



Rapid Assessment: Effects of the Gaza crisis on Youth



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FOREWORD

Youth aged 15-29 of age represent one third of the Palestinian population. This youth bulge will require serious consideration in strategic development and humanitarian response by focusing on their concerns and priorities in national policies and plans.

For years, young Palestinians in Gaza have been deprived of their basic needs and rights. Poverty, substance abuse, unsafe immigration, isolation, lack of communication, social extremism and limited access to cultural, health and sports facilities are all challenges and concerns facing youth in Palestine, but particularly in Gaza.

The already difficult context was only made worse by the 51-day war in Gaza during July and August 2014. However, defying all odds the Palestinian youth in Gaza become a source of inspiration for all us!

Youth groups across Gaza rallied together and become the first responders helping, elder, children and women in need. They found strength in adversity and demonstrated to be a source of resilience and resourcefulness in the local community.

To understand how we can help youth to help others in the Gaza, UNFPA and its local partner, Sharek, conducted this study on the effects of the war on youth.

The study is the only assessment that reflects youth issues, challenges, as expressed by themselves, and the vital voluntary work youth initiated to help the displaced people in need. We would like to extend our sincere thanks to the many young volunteers who helped in the field work of this assessment.

As demonstrated by their actions and as shown in the study, given a fair chance, youth will built a better future for Gaza and Palestine. We call on the international community to extend their assistance, support and funding to youth based projects. It is probably the best investment in the future of Gaza that we can make!

Mr. Anders Thomsen
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

IDP	Internally Displaced Person
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Work Agency
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

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INTRODUCTION

The Gaza Strip witnessed a rapid escalation of violence on the 7th of July 2014. The recent aggression in the Gaza Strip is the third such military operation conducted in the last six years alone. Since 2007 the Gaza Strip has been under siege and continues to face severe movement restrictions, which have resulted in a significant deterioration in living conditions, increasing unemployment rates, and widespread poverty. Development faces overwhelming obstacles and there has been an unprecedented deterioration of Gaza's education and health care systems.

Of the Gaza Strip's population of 1.7 million, there are 1.2 million refugees (over 70 percent) who reside in eight refugee camps. According to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the recent aggression on Gaza resulted in 2,147 Palestinian victims, of which 1,743 were civilians. Furthermore, 530 victims (or 32 percent of total victims) were children ranging in ages from 10 days to 17 years. Hundreds of thousands migrated to shelter homes, tens of thousands lost their homes, and thousands of families lost family members as martyrs or had family members injured in the violence. According to the UNRWA and Ministry of Social Affairs reports, the number of the displaced being hosted at UNRWA, government shelters and other hosting communities, exceeded 380,000. Over 100,000 Palestinians, including 30,000 youth, have witnessed their homes being demolished and remain displaced in shelters and hosting communities.

Youth in the Gaza Strip face many challenges, which have been aggravated by the recent crisis. Youth are deprived of basic necessities and face other issues such as social and economic marginalization, lack of communication, isolation and social extremism, and limited access to social and cultural facilities, including health and sports. The current situation forces youth to act as adults from an early age, which in many situations leads to risky behaviour including criminal acts, unsafe sexual relationships, violence, drug abuse, and resorting to illegal immigration. For economic and social reasons, some youth might drop out of school, leave their jobs, or marry at an early age in exchange for protection and/or a shelter for them and their families. This has negative affects, both short- and long-term, on the entire society.

During the crisis, the emergent interventions focused on provision of basic needs; however, in the aftermath there are a plethora of needs that could hardly be prioritised. Each individual has his/her own needs and priorities as a result of the crisis.

In this context, Sharek Youth Forum and the UNFPA conducted a study on the effects of the recent aggression on the youth in the Gaza Strip. This study is the first undertaken after the

crisis that reflects youth issues and challenges in the Gaza Strip.

