Housing and re-housing	26%	21%	34%	16%	16%	15%	28%
Water	7%	5%	2%	10%	5%	8%	8%
Electricity	15%	20%	22%	14%	16%	26%	11%
Security	13%	18%	14%	16%	16%	27%	10%
Sanitation	0%	1%	0%	4%	0%	1%	0%
Psychosocial support	3%	3%	1%	2%	9%	2%	2%
Education	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%

B. Community needs

The respondents clearly see their situation and needs in similar manner as their community. Their problems are the same as that of their community despite the fact that they have been displaced from their own homes.

As illustrated in figure 15 below, housing and rehousing is perceived by the displaced representatives as the main need of the community they live in closely followed by employment opportunities. These two are identified as the main community needs. Ironically, the need for psychosocial support is not a priority even though the large majority identified that as a main need for the household. This is perhaps due to the feeling that employment and housing are immediate needs whereas psychosocial support is not. The results according to the governorate are overviewed in table 28.

Figure 9: The two most important needs for your community

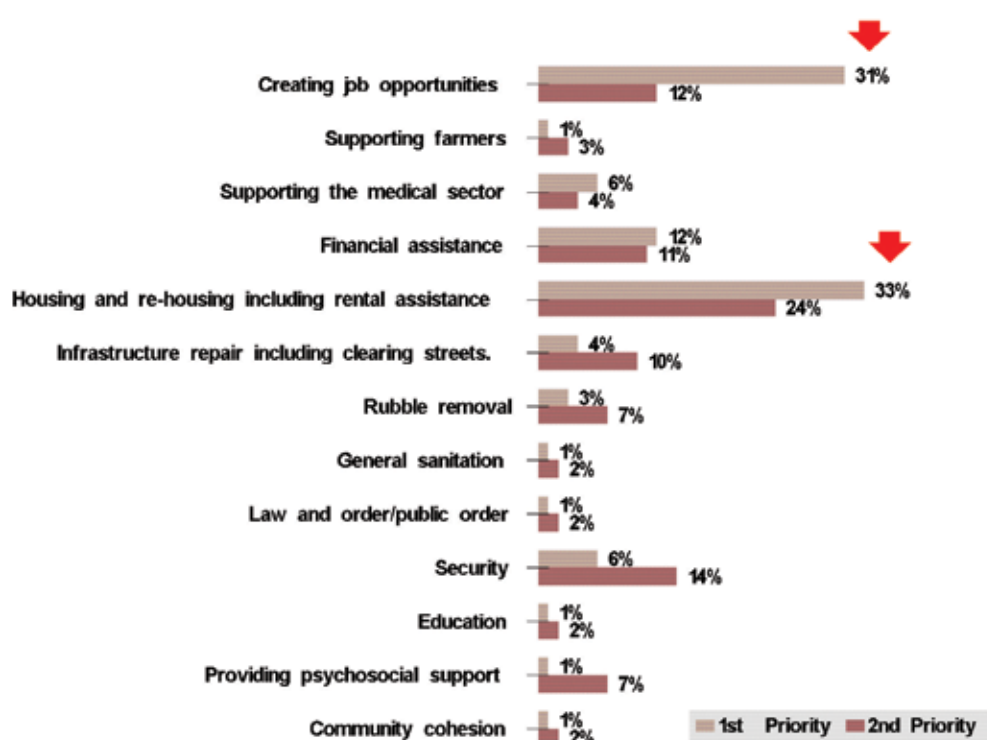


Table 12: The first most important need for your community according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Creating job opportunities	26%	34%	31%	40%	23%	24%	37%
Supporting Farmers	2%	1%	0%	1%	3%	0%	3%
Bringing in doctors and nurses restocking medical supplies and pharmaceutical products health	7%	5%	6%	5%	6%	8%	3%
Financial assistance	12%	12%	12%	14%	10%	12%	12%
Housing and re-housing including rental assistance	33%	33%	39%	30%	35%	29%	25%
Infrastructure repair including clearing streets	4%	3%	5%	1%	3%	3%	6%
Rubble removal	5%	2%	2%	2%	6%	6%	0%
General sanitation	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Law and order/public order	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%
Security	5%	6%	3%	2%	8%	8%	10%
Education	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%	2%
Providing Psychosocial support and establishing networks	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	1%
Community cohesion	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%	0%

Table 13: The second most important need for your community according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Creating job opportunities	11%	13%	11%	17%	23%	3%	7%
Supporting Farmers	3%	2%	3%	4%	2%	0%	4%
Bringing in doctors and nurses, restocking medical supplies and pharmaceutical products, health	6%	2%	3%	4%	3%	4%	7%
Financial assistance	11%	11%	12%	16%	8%	4%	15%
Housing and re-housing including rental assistance	22%	25%	26%	24%	20%	19%	29%
Infrastructure repair including clearing streets	10%	10%	12%	11%	8%	7%	13%
Rubble removal	11%	5%	12%	6%	5%	7%	3%
General sanitation	3%	1%	3%	1%	3%	1%	3%
Law and order/public order	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%	5%	1%
Security	9%	18%	10%	8%	11%	33%	11%
Education	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Providing psychosocial support and establishing networks	8%	6%	3%	6%	9%	13%	5%
Community cohesion	3%	2%	3%	1%	3%	3%	1%

4

ASSISTANCE

20



PERCEPTIONS
OF DISPLACED IN
GAZA STRIP

JULY-AUGUST 2014

A. Receiving assistance

Two thirds of the interviewed people said that they did receive assistance during the Israeli war on Gaza. As portrayed in figure 16 below, UN agencies are the main assistance providers. Provision of assistance by NGOs or the government were limited. Respectively 1% and 2% of assistance was perceived to have been provided by the de facto government and the Ramallah government¹.

Although 26% said that they did not receive assistance, subsequent questions showed that most did receive assistance

As indicated in table 31 below, over 90% of the respondents whose homes were totally destroyed said that they received assistance as opposed to about 60% from those whose houses were partially destroyed. In terms of governorates, respondents from North Gaza and Gaza city said that they received more assistance in comparison to the others who reside in different governorates. The UN seem to have been more active in the Rafah area where 79% of the assistance to that area was reported to have come from international body.

Figure 10: The reception of assistance by household members during the Israeli military aggression and after ceasefires

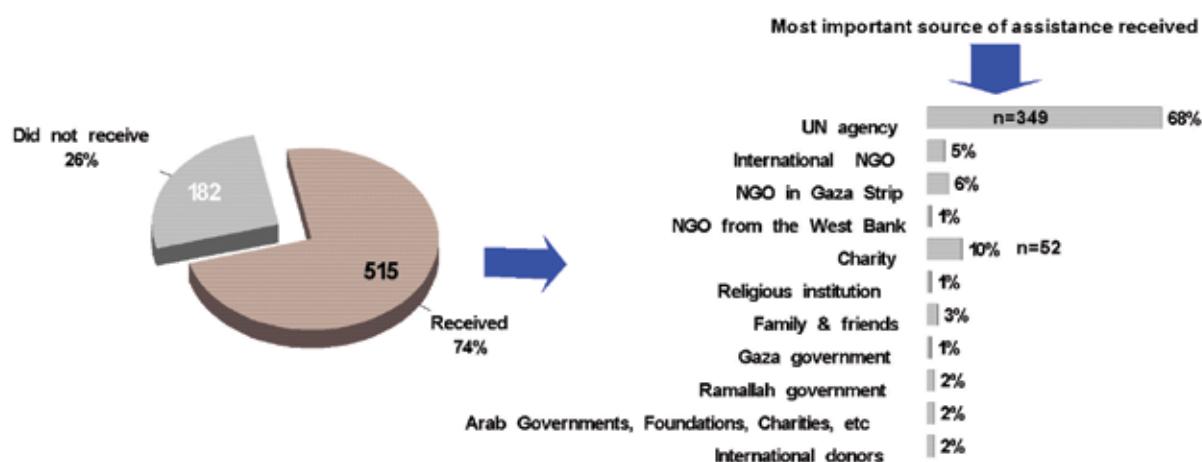


Table 14: The reception of assistance by household members during the Israeli military aggression and after ceasefires according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Yes, we did receive assistance	90%	62%	79%	61%	71%	82%	73%
No, we did not receive assistance	10%	38%	21%	39%	29%	18%	27%

¹ Although during the war the government was a National Consensus Government.

Table 15: The most important source of assistance received by the household during the Israeli military aggression and after the most recent humanitarian ceasefire according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
UN agency	81%	54%	73%	66%	52%	68%	79%
International NGO	2%	9%	8%	4%	8%	2%	1%
NGO in Gaza Strip	2%	11%	6%	6%	12%	4%	2%
West Bank NGO	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Charity	8%	12%	10%	10%	15%	9%	6%
Religious institution	0%	2%	1%	0%	2%	0%	2%
Family & friends	3%	3%	0%	1%	4%	5%	5%
Gaza government	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%
Ramallah government	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%	7%	1%
Arab governments, charities, etc	1%	2%	1%	6%	1%	3%	0%
International donors	1%	3%	2%	1%	5%	0%	0%
West Bank institutions	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%

B. Type of assistance

Generally speaking, very few respondents said that they need assistance such as medical care or food assistance. The vast majority said that the most needed assistance is financial assistance, as pointed out in figure 17. Noteworthy, however, is that when analyzing the needed assistance according to governorate, it is revealed that a significant percentage of the displaced respondents from North Gaza, Khan Younis said that they need food assistance, 30% and 28% respectively. Financial assistance was stated more by the respondents from Deir al-Balah.

Figure 11: The most needed type of assistance

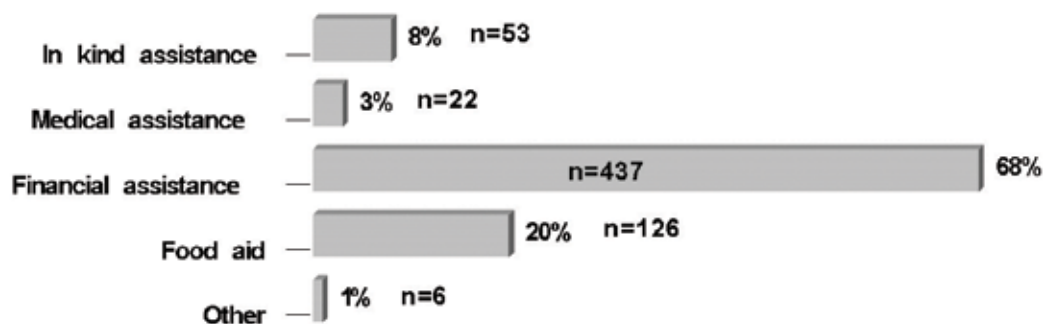


Table 16: The most needed type of assistance according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
In kind assistance	7%	9%	9%	8%	8%	14%	2%
Medical assistance	3%	4%	1%	1%	1%	7%	9%
Financial assistance	66%	69%	69%	85%	60%	46%	81%
Food aid	24%	16%	21%	7%	28%	30%	7%
Other	0%	2%	1%	0%	2%	2%	0%

C. Dependence on assistance

As will be discussed later, the employment and financial situation of the displaced respondents is dire. This situation ushers to the high importance of and dependency on outside assistance.

