



Islamic Relief Palestine

Community Vulnerability Mapping Study
2017 - 2018

Community Vulnerability Mapping Study in Gaza Strip 2017 – 2018

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- The Society of Women Graduates in Gaza Strip
- Community Training Center and Crisis Management
- Future Development Commission
- The Agricultural Cooperative for Farmers -Beit Lahia
- Al Tawasol Forum Society
- Al-Ahlia Association For the Development of Palm and Dates
- Palestinian Al Nakheel Association For Progress and Development
- Al Fukhari Rural Development Association
- Khuzaa Permaculture Center Association
- Al Hoda Development Association
- Unlimits Friends Association For Social Development
- Cooperative Agricultural Association -Beit Hanoun
- Yaboos Charity Society
- Life and Hope Association
- Family Development Association

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0 Executive Summary

Islamic Relief Palestine (IRPAL) seeks to effectively contribute with humanitarian actors to alleviating poverty among the Palestinian people through designing and implementing relevant and effective interventions addressing the root causes of poverty and vulnerability. Also, it aims at empowering communities, protecting life and dignity and enhancing resilience of vulnerable people.

Despite the common understanding that the majority of people in all communities and localities of Gaza Strip are experiencing almost the same levels of poverty and suffering resulting from the deteriorated political and economic conditions, it is also known that the living conditions of people vary among the localities according several factors, among which is the vulnerability level, which has been defined in this study as the level of access to basic service provided by municipalities, ministries, and other actors.

IRPAL has conducted the current study (during 2017 – 2018) in an effort towards identifying the most vulnerable localities in Gaza Strip, as well as a contribution towards enhancing the efficiency of the targeting strategies and effectiveness humanitarian and developmental interventions of IRPAL and its partners.

The study has presented relevant and up to date data about the economic, environmental, protection, educational, and health vulnerability aspects for 116 vulnerable localities, inhabited by approx. 327,000 people, i.e. 16% of Gaza Strip population.

The identified localities are characterized by the following:

- Child labour is common at 19 localities and domestic violence against women is common at 21 localities.
- 93 localities have no sewage networks.
- 52 localities have no primary health care centres and 39.3% lack access to proper healthcare.
- 51 localities are vulnerable to flooding in winter season.
- 67 localities have no schools and 46 localities have no kindergartens.
- 22 localities are located outside the municipalities jurisdiction of; they have only irregular access to municipal services and they may not be served in emergency situations.
- 87% of households lack access to safe drinking water, 28% of the population are in need for hygiene items and 73% are in need for medical assistance.
- 68.5% of HHs are below the poverty threshold.
- 93.1% of vulnerable localities lack access to children friendly spaces.
- 76.7% lack access to education support services.
- 62.3% presence of health/environment risks.
- 61.2% lack access to sanitation services.

The significance of this study stems from its wide geographical coverage as it included the localities all over the Gaza Strip in coordination with all municipalities, and a wide range of local NGOs and relevant ministries.

This study can serve as a starting point for designing and implementing highly relevant and effective interventions addressing the root causes of vulnerability in different aspects in cooperation with different stakeholders and actors.

1 Section 1: Theoretical Framework

1.1 Introduction

The blockade and the several wars/assaults on Gaza Strip in the last decade, have imposed huge restrictions and obstacles and undermined the ability of municipalities and relevant ministries to provide the essential services to the population of Gaza Strip (approx. 2 Million people). This situation has exacerbated the already deteriorated living conditions of the populations of the most vulnerable localities in particular in terms of economic, environmental, protection, education, and health aspects.

The current study of the community vulnerability mapping aims to identify the most vulnerable localities in Gaza Strip in terms of access of their populations to the basic services that are supposed to be provided by local municipalities, relevant ministries, civil society organizations and private sector. Vulnerability of such localities is reflected on the weakness of its population who become more vulnerable, weaker and less resilient compared to populations with more access to services.

1.2 Study Objectives

The study aimed at the following main objectives:

Objective 1: Presenting relevant and up to date data towards identifying the most vulnerable localities in Gaza Strip and describing their vulnerability aspects.

Objective 2: Contributing to enhancing the efficiency of the targeting strategies and effectiveness of humanitarian and developmental interventions of IRPAL and its partners.

1.3 Study Problem

Despite the common understanding that the majority of people in all communities and localities of Gaza Strip are experiencing almost the same levels of poverty and suffering resulting from the deteriorated political and economic conditions, it is also known that the living conditions of people vary among the localities according several factors, among which is the capacities of service providers and the types and quality of service provided to the people.

The “community vulnerability” is not an easy term to define, as it can include a variety of factors and issues. However, for simplicity and for the purpose of this study, community vulnerability has been defined as the level of access of people to basic services provided by the basic service providers including mainly the municipalities, ministries, civil society organizations, and other actors, in the economic, environmental, protection, education and health aspects, that directly affect the people’s life and wellbeing status.

1.4 Target Areas

- ❖ Gaza Strip: a small plot of land located at south-western strip of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1948. It is 41 km in length extending from Bait Hanoun/ Erez border crossing point (with Israel) in the north to Rafah crossing point (with Egypt), with a width varying from 6 to 12 kms. Gaza strip is administratively divided into governorates, municipalities, and localities, as well eight refugee camps.
- ❖ Governorates: there are 5 governorates; Northern Gaza, Gaza, Middle Area, Khan Younis, and Rafah.
- ❖ Municipalities: there are 25 municipalities supervised by the ministry of local government.
- ❖ Localities: The study has considered mainly 270 localities located within the jurisdiction of municipalities. Although some localities are not properly reached by municipalities due to their remote locations and less population densities.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of the current study stems from the following:

- Scarcity of studies and researches addressing the vulnerability of Gaza Strip communities and localities and identifying their problems, needs and priorities. This might be attributed to the complexity of vulnerability analysis and lack of reliable recent data.
- This study is an attempt to highlight the deteriorated living conditions at the most vulnerable localities which are negatively affected by the low levels of access to basic services in the economic, environmental, protection, educational and health aspects.

1.6 Data Collection and Analysis

The study team has adopted both quantitative and qualitative data collection tools, through several stages:

❖ Stage 1: nomination and classification of localities:

- Coordination and consultation with key informants at the ministry of local government as the umbrella of the 25 municipalities to confirm the significance of the study, and approval to proceed with data collection.
- Interviews conducted with key informants from the municipalities (technical level officials), to familiarize with the types municipal services provided to people, as well as capabilities and difficulties facing the municipalities.
- Nomination of 270 localities, with a high level description of vulnerability from the perspective of municipalities according to initial data collection tool.
- The nomination data involved the following aspects and indicators:

Vulnerability aspects	Vulnerability indicators
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of people to pay their bills. • Poverty level.
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of paved streets. • Availability of recreational areas, parks, playgrounds. • Status of water networks and availability of drinking water. • Status of wastewater networks. • Solid waste management systems.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of sufficient number of schools. • Availability of sufficient number of kindergartens.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of health care centres.

❖ Stage 2: collection of detailed data of vulnerability aspects

- IRPAL has cooperated with 17 local partners to design a comprehensive and more detailed data collection tool (questionnaire) addressing all vulnerability aspects and indicators. The questionnaire was tested and refereed by key informants from local partners, municipalities and some related ministries.

- The data involved the following aspects and indicators:

Vulnerability aspects	Vulnerability indicators
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average income levels, income sources, type of economic activity, child labour, etc. • Living conditions, including types of housing, average areas of houses, population growth rates. • Services provided by NGOs.
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to drinking water: quantity and quality. • Access to domestic water: access, quantity and quality. • Wastewater disposal and sewerage networks, availability and maintenance services. • Solid waste disposal systems. • Hygiene practices. • Services provided by NGOs.
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social phenomena like violence, conflicts, early marriage, etc. • Social care for vulnerable groups like women, children, elderly. • Availability of safe areas and psychosocial support services. • Services provided by NGOs.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational levels. • Availability of schools and kindergartens • Access and distance to schools and kindergartens • Average numbers of students, dropout rates, etc. • Services provided by NGOs.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to health services, like clinics, pharmacies, cost of services, types of common illnesses, disabilities. • Services provided by NGOs

- The names, location maps and boundaries of target localities have been confirmed in cooperation with the ministry of local government.
- Field staff from the local partners have collected more detailed data in cooperation with community based organizations, neighbourhood committees, and community representatives.
- IRPAL data management staff provided orientation, instructions, monitoring and support to field staff from the local partners, throughout the process of data collection and entry.
- IRPAL team has conducted the preliminary analysis of data, where vulnerability aspects were classified according to different indicators using the following scale:

Vulnerability Level	Very Low (VL)	Low (L)	Moderate (M)	High (H)	Very High (VH)
Relative Weight	Less than 36%	36% - 52%	52% - 68%	68% - 84%	Over 84%

- A total of **116 localities** have been identified with **Moderate, High, and Very High** vulnerability levels, located at 23 municipalities (while no vulnerable localities were identified at the remaining 2 municipalities, i.e. Al Zahra and wadi Gaza)

The identified localities are characterized by the following:

- Child labour is common at 19 localities and domestic violence against women is common at 21 localities.
- 93 localities have no sewage networks.
- 52 localities have no primary health care centres and 39.3% lack access to proper healthcare.
- 51 localities are vulnerable to flooding in winter season.
- 67 localities have no schools and 46 localities have no kindergartens.
- 22 localities are located outside the municipalities jurisdiction of; they have only irregular access to municipal services and they may not be served in emergency situations.
- 87% of households lack access to safe drinking water, 28% of the population are in need for hygiene items and 73% are in need for medical assistance.
- 68.5% of HHs are below the poverty threshold.
- 93.1% of vulnerable localities lack access to children friendly spaces.
- 76.7% lack access to education support services.
- 62.3% presence of health/environment risks.
- 61.2% lack access to sanitation services.
- 57.6% of localities lack the outreach and support by CBOs and NGOs.
- 42.2% of households at these localities have low income levels.
- 21% of people at these localities have been subjected to water related diseases.

1.7 Study Limitations

- The study has focused on organizing and presenting vulnerability data in different aspects per locality, municipality and governorate, but without any attempt to provide extensive analysis regarding the root causes of vulnerability and correlations among the different factors and aspects (economic, environmental, protection, education, health), where such analysis and correlation can be done by the readers in their decision making process regarding the targeting of specific localities according to their areas of intervention.
- Focus has been given only to localities that are supposed to be served by municipalities and relevant ministries, while no focus has been given to refugee camps where services are provided by UNRWA (since its establishment in May 1950) including relief items such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.

2 Section 2: Presentation of Study Findings

2.1 Situation of Municipal Services

The following table provides a summary of the main services provided by municipalities and the issues/obstacles affecting their ability to provide proper services to people at the vulnerable localities:

Municipal services	Issues/obstacles affecting municipal service provision
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure like roads maintenance, water networks, sewage networks, storm water drainage network. ▪ Sanitation and solid waste management. ▪ Crafts authorization. ▪ Urban planning and streets lighting ▪ Monitoring local markets and quality assurance for goods. ▪ Creating and administering recreational facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack modern equipment and raw materials due to blockade and closing of border crossings. ▪ Reduced funding and lack of sustainable income sources. ▪ The prevailing deteriorated economic situation is negatively affecting the commitment of people to pay their bills to municipalities. ▪ Absence of detailed master plans for some municipalities. ▪ Lack of lands to be used for essential projects and facilities like schools. ▪ Low resources like machinery, equipment, and sufficient manpower and workers. ▪ The issue of solid waste collection and disposal due to lack of machinery and trucks. ▪ Deteriorated infrastructure, and lack of sewage networks for some localities. ▪ Shortage of storm water drainage which leads to flooding in wadis/valleys at some municipalities. ▪ Insufficient quantity of water and scarcity of water wells. ▪ The difficulty to operate water wells and pumping stations due to instability of electricity supply and high cost of generators' fuel. ▪ The existing gap and weak relationship with the local community, and low awareness of some important issues like solid waste disposal and water consumption. ▪ The location of some municipal areas at the access restricted areas along border lines.

2.2 Reality of Vulnerable Localities

2.2.1 Data Tables

Table 1: No. of vulnerable localities and their population

No.	Governorate / Municipality	No. of vulnerable localities	Population of vulnerable localities	Population served by Municipality	%
	<u>Northern Gaza</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>46,200</u>	<u>401,053</u>	<u>12%</u>
1	Um Al Nasser	1	1,000	5,000	20%
2	Beit Hanoun	5	20,000	53,000	38%
3	Beit Lahia	5	21,200	93,000	23%
4	Jabalia Al Nazleh	2	4,000	250,053	2%
	<u>Gaza</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>27,000</u>	<u>735,500</u>	<u>4%</u>
5	Gaza	4	27,000	735,500	4%
	<u>Middle Area</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>61,487</u>	<u>311,484</u>	<u>20%</u>
6	Buraij	2	7,688	45,009	17%
7	Zawaideh	5	8,870	23,000	39%
8	Al Mosadar	3	1,173	2,477	47%
9	Nusierat	8	28,856	100,101	29%
10	Al Moghraqa	7	6,500	8,500	76%
11	El Maghazi	1	600	30,000	2%
12	Deir Al Balah	1	1,200	89,097	1%
13	Wadi Salqa	7	6,600	13,300	50%
	<u>Khan Younis</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>116,647</u>	<u>344,914</u>	<u>34%</u>
14	Fukhari	5	9,000	10,000	90%
15	Bani Suhaila	6	27,000	53,000	51%
16	Absan Al Jadida	9	8,600	9,000	96%
17	Qarara	10	18,500	27,000	69%
18	Khan Younis	5	31,747	201,614	16%
19	Khuzaa	7	13,300	13,300	100%
20	Abasan Al Kabira	7	8,500	31,000	27%
	<u>Rafah</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>76,547</u>	<u>252,963</u>	<u>30%</u>
21	Shuka	7	12,700	17,600	72%
22	Al Nasser	3	4,500	14,500	31%
23	Rafah	6	59,347	220,863	27%
	Total	116	327,881	2,045,914	16%

