



Conducted by HEKS/EPER team, with contribution of MA'AN
June to July 2024

- 1) Introduction (Assessment Objectives and Methodology)
- 2) Key Findings**
- 3) Conclusions
- 4) Recommendations

1. Introduction

Objective

Identify the shelter conditions and socio-economic vulnerabilities of IDPs (in Deir El Balah in particular)

Methodology

Literature Review

Primary Data

Case Studies

598 temporary shelters (690 HHs , 3,403 individuals)

At 2 sites in Deir El Balah

Social and Shelter Vulnerability Assessment Tool

2. Key Findings

1.

Extensive Damage

Source: Literature Review

Destroyed	Severely damaged	Moderately damaged	Slightly damaged	Total
46,223	18,478	55,954	35,345	156,000
30%	12%	36%	22%	100%



2. Key Findings

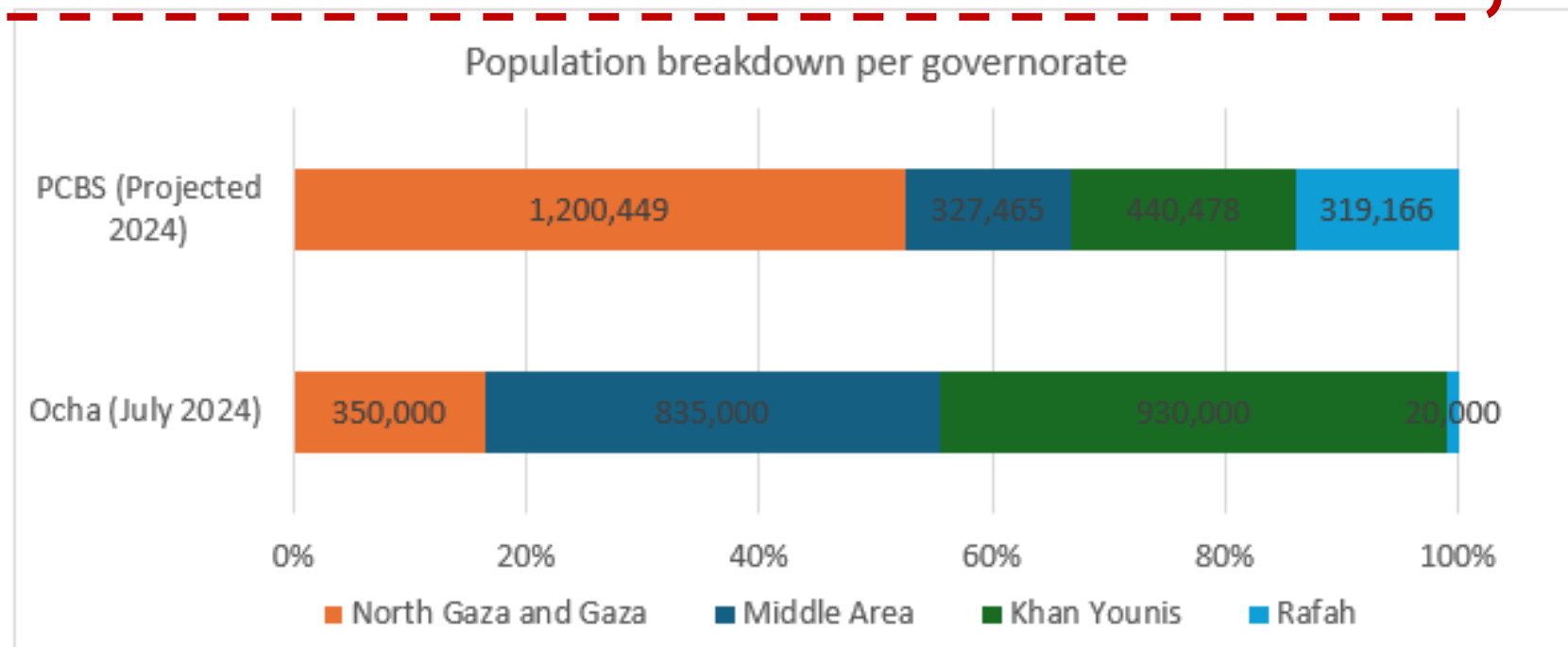
2.