When asked about the extent to which the displaced respondents rely on assistance, 72% said that they depend fully or heavily on assistance. Only 1% said that they do not receive any assistance.

Not surprisingly, the highest level of dependence on assistance is reported from Deir al-Balah where more than 80% of the respondents from that region said that they fully or significantly depend on assistance.

Figure 12: Level of dependence on assistance

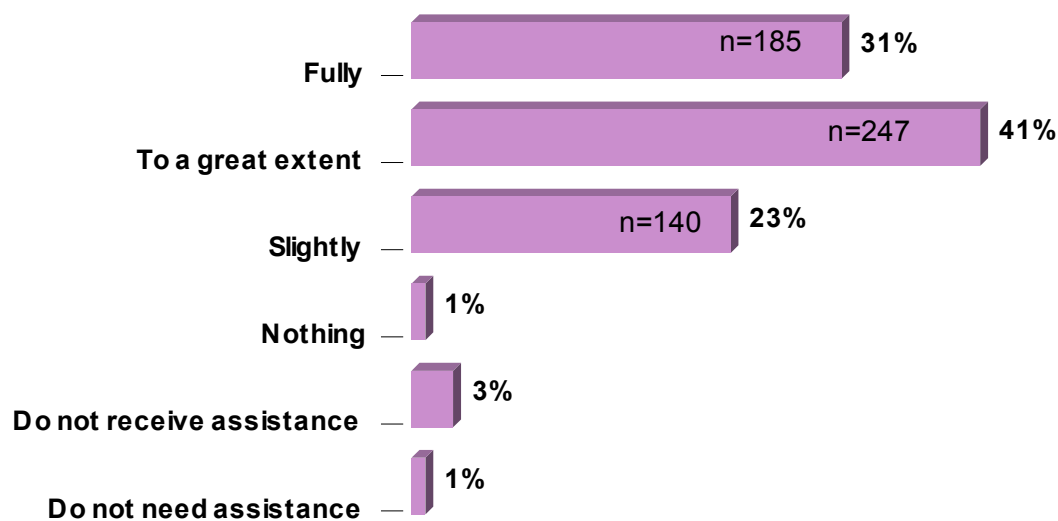


Table 17: Level of dependence on assistance according to level of damage and governorate?

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Fully	36%	27%	24%	45%	37%	17%	37%
To a great extent	49%	35%	55%	36%	38%	29%	38%
Slightly	15%	30%	19%	7%	18%	50%	25%
Nothing	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	3%	1%
Do not receive assistance	0%	5%	1%	9%	5%	0%	0%

D. Most needed assistance

While the financial assistance is reported to be the most important when compared to in-kind assistance and food and health assistance, the situation changes when the housing sector is included in the most needed health sector. As shown in figure 19 below, housing is the main type of needed assistance given the fact that the respondents are from within the displaced people.

North Gaza is the area that is in need of all types of assistance. Housing and financial assistance questions showed that most did receive assistance

The need for housing runs across all parts of the Gaza Strip. However, it is noticed that the respondents from North Gaza mentioned other types of needed assistance probably because of the destruction of most of the infrastructure there. As noted in table 35, North Gazans are in need of health care, public infrastructure, housing, etc.

Figure 13: The sector the respondents believe is most in need of

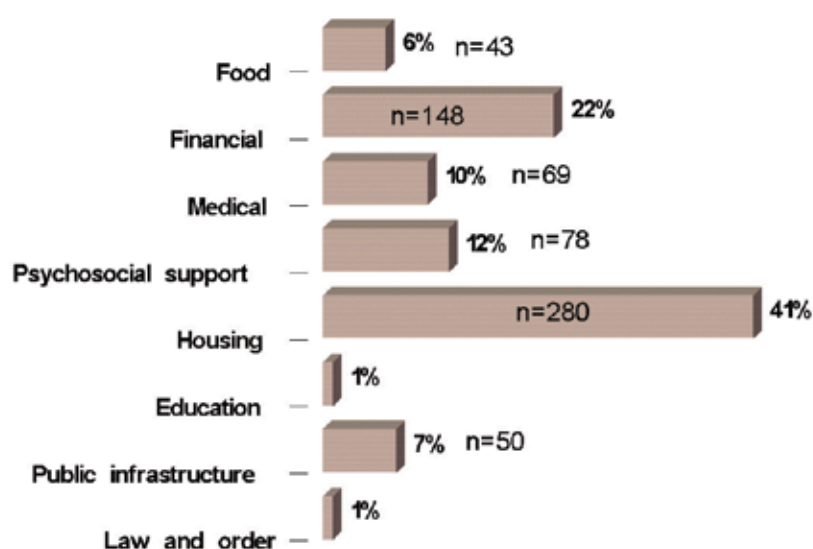


Table 18: The sector the respondents believe is most in need of assistance according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Food	7%	6%	4%	1%	10%	9%	8%
Financial	22%	22%	19%	23%	23%	20%	25%
Medical	9%	11%	12%	7%	5%	18%	9%
Psychosocial support	13%	11%	9%	9%	17%	16%	6%
Housing	42%	41%	50%	44%	40%	26%	42%
Education	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Public infrastructure	6%	9%	7%	14%	4%	9%	6%
Law and order	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

E. Satisfaction with assistance and providers

The level of destruction and the dire needs of displaced people explains why more than half of the respondents are not satisfied with the provided assistance. As noted in table 25, the highest level of dissatisfaction is in Rafah where only 28% of the respondents there said that they are satisfied.

The highest level of satisfaction is with the assistance provided by the UN agencies. Over 65% of the respondents, said that they are satisfied with the UN most. This satisfaction is even higher among the respondents whose houses were totally destroyed. Satisfaction with NGOs or religious organizations is very low.



Figure 14: Satisfaction with the received humanitarian assistance

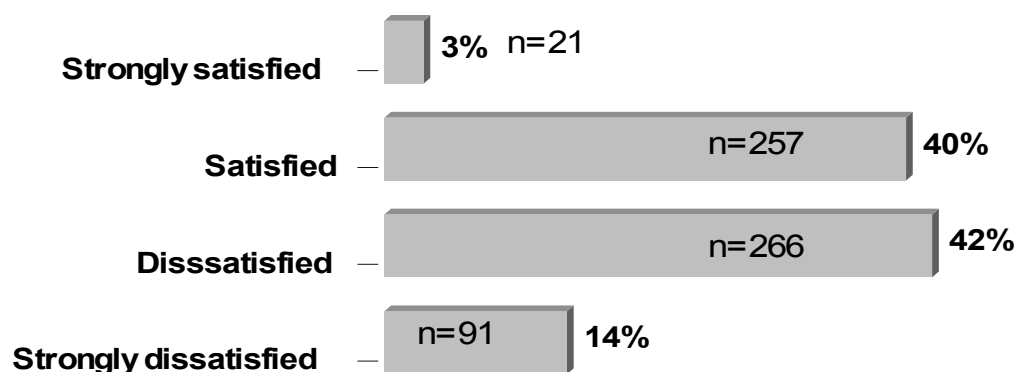


Table 19: Satisfaction with the received humanitarian assistance according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Strongly satisfied	3%	3%	2%	7%	3%	4%	2%
Satisfied	47%	35%	58%	25%	42%	38%	26%
Dissatisfied	35%	47%	29%	61%	43%	45%	41%
Strongly dissatisfied	15%	14%	11%	8%	12%	14%	31%

Figure 15: The provider of assistance respondents are satisfied with most



Table 20: Which provider of assistance the respondents are satisfied with most according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
UN agency	76%	59%	66%	69%	64%	58%	80%
International NGO	4%	9%	12%	1%	8%	7%	2%
Local NGO in Gaza	4%	11%	11%	3%	9%	12%	1%
Local NGO from the West Bank	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%
Charity	8%	10%	7%	12%	12%	13%	3%
Religious institution	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	2%
Family & friends	3%	5%	2%	4%	4%	5%	5%
Gaza government	2%	4%	1%	10%	0%	4%	5%

5

HEALTH

26



PERCEPTIONS
OF DISPLACED IN
GAZA STRIP

JULY-AUGUST 2014

A. Injured household members

The results reveal that 31% of the households said that at least one household member was injured during the latest war. The highest percentage was in Khan Younis where 38% suffered at least one injury and the lowest was in Rafah, as pointed out in table 27, below.

Figure 16: Injuries to household members (from among those living in the same house)

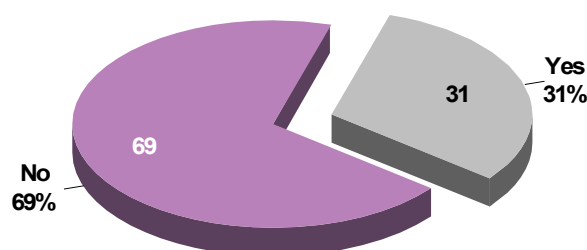


Table 21: Injuries to household members (from among those living in the same house) according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Injured household members	32%	31%	35%	18%	38%	35%	28%
No injuries	68%	69%	65%	82%	62%	65%	72%

B. Needs for medical care

27

Although 50% of the sample said that no medical care was needed, it is noticed that there was a serious delay in the provision of medical care. As implied in figure 23, the majority of those that needed medical care was either prevented or delayed. The delay was most noticeable in Rafah where 37% of the respondents reported delays in the provision of medical services.

Figure 17: The level by which medical services were available during the latest war

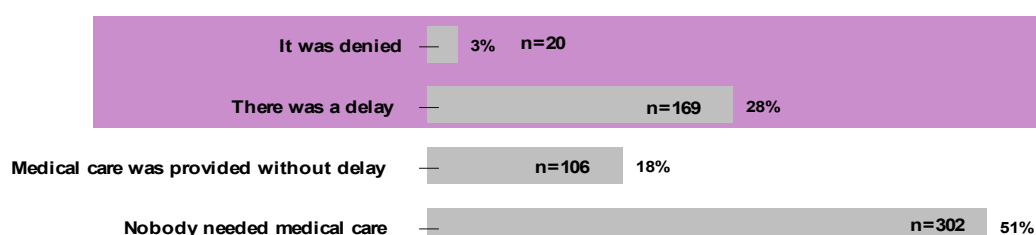


Table 22: The level by which medical services were available during the latest war according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
It was denied	2%	4%	1%	2%	4%	3%	7%
There was a delay	35%	24%	25%	18%	30%	32%	37%
Medical care was provided without delay or restriction	19%	17%	22%	9%	18%	16%	18%
Nobody needed medical care	44%	55%	52%	70%	48%	48%	38%

6

CHILDREN AND ADULTS



28

PERCEPTIONS
OF DISPLACED IN
GAZA STRIP

JULY-AUGUST 2014

A. Impact on Children: traits before and after the aggression

All accounts stated that a large percentage of the fatalities during the war was from children. In the following pages an assessment of the needs of children will be assessed as reported by the respondents.

When the respondents were asked about the extent to which the children of their households suffer from Psychosocial problems as a result of the war on Gaza and their own premises, 97% said that they suffer from anxiety, 78% from aggressive behavior, 75% do not have interest in socializing, 54% suffer from bedwetting and 81% have regular nightmares. These types of disturbances are spread in all the areas of the Gaza Strip where homes were totally or partially destroyed. These results are overviewed in table 1 below.