Table 2: Vulnerability levels at vulnerable localities

No.	Municipality	*Code	Locality	Population	Economic Vulnerability	Environmental Vulnerability	Protection Vulnerability	Education Vulnerability	Health Vulnerability	Overall Vulnerability	
1	Um Al Nasser	N01	Um Al Nser Village 3Rd	1,000	H	M	M	M	H	M	
2	Beit Hanoun	N02	Al Amal (Alberka)	6,500	M	M	M	M	H	M	
3		N03	Alfrta	2,000	M	M	M	H	M	M	
4		N04	Al Snae'la Area	2,000	M	L	H	M	H	M	
5		N05	Al Nzazh &Val Mghaier	1,500	M	M	M	H	M	M	
6		N06	E'Ezba Bait Hanoun	8,000	H	M	M	M	M	M	
7	Beit Lahia	N07	Al Slatin	5,000	M	M	H	L	H	M	
8		N08	Al Atatra	3,500	L	M	H	M	M	M	
9		N09	Al Amal	6,500	H	M	M	M	M	M	
10		N10	Al Sifa	3,200	M	M	H	L	M	M	
11		N11	Al Isra'	3,000	L	M	M	M	M	M	
12	Jabalia Al Nazleh	N12	Al Salam - Jbalia	2,000	L	M	M	M	M	M	
13		N13	Al Nour	2,000	L	M	H	M	M	M	
14	Gaza	G01	Almlalha/Ghrb Alziton	2,000	VH	H	H	M	H	H	
15		G02	Wadi Al Araies	9,000	L	H	H	M	M	M	
16		G03	Al Shmalkha / Al Shikh Ijljen	13,000	M	L	M	M	M	M	
17		G04	Al Dhduh Area	3,000	M	L	M	M	M	M	
18	Buraij	M01	Al Tal Al Akhdar	4,188	H	H	H	M	M	H	
19		M02	Mqbola " Qaum Albhiri"	3,500	H	H	H	M	M	H	
20		M03	West Al Swarha	1,700	H	M	M	H	VH	H	
21	Zawaideh	M04	Al Qora'An	1,210	M	M	M	H	H	M	
22		M05	East Al Swarha	2,200	M	M	M	M	H	M	
23		M06	East Alkhwalda	2,470	L	M	M	M	H	M	
24		M07	West Alkhwalda	1,290	L	M	M	H	M	M	
25		M08	Al Ansar	800	M	M	H	M	M	M	
26	Al Mosadar	M09	Al Fairouz	194	M	M	M	M	M	M	
27		M10	Al Dumaythaa'	179	M	M	M	M	M	M	
28	Nusierat	M11	Abo Mhadi Land	7,500	L	M	M	M	H	M	
29		M12	Al Hsaina Land	4,000	M	M	M	M	H	M	
30		M13	Al Louh Land	2,556	L	M	M	M	H	M	
31		M14	Al Athar Area	1,200	L	H	M	M	H	M	
32		M15	West Abo Salim Land	4,500	M	M	M	M	H	M	
33		M16	East Abo Salim Land	4,000	L	M	M	M	H	M	
34		M17	Block G	2,100	L	M	M	M	H	M	
35		M18	Qufa Land	3,000	L	M	M	M	M	M	
36		Moghraqa	M19	Wadi Gaza - Al Mughraqa	500	H	M	M	H	H	M
37			M20	Al Qadesia	850	M	M	M	H	H	M
38	M21		Blal Bn Rbah	1,300	M	M	H	M	H	M	
39	M22		Al Huda	1,200	L	H	H	M	M	M	
40	M23		Abo Huraira	750	M	M	M	M	H	M	

No.	Municipality	*Code	Locality	Population	Economic Vulnerability	Environmental Vulnerability	Protection Vulnerability	Education Vulnerability	Health Vulnerability	Overall Vulnerability
41	Maghazi	M24	Al Rahma	450	M	M	M	H	M	M
42		M25	Bader	1,450	M	M	M	M	H	M
43		M26	Alsa'Aida Area	600	H	H	H	M	M	H
44	Deir Al Balah	M27	Al Jaa "Frawi (Abo Houli)	1,200	L	M	M	M	H	M
45	Wadi Salqa	M28	Al Sharqia	500	H	H	M	M	H	H
46		M29	Abo Mghiesib	1,000	L	H	M	M	H	M
47		M30	Al Quds & Al Wadi Stret	1,100	M	H	M	M	M	M
48		M31	West Of Al Wadi	600	M	H	M	M	M	M
49		M32	Al Shurta	1,400	M	M	M	M	H	M
50		M33	Abo Senjir & Abo Al A'Jin	1,000	M	M	M	M	M	M
51		M34	Abo Zaher & Al Smiri	1,000	L	M	M	M	H	M
52	Alfukhari	K01	Al Turshan	1,500	H	H	M	M	H	H
53		K02	South East (Al A'Waisha)	1,500	L	H	M	H	H	H
54		K03	Al Shamali	2,000	H	H	H	M	M	H
55		K04	Al Ourobi	2,500	M	H	H	M	M	H
56		K05	The West East	1,500	H	H	M	M	M	M
57	Bani Suhaila	K06	Al Zzna (Abo Sharkh- Samour)	5,000	H	H	H	M	H	H
58		K07	Al Rebat (Mazen Marcket)	1,000	M	H	H	M	H	H
59		K08	Irmidha	6,000	M	H	M	M	H	M
60		K09	Makka	5,000	M	H	H	M	H	M
61		K10	Al Morouj	6,000	L	M	H	M	H	M
62		K11	Al Saqia	4,000	M	M	H	M	M	M
63	Absan Al Jadida	K12	Al Rabei'	800	M	M	M	M	M	M
64		K13	Al Shorouq	1,000	L	H	M	M	H	M
65		K14	Al Nae'im	1,200	M	M	M	M	H	M
66		K15	Al Salam	1,000	L	M	H	M	H	M
67		K16	Al Wosta	1,000	L	M	M	H	H	M
68		K17	Al Woroud	600	L	M	M	M	H	M
69		K18	Al Sahaba	500	L	M	M	M	H	M
70		K19	Al Anwar	1,000	L	M	M	M	H	M
71		K20	Al Rodwan - Abasan	1,500	L	M	M	M	M	M
72	Qarara	K21	Al Sreij	1,500	M	H	H	M	H	H
73		K22	Abo Fiad	3,000	M	M	M	M	H	M
74		K23	Al- Wedad	1,500	L	M	H	M	H	M
75		K24	Al Shikh Hmoda	1,500	L	H	M	M	H	M
76		K25	Al Ghawafir	1,500	M	M	M	M	H	M
77		K26	86	1,500	M	M	M	M	H	M
78		K27	Al Jei ّA	2,000	L	M	M	M	H	M
79		K28	Abo Hadaf	2,500	L	M	M	M	H	M
80		K29	Al Astal & Abo Jomiza	1,500	L	M	M	M	H	M
81		K30	Al Abrar	2,000	L	M	M	L	H	M

No.	Municipality	*Code	Locality	Population	Economic Vulnerability	Environmental Vulnerability	Protection Vulnerability	Education Vulnerability	Health Vulnerability	Overall Vulnerability
82	Khan Younis	K31	Alslam - Khan Younis	2,804	H	H	L	H	VH	H
83		K32	Qaa' Al Qrain	4,094	M	H	H	M	H	H
84		K33	Al Mnara	10,811	H	H	H	M	M	H
85		K34	Albhr (Al Mawasi)	7,019	M	H	M	M	H	M
86		K35	Al Shikh Naser	7,019	M	M	H	M	H	M
87	Khuzaa	K36	Abo Rjila + Al Rodwan - Khuzaa'	3,000	M	M	H	H	H	H
88		K37	Um Alwidad - Al Kobra	1,500	M	H	H	H	H	H
89		K38	Al Al Najar	2,500	H	M	H	M	H	H
90		K39	Abo Ali	3,000	M	M	M	M	H	M
91		K40	Abo Rida	1,300	H	M	H	M	M	M
92		K41	Abo Sbaih	1,500	M	M	M	M	H	M
93		K42	Out of influence	500	L	M	M	M	H	M
94	Abasan Al Kabira	K43	6	1,000	M	M	M	M	H	M
95		K44	10	1,000	M	H	H	M	M	M
96		K45	Abo Shhada	1,000	M	M	M	H	M	M
97		K46	9	1,000	M	M	M	M	H	M
98		K47	7	1,000	M	M	M	M	H	M
99		K48	Abo Te'lma 10	2,500	M	M	H	M	M	M
100	K49	8	1,000	L	M	M	M	H	M	
101	Shuka	R01	Al Hisi	800	H	H	M	M	H	H
102		R02	Abo Loli 'Al Sahaba 'Alshuhda'	4,050	M	H	H	H	H	H
103		R03	Musa'B 'Al Rebat Al Sharqi 'Al Taqwa ' Al Bhrini	2,000	H	H	H	M	M	H
104		R04	Al Safa	3,000	M	M	H	M	H	H
105		R05	Al Matar	350	M	M	H	M	H	H
106		R06	Abo Omar	500	M	M	H	M	H	M
107		R07	West Al Rebat	2,000	M	M	H	M	M	M
108	Al Nasser	R08	Al Atatra 'Al Kaware' 'Al Abdin	3,000	H	H	M	M	H	H
109		R09	Al Naser (Al Biouk)	1,000	H	H	M	M	M	H
110		R10	Abo Al Hsian	500	L	M	M	M	H	M
111	Rafah	R11	Al Mawasi	7,740	H	H	H	H	VH	H
112		R12	Al Hshashiin	5,478	VH	H	H	H	M	H
113		R13	Al Salam - Rafah	19,479	H	H	H	M	H	H
114		R14	Kherba Al A'Das	13,360	M	H	H	M	H	M
115		R15	Mosabeh	6,645	L	M	H	M	L	M
116		R16	Al Zohour	6,645	L	M	M	M	H	M

* Remark: click the [Code](#) for detailed data for each locality.

Table 3: Localities with High and Very High Vulnerability

	Economic Vulnerability	Environmental Vulnerability	Protection Vulnerability	Education Vulnerability	Health Vulnerability
Northern Gaza	N01-N06-N09	-	N04-N07-N08-N10-N13	N03-N05	N01-N02-N04-N07
Gaza	G01	G01-G02	G01-G02	-	G01
Middle Area	M01-M02-M03-M19-M26-M28	M01-M02-M14-M22-M26-M28-M29-M30-M31	M01-M02-M08-M21-M22-M26	M03-M04-M07-M19-M20-M24	M03-M04-M05-M06-M11-M12-M13-M14-M15-M16-M17-M19-M20-M21-M23-M25-M27-M28-M29-M32-M34
Khan Younis	K01-K03-K05-K06-K31-K33-K38-K40	K01-K02-K03-K04-K05-K06-K07-K08-K09-K13-K21-K24-K31-K32-K33-K34-K37-K44-	K03-K04-K06-K07-K09-K10-K11-K15-K21-K23-K32-K33-K35-K36-K37-K38-K40-K44-K48	K02-K16-K31-K36- K37- K45	K01-K02-K06-K07-K08-K09-K10-K13-K14-K15-K16-K17-K18-K19-K21-K22-K23-K24-K25-K26-K27-K28-K29-K30-K31-K32-K34-K35-K36-K37-K38-K39-K41-K42-K43-K46-K47-K49
Rafah	R01-R03-R08-R09-R11-R12-R13	R01-R02-R03-R08-R09-R11-R12-R13-R14	R02-R03-R04-R05-R06-R07-R11-R12-R13-R14-R15	R02-R11-R12	R01-R02-R04-R05-R06-R08-R10-R11-R13-R14-R16
Total No.	25	38	43	17	75

Table 4: Vulnerability levels by Municipality

No.	Municipality	Economic Vulnerability	Environmental Vulnerability	Protection Vulnerability	Education Vulnerability	Health Vulnerability	Overall Vulnerability
1	Um Al Nasser	H	M	M	M	H	M
2	Beit Hanoun	M	M	M	M	M	M
3	Beit Lahia	M	M	H	M	M	M
4	Jabalial Al Nazleh	L	M	H	M	M	M
5	Gaza	M	M	H	M	H	M
6	Buraij	H	H	H	M	M	H
7	Zawaideh	M	M	M	M	H	M
8	Al Mosadar	M	M	M	M	M	M
9	Nusierat	L	M	M	M	H	M
10	Al Moghraqa	M	M	M	M	H	M
11	El Maghazi	H	H	H	M	M	H
12	Deir Al Balah	L	M	M	M	H	M
13	Wadi Salqa	M	M	M	M	H	M
14	Fukhari	M	H	H	M	H	H
15	Bani Suhaila	M	M	H	M	H	M
16	Absan Al Jadida	L	M	M	M	H	M
17	Qarara	M	M	M	M	H	M
18	Khan Younis	M	H	M	M	H	H
19	Khuzaa	M	M	H	M	H	M
20	Abasan Al Kabira	M	M	M	M	H	M
21	Shuka	M	M	H	M	H	H
22	Al Nasser	H	H	M	M	H	M
23	Rafah	M	H	H	M	H	M

Table 5: Vulnerability Levels at Vulnerable Localities

Vulnerability Level	Economic Vulnerability	Environmental Vulnerability	Protection Vulnerability	Education Vulnerability	Health Vulnerability	Overall Vulnerability
Very High (VH)	2	-	-	-	3	-
High (VH)	23	38	43	17	72	29
Medium (M)	54	75	72	96	40	87
Low (L)	37	3	1	3	1	-
Very Low (VL)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total no. of localities	116	116	116	116	116	116

Table 6: Vulnerability Levels per Municipality

Vulnerability Level	Economic Vulnerability	Environmental Vulnerability	Protection Vulnerability	Education Vulnerability	Health Vulnerability	Overall Vulnerability
Very High (VH)	-	-	-	-	-	-
High (VH)	4	6	10	-	17	5
Medium (M)	15	17	13	23	6	18
Low (L)	4	-	-	-	-	-
Very Low (VL)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total no. of municipalities	23	23	23	23	23	23

Table 7: Vulnerability Levels per Governorate

Vulnerability Level	Economic Vulnerability	Environmental Vulnerability	Protection Vulnerability	Education Vulnerability	Health Vulnerability	Overall Vulnerability
Northern Gaza	M	M	M	M	M	62% - M
Gaza	M	M	H	M	H	64% - M
Middle Area	M	M	M	M	H	64% - M
Khan Younis	M	M	M	M	H	65% - M
Rafah	M	H	H	M	H	68% - M
Average	59% - M	64% - M	66% - M	63% - M	72% - M	65% - M

