Site Monitoring Analysis - Round 2
Pre-escalation data

Assessed sites profiles

<u>**Data collection timeframe:**</u> March 2nd to 20th

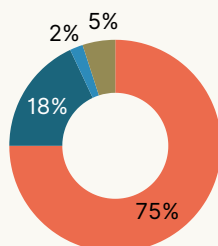**Sites visited and identified as closed/inactive:** 374

Sites assessed: 256

Total population assessed:
212,447 individuals (40,210 households)

Site type

- Makeshift sites
- Collective centers non-UNRWA
- Collective center UNRWA
- Scattered site (less than 10hh)

75% · 18% · 2% · 5%

Average Demographics Per Site

830 **Individuals**

157 **Households**

155 **Vulnerable individuals**

Main governorates of origin: Gaza / North Gaza

Site Management

- **83%** of sites had **a site management agency** or a **site focal point** (community member) present, while **17%** of assessed sites were **unmanaged**.

- **73%** of sites had some type of **site committee**. Most commonly reported committees included:
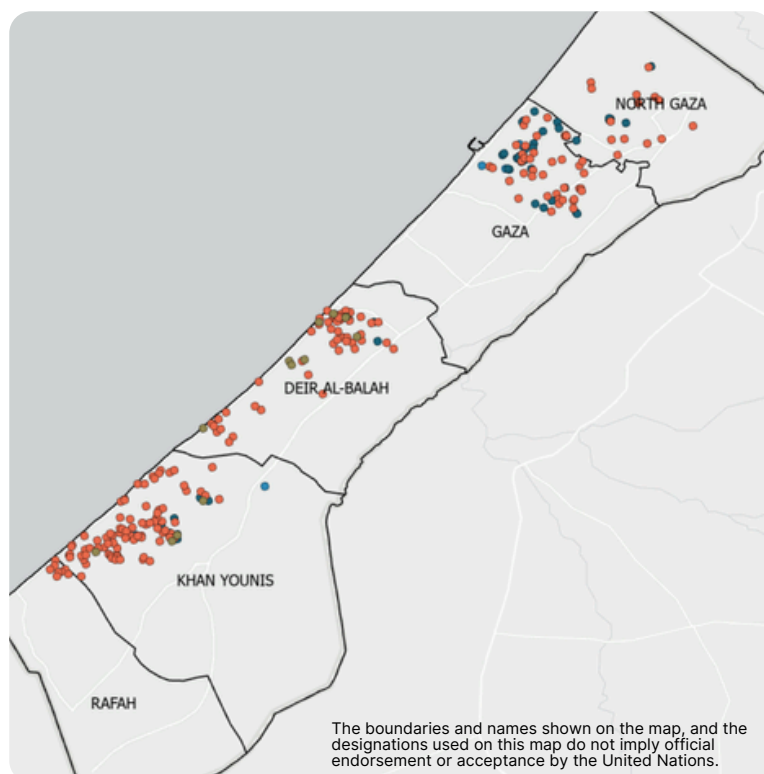
  Distribution committee — 59%
  Women committee — 39%
  Youth committee — 39%

- **66%** of sites had **had women involved in the community participation structures** of the site. Most commonly reported roles taken by women were:

  Management — 47%
  Provision of services — 28%
 Women's committees — 28%

METHODOLOGY:
SMC partners (ACTED, NRC, PARC/DRC, UNRWA) collected information on sites registered on <u>Zite Manager</u> using a structured questionnaire. Enumerators visited sites or contacted focal points (KIs) by phone calls, recording the information directly on the questionnaire online.
This assessment is **NOT comprehensive of all sites in the Gaza Strip.** This report contains information collected between **March 2nd and 20th**.