According to the respondents, Psychosocial problems with children during the infighting was significantly lower prior to the latest war

When compared to the period prior to the latest war, the level of such manifestations were significantly lower. For example, as pointed out in figure 2, the percentage of kids that suffer from anxiety prior to the war did not exceed 10%. This is also the case for nightmares, bedwetting, etc.

Figure 18: Do the children (below the age of 18) in your household suffer from the following since the latest war?

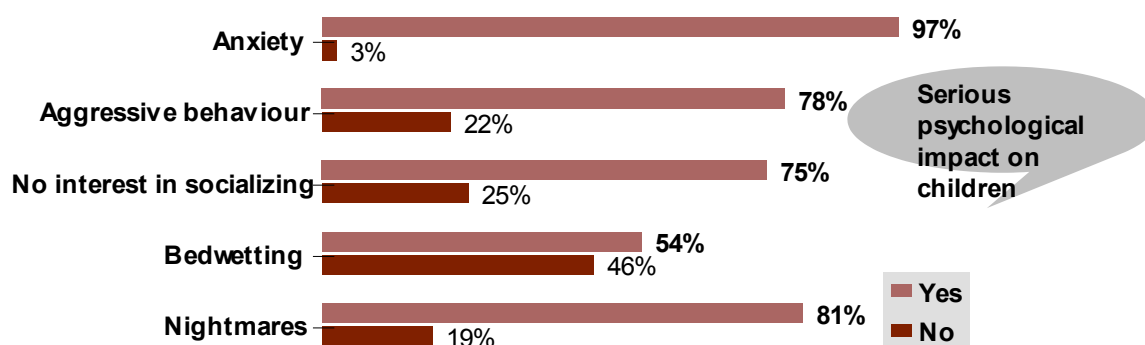


Table 23: Do the children (below the age of 18) in your household suffer from the following since the latest war according to level of damage and governorate

		Damage		Governorate				
		Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Anxiety	yes	96%	98%	96%	97%	99%	96%	98%
	No	4%	2%	4%	3%	1%	4%	2%
Aggressive behaviour	yes	83%	74%	81%	60%	74%	85%	87%
	No	17%	26%	19%	40%	26%	15%	13%
No interest in socializing	yes	76%	74%	69%	81%	61%	86%	84%
	No	24%	26%	31%	19%	39%	14%	16%
Bedwetting	yes	53%	55%	50%	49%	45%	65%	64%
	No	47%	45%	50%	51%	55%	35%	36%
Nightmares	yes	80%	81%	74%	77%	88%	86%	81%
	No	20%	19%	26%	23%	12%	14%	19%

Figure 19: Did the children (below the age of 18) in your household suffer from the following in the year prior to the latest war?

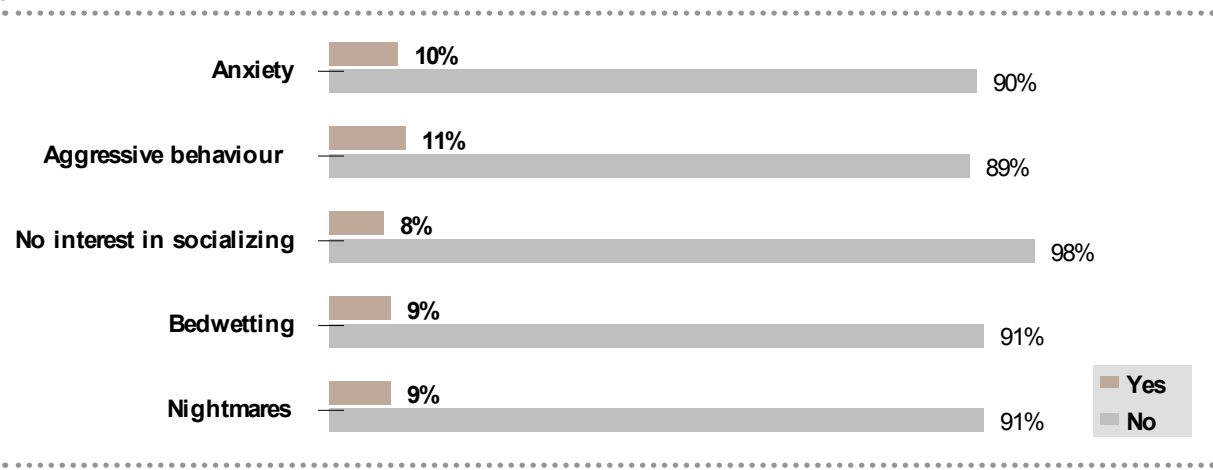


Table 24: Did the children (below the age of 18) in your household suffer from the following in the year prior to the latest war according to level of damage and governorate

		Damage		Governorate				
		Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Anxiety	yes	14%	8%	7%	21%	4%	14%	9%
	No	86%	92%	93%	79%	96%	86%	91%
Aggressive behaviour	yes	17%	7%	6%	19%	13%	14%	8%
	No	83%	93%	94%	81%	87%	86%	92%
No interest in socializing	yes	11%	7%	4%	13%	10%	14%	5%
	No	89%	93%	96%	87%	90%	86%	95%
Bedwetting	yes	15%	4%	9%	11%	10%	10%	5%
	No	85%	96%	91%	89%	90%	90%	95%
Nightmares	yes	13%	7%	7%	14%	10%	9%	8%
	No	87%	93%	93%	86%	90%	91%	92%



B. Ability to cope with children

Given the extent to which the children are exhibiting sever behaviors, the adults of the households said that they are not capable or equipped to meet with these challenges. As indicated in figure 4 below, 90% of the interviewed respondents were honest about their inability to meet the needs of the children. This is consistent in all the areas of the Gaza Strip where homes were totally or partially destroyed, as noted in table 3.

Figure 20: Perceptions about the ability to meet the needs of the children of the household for care and protection

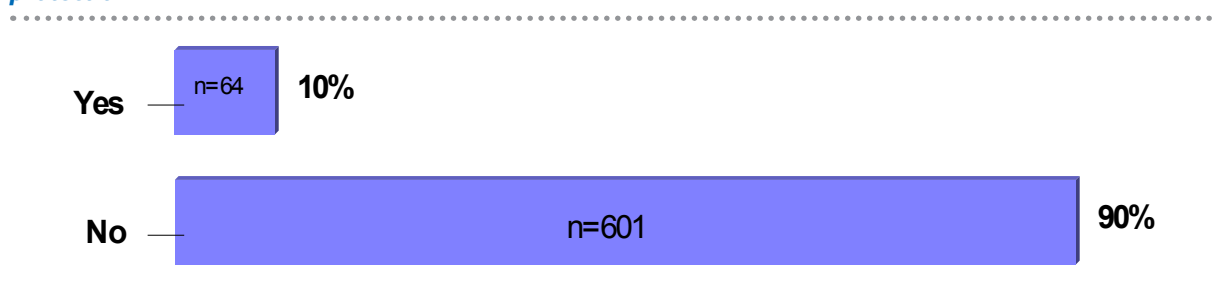


Table 25: Perceptions about the ability to meet the needs of the children of the household for care and protection according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Yes	11%	9%	9%	22%	2%	6%	12%
No	89%	91%	91%	78%	98%	94%	88%

C. Children needs

As illustrated below, more than half of the respondents believe that the most important need for the children after the cessation of hostilities is to get psychosocial support. Still, about 40% feel that children need to get the opportunity to get back to school and to be able to live a normal life. The highest percentage for those who indicated the need for psychosocial support was in Gaza city and in the Deir Al-Balah governorate.

Figure 21: Needs of the children of the household

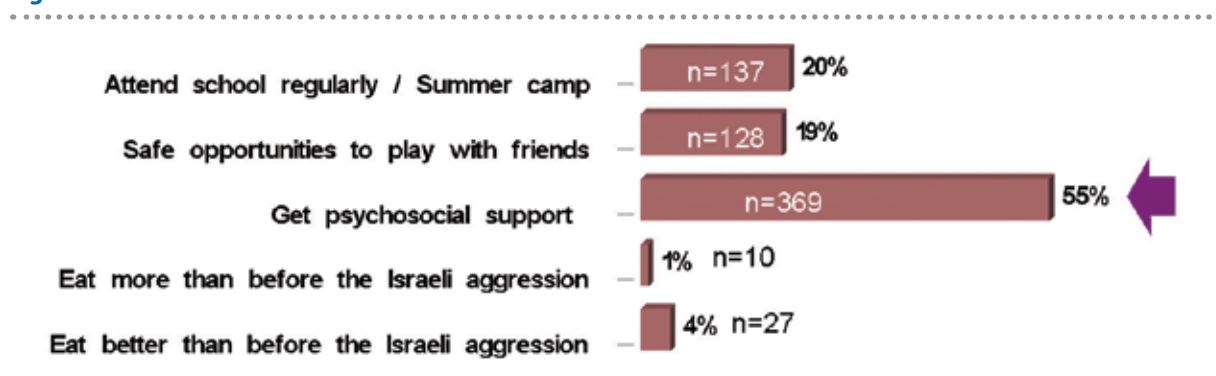


Table 26: Needs of household children according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Attend school regularly/ Summer camp	23%	19%	17%	16%	18%	32%	22%
Safe opportunities to play with friends	18%	20%	12%	21%	31%	22%	13%
Get Psychosocial support	52%	57%	66%	60%	46%	45%	50%
Eat more than before the latest war	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%	0%	1%
Eat better than before the latest war	6%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	13%

D. Psychosocial support for adults

Even the adult population are in need for psychosocial support. When the respondents were asked as to whether the adults of the household need such support, 60% answered affirmatively and additional 34% indicated that there is at least some need for psychosocial support. Only 7% of the respondents said that there is no need for this support. To the respondents, this support can be administered through community centre and through family support and with the assistance of health clinics, as outlined in figure 6.