2.2.2 Illustrative Charts

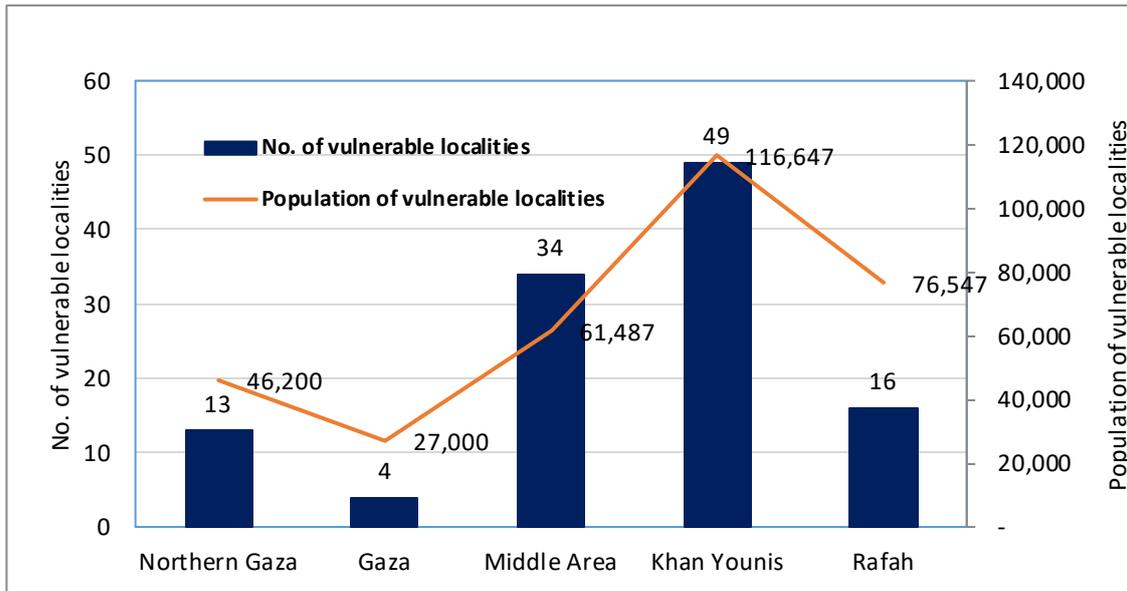


Figure 1: Geographic distribution of vulnerable localities and their population

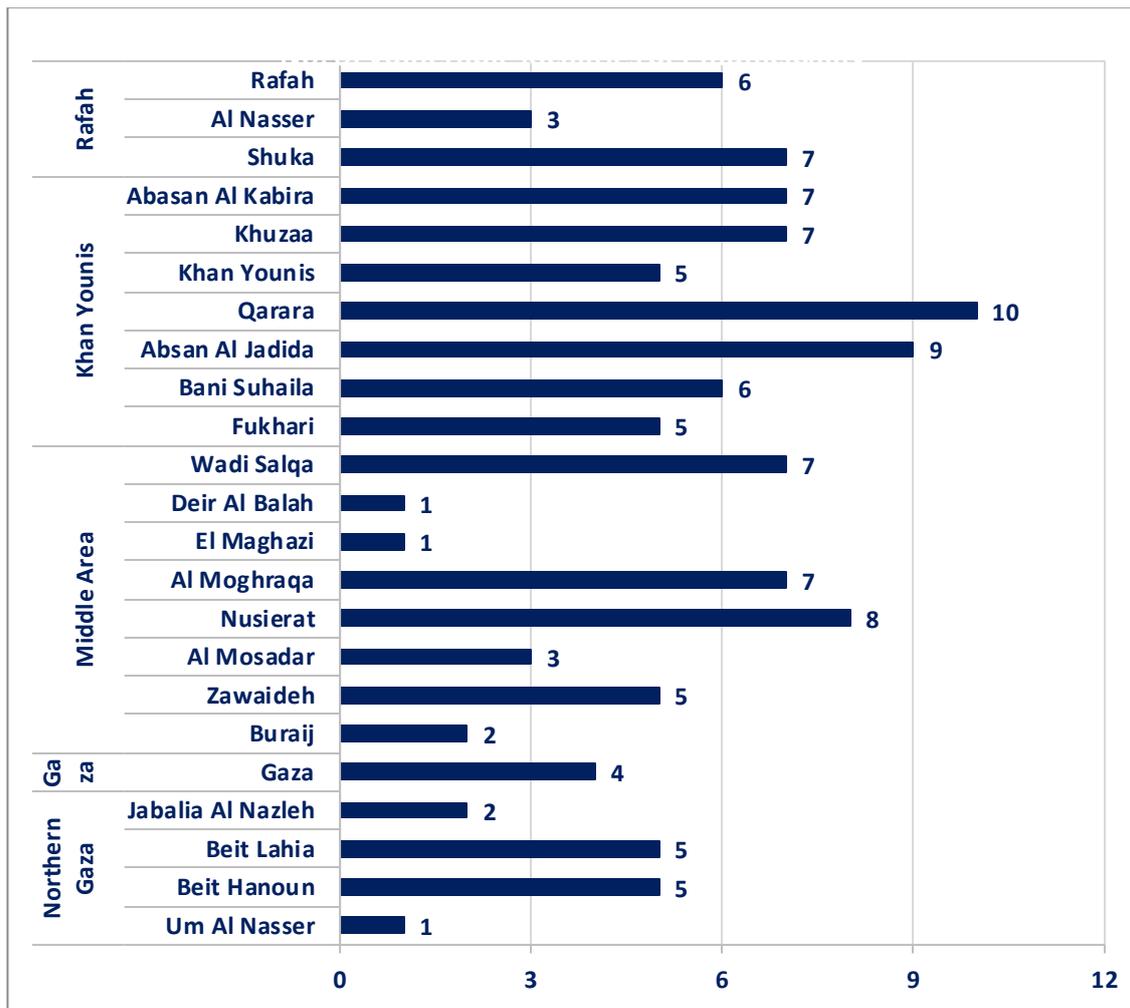


Figure 2: No. of vulnerable localities per municipality

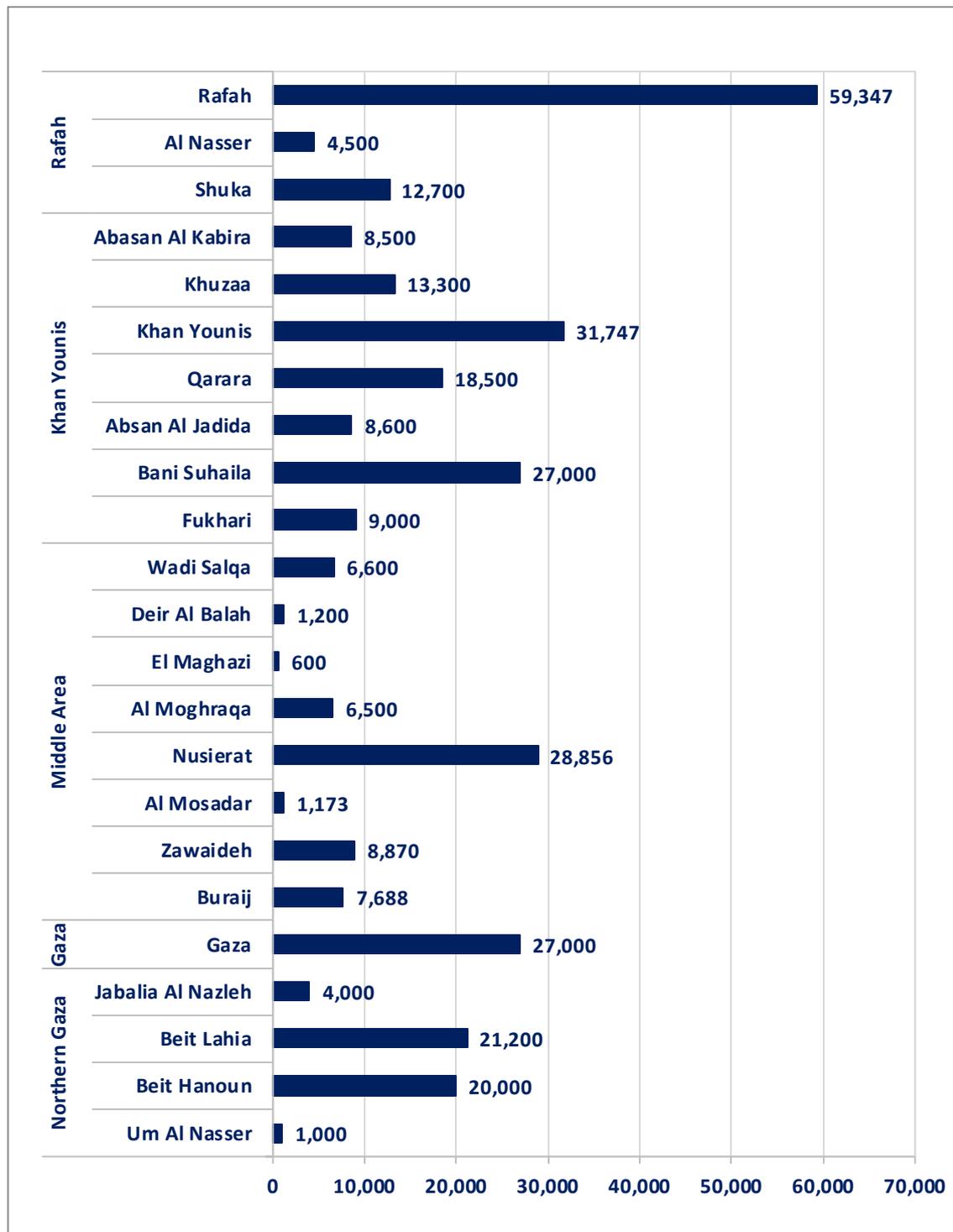


Figure 3: Population of vulnerable localities per municipality

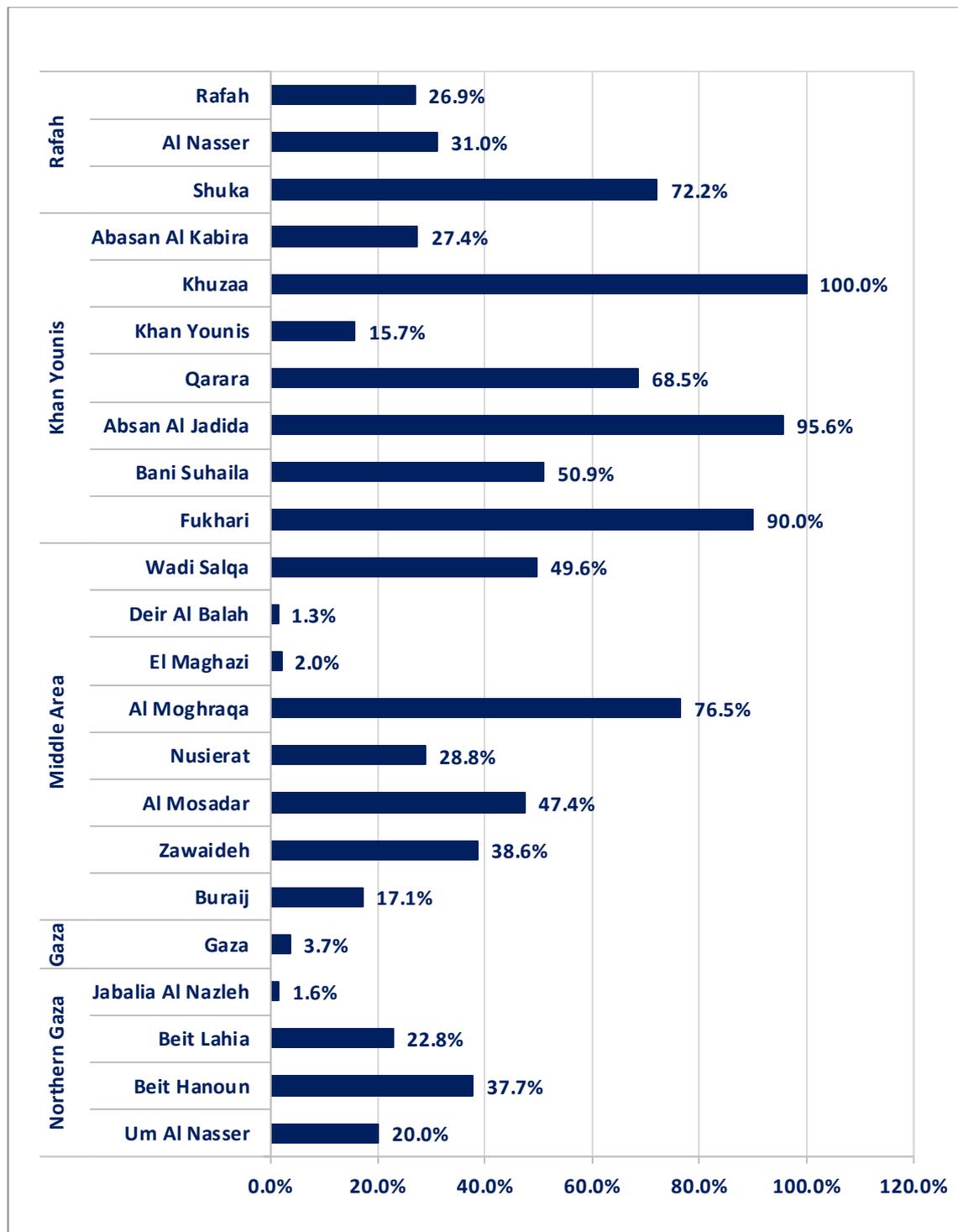
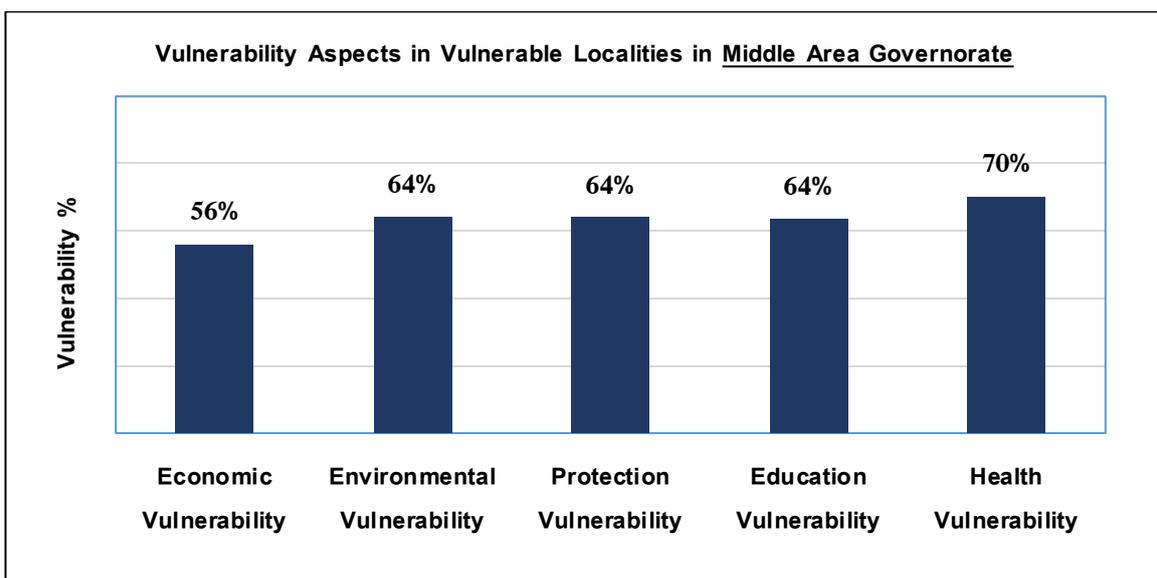
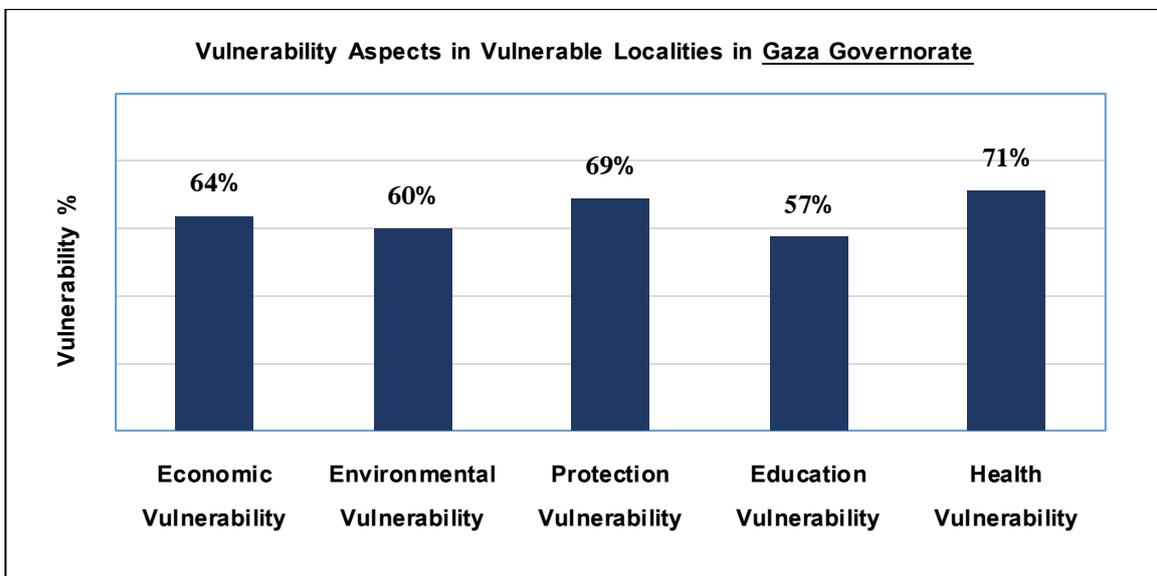
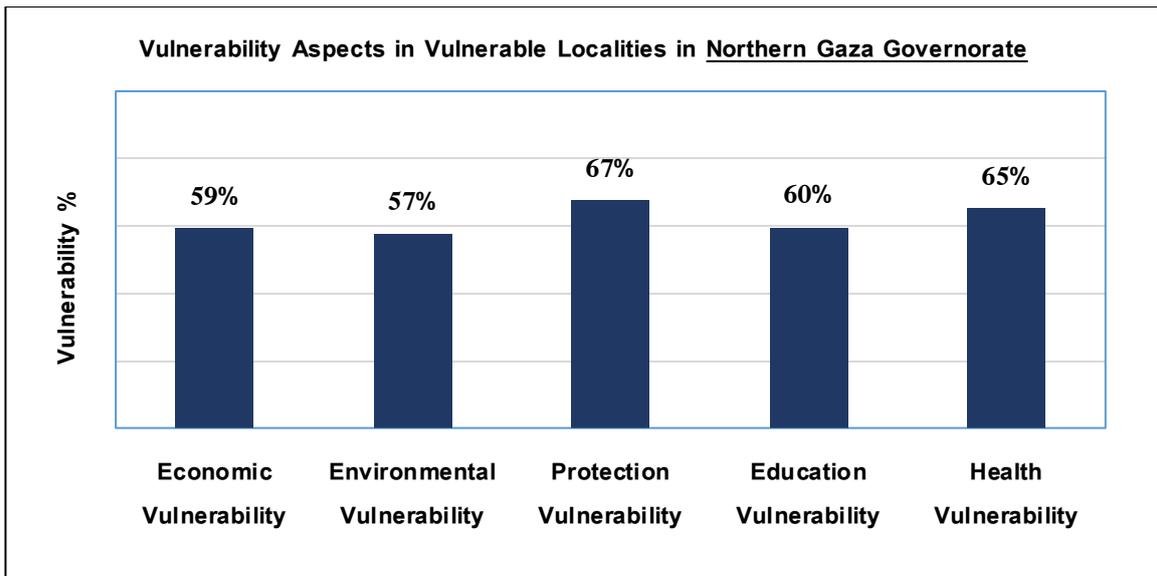