Displacement and overcrowding

Source: Literature Review

Table 1: Population breakdown per governorate after displacement (OCHA, July 2024)

	North Gaza & Gaza	Middle Area	Khan Younis	Rafah	left Gaza through Rafah	# of fatalities	Total
PCBS (Projected 2024)	1,200,449	327,465	440,478	319,166			2,287,558
OCHA (July 2024)	350,000	835,000	930,000	20,000	110,000	40,000	2,285,000
% remaining in each governorate as of July 2024	29%	255%	211%	6%	5% of population	2% of population	



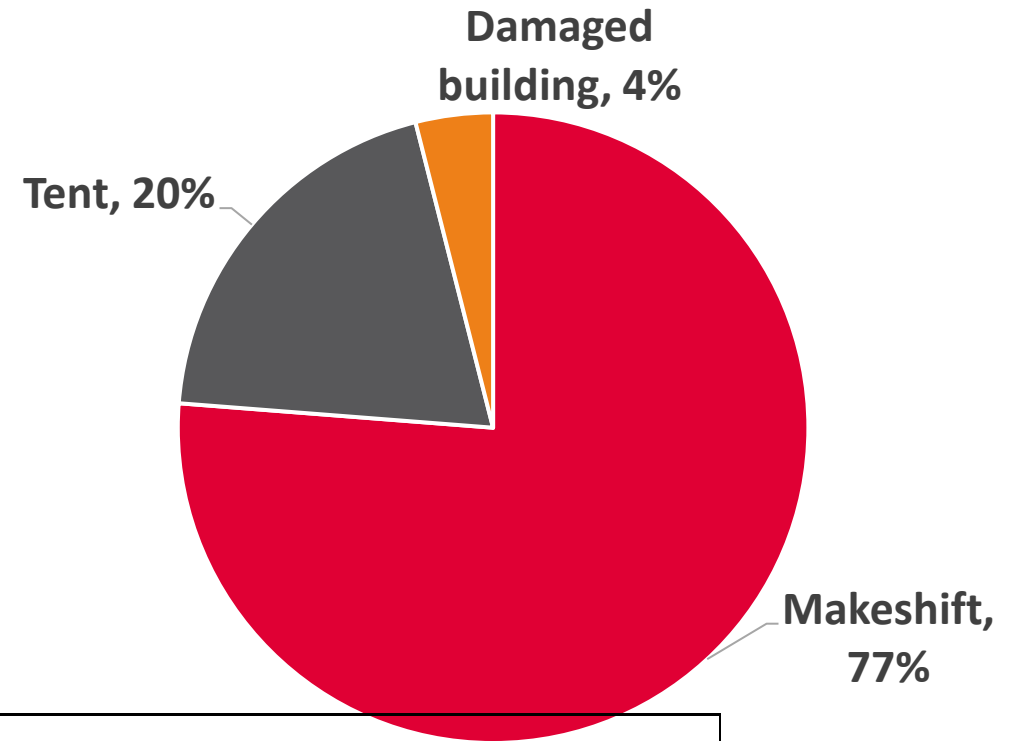
2. Key Findings

3.

Dire Living Conditions

3.1 Types of Shelters

Source: SMWG dashboard (July 12, 2024)



Tents



Makeshift shelters



Damaged building

2. Key Findings

3.

Dire Living Conditions

3.2 Structures of Makeshift Shelters

Source: Observations



Due to the limited availability and high cost of tents, people are resorting to using materials like cloth, wood, blankets, and tarpaulin to construct makeshift shelters from whatever resources they can find.



2. Key Findings

3.

Dire Living Conditions

3.3 Ventilation, Lighting & Heat

Source: HEKS survey

Ventilation

- **99% of assessed shelters have inadequate ventilation**
 - 48% partially adequate ventilation,
 - 51% highly inadequate ventilation

Natural Lighting:

- **98% of shelters have no natural lighting.**
 - 50% have no natural lighting
 - 48% have partial lighting



2. Key Findings

3.