Figure 22: Perceptions about the need of the adult household members for psychosocial support

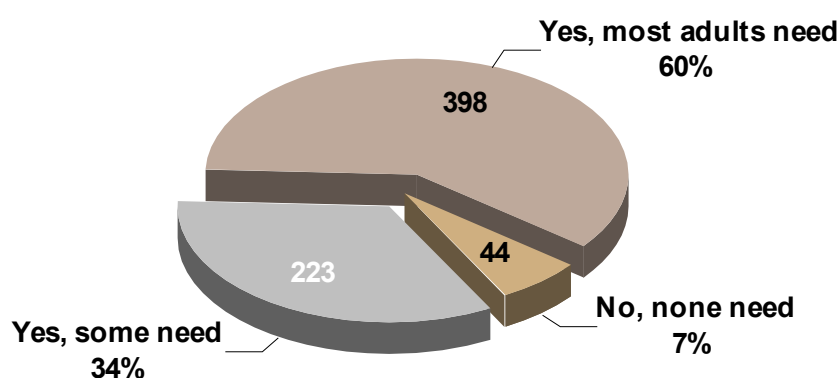


Table 27: Perceptions about the need of the adult household members for psychosocial support according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Yes, most adults need	67%	54%	49%	68%	57%	49%	85%
Yes, some need	28%	37%	45%	24%	33%	45%	12%
No, none need	4%	8%	6%	8%	10%	6%	3%

Figure 23: Preferred venue of adult members to access the needed psychosocial support

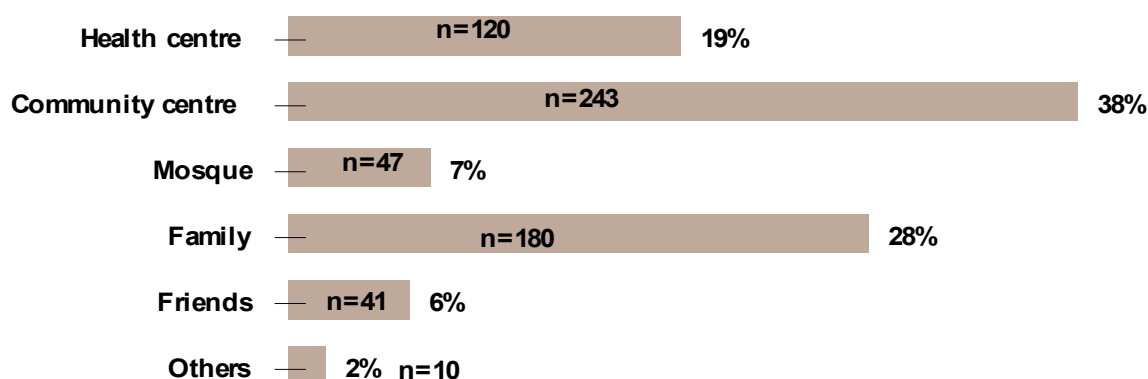


Table 28: Preferred venue of adult members to access the needed psychosocial support according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Health centre	23%	15%	34%	12%	17%	10%	11%
Community centre	34%	40%	30%	24%	54%	40%	46%
Mosque	5%	9%	11%	2%	6%	9%	7%
Family	29%	27%	21%	59%	12%	27%	26%
Friends	5%	7%	4%	2%	6%	12%	10%
Others	3%	1%	0%	2%	4%	2%	1%

E. Depression indicators

The hardship that confronted the respondents and their families explains why they feel disenchanted and embittered. These attitudes reflect to some extent a high level of depression, as portrayed in figure 31. The results in the different areas of the Gaza Strip are noted in table 29.

Figure 24: Level of depression

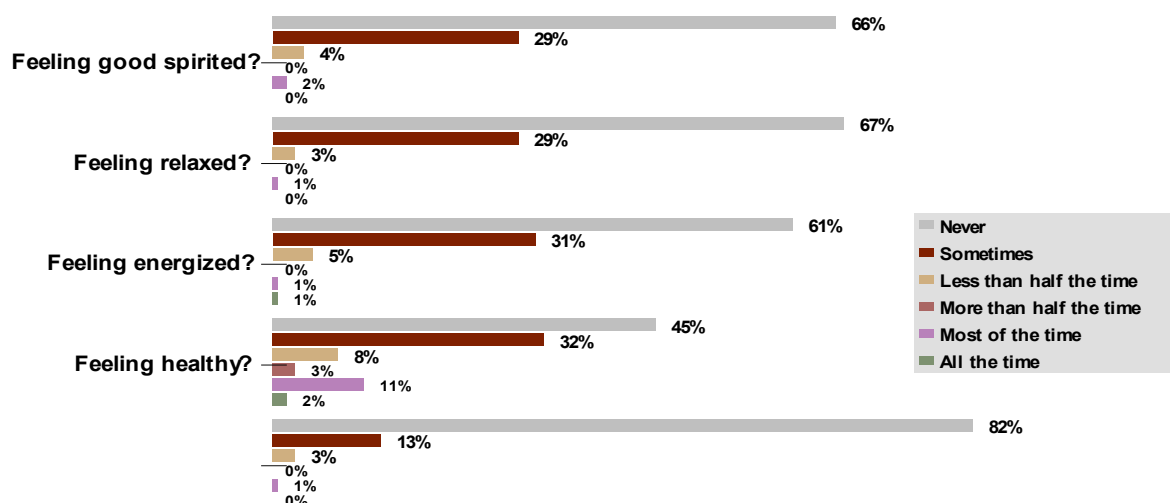


Table 29: Level of depression according to level of damage and governorate

		Damage		Governorate				
		Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
In the past two weeks, did you feel good spirited?	Never	73%	61%	68%	28%	70%	68%	87%
	Sometimes	22%	33%	28%	55%	23%	29%	12%
	Less than half the time	2%	4%	4%	5%	7%	3%	0%
	More than half the time	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	Most of the time	3%	1%	0%	11%	0%	0%	1%
	All the time	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Never	72%	63%	76%	32%	66%	72%	80%
	Sometimes	23%	33%	21%	60%	30%	26%	16%
	Less than half the time	4%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%
In the past two weeks, did you feel relaxed?	More than half the time	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Most of the time	1%	1%	0%	5%	1%	0%	0%
	All the time	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
In the past two weeks, did you feel energized?	Never	65%	58%	68%	25%	58%	66%	83%
	Sometimes	28%	33%	26%	58%	32%	29%	14%
	Less than half the time	5%	6%	5%	10%	8%	1%	3%
	More than half the time	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
	Most of the time	1%	1%	1%	5%	1%	2%	0%
	All the time	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%
In the past two weeks, did you feel healthy?	Never	57%	36%	39%	25%	40%	58%	66%
	Sometimes	29%	34%	33%	57%	25%	27%	20%
	Less than half the time	5%	9%	8%	8%	15%	3%	3%
	More than half the time	2%	4%	4%	0%	5%	2%	4%
	Most of the time	5%	15%	14%	6%	12%	10%	8%
	All the time	1%	3%	3%	4%	3%	0%	0%
In the past two weeks, did you feel your life was interesting?	Never	83%	82%	80%	71%	82%	88%	92%
	Sometimes	14%	13%	14%	20%	16%	8%	8%
	Less than half the time	2%	3%	5%	5%	1%	2%	0%
	More than half the time	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
	Most of the time	1%	1%	1%	3%	0%	2%	0%
	All the time	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%



7

ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD

36



PERCEPTIONS
OF DISPLACED IN
GAZA STRIP

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The following section describes the employment and the financial situation of the displaced households, with special attention to the main breadwinner.

A. Employment

1. Breadwinner of the house

Figure 25: Current employment situation of the breadwinner

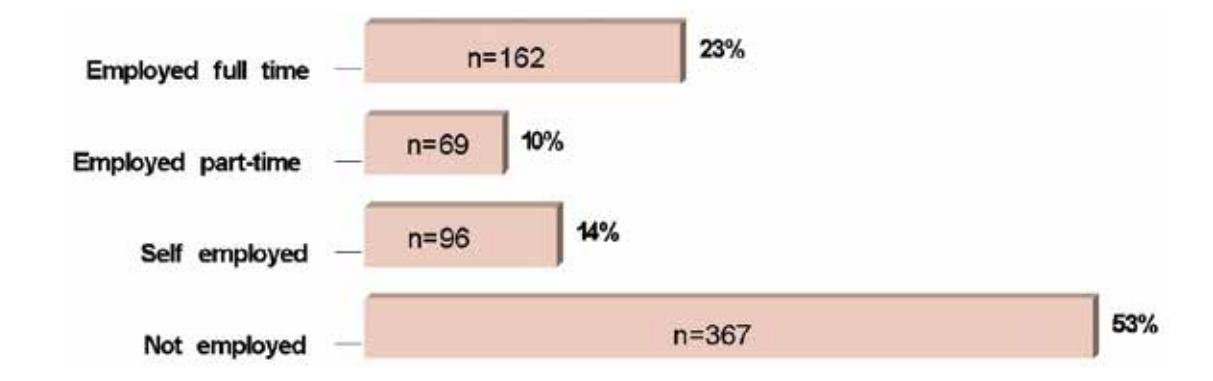


Table 30: Current employment situation of the breadwinner

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Employed full-time	20%	26%	25%	14%	28%	25%	22%
Employed part-time	9%	11%	11%	5%	6%	20%	7%
Self Employed	9%	18%	15%	9%	16%	18%	9%
Not Employed	63%	46%	48%	72%	50%	36%	62%

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Figure 26: Employment situation of the breadwinner prior to the recent latest war according

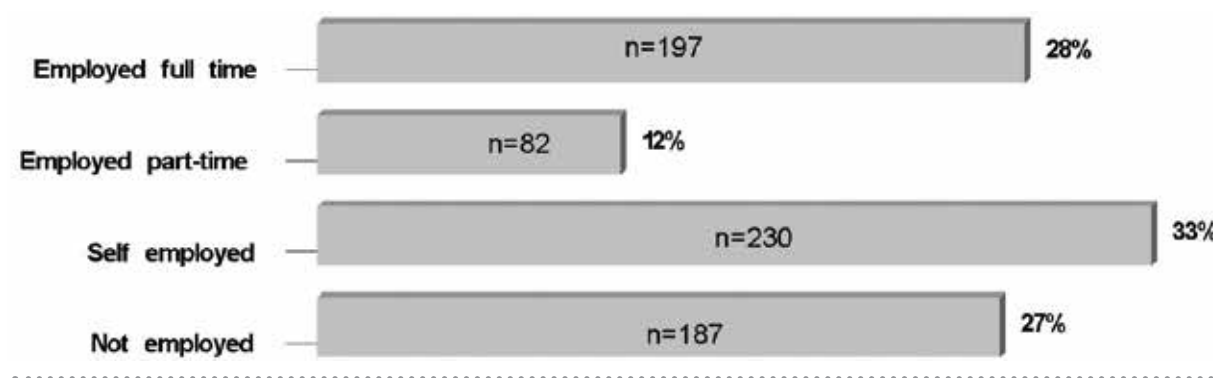


Table 31: Employment situation of the breadwinner prior to the recent latest war according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Employed full-time	27%	29%	31%	17%	33%	33%	24%
Employed part-time	11%	13%	17%	8%	7%	18%	7%
Self Employed	28%	37%	38%	42%	34%	25%	24%
Not Employed	34%	22%	14%	32%	26%	25%	46%

2. Type of employment

Figure 27: Current employment

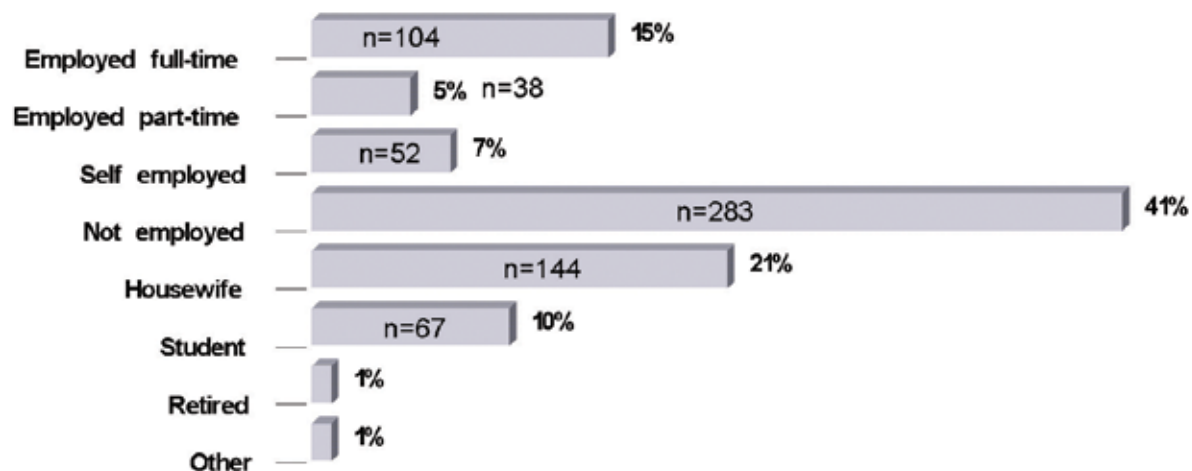


Table 32: Current employment according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Employed full-time	14%	16%	15%	6%	19%	16%	18%
Employed part-time	3%	7%	5%	4%	2%	15%	3%
Self Employed	4%	10%	9%	6%	7%	9%	5%
Not employed	50%	34%	29%	55%	47%	31%	47%
Housewife	19%	22%	25%	22%	21%	11%	22%
Student	9%	10%	18%	5%	3%	12%	5%
Retired	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	3%	0%
Other	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	3%	0%