Figure 4: Percentage of vulnerable population per municipality



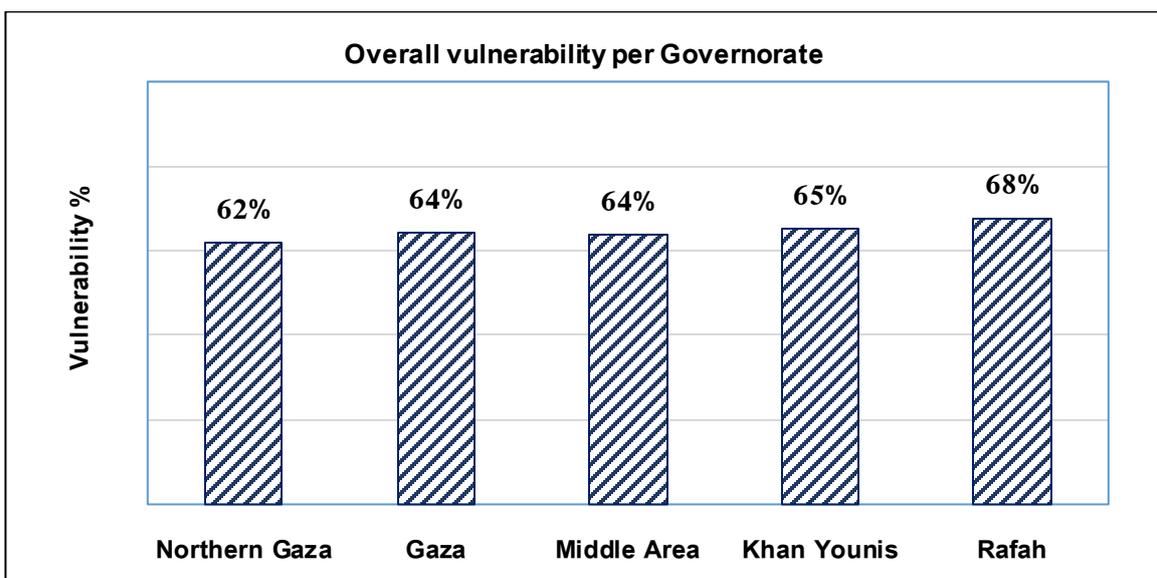
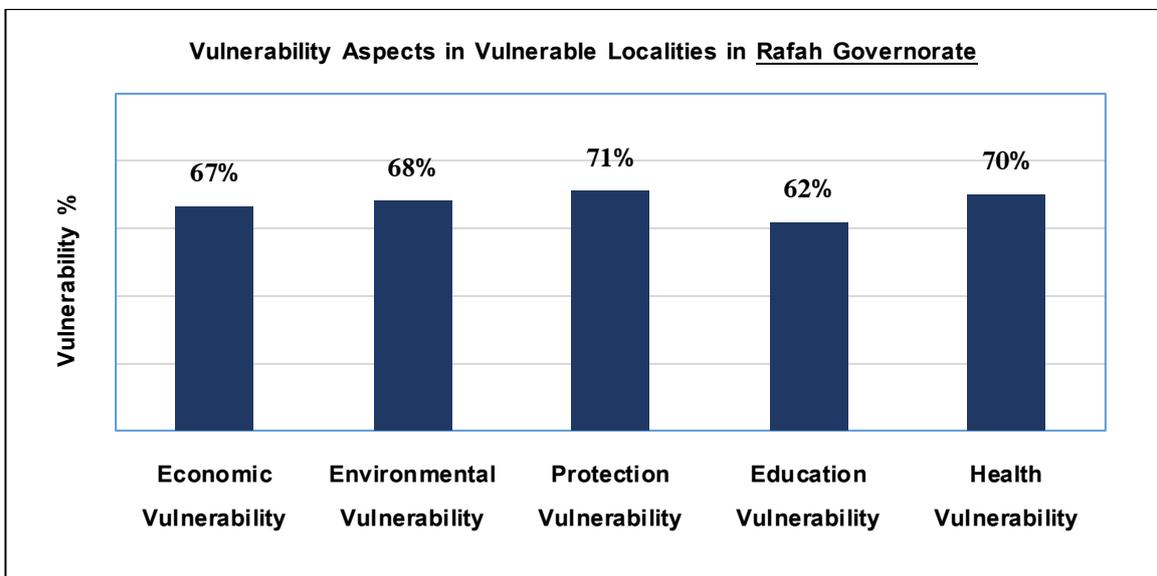
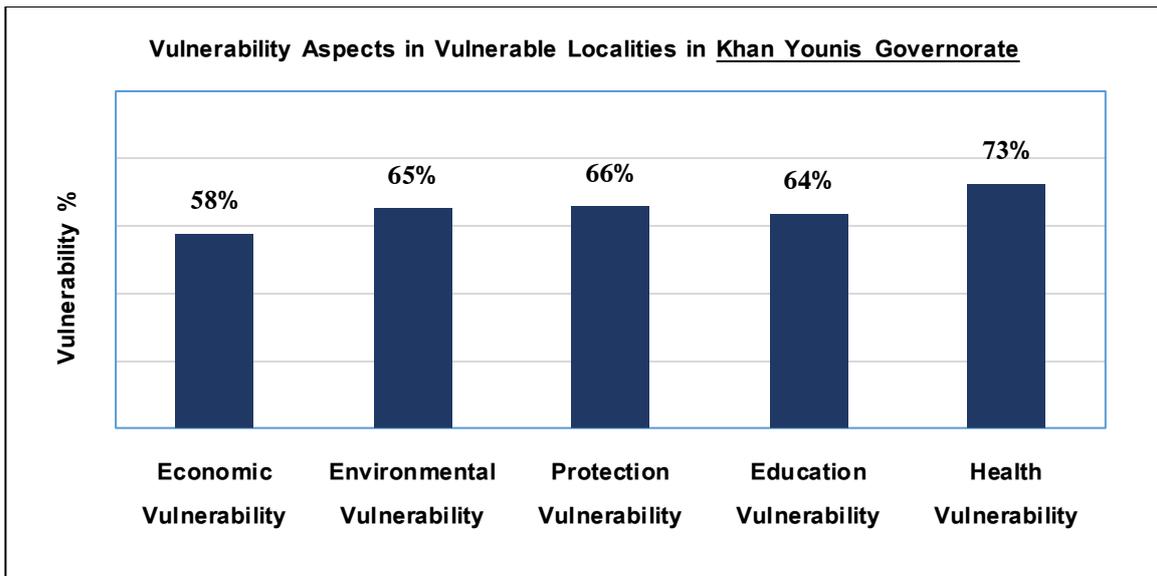