The study describes how the youth were affected by the crisis through multiple lenses, with an emphasis on assessing the circumstances of displaced youth in shelter homes. The challenges include: detachment from relatives and community, dropping out from formal and informal education, losing income-generating resources, lack of or breakdown of security and protection networks, limited access to health services, adapting to a new environment, and long periods of unused free time. These challenges have dangerous implications for the youth. In addition to shedding light on the major challenges currently facing youth in the Gaza Strip, the study identifies their priorities and their perceptions of their role to overcome present challenges. The study also includes personal stories and narrations of youth in the Gaza Strip.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The assessment aims to understand the situation of the youth during and after the aggression on Gaza through:

- Identifying youth needs and priorities, which include: shelter, education, work, physical and psychosocial health issues, and protection.
- Suggesting means to effectively overcome the major issues youth are suffering from and prepare a programme for immediate interventions and future programmes.
- Highlighting the role of the youth in recovery phases of the Gaza Strip

METHODOLOGY

The study focused on collecting as much data and information as possible on the reality and needs of youth in the Gaza Strip in light of the recent crisis. This data is vital to cultivated positive interventions that would contribute to reducing incidents of violence and responding to youth needs that arose during and after the crisis. Therefore, the method of Descriptive Analysis was selected for this study.

Field researchers, who were volunteers of Sharek Sha'bak Campaign, completed the survey questionnaires using the responses directly from 800 young women and men. At this point, it is important to stress that the sample size limits the ability to generalize the results of the study, and that the provided data can set general indicators to be utilized and built upon, however, the data should be reviewed when the programmes and practical interventions are prepared. The following criteria were adopted to include various segments of the youth population:

- The sample was divided into 400 participants from shelter homes and 400 of those outside the shelter homes, taking into account that the sample should be representative, in terms of gender and age group (15-24, 25-29)
- The first section of the sample (inside shelter homes): All of the shelter homes in the Gaza Strip governorates were sampled. Furthermore, the diversity of the shelter homes (big and small), the level of crowdedness (from the least to the most crowded), and the regions that were or were not targeted by Israeli bombs were all taken into consideration.
- The second section (outside shelter homes): Participants surveyed included those whose homes were targeted, those who were displaced to tents outside the shelter homes, those who stayed in their homes, those who were injured and resided in hospitals, those who returned to their residence after the aggression, and finally, those who resided at homes of relatives or friends during the aggression.

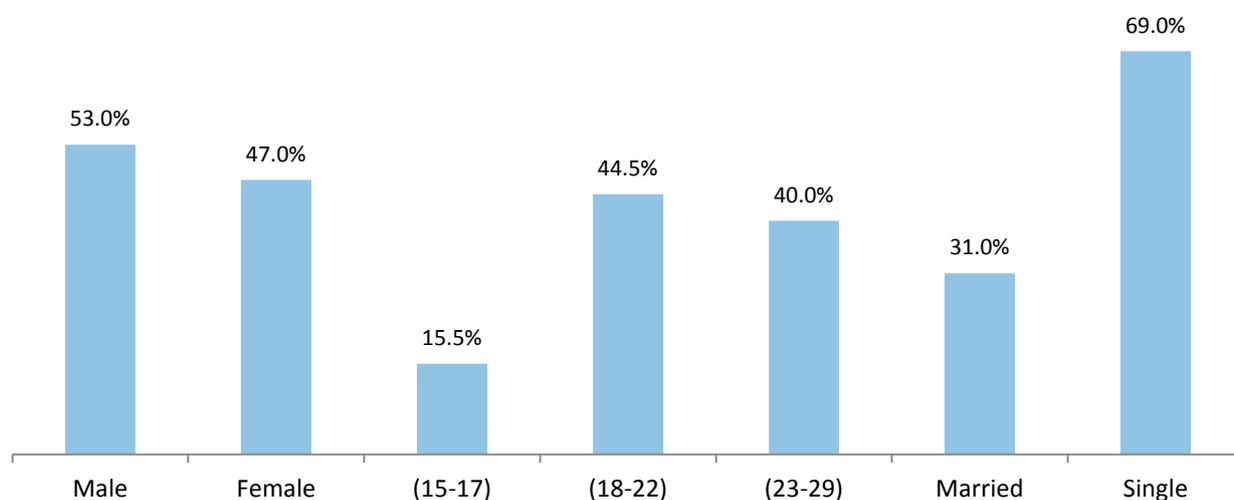
One: Youth Opinion Poll/Survey

The survey targeted a youth sample composed of 800 young men and women within the age group of 15-29 years old, selected from inside and outside the shelter homes as follows:

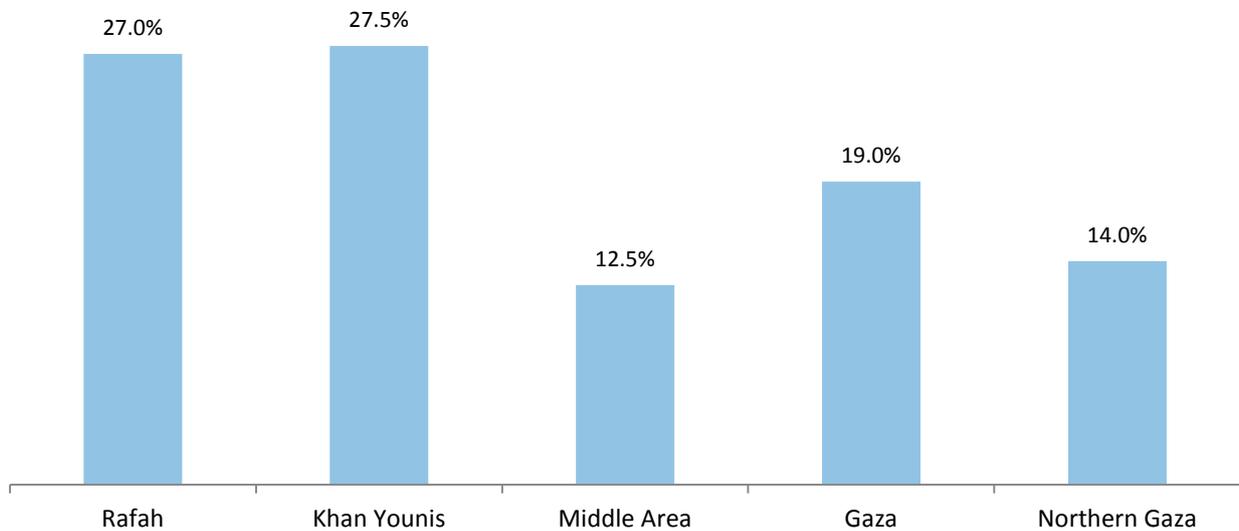
Governorate	General Population (in thousands)	Percentage of General Population (%)	Percentage of the displaced in shelter homes (%)	Number of surveys conducted outside the shelter homes	Number of surveys conducted inside the shelter homes	Total number of surveys per governorate	Number of Surveyors
Northern Gaza	302	16	40	60	160	220	5
Gaza	700	38	17	150	70	220	5
Middle Gaza	260	14	10	60	40	100	3
Khan Younis	360	19.5	19	80	70	150	4
Rafah	231	12.5	14	60	60	110	3
Total	1853	100	100	400	400	800	20

The backgrounds of the participating youth were distributed according to a number of variables as follows:

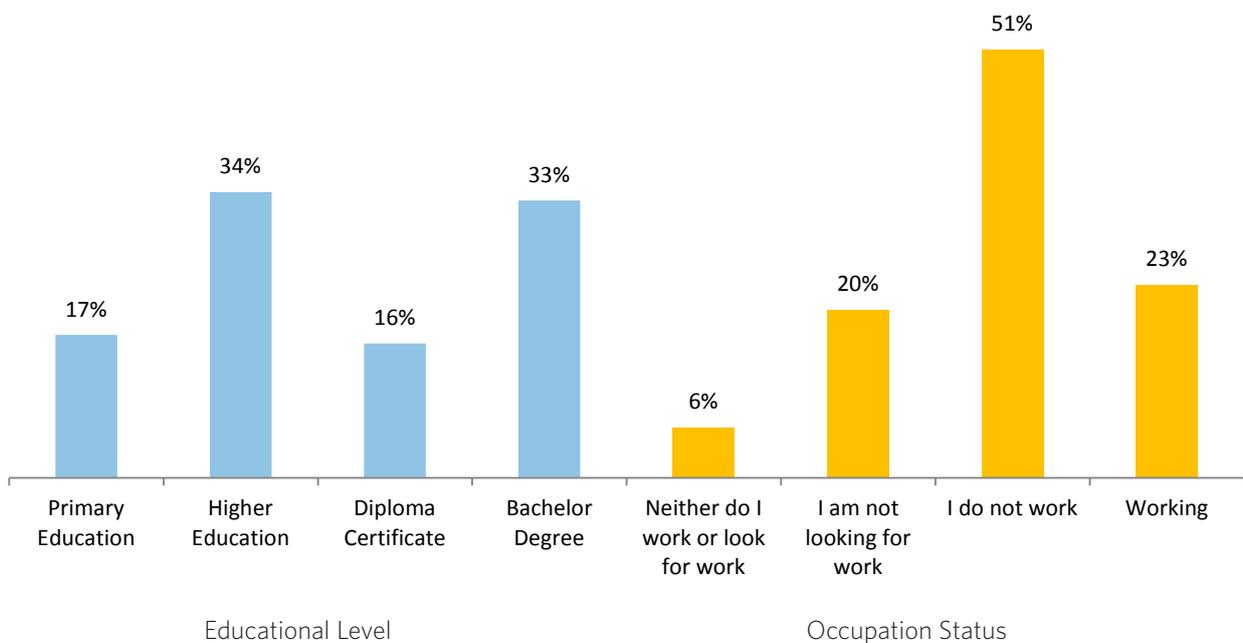
1. Sex: Male (53%) and Female (47%).
2. Age: Youth were divided into three age groups: 15-17 years (15.5%), 18-22 years (44.5%), and 23-29 years (40%).
3. Marital Status: Married (31%) and Single (69%).



4. Governorates: Northern Gaza (27%), Gaza (27.5%), Middle Gaza (12.5%), Khan Younis (19%), and Rafah (14%).
5. Locality: City (74%) and Refugee Camp (26%).



6. Education Level: Primary Education (17%), Higher Education (34%), Diploma Certificate (16%), Bachelor Degree (33%).
7. Occupation Status (before recent crisis): Employed (23%), Unemployed (51%), looking for work (20%), neither working nor looking for work (6%).



8. The status of displacement during and after the crisis: The methodology was

designed to ensure that half of the surveys would be completed inside the shelter homes and the other half outside shelter homes. Of the 800 surveys, 400 were distributed inside shelter homes, and the remaining 400 were distributed outside shelter homes after the aggression ended. Therefore, the proposed percentages should be carefully considered and should not be generalized, as the results do not reflect the actual percentage of displacement in relation to the population.

First Result: Among the survey participants, 69% were displaced and 31% were not displaced. When analyzing these numbers in relation to the survey's distribution method, we recognize that half of those who received the survey inside the shelter home are definitely displaced; in addition, 19% are also displaced but received the questionnaire outside of the shelter homes.

Second Result: When asking the displaced where they lived during the crisis, the results were: 45% stayed inside the shelter homes, 14% stayed with relatives and friends, 10% stayed in tents or outdoors. The percentage of the displaced who stayed in shelter homes differs by 5% compared to the aforementioned percentage. Aside from the error margin, which is acceptable for such small samples, it is hard to explain this variance. However, the reason for this variance is that the displaced kept changing their locations during the crisis. This reason is supported by the third result identified by the research team by asking the participants about their current place of residence. The results are represented below.

Third Result: Participants were asked about their current place of residence after the crisis. The percentages were as follows: 47% at shelter homes, 4% with friends and family, and 49% in their homes. It is obvious that the percentage of those living with their friends and family has declined, whereas the percentage of those who lived in tents or outdoors has disappeared. In contrast, the percentage of those living in their homes increased to 49%, which means that 18% of the originally displaced returned to their homes.

Two: Focus Group Discussions

Focus groups provided an opportunity for open discussion and questions to elicit personal narratives which highlight youth experiences during the recent aggression. Open discussions during focus groups concentrated on crisis incidents and experiences, displacement, and coping mechanisms. Following open discussions, specific questions were directed to participants about the future and their perspectives on how the crisis has affected the future.

Six focus groups were conducted with young men and women in the Gaza Strip. The sample was representative in that participants were distributed across geographic location, age, gender, and status during and after the crisis.