Figure 28: Type of employment (or last type for the unemployed)

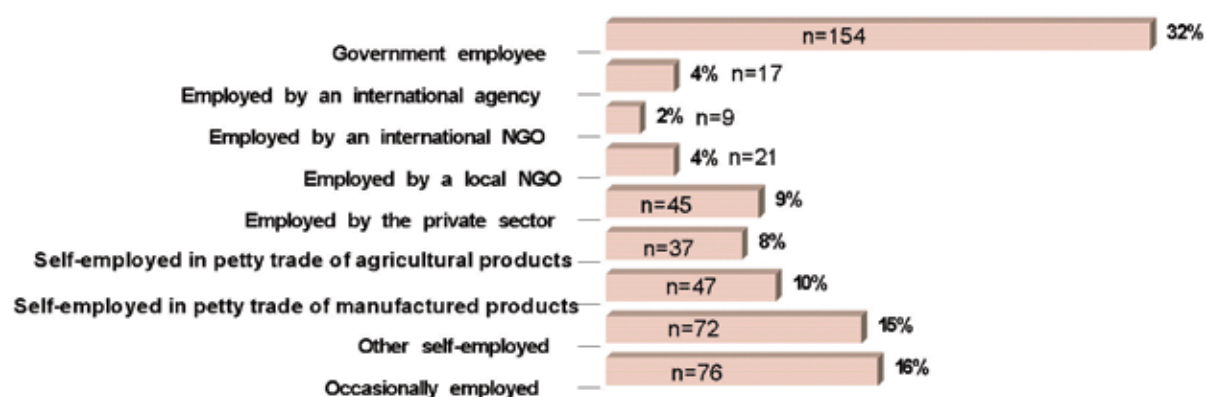


Table 33: Type of employment (or last type for the unemployed) according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Government employee	33%	32%	34%	22%	34%	37%	34%
Employed by an international agency	5%	3%	2%	2%	4%	1%	10%
Employed by an international NGO	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	0%
Employed by a local NGO	4%	5%	4%	1%	3%	11%	4%
Employed by the private sector	6%	12%	11%	13%	7%	11%	4%
Self-employed in petty trade of agricultural products	11%	6%	4%	8%	4%	7%	20%
Self-employed in petty trade of manufactured products	8%	11%	11%	10%	15%	7%	6%
Other self-employed	16%	14%	16%	16%	20%	11%	11%
Occasionally employed	17%	15%	17%	27%	10%	13%	10%

Figure 29: The last salary received by government employees

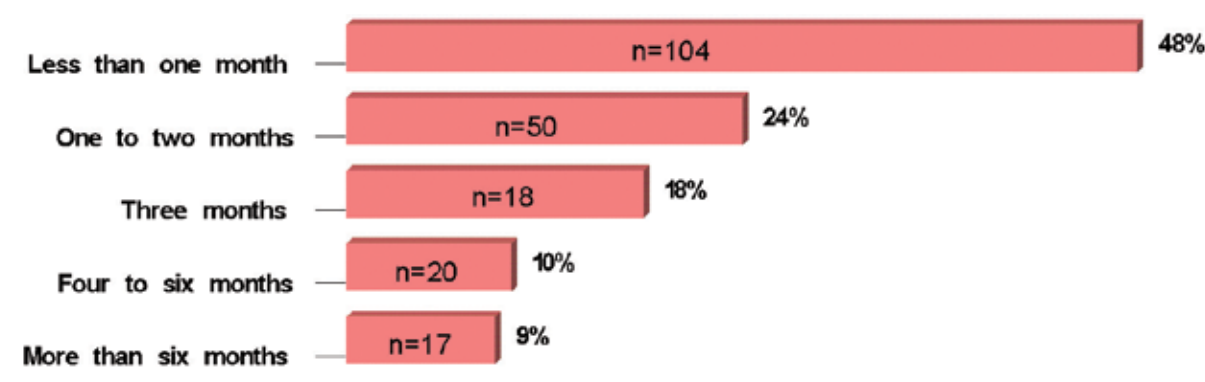


Table 34: The last salary received by government employees according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Less than one month	43%	52%	49%	68%	36%	51%	38%
One to two months	23%	25%	22%	3%	36%	22%	42%
Three months	14%	5%	14%	6%	5%	8%	4%
Four to six months	15%	7%	12%	3%	11%	8%	17%
More than six months	5%	11%	3%	19%	11%	12%	0%



B. Financial situation of the household

1. Income and financial situation

Figure 30: Household monthly income (Including remittance, rent, selling personal items, assistance, etc.)?

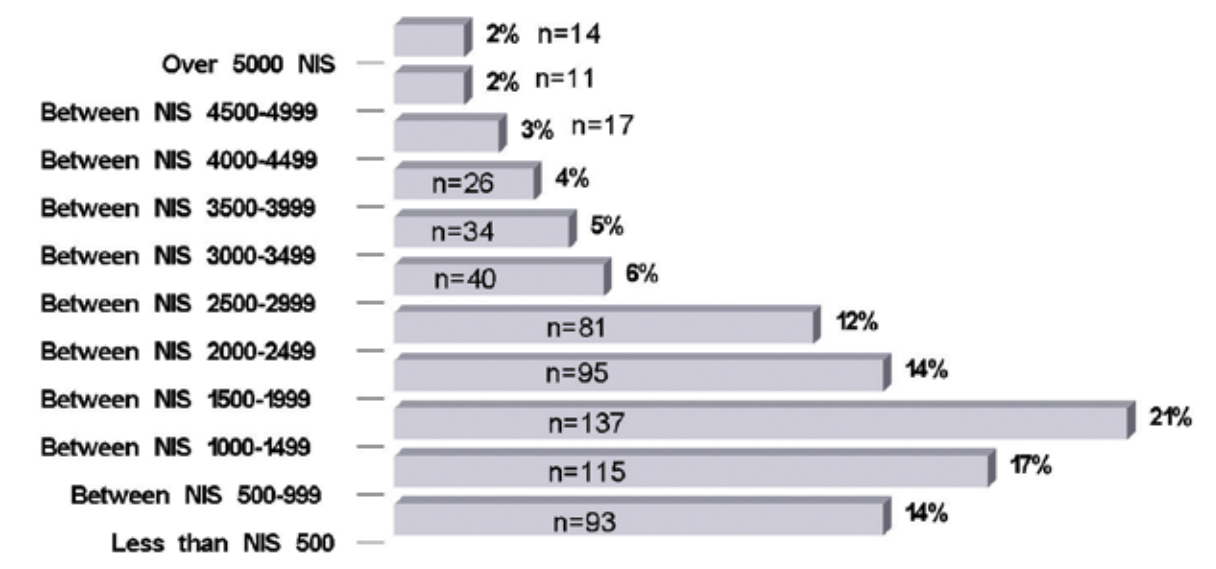


Table 35: Household monthly income according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Yunis	North Gaza	Rafah
Over 5000 NIS	1%	3%	1%	0%	1%	6%	3%
Between NIS 4500-4999	3%	1%	4%	0%	2%	1%	0%
Between NIS 4000-4499	4%	2%	2%	0%	5%	5%	1%
Between NIS 3500-3999	7%	2%	7%	0%	6%	2%	2%
Between NIS 3000-3499	3%	6%	6%	0%	6%	8%	4%
Between NIS 2500-2999	5%	7%	10%	1%	5%	9%	3%
Between NIS 2000-2499	12%	13%	11%	3%	21%	18%	7%
Between NIS 1500-1999	13%	15%	15%	26%	13%	13%	7%
Between NIS 1000-1499	17%	23%	22%	28%	18%	18%	18%
Between NIS 500-999	16%	18%	15%	27%	20%	11%	16%
Less than NIS 500	19%	11%	8%	15%	5%	9%	39%

Figure 31: Comparison between the financial situation of the household to that surrounding them

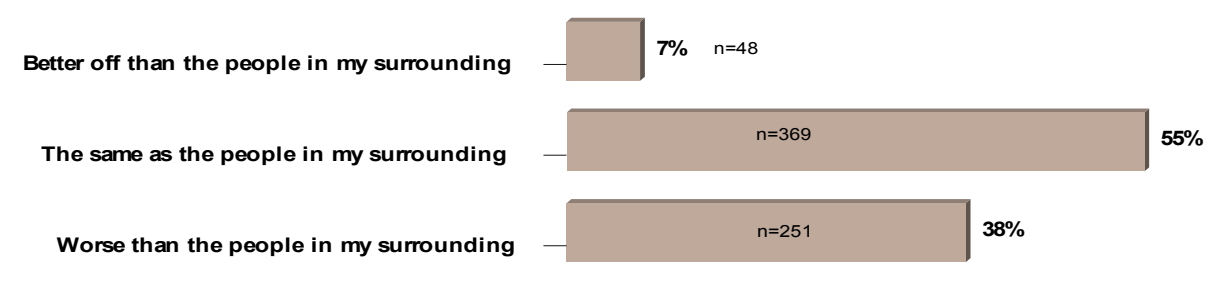


Table 36: Comparison between the financial situation of the household to that surrounding them according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Better off than the people in my surrounding	6%	8%	6%	7%	10%	7%	5%
The same as the people in my surrounding	47%	61%	62%	64%	47%	60%	41%
Worse than the people in my surrounding	47%	31%	32%	29%	42%	32%	54%

Figure 32: The amount of money the household needs every month to meet the basic necessities of life



Table 37: The amount of money the household needs every month to meet the basic necessities of life according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Mean	2583	2755	3652	1916	2561	2704	1940