Figure 5: Comparison of overall vulnerability in all Governorates

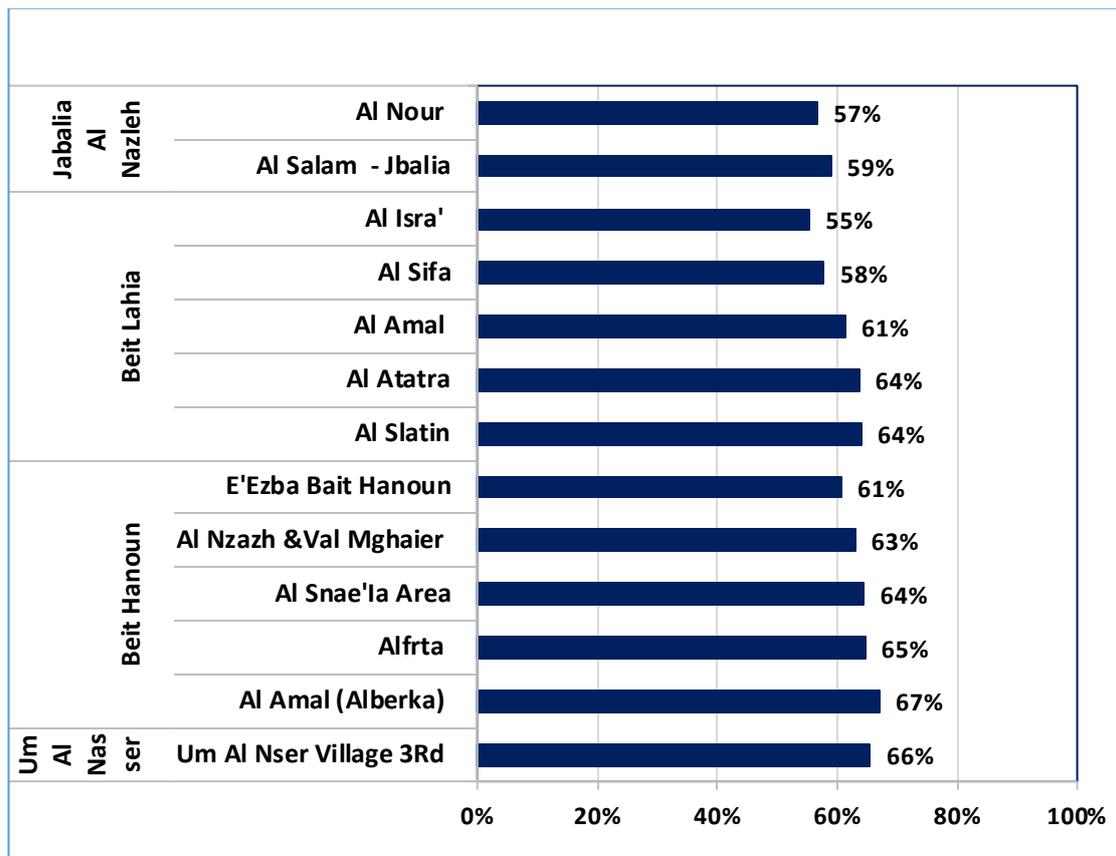


Figure 6: Comparison of vulnerable localities in Northern Gaza Governorate

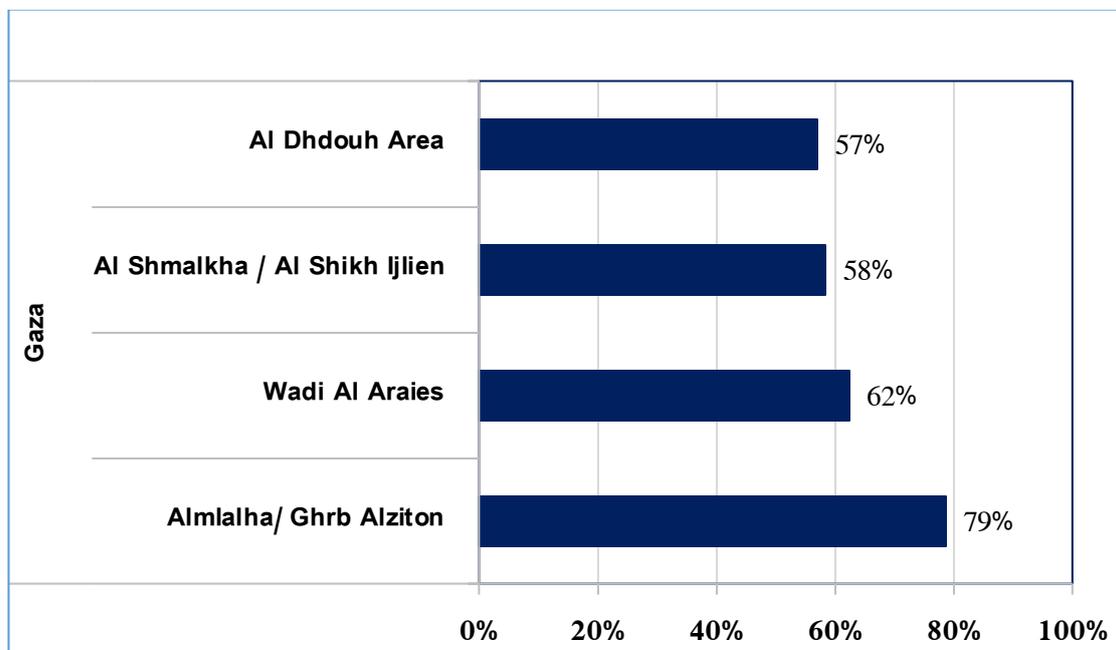


Figure 7: Comparison of vulnerable localities in Gaza Governorate

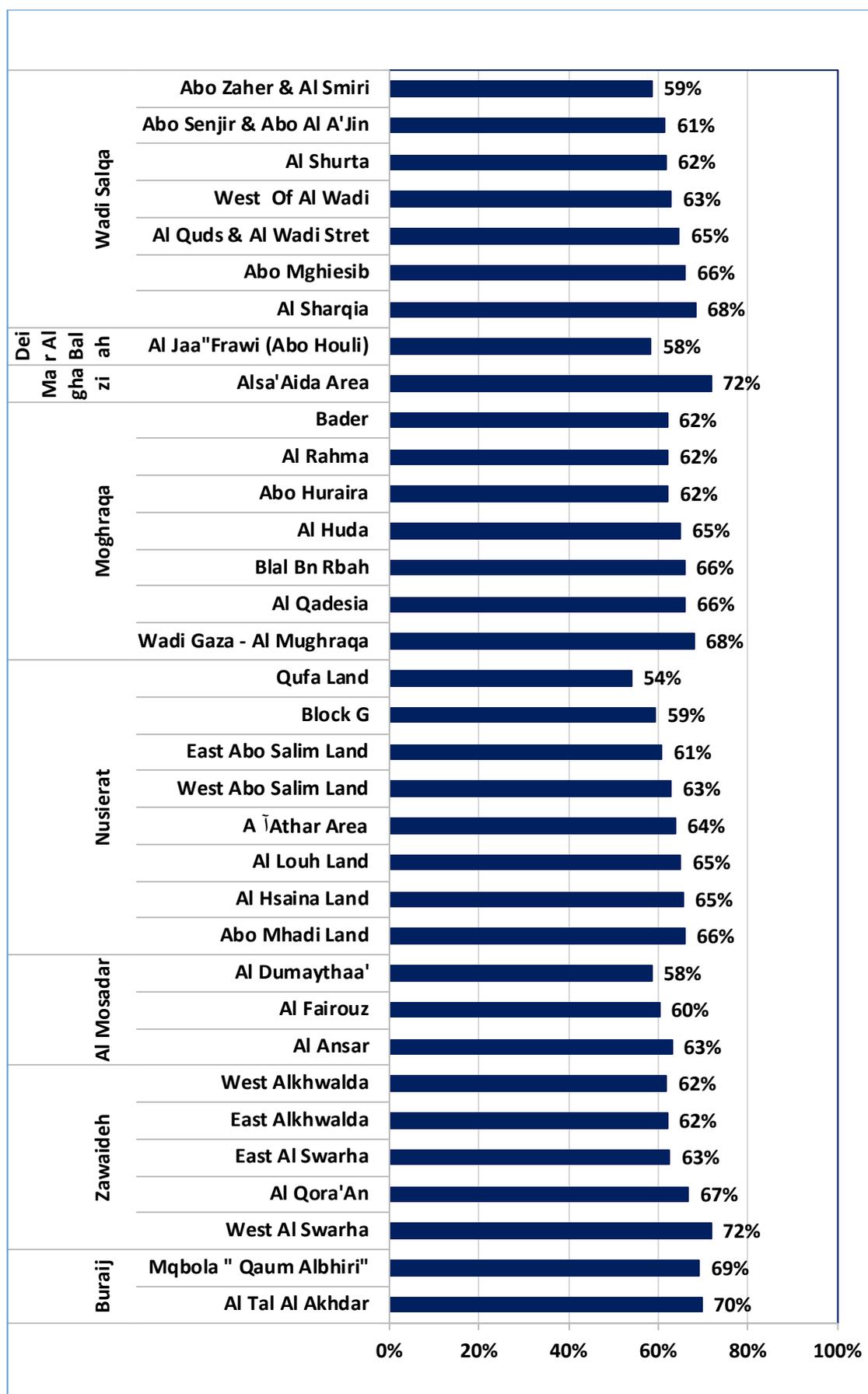


Figure 8: Comparison of vulnerable localities in Middle Area Governorate

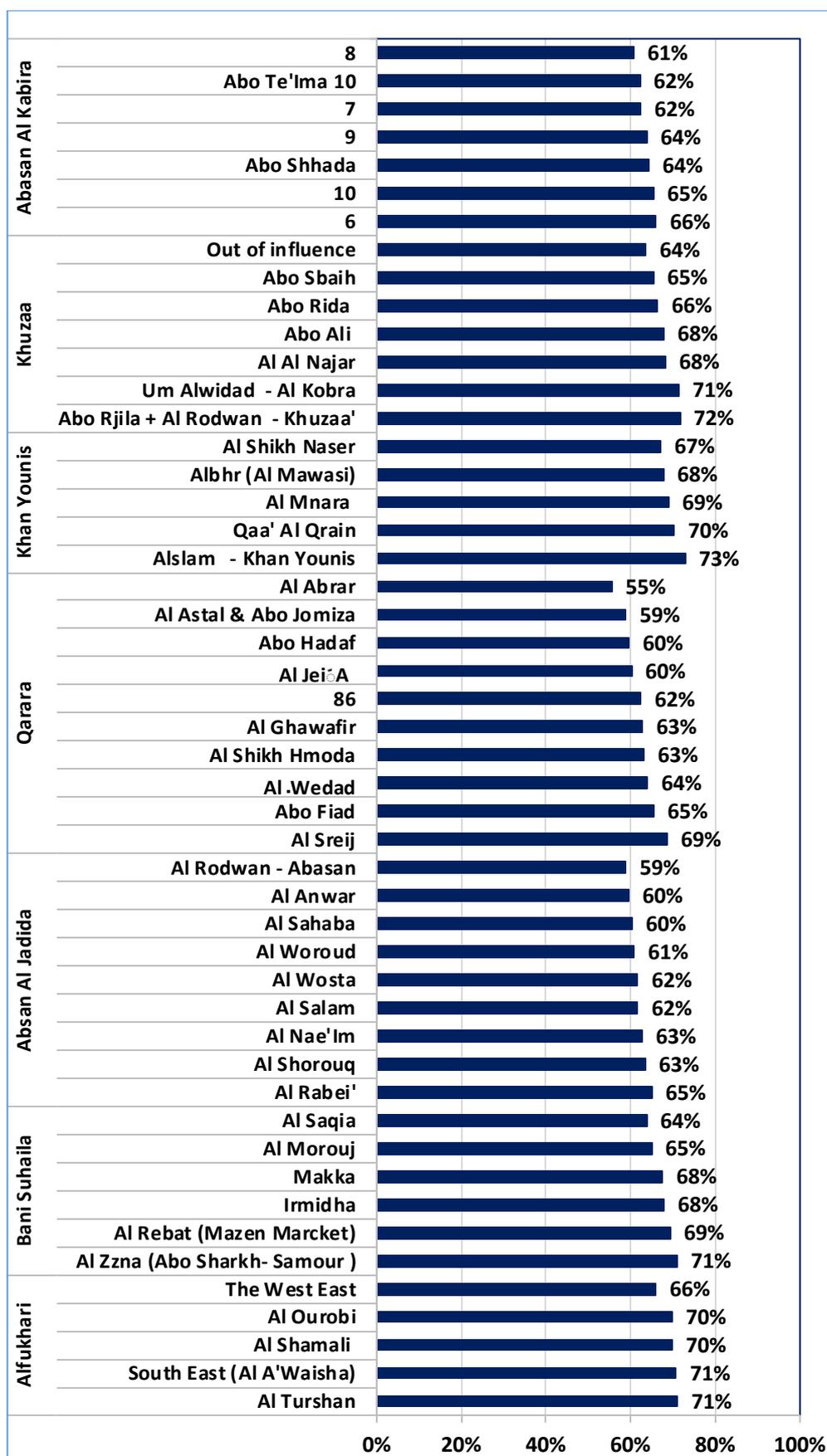


Figure 9: Comparison of vulnerable localities in Khan Younis Gaza Governorate

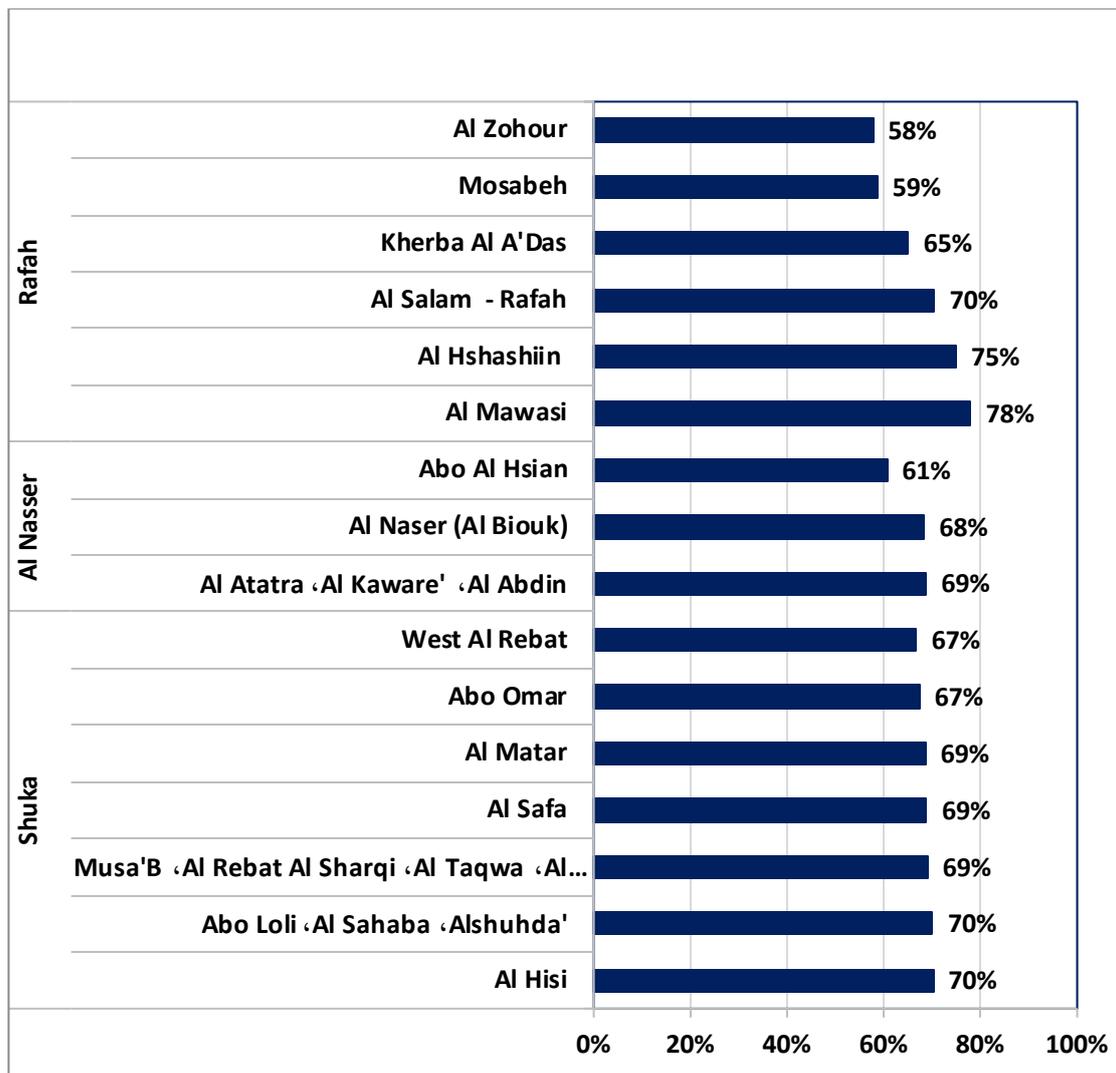


Figure 10: Comparison of vulnerable localities in Rafah Governorate

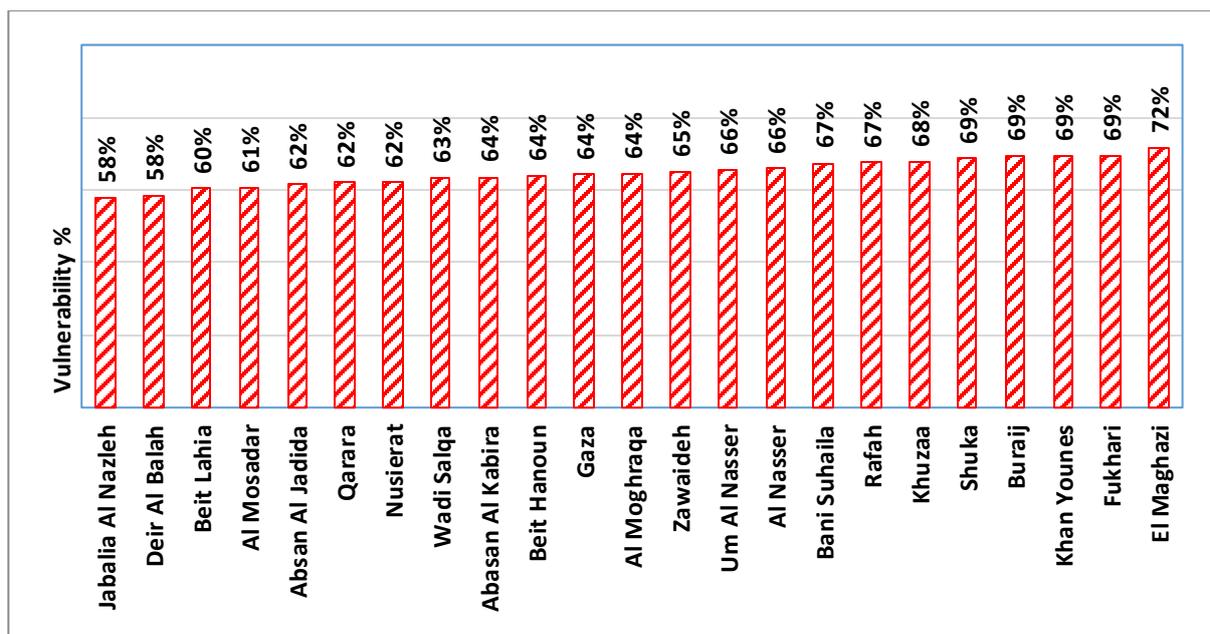


Figure 11: Ranking of municipalities according to Overall vulnerability

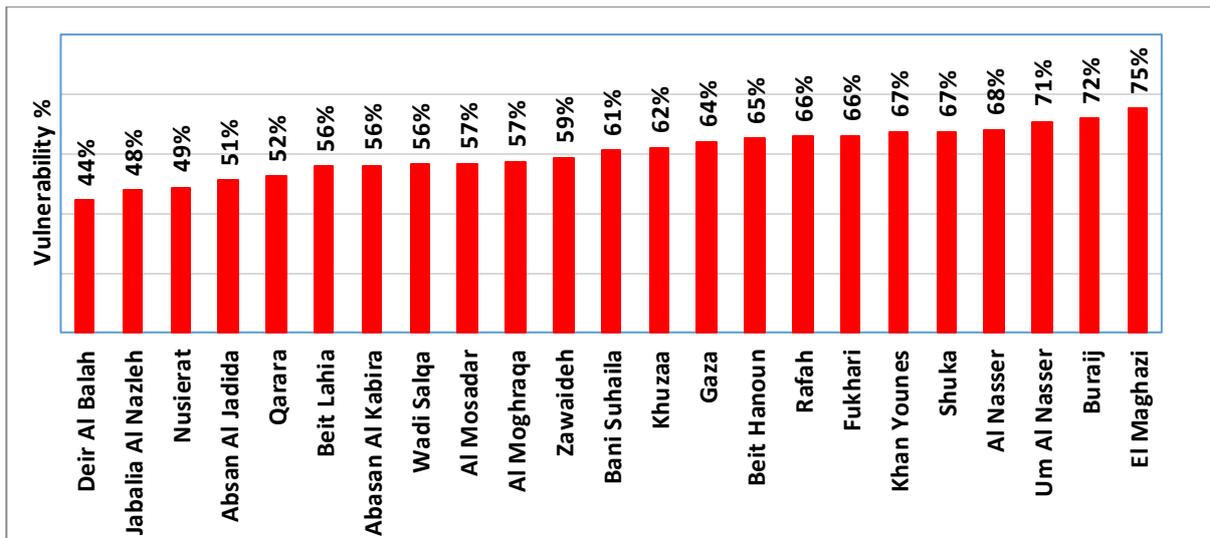


Figure 12: Ranking of municipalities according to Economic vulnerability

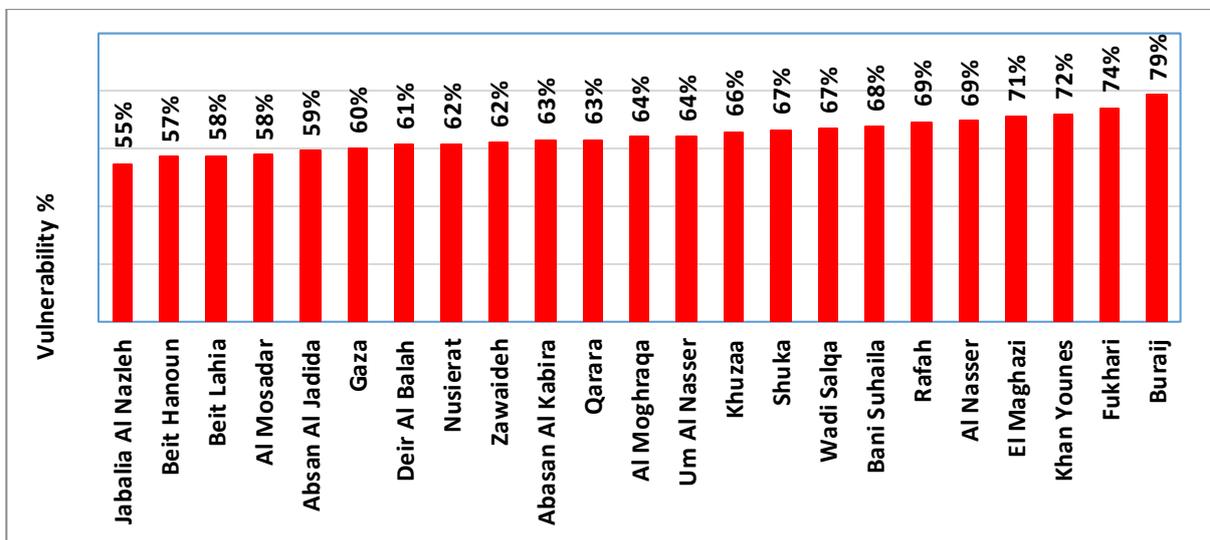


Figure 13: Ranking of municipalities according to Environmental vulnerability

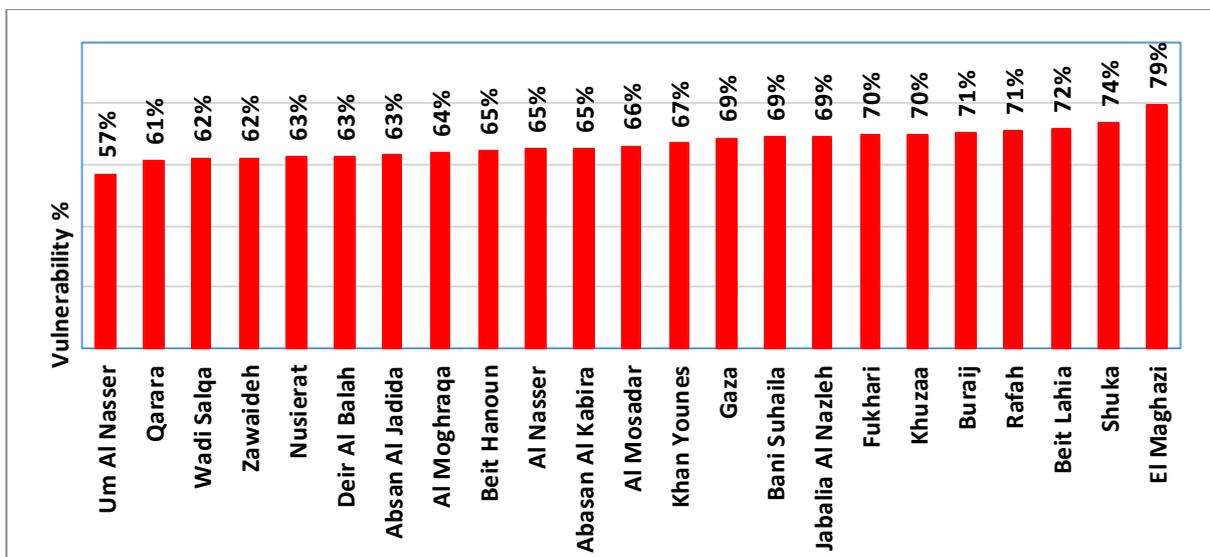


Figure 14: Ranking of municipalities according to Protection vulnerability

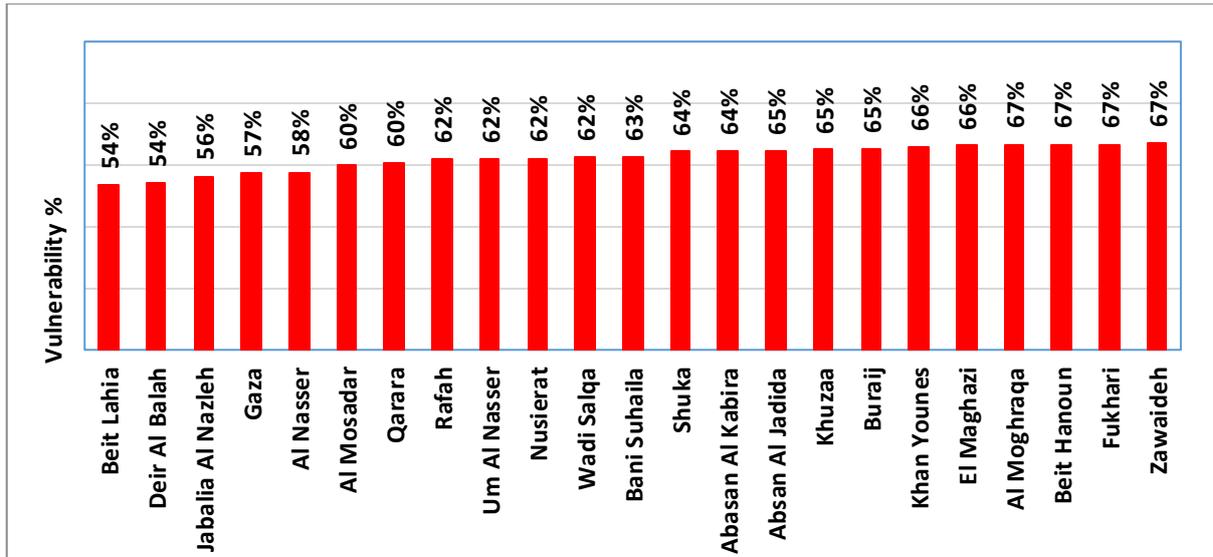


Figure 15: Ranking of municipalities according to Education vulnerability

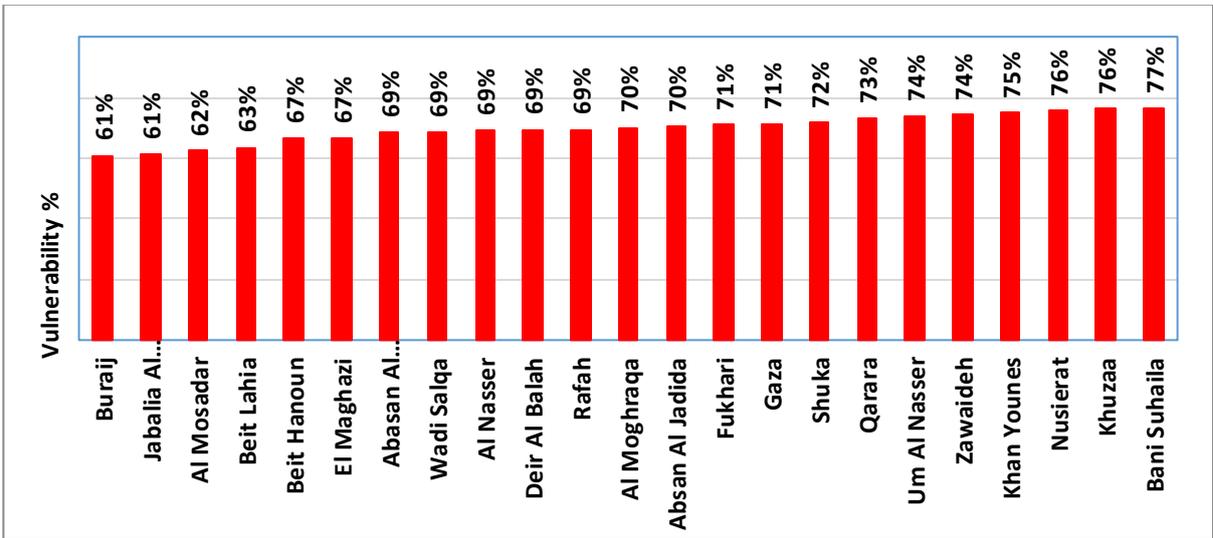


Figure 16: Ranking of municipalities according to Health vulnerability

2.2.3 Community Vulnerability Maps

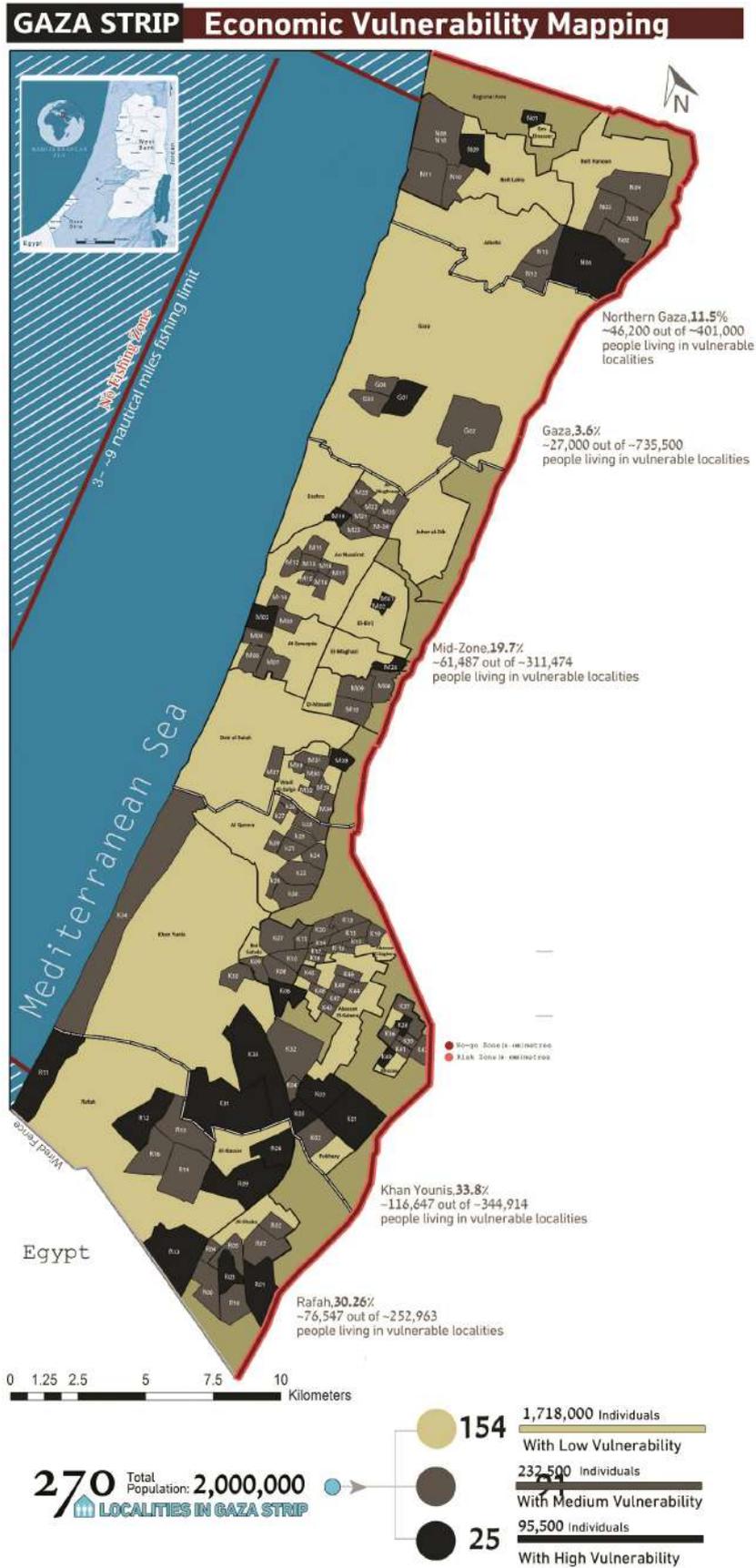


Figure 17: Economic Vulnerability Map

GAZA STRIP Environmental Vulnerability Mapping

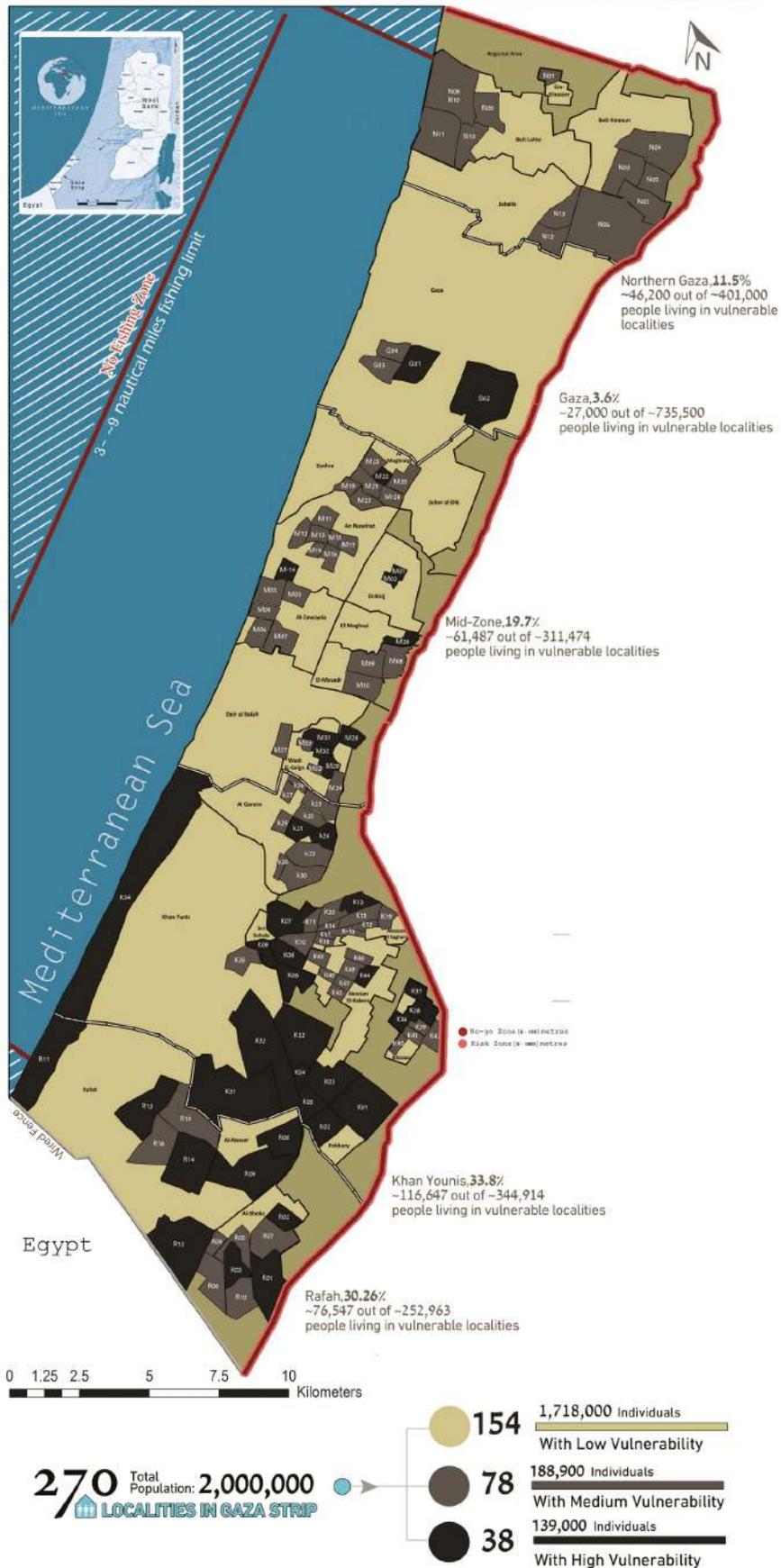


Figure 18: Environmental Vulnerability Map

GAZA STRIP Protection Vulnerability Mapping

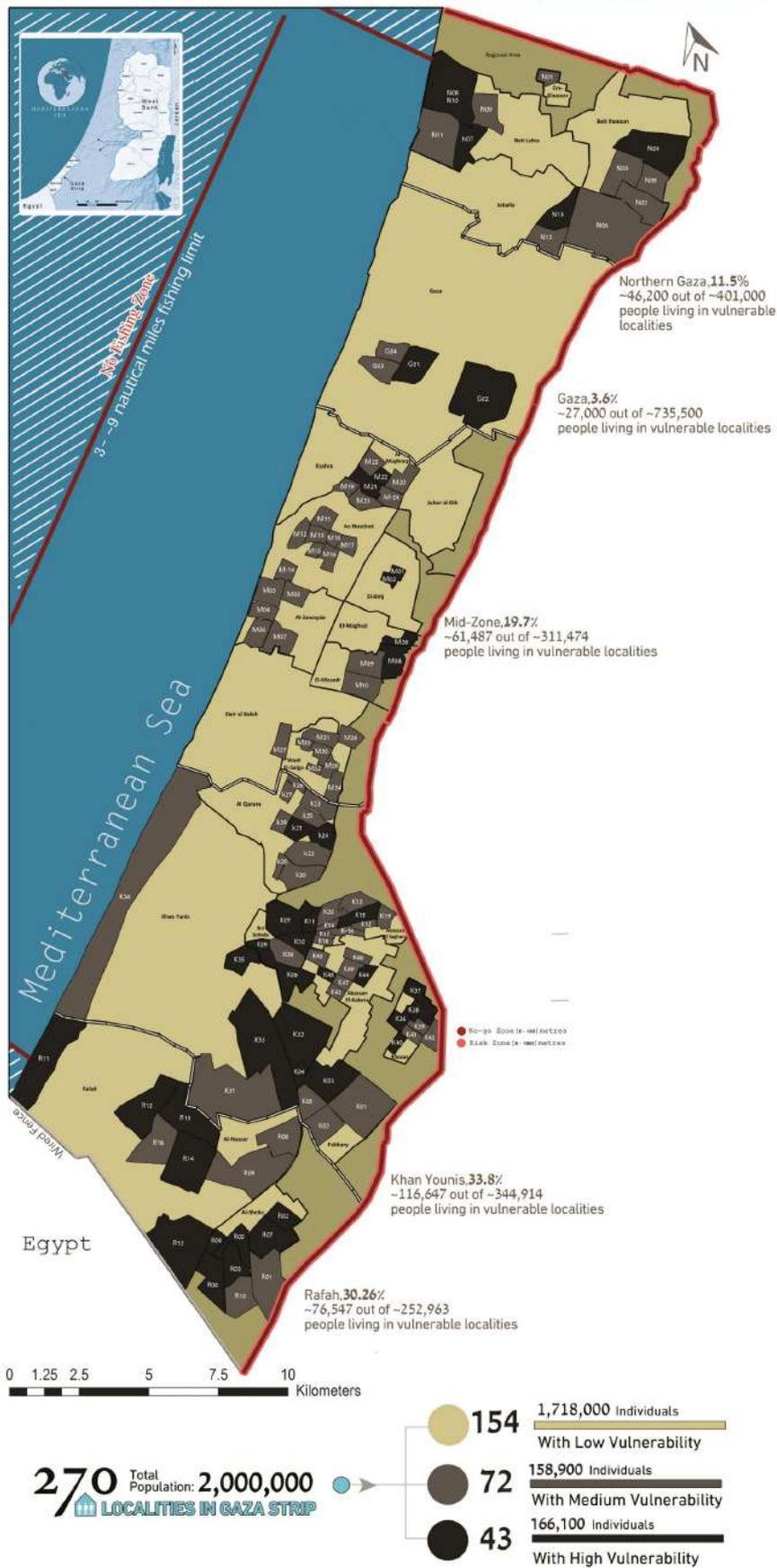


Figure 19: Protection Vulnerability Map

GAZA STRIP Education Vulnerability Mapping

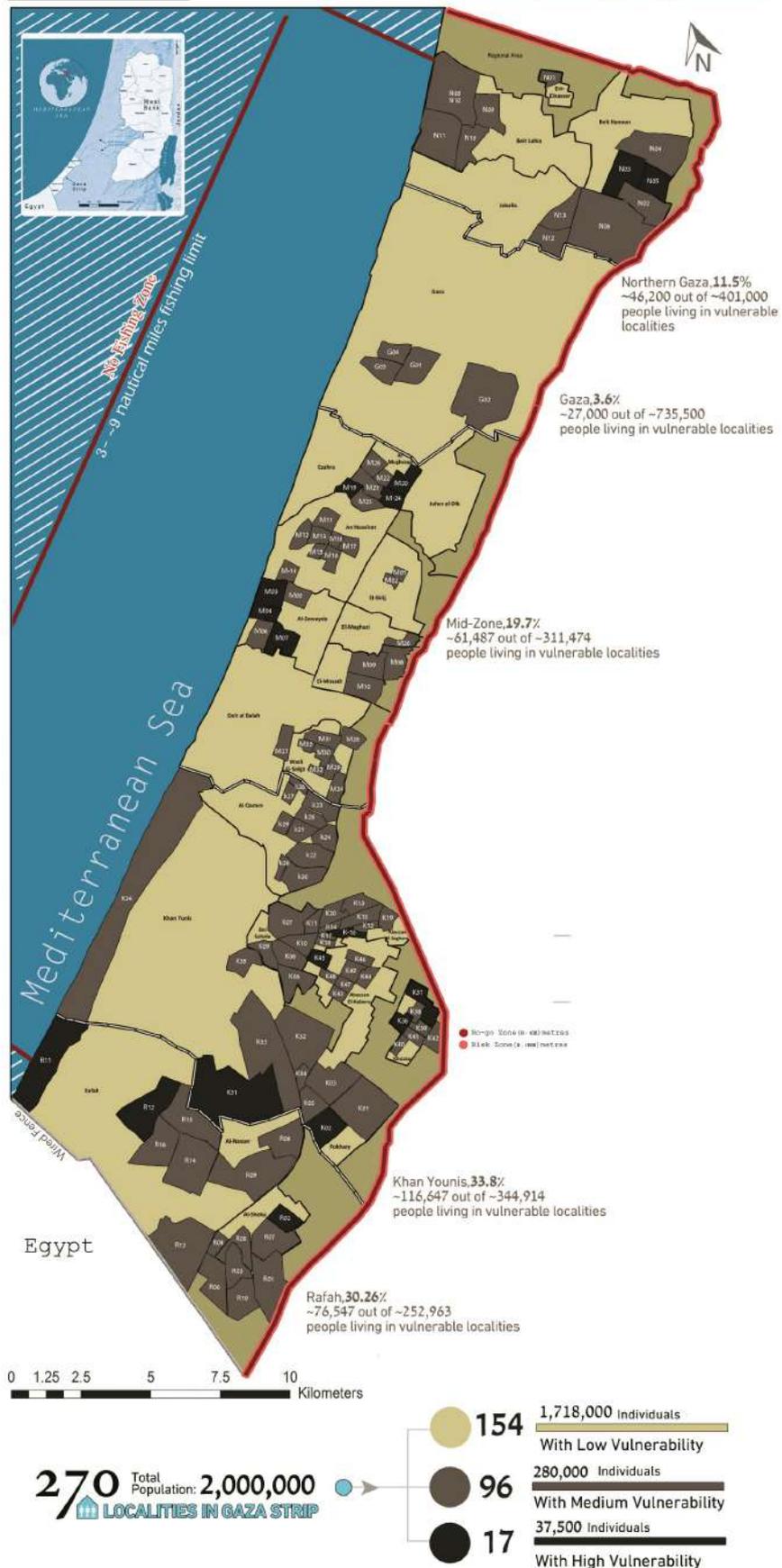


Figure 20: Education Vulnerability Map

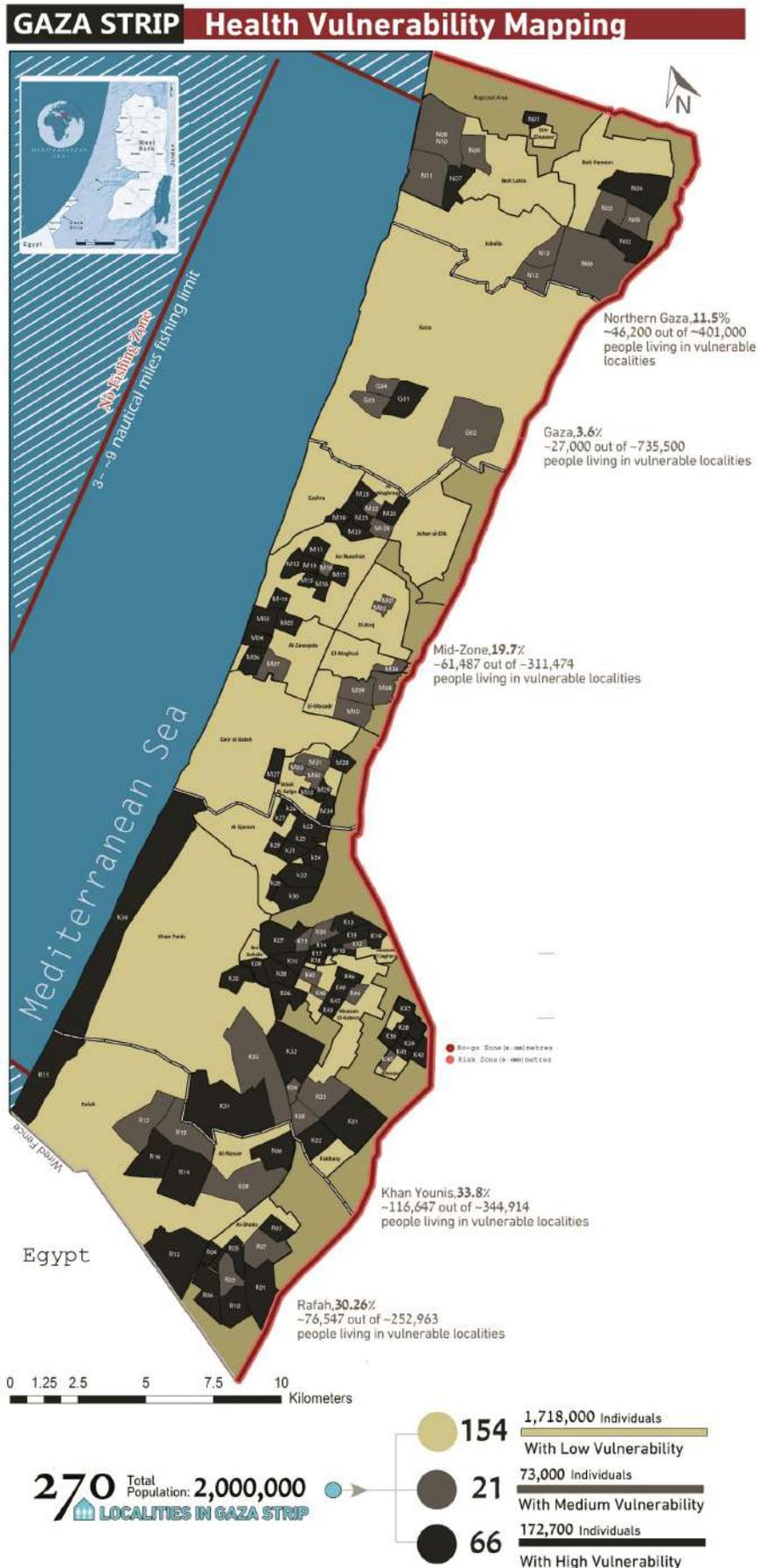


Figure 21: Health Vulnerability Map

