# **Rapid Shelter Assessment**



## **Preliminary findings**

19 Feb- 27 Feb

### Objective

The primary goal is to identify the Shelter/NFI needs, and to give an overall understanding of the situation in Gaza. So far has been piloted in UNRWA sites and the vicinity of shelters in Rafah. Shelter cluster partners will do the assessment in non-UNRWA sites, this report is a summary of the findings.

#### **Focus**

The assessment has been piloted in Rafah in 33 UNRWA designated sites mainly schools. The assessment also looked at the vicinity of shelters to UNRWA schools, one assessment been conducted per site.

### Methodology

The assessment employs a combination of key informants' interview, and direct observations survey.



### **Shelter types**

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### **Adequacy of Shelter**



### PRIVACY

**0.7** is the average distance between shelters.

**93%** of people don't have adequate privacy.

67% sharing one shelter.

**1M**<sup>2</sup> is the average space per person in shelter.



**41%** shelters have no sufficient ventilation.



**55%** of shelters are affected particularly by rain.

**68%** using wood, cardboard, trash for heating.

**32%** no access to heating methods.

# GENDER SENSITIVITY

**94%** shelters lack sufficient privacy for different age groups.

copying mechanism segregate both genders in different floors in the schools.

Schedule the use of WASH facilities for both genders.

Combine relatives in one class.

### SECURITY

**60%** not feeling safe in their shelters despite the security situation.

with OVER CROWDNESS

**34** individuals are sharing one shelter.



Majority cooking inside shelters.

**2** incidents of fire due to cooking inside shelters.

### ADAPTABILITY

**Copying mechanism** torn plastic sheets, salvaged pieces of wood, wires, nylon, stone, CGI sheets.

Cement very limited, used to **fix tents** endings.



### **Key Findings:**

- Average size per family is 6 individuals.
- The total population assessed are IDPs and non-IDPs.
- The findings don't meet the minimum standards for the humanitarian response.

### Site Level Findings



### SITE MANAGEMENT

75% UNRWA sites have site management support teams.

**community leaders** are leading outside UNRWA schools in the vicinity of shelters.

### FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 30% paved roads with light damage
- 65% paved with no damage.
- **3%** paved with severe damage.
- **3%** unpaved.
- 57% sites with no flood mitigation measures.
- **41%** sites have debris surrounding the area.
- **45%** are close to social areas.



### LAND OWNERSHIP

- 45% private lands.
- **51%** public lands.
- 6% unknown.
- **69%** no existing agreements for the use of land.
- 90% risk of eviction.
- **100%** not paying rent for the use of land.
- 81% self-settled.

### **Key Findings:**

- Majority of sites have no access to fuel and electricity.
- Mainly the sites typology are Urban settings.
- There is no specific period have been set for the land usage.



### **Market Availability**

### Market availability-Shelter items

**600M** average distance between site and nearest market.

**300%** increase in construction items.

Availability plastic sheet, plastic film, and

plywood.

#### **Rental Market**

- 4,370 rented shelters.
- 483\$ average amount of rent.

### **Non-Food Items**



21% sites didn't receive any distribution, the rest which received were very limited.

450% increase of prices

#### **Main NFI needs**