Figure 33: Comparison between actual income and the amount needed

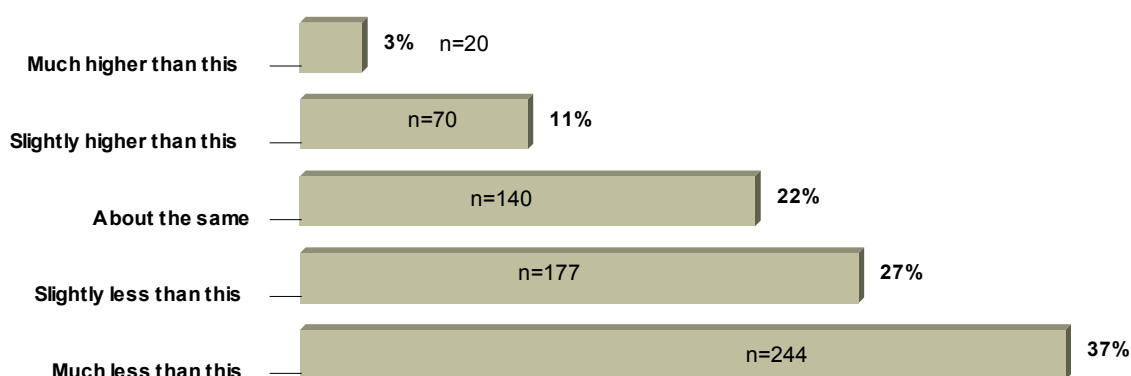


Table 38: Comparison between actual income and the amount needed according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Much higher than this	3%	3%	3%	0%	5%	3%	3%
Slightly higher than this	7%	13%	10%	5%	12%	16%	11%
About the same	16%	25%	27%	18%	20%	30%	11%
Slightly less than this	28%	27%	23%	40%	26%	26%	25%
Much less than this	46%	32%	36%	37%	38%	26%	49%

2. Coping strategies

Figure 34: The availability of coping strategies in the household according to level of damage and governorate

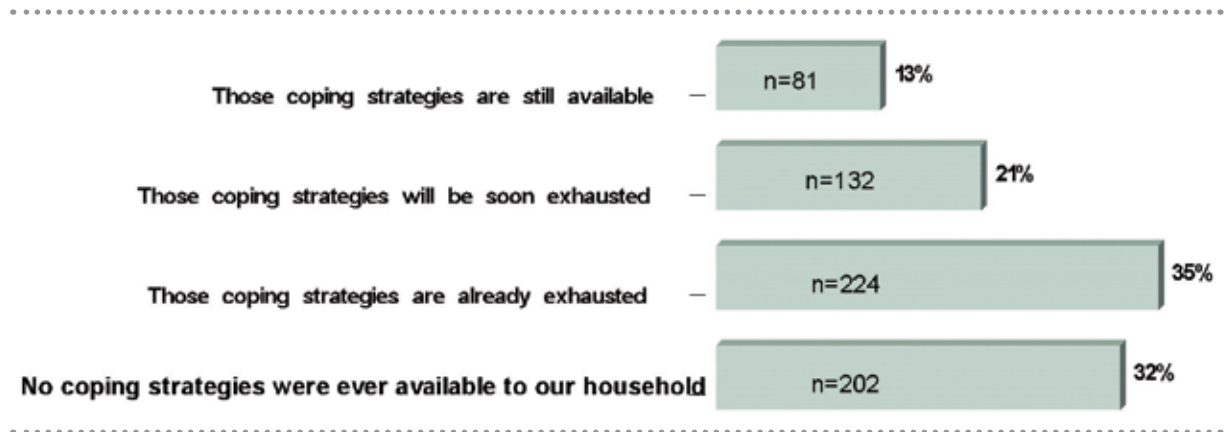


Table 39: The availability of coping strategies in the household

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Those coping strategies are still available	7%	16%	6%	8%	12%	25%	16%
Those coping strategies will be soon exhausted	19%	22%	25%	20%	12%	30%	18%
Those coping strategies are already exhausted	36%	34%	31%	58%	36%	24%	31%
No coping strategies were ever available to our household	38%	27%	38%	15%	40%	22%	35%

43

Figure 35: The time by which the household could keep up financially in the future

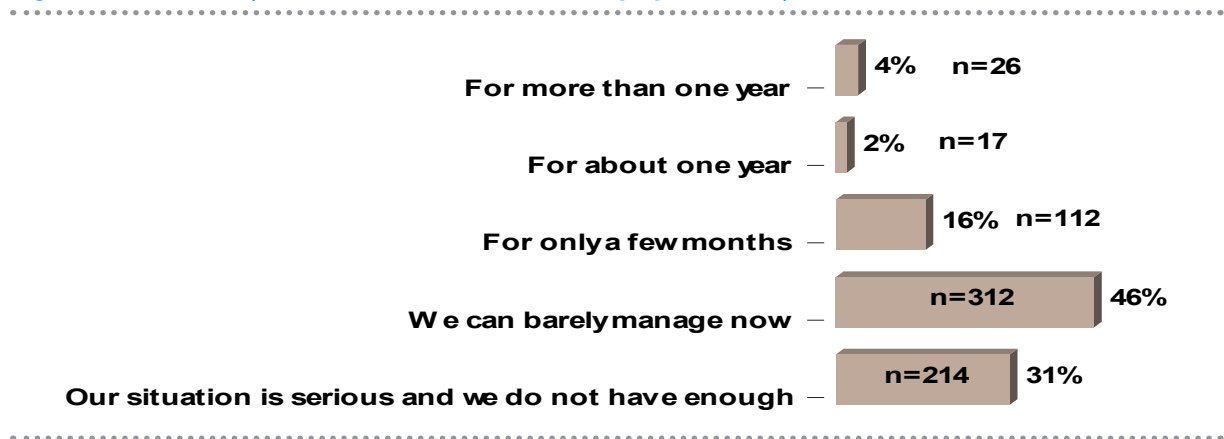


Table 40: The time by which the household could keep up financially in the future according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
For more than one year	5%	3%	3%	1%	9%	2%	3%
For about one year	1%	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%	4%
For only a few months	13%	19%	13%	15%	16%	26%	16%
We can barely manage now	36%	53%	46%	60%	39%	49%	38%
Our situation is serious and we do not have enough to live on	45%	22%	36%	24%	34%	21%	39%

8

SECURITY SITUATION



44

PERCEPTIONS
OF DISPLACED IN
GAZA STRIP

JULY-AUGUST 2014

A. Feeling of security in general

Only 3% of the respondents that were interviewed said that they felt secure while 97% felt insecure. This figure is very surprising given that the high level of religiosity often provides a sense of security which did not appear to be the case at this time given the severity and intensity of the aggression. As illustrated in figure 36 below, the Israeli measures are by far the main reason for this feeling. The economic hardship that Gazans are confronted with is not a cause of insecurity at this period of time.

Intra-Palestinian fighting was not perceived as a reason for insecurity amongst the people in Gaza

The high level of insecurity is widespread and is not associated with a certain geographical area. As noted in table 1 below, the level of insecurity is extremely high in all governorates of the Gaza Strip although respondents living in areas like the Gaza city, for example, insisted on the latest war as the main source for their insecurity while respondents from areas such as Deir al-Balah stated that the Israeli occupation is the main source of their insecurity.

The figures are viewed in table 2 below.

Figure 36: Do you feel secure or insecure?

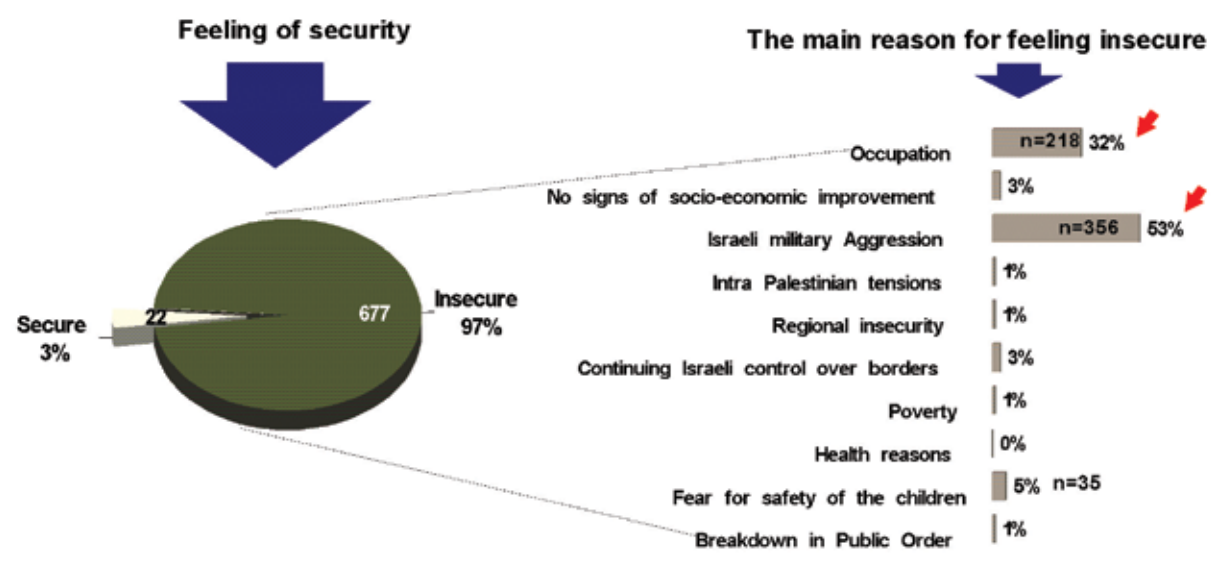


Table 41: Feeling of security according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
I feel secure	1%	2%	2%	0%	2%	3%	0%
I feel insecure	00%	98%	98%	100%	98%	97%	100%

Table 42: The main reason for feeling insecure according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Occupation	28%	35%	24%	59%	13%	43%	37%
No signs of socio-economic improvement	3%	3%	2%	2%	4%	4%	3%
Israeli military aggression	60%	48%	68%	25%	57%	48%	52%
Intra Palestinian tensions	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%
Regional insecurity	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	2%
Continuing Israeli control over borders	2%	3%	1%	6%	6%	1%	0%
Poverty	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Health reasons	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Fear for safety of the children	3%	7%	2%	4%	15%	2%	3%
Unexploded ordinances	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Breakdown in Public Order	0%	2%	2%	1%	0%	2%	0%

B. Displacement

While it is natural that the displacement is very high as the sample represents those whose homes were entirely or partially damaged. The majority of those displaced stated the reason to be due to the destruction of their homes (34%). A significant percentage also left their homes, many of which were destroyed or severely damaged because of fear for their lives. Again, the reason for leaving their homes was consistent in all the geographic areas of the Gaza Strip.

Figure 37: During the latest war have you or any of your household members been displaced?