The boundaries and names shown on the map, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Humanitarian Assisstance

- In **68%** of the sites KIs reported <u>**no humanitarian assistance had been received**</u> in the past 30 days.*

  32% · 68%
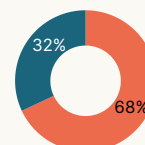
  - No assistance received
  - Some assistance received

- Among the sites receiving assistance, the most reported **humanitarian assistance received** was:
  - Food (23%)
  - Water (20%)
  - Mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS) (16%)

*This data was based on the direct answers of key informants (site focal points) to the following question: "In the last 30 days, did the site receive any humanitarian assistance?", and has not been verified on the field by enumerators recording the information.
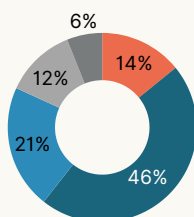
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WASH

- In **60%** of sites KIs reported **nobody or few** people had access to **enough drinking water ***

6%
- Nobody — 14%
- Few — 46%
- Half — 21%
- Most — 12%
- Everyone

- Most reported water source was **water trucking (70%)**, followed by **buying from desalination centre (14%)**
- Most reported **barriers to access drinking water** were:

Lack of water tanks	60%
Lack of water containers	58%
High price of water	47%

- Most reported latrine types were **self-made pit latrines (54%)**, **static communal latrines, latrines (38%)** and **family latrines (34%)**.
- **78%** of KIs reported **nobody or few people** had access to **handwashing facilities.** And **85% of KIs** reported **nobody or few people** had access to **enough hygiene items.**
- In **almost all sites (93%) enviromental hazards** were reported on the surroundings of the site. Including, **rodents or pests** (65%), **solid waste** (55%), **sewage** (43%), **stagnant water** (23%), and **traces of faeces** (16%).

Health

- In **70%** of sites, KIs reported having **access to health facilities.** Most reported accessible medical facilities:

Medical point	39%
Primary health care center	22%
Field hospital	21%

- Most reported **barriers to access healthcare** were the **high cost of medicines/treatment** (59%), **unavailability of medicines/treatment** (51%), and **overcrowding** in health facilities (50%).
- In **46%** of sites, KIs reported presence of **health issues or illnesses** on the site. Most reported health issues:
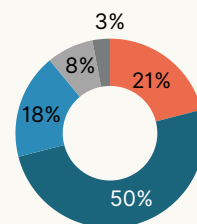
Skin Rash	32%
Flu	26%
Lice	21%

Food Security

- In **71%** of sites KIs reported **nobody or few people** had access to **sufficient food**

3%
- Nobody — 21%
- Few — 50%
- Half — 18%
- Most — 8%
- Everyone

- In **most sites (86%)** people reported **purchasing and cooking their own food,** while in **24%** of sites food was **provided by the UN.** In the remaining sites food was provided by the **host communities (14%)** or by **site management committees (12%).**
- Most reported **barriers to access food** were:

High prices of food	82%
Lack of food assistance	80%
Food not available	55%

Shelter & NFI

- In **86%** of sites there was **no source of lighting** or phones were reported to be the main source of light after dark.
- In **42%** of the sites KIs reported some shelters had been **partially damaged** (34%) or **fully destroyed** (9%).
- Top **3 most needed NFIs** were:

Cooking items	71%
Lighting sets	60%
Bedding items	45%

Priority Needs

Top reported first priority needs were:

1. Shelter/Housing (24%)
2. Household items (21%)
3. Personal hygiene items (14%)
4. Food (11%)
5. Latrines (9%)
6. Water for hygiene (6%)
7. Drinking water (5%)
8. Healthcare (4%)
9. Fuel (3%)
10. Education services(3%)
11. Internet connectivity (1%)

This question was reported as per KIs perception, and sufficient water was indicated to be at least 6 litres per person per day

Disclaimer: The information presented in this factsheet is a preliminary aggregated analysis based on data collected by Site Management Cluster partners through key informant interviews in March 2025. The findings presented are not representative of all the displaced population in Gaza and might not accurately describe the situation for all. Further, due to the rapidly changing context, findings are indicative only and will become outdated with any new displacement.

acted   NRC NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL   PARC   DRC DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL   unrwa الاونروا