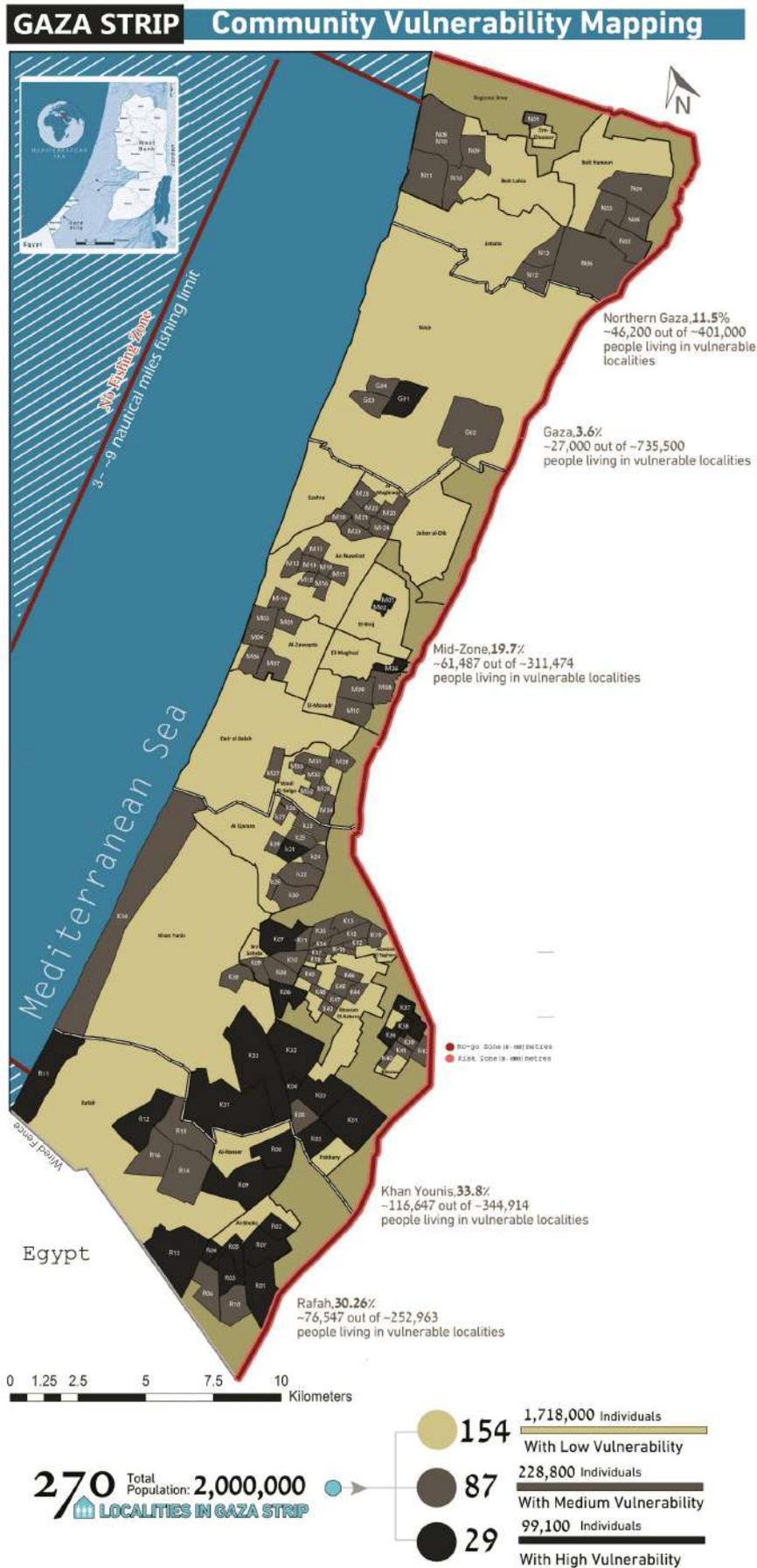
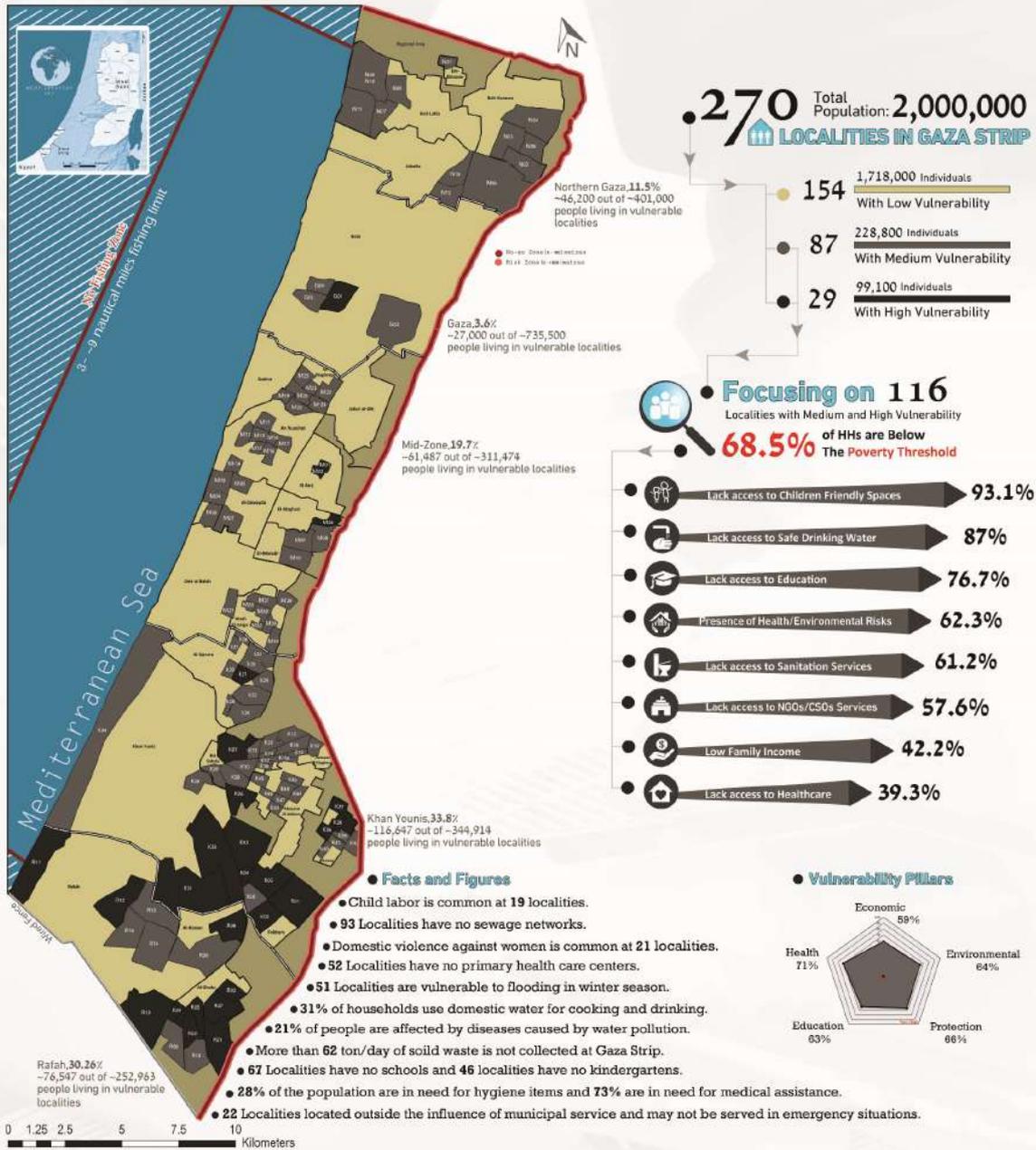


Figure 22: Overall Vulnerability Map

GAZA STRIP Community Vulnerability Mapping Study

During 2017 -2018, IRPAL's conduct a comprehensive study about mapping communities' vulnerabilities in the Gaza Strip in cooperation with 25 municipalities, and 17 local CBOs. The study has addressed the community's vulnerabilities in terms of lack access to basic services under 5 key vulnerability pillars economic, environmental, protection, education and health vulnerability.



Northern Gaza Governorate		Middle-Zone Governorate		Khan Younis Governorate		Rafah Governorate	
No.	Code Locality	No.	Code Locality	No.	Code Locality	No.	Code Locality
1	1001 Al-Bayt al-Haram Neighborhood	101	1001 Al-Bayt al-Haram	101	1001 Al-Bayt al-Haram	101	1001 Al-Bayt al-Haram
2	1002 Al-Andalusiya Neighborhood	102	1002 Al-Andalusiya	102	1002 Al-Andalusiya	102	1002 Al-Andalusiya
3	1003 Al-Bayt al-Haram Neighborhood	103	1003 Al-Bayt al-Haram	103	1003 Al-Bayt al-Haram	103	1003 Al-Bayt al-Haram
4	1004 Al-Bayt al-Haram	104	1004 Al-Bayt al-Haram	104	1004 Al-Bayt al-Haram	104	1004 Al-Bayt al-Haram
5	1005 Al-Bayt al-Haram Neighborhood	105	1005 Al-Bayt al-Haram	105	1005 Al-Bayt al-Haram	105	1005 Al-Bayt al-Haram
6	1006 Al-Bayt al-Haram	106	1006 Al-Bayt al-Haram	106	1006 Al-Bayt al-Haram	106	1006 Al-Bayt al-Haram
7	1007 Al-Bayt al-Haram	107	1007 Al-Bayt al-Haram	107	1007 Al-Bayt al-Haram	107	1007 Al-Bayt al-Haram
8	1008 Al-Bayt al-Haram	108	1008 Al-Bayt al-Haram	108	1008 Al-Bayt al-Haram	108	1008 Al-Bayt al-Haram
9	1009 Al-Bayt al-Haram	109	1009 Al-Bayt al-Haram	109	1009 Al-Bayt al-Haram	109	1009 Al-Bayt al-Haram
10	1010 Al-Bayt al-Haram	110	1010 Al-Bayt al-Haram	110	1010 Al-Bayt al-Haram	110	1010 Al-Bayt al-Haram
11	1011 Al-Bayt al-Haram	111	1011 Al-Bayt al-Haram	111	1011 Al-Bayt al-Haram	111	1011 Al-Bayt al-Haram
12	1012 Al-Bayt al-Haram	112	1012 Al-Bayt al-Haram	112	1012 Al-Bayt al-Haram	112	1012 Al-Bayt al-Haram