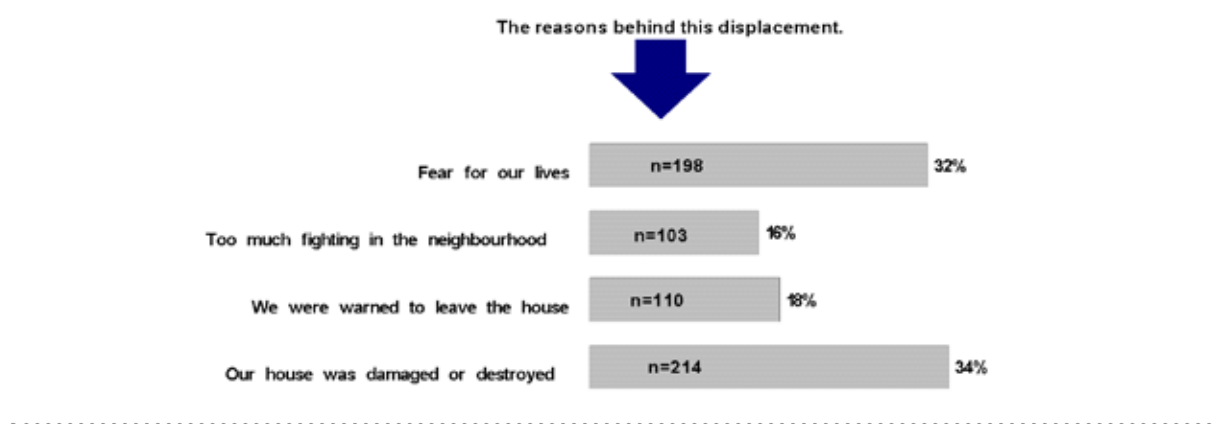


Table 43: Displacement according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Displaced	100%	84%	90%	85%	93%	85%	99%
Not displaced	0%	16%	10%	15%	7%	15%	1%

Table 44: The reason behind displacement according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Fear for our lives	25%	37%	26%	41%	29%	36%	32%
Too much fighting in the neighborhood	17%	16%	18%	8%	21%	23%	9%
We were warned to leave the house	16%	19%	25%	9%	13%	24%	13%
Our house was damaged or destroyed	41%	28%	31%	41%	36%	16%	46%
Other	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%

When asked as to the places the families resorted to, the majority of those whose houses were totally destroyed had no place but UNRWA shelters (91%). Respondents whose homes were partially destroyed resorted to houses of friends and family members in addition to the UNRWA-run shelters. These figures are summarized in table 45, below.

Figure 38: Place of displacement

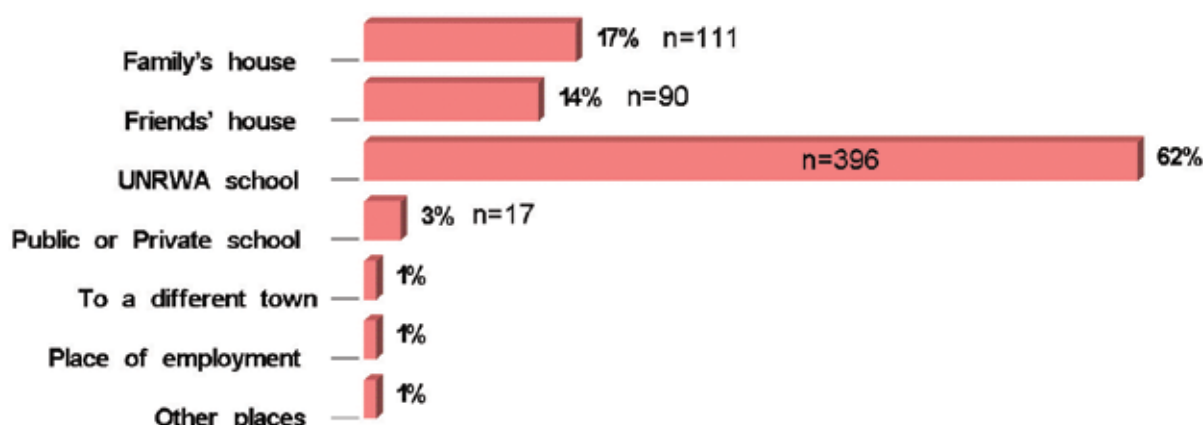


Table 45: Place of displacement according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Family's house	1%	32%	12%	24%	18%	19%	18%
Friends' house	3%	23%	17%	12%	7%	14%	21%
UNRWA school	91%	37%	60%	63%	70%	65%	54%
Public or Private school	4%	1%	8%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Health Facility i. e. Hospital, Clinic, etc	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
To a different town	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Place of employment	0%	2%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Lived in the streets	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
We stayed in an uninhabited building	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
In a mosque	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other places	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%	3%

When asked about whether they stayed in the same neighborhood, the majority of 80% stated that they moved to areas outside their neighborhoods because of the intensity of the military operations. Again, this was characteristic in all the governorates of the Gaza Strip.

Figure 39: Area of displacement

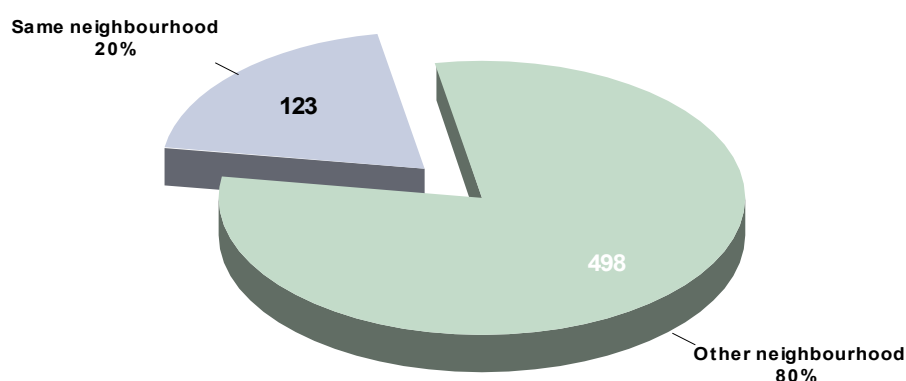


Table 46: Area of displacement according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Yes same neighbourhood	16%	23%	19%	27%	19%	15%	20%
No, other neighbourhood	84%	77%	81%	73%	81%	85%	80%

C. Ceasefires and the unexploded ordinances

The intensity of the fighting in the areas where the respondents resided explains why a significant percentage of the respondents stated that they were suspicious of unexploded ordinances. As pointed out below, 44% of the respondents said that they did notice ordinances. When they were probed further regarding the type of those devices, it was obvious to the fieldworkers that the respondents were referring more to remnants of explosives and detonated devices and ordinances not to unexploded ones. Their inability to distinguish between unexploded and exploded ordinances.

The knowledge respondents have about ordinances were primarily from the previous wars on Gaza

As detailed in tables 47 and 48, the situation is the same almost throughout the different districts of the Gaza Strip.

Figure 40: During ceasefires, have you noticed/suspected any remnants of war/unexploded ordinances that you are aware of?

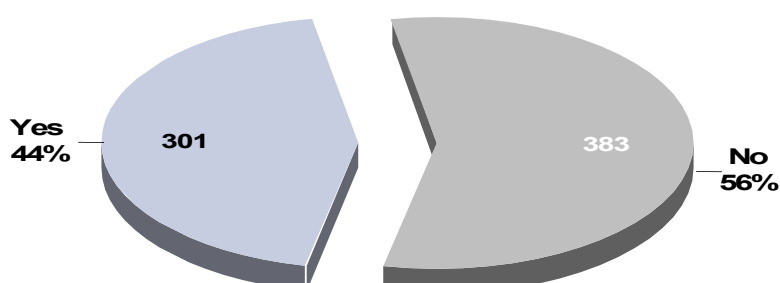


Table 47: During ceasefires, have you noticed /suspected any remnants of unexploded ordinances you are aware of according to level of damage and governorate?

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Yes	51%	39%	44%	33%	47%	49%	45%
No	49%	61%	56%	67%	53%	51%	55%

Figure 41: Knowledge on how to identify UXO's

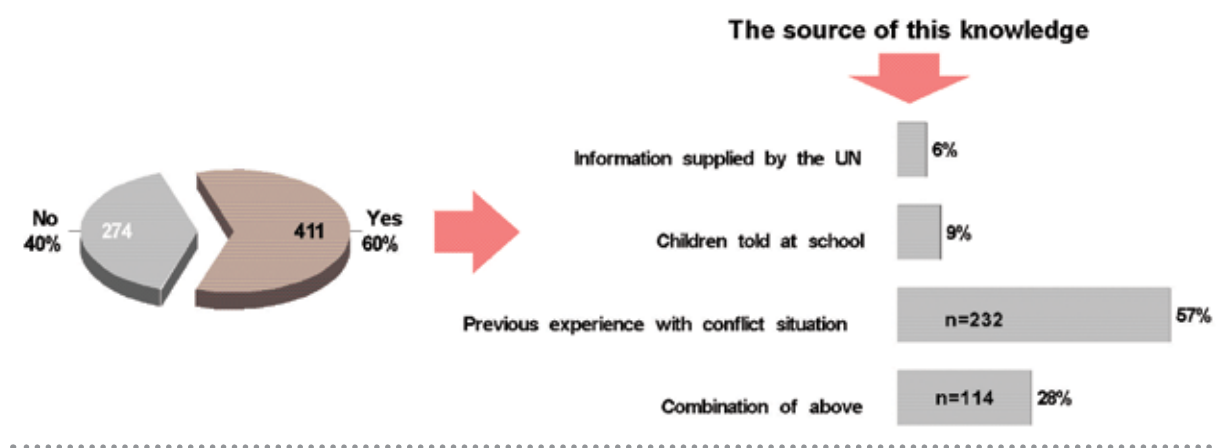


Table 48: Knowledge of how to identify UXO's according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Knowledgeable	56%	63%	53%	62%	62%	69%	58%
Not knowledgeable	44%	37%	47%	38%	38%	31%	42%

Table 49: The source of this knowledge according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Information supplied by the UN	6%	6%	7%	9%	6%	5%	4%
Children told at school	12%	7%	10%	3%	7%	13%	10%
Previous experience with conflict situation	54%	59%	50%	65%	50%	57%	69%
Combination of above	28%	28%	33%	23%	38%	25%	16%

D. The Palestinian security presence during the latest war

It was clear that the **internal security situation** (prevalence of crime, factional infighting) during the war was relatively calm despite the absence of Palestinian security personnel. Only a 3rd of the respondents said that there was a presence of Palestinian security forces. And another 3rd said that things were calm despite the absence of Palestinian security presence. As indicated in figure 42 below, 16% of the respondents said that there was a sense of lawlessness and chaos particularly in the area of Rafah where 33% indicated a higher level of chaos and looting.