Dire Living Conditions

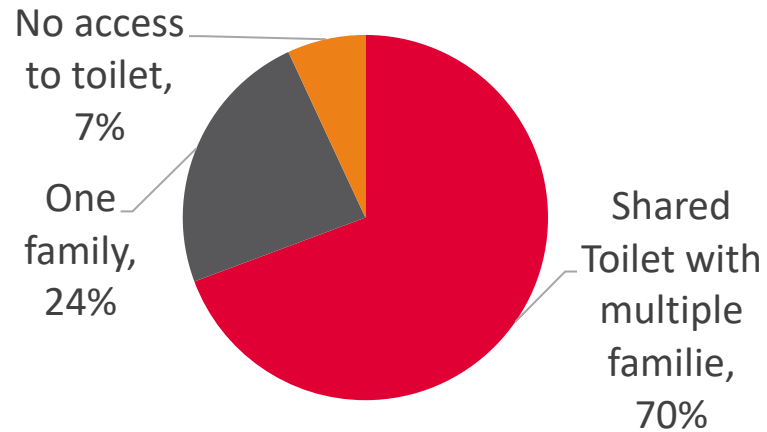
Water Crisis

3.4 Sanitary Conditions

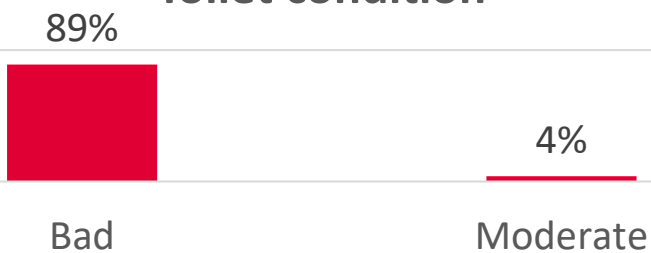
Source: HEKS survey

Sewage Disposal

Toilet availability



Toilet condition



2. Key Findings

3.

Dire Living Conditions

3.5 Availability of NFIs

Source: HEKS survey

Availability of kitchen corner

	N/A	Bad condition	Moderate condition	Total
No kitchen corner	33%	0%	0%	33%
families	0%	35%	2%	37%
Separate kitchen corner	0%	27%	2%	29%
Grand Total	33%	63%	4%	100%

Bedding Sets

- average of 1.3 mattresses, 1.4 blankets, 1.4 pillows and 0.1 mats per family
- over 91% of them are in poor or moderate condition.

Kitchen Sets

- Based on interviews and field observations, there is a **significant need for kitchen sets among IDPs** who had to leave their homes with nothing and are now rebuilding their lives.



2. Key Findings

3.

Dire Living Conditions

3.6 Access to Humanitarian Assistance

Source: interviews

The **local camp management committee** has helped us tremendously. When they found out about our situation, they immediately started **registering our data** and documenting our **needs**.

They had contacts with international organizations and helped us coordinate with them. Indeed, after their efforts, we **received several times food parcels and clean water for the camp**.

IDP elderly S. S. (77 years old)



2. Key Findings

3.