13	1013 Al-Bayt al-Haram	113	1013 Al-Bayt al-Haram	113	1013 Al-Bayt al-Haram	113	1013 Al-Bayt al-Haram
14	1014 Al-Bayt al-Haram	114	1014 Al-Bayt al-Haram	114	1014 Al-Bayt al-Haram	114	1014 Al-Bayt al-Haram
15	1015 Al-Bayt al-Haram	115	1015 Al-Bayt al-Haram	115	1015 Al-Bayt al-Haram	115	1015 Al-Bayt al-Haram
16	1016 Al-Bayt al-Haram	116	1016 Al-Bayt al-Haram	116	1016 Al-Bayt al-Haram	116	1016 Al-Bayt al-Haram
17	1017 Al-Bayt al-Haram	117	1017 Al-Bayt al-Haram	117	1017 Al-Bayt al-Haram	117	1017 Al-Bayt al-Haram
18	1018 Al-Bayt al-Haram	118	1018 Al-Bayt al-Haram	118	1018 Al-Bayt al-Haram	118	1018 Al-Bayt al-Haram
19	1019 Al-Bayt al-Haram	119	1019 Al-Bayt al-Haram	119	1019 Al-Bayt al-Haram	119	1019 Al-Bayt al-Haram
20	1020 Al-Bayt al-Haram	120	1020 Al-Bayt al-Haram	120	1020 Al-Bayt al-Haram	120	1020 Al-Bayt al-Haram

For More:

With Coordination and Cooperation: Ministry of Local Government (MOLG), Popular for Government & Development Association, Many Societies for Welfare and Child Care, The Society of Women Organizers in Gaza Strip, Community Training Center and Crisis Management, Islamic Relief Palestine Office, Ministry of Local Government (MOLG), Popular for Government & Development Association, Al-Tawassul Forum for Social Development, The Society of Women Organizers in Gaza Strip, Palestinian Training Center and Crisis Management, Future Development Commission, The Agraria Rural Cooperative for Farmers, Shati Lahif, Al-Tawassul Forum for Social Development, Al-Arba'a Association for the Development of Palm and Dates, Palestinian Women's Association for Progress and Development, Al-Falakiya Rural Development Association, Khuzma Parents/Teachers Center, Al-Haditha Development Association, Al-Jazeera Parents Association for Social Development, Cooperative Agricultural Association - Beit Hanoun, Tabouk Charity Society, Life and Hope Association, Family Development Association