The view that lawlessness was present was reiterated more by respondents supporting Fatah as opposed to Hamas

Figure 42: Perceptions about the security situation in the respondent's community

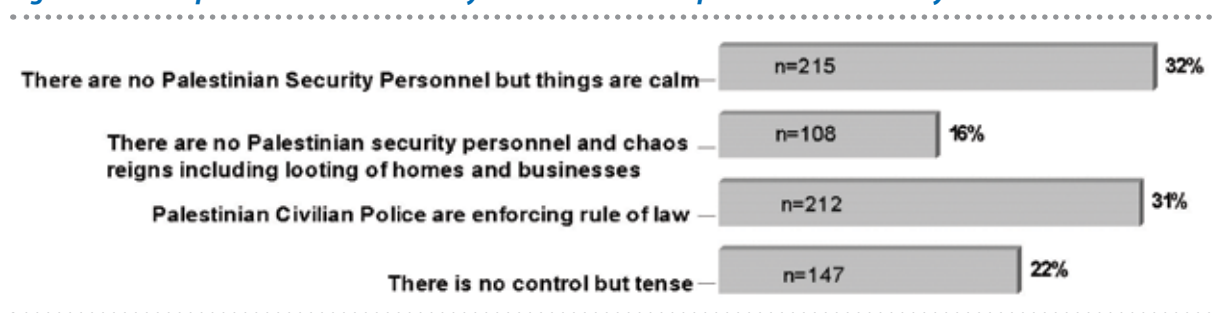


Table 50: Perceptions about the security situation in the respondent's community according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
There are no Palestinian security personnel but things are calm	23%	37%	27%	13%	39%	57%	23%
There are no Palestinian security personnel and chaos reigns including looting of homes and businesses	21%	12%	10%	13%	10%	18%	33%
Palestinian civilian police are enforcing rule of law	29%	33%	38%	55%	29%	9%	24%
There is no control but tense	27%	18%	25%	19%	22%	17%	21%



9

OTHER PERCEPTIONS

52



PERCEPTIONS
OF DISPLACED IN
GAZA STRIP

JULY-AUGUST 2014

A. Evaluations of agencies and organizations

The latest war on the Gaza Strip was confronted with a strong unified front among the Palestinian people irrespective of their political affiliation. Resistance to the latest war was perceived as legitimate by the majority of the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip. As noted in figure 43 below, the respondents rated the resistance almost 8 on a scale from 0 to 10 (where 0 means very bad and 10 means very good). This is despite the fact that the respondents that gave this rating were displaced and their homes were either totally or partially destroyed. Still, further examination of the results reveal that some areas were more positive than other areas. Respondents from Rafah, for example, gave the resistance a score of 5.9 as opposed to 9 given by the respondents from Gaza city.

Figure 43: Rating of the Palestinian resistance on a scale from 0 -10 where 0 means very bad and 10 means very good

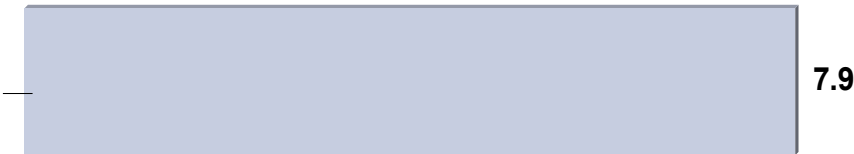


Table 51: Rating of the Palestinian resistance on a scale from 0 -10 where 0 means very bad and 10 means very good according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Mean	7.7	8.0	9.0	5.9	7.4	7.7	8.8

Rating of other agencies was not as positive. Looking at figure 44 below, the frustration of the respondents is rather obvious. This frustration could be explained by the lack of the respective institutions in helping the citizens in Gaza. Even the UN with all the work it did and the support it provided got a rating of 2.4 only. This rating is negative across all parts of the Gaza Strip as noted in table 52. Deir al-Balah governorate was the most negative about all parties while Rafah on the other hand was positive about the PA in Ramallah as well as the Government of National Consensus.

Once again, the UN was perceived more negative than positive despite the role the UN played during the crisis. A possible explanation could be related to the issue of security given the hardship that the respondents have been confronted with.

Figure 44: Rating of organizations on a scale from 0 to 10 during the latest war on Gaza where 0 means very bad and 10 means very good

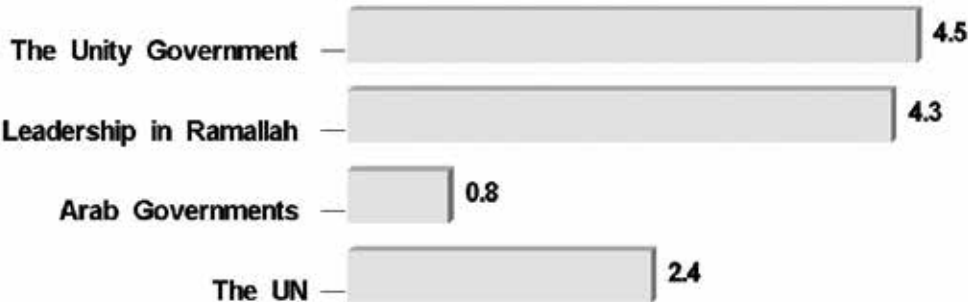


Table 52: Rating of organizations on a scale from 0 to 10 during the latest war on Gaza where 0 means very bad and 10 means very good according to level of damage and governorate?

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
The Unity Government	4.7	4.4	5.4	2.9	3.6	4.5	5.8
Leadership in Ramallah	4.4	4.4	4.3	2.8	3.8	4.3	6.7
The Arab Governments	1.2	.7	1.3	.4	1.1	.5	.7
The UN	2.9	2.2	2.9	1.8	2.3	1.6	3.5

Figure 45: Attitude towards the United Nations

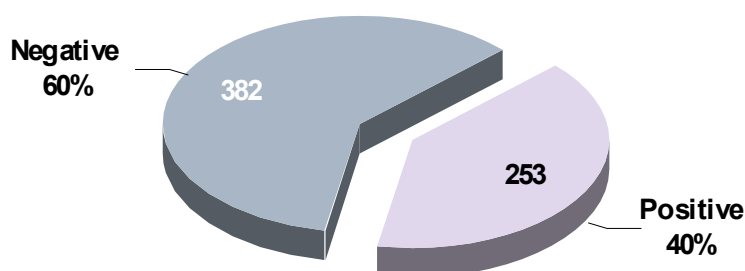


Table 53: Attitude towards the United Nations according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Yes	49%	33%	47%	46%	36%	25%	43%
No	51%	67%	53%	54%	64%	75%	57%

B. Satisfaction with president Mahmoud Abbas

The negative attitude was also reflected on President Mahmoud Abbas who had a 47% approval rate, as indicated in figure 46. Rafah residents gave President Abbas a rating above 70%

Figure 46: Level of satisfaction with the way the Palestinian President handled the crisis

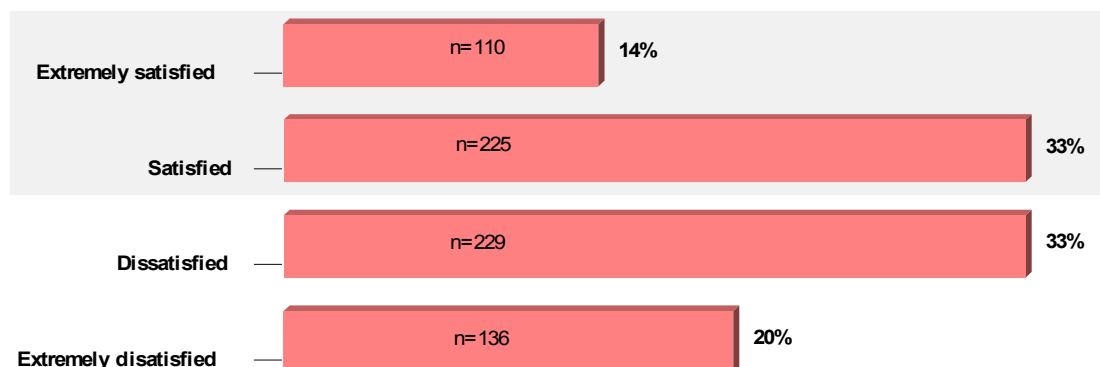


Table 54: Level of satisfaction with the way the Palestinian President handled the crisis according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Extremely satisfied	14%	15%	8%	9%	7%	13%	41%
Satisfied	33%	33%	36%	24%	35%	35%	30%
Dissatisfied	35%	32%	31%	55%	32%	32%	20%
Extremely dissatisfied	19%	21%	25%	13%	25%	21%	9%

C. Internal Issues

Despite the past differences between the factions, the respondents believe that the recent crisis has brought the Palestinians closer together. This probably explains why only 24% of the respondents think that the recent latest war on the Gaza Strip will negatively affect Palestinian reconciliation.

Figure 47: Attitude towards whether the conflict will affect Palestinian reconciliation

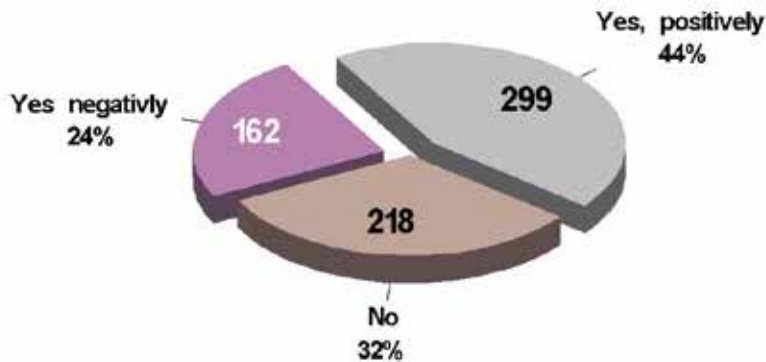
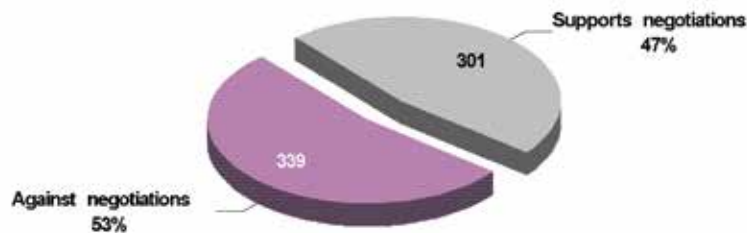


Table 55: Attitude towards whether the conflict will affect Palestinian reconciliation according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Yes positively	37%	49%	49%	35%	40%	44%	48%
Yes negatively	27%	22%	27%	23%	29%	19%	18%
No	37%	29%	24%	42%	30%	36%	34%

Figure 48: Attitude towards negotiations with Israel



Regarding the future negotiations with the Israelis, about half of the respondents support the continuation of negotiations with Israel. The highest level of support is in North Gaza and in the city of Gaza where more than half declared their support for negotiations, as outlined in table 56 below.

Table 56: Attitude towards negotiations with Israel according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Yes, I support	53%	43%	61%	37%	43%	52%	31%
No, I oppose	47%	57%	39%	63%	57%	47%	69%

D. Emigration

The problems that confronted the Gaza Strip and continue to face the population explains why 37% of the people interviewed said that they will emigrate if they had the opportunity. This is particularly high in North Gaza where 56% of the respondents said that they will emigrate. The proximity of this part to Israel makes it the first to get the brunt of any aggression.

Figure 49: Attitude towards leaving Gaza if the opportunity arises

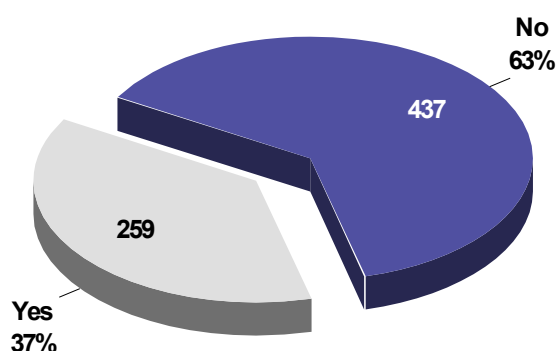


Table 57: Attitude towards leaving Gaza according to level of damage and governorate

	Damage		Governorate				
	Totally	Partially	Gaza	Deir al-Balah	Khan Younis	North Gaza	Rafah
Yes	37%	37%	33%	22%	46%	56%	29%
No	63%	63%	68%	78%	54%	44%	71%



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