Governorate	Number of workshops	Location
Northern Gaza	1	Beit Lahya
Gaza	2	West Gaza- East Gaza
Middle Gaza	1	Al Nuseirat
Khan Younis	1	East Khan Younis- Bani Suheila
Rafah	1	Al Shaboura
Total	6	

Each focus group lasted three hours. The first 90 minutes was dedicated for participants to articulate their personal experiences from the onset until the end of aggression. The last 90 minutes of the focus group addressed the following questions:

- What are the main issues that you faced during the aggression?
- How did these issues reflect on the youth status in Gaza?
- What do you consider emergency priorities in the three upcoming months?
- What are youth needs and priorities in the Gaza Strip? Did any changes occur for youth in relation to the aggression?
- What is the youth role during the upcoming period, in terms of aiding themselves and their communities?
- Do you have any suggestions to work on?

STUDY RESULTS

The analysis includes six primary sections:

- (1) Education
- (2) Health
- (3) Housing and Protection
- (4) Work and Economic Conditions
- (5) Violence
- (6) Perceptions and Priorities.

The results will initially represent the overall sample in which then the main results will be highlighted according to a number of variables , including participants' backgrounds. Representing the results of the study in accordance with the different variables takes into consideration two important notes:

- There is a noticeable difference between participants according to their backgrounds.
- There is no difference between participants (which is a result depended on past experience and previous predictions).



Section One

Education

41% of the survey participants indicated that they are enrolled at an educational entity, university or institute; 15% of which are school students, and 26% are institution or university students.

In contrast, 27% of the participants indicated that they were enrolled at an educational institute and graduated before conducting this study.

It is important to note that 30% were previously enrolled in a school or an educational institute and dropped out prior to the crisis. 2% stated that they were previously enrolled in an educational institution and did not complete their studies after the crisis.

2% of the overall sample, or 16 participants, did not complete their studies after the crisis, and we do not have clarification of what motivated their actions. However, according to the focus group discussion results, the reason for those who did not complete their studies after the crisis was due to two primary reasons: first, the family could not afford educational expenses after incurring significant monetary losses from the crisis and second, the student's mental state did not allow them to complete their studies, most likely due to a personal injury or a loss of a family member which posed serious challenges to the student's psychological state.

The effects of the crisis are evident on the students' studying capabilities. Almost one-quarter of participants, or 24%, indicated that their ability to study was directly impacted by the crisis. Classes in the Gaza Strip's did not begin before the aggression ended, which implies that the crisis' affects on the entire educational process continued even after the aggression had ended. This is not only limited to damages related to educational infrastructure, but also continues to reflect the harsh experiences of losing family and friends, getting injured, and/or displaced. The majority of those who were directly affected indicated that the main reasons behind deteriorating studying capabilities are psychological.

The numerical data demonstrates an important aspect of the reality during the aggression on the Gaza Strip, but it does not reflect the personal experiences or hopes of those aiming for a better future. Youth statements regarding education are presented below:

"I was living in the same classroom where I regularly study. I would imagine every night how I could study again in the same place I used to live in, or I would imagine if we will live at this school forever. My grandfather used to tell me when they left their home, back in the day, that they thought it was a matter of one or two days, but years have passed and they are still refugees. I was afraid the same would happen to us." Young man, Beit Lahya

“I saw a missile targeting my school by coincidence, it was the first time I felt school was the most precious thing in my life.” Young woman, East Gaza

The sample size did not allow the research team to draw a complete picture or provide an accurate percentage of those who did not return to educational institutions after the Israeli aggression. However, it was evident that almost one-quarter of the students were negatively impacted in terms of their educational obligations. The effects of the aggression, whether related to educational and housing infrastructure or the displacement experience, could not be easily overcome. Changes in living conditions did not allow for studying and were detrimental to students' psychological state. Youth who participated in the focus groups share a common message, regardless of the different backgrounds, the same bitterness and suffering is present in all youth narratives of their experiences during the aggression. There exists an insistence to get back to life and commence their studies despite the recent crisis in the Gaza Strip and the years living under siege that have resulted in rapidly declining living conditions.



Section Two Health

The health sector in the Gaza Strip suffered significantly as a result of the ongoing and extremely restrictive siege which began prior to the recent aggression. The health infrastructure faces damages and continued suffering, including a lack in medical equipment and necessary materials. Regardless of the continuous efforts exhibited by health sector workers during the recent aggression, the already declining health infrastructure and the lack of resources was compounded by the intensity of the aggression and posed enormous challenges.

