

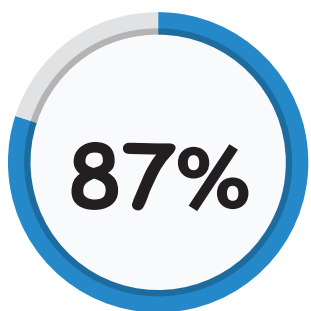


HEALTH

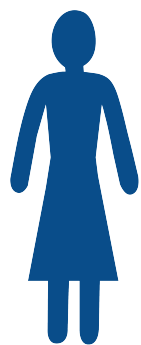
- 24% are not able to access health services
- 39% noted their need for mental health services
- 32% of respondents with disability and/or whose family members are disabled are not able to access health services or medical treatment
- 39% of respondents have a chronic illness

PSYCHOSOCIAL WELLBEING

- 66% noted worry
- 45% noted crying
- 60% noted sleep problems
- 39% experience nightmares
- 47% noted pressure
- 39% noted the inability to carry out family responsibilities
- 45% noted loss of income
- 34% noted sorrow and sadness
- 32% noted physical fatigue
- 29% noted difficulties breathing
- 27% do not allow children to play outside
- 26% noted the inability to work or study
- 21% noted the feeling of anger
- 19% noted bedwetting
- 16% noted hypervigilance
- 16% noted the inability to attend to personal hygiene
- 13% noted the feeling of apathy
- 5% noted the deterioration of social support network
- 3% noted change in family or social relationships
- 3% noted self-harm



Expressed the need for psychological support



88%



85%



CARE

CARE PALESTINE WEST BANK/GAZA

Rapid Needs Assessment

Gaza May/June 2021

The survey was conducted between 28 May and 3 June, 2021 with a small sample of participants, 62 total, residing in Gaza.



68%



32%

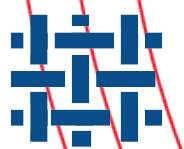
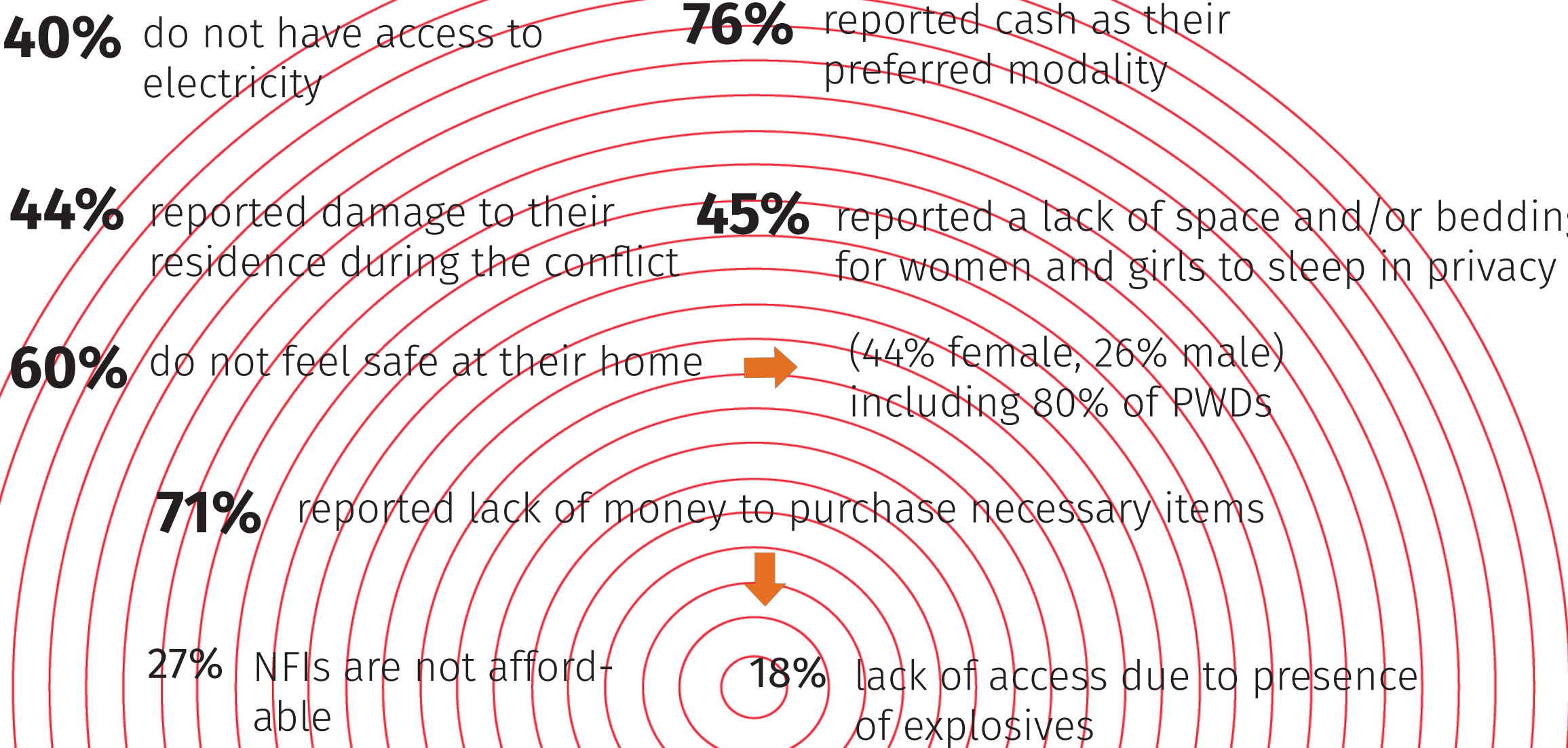
of which



16.3%



SHELTER and NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)



INFRASTRUCTURE

- 43% decreased quantity of municipal water
- 39% sewage flowing onto the streets



WATER

- 44% have no access to water
- 15% noted accessing water via humanitarian aid agencies
- 68% observed an increase in their water expenditures since the conflict ended
- 77% noted a decrease in their ability to attend to their personal and family hygiene



PROTECTION

- 81% feel at risk from unexploded shells (i.e. explosive remnants of war / ERW)
- 76% reported an increase in security concerns facing women and girls since the conflict began
- 65% are not aware of availability of GBV services in Gaza
- 85% are not aware of the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) complaints system and reporting mechanisms



FOOD and NUTRITION

- 70% noted reliance on less preferred and less expensive foods
- 49% reduced number of meals eaten in a day
- 48% were obligated to seek food from humanitarian agencies
- 38% borrowed food or relied on help from relatives or friends
- 23% skipped days without eating
- 21% limited portion size at mealtime



LIVELIHOODS

- 53% reported no paid activities
- 45% of female respondents reported no paid activities
- 13% rely on humanitarian assistance
- 11% rely on small trade activities
- 6% rely on home-based business
- 5% rely on farming



ACCESS to INFORMATION and HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- 77% reported not having received any humanitarian assistance after the end of the conflict
- 26% reported food as the most important need
- 19% need support with their existing business
- 18% reported needing psychological support
- 15% reported the need for home repairs
- 8% reported the need for medical support for the disabled
- 8% reported the need to rebuild their home
- 5% reported the need for electricity
- 3% reported the need for maternal health
- 3% need hygiene items
- 2% are in need of general health services
- 2% need COVID-19 related treatment