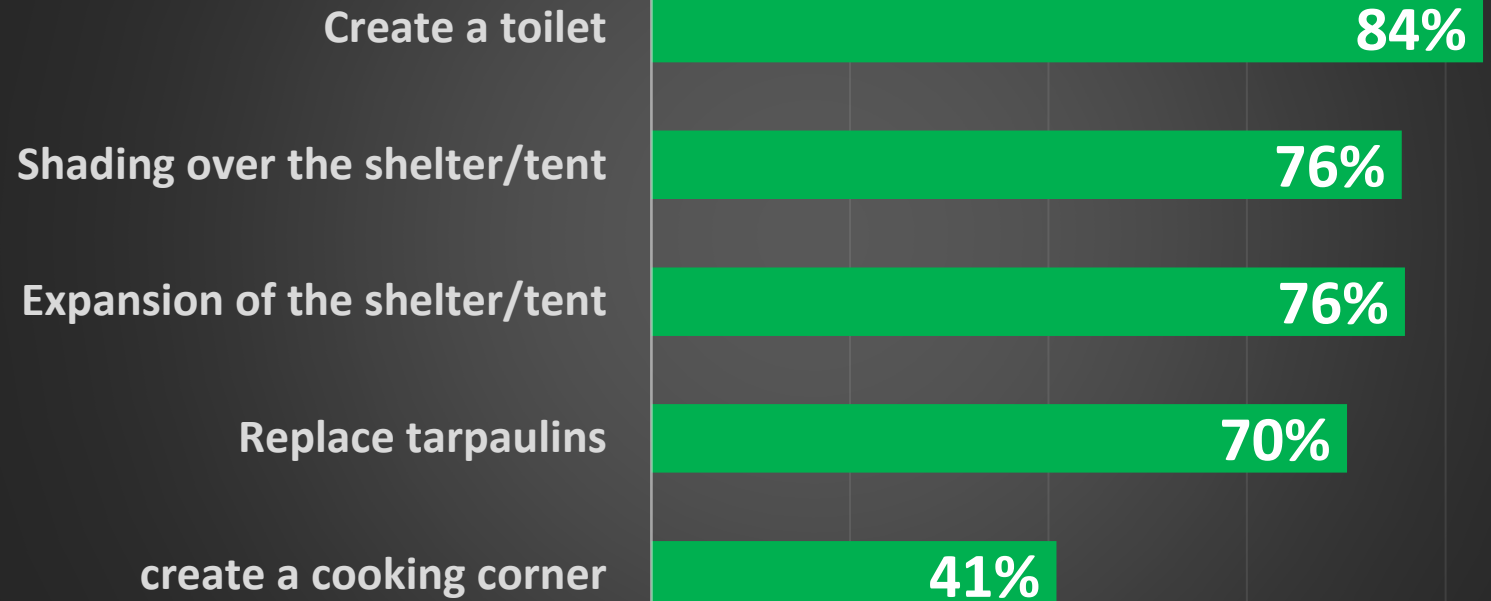
Dire Living Conditions

3.7 Shelter Needs and Priorities of IDPs

Source: HEKS survey

How are you going to use the Sealing off Kit and the Cash Assistance?

Intervention priorities for HHs



2. Key Findings

4.

Psychological Impact

Source: interviews

Displaced person (S. S., 66 yrs. old) said:

"I relocated several times to unknown places where I don't know anyone, and it was not easy for us to integrate because of the different cultures."

"The psychological conditions are deteriorating day by day. The daily pressure and recurring issues make life in the camp difficult and break our morale."

2. Key Findings

5. IDPs resilience and coping mechanisms

Source: Observations

Some families repair their houses with limited resources such as cloth, blankets, old metal sheets, and tarpaulin to cover defective walls, windows, or door openings.



2. Key Findings

5. IDPs resilience and coping mechanisms

Source: Observations

To improve privacy in overcrowded shelters, people use **available materials** like cloth, blankets, or tarpaulins to create dividers.



2. Key Findings

5. IDPs resilience and coping mechanisms

Source: Observations

- Residents block openings for **privacy**, causing **darkness** inside shelter.
- Proper ventilation requires intake, exhaust channels, or gaps between plastic sheeting and structure.



2. Key Findings

5. IDPs resilience and coping mechanisms

Source: Observations

- Families create private **cooking corners** to prepare meals safely and hygienically



Conclusions

1. Deteriorated living conditions at temporary shelters.
2. Priority intervention for shelter items (tent, SOK, NFI).
3. Observed signs of resilience and coping mechanisms of some IDPs

4. Recommendations

Immediate term

- Advocating for immediate ceasefires and safe corridors
- Maintain humanitarian interventions
- Provide emergency shelter and NFI assistance.
- Addressing liquidity problems

Medium term

- Investing more in Shelter upgrading
- Strengthening local capacity
- Clearing contamination

Thank You

For follow up and support:

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Our Message...SAVE GAZA