Figure 23: Community Vulnerability Infograph

3 Section 3: Conclusions and Recommendations

❖ Conclusions

- The current study has been an effort towards identifying the most vulnerable localities in Gaza Strip, and highlighting the hard living conditions prevailing at those localities in terms of lack of access to basic economic, environmental, protection, educational, and health services.
- Furthermore, the study aimed at enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the targeting strategies of IRPAL and its partners through creating a rich and up to date database for most vulnerable 116 localities in Gaza Strip.

❖ Recommendations

- The effectiveness of humanitarian interventions shall be enhanced through better and more accurate targeting for the identified highly vulnerable localities.
- Effective coordination and integration among local partners, municipalities, I/NGOs, and all actors shall be adopted and enhanced as a tool for poverty alleviation, through exchange of information, lessons learned and best practices in the humanitarian and community development interventions.
- The local community based organizations (CBOs) and non-governmental (NGOs) shall be supported and their capacities enhanced to enable them effectively represent their vulnerable localities in front of duty bearers, decision makers and service providers to ensure better level of service provision and thus improving the quality of their living conditions.
- A unified database of vulnerable localities shall be created and shared among actors and be regularly updated with information related to interventions and improvements.
- This study can serve as a starting point for designing and implementing highly relevant and effective interventions addressing the root causes of vulnerability in different aspects in cooperation with different stakeholders and actors.



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