During the aggression, media outlets depicted scenes of understaffed and unsuitable conditions in hospitals. Hundreds of injured civilians were being treated in hallways due to the lack of hospital beds. Furthermore, ambulance teams were targeted and their evacuation plans were significantly interrupted. Adding to this, the displacement of people to shelter homes and other locations resulted in hazardous conditions where thousands of residents were living in places unfit for living. Harsh conditions ranged from cramped living areas to the inaccessibility of water and water cycle utilities. Health conditions during and after the recent period of aggression are catastrophic. The results of the study demonstrate the level of disrepair and the dire nature of the situation.

1. Injuries and infections as a result of the Israeli Aggression

12% of participants declared that they were injured during the aggression, whilst 13% became ill due to infections. Because the question regarding injuries was open, participant responses included: injury without stating its nature or the bodily location of injury (the head, the abdomen, legs, etc.), stating the nature of the injury (cuts, burns, suffocation, etc.), identifying the cause of the injury (bomb or bullet fragments, etc.)

- Injuries were higher among males (15%) in comparison with females (9%)
- The percentages of injuries among displaced youth were higher than the undisplaced, where 15% of the displaced were injured and 7% of the undisplaced were injured.
- The highest percentages of injuries among all Gaza governorates were recorded in Northern Gaza (21%), followed by Middle Gaza (13%), Gaza (10%), Khan Younis (7%), and finally, Rafah (6%).

Participants were also asked to describe the nature of infections they were exposed to during the crisis. These included meningitis, influenza, skin diseases, fever, mild diseases, the spread of acne, abdominal pains, and other health issues. Nearly half of the participants identified their infection as a skin disease; around one-quarter stated they were infected by influenza, whereas the remaining one-quarter was distributed across the remaining

aforementioned infections and diseases.

A young woman from Beit Lahya offered her thoughts regarding the current situation. She began by describing the deplorable conditions of civilians during the aggression and then continued to offer her perspective on an even more hazardous issue, which she identified as the implication of the current situation for children in the future. She stated:

“...overcrowded. No water, no medicine, no cleaning detergents, no clean toilet facilities, no electricity. It is definite that everyone was infected by diseases. We used to hear about the benefits of breastfeeding and prevention of diseases, we reached a time now that we can’t even breastfeed, we can’t find formula milk for the babies...” Young woman, Beit Lahya

Survey participants were asked whether they were suffering from any other health problems and the majority (86%) answered that they were exposed to psychological issues and pressures, whilst 6% declared that as a result of the aggression they were experiencing complications from diseases incurred prior to the crisis. 2% declared that they were experiencing issues related to reproductive health, and another 6% signified that they were exposed to other problems, such as abdominal injuries, blood fever, continuous headaches, stomach pains, or hearing problems.

The amount and severity of diseases and psychological problems were highly atypical during the aggression on the Gaza Strip. Every individual has their own unique perspective and experience. For instance, a young woman from east of Tuffah neighborhood describes how she was obliged to keep wearing her veil the whole time, and even during her sleep during her residence in the shelters. A young man from Khan Younis describes how he “lost his nerves” when he heard one of guests in the shelter homes advising the residents.

“Do you want me to tell you about health issues?! Let’s not talk about infections. What do you expect from a girl having to wear her veil for 24 hours a day, feeling that she is monitored for 24 hours, this alone is a disease...” Young woman, Al Tuffah Neighborhood

“He came acting as if he is an expert, we said ok. He talks about everything, we said ok. But to tell us that we need to adapt with the new conditions, that’s when I lost my nerves. This is not a condition that is even possible to adapt to. This is slow death, even harder than the bombardements. Our status during the displacements was collective slow death...” Young man, Khan Younis

Another young man from West Gaza pointed to the issues that arose afterwards, stating the following:

“At many incidents people experienced retention of urine as a result of the many people rushing to the water cycle...I predict many issues will exist in the kidneys and bladder for almost every person who lived in the shelters.” Young man, West Gaza

The large number of casualties and injuries has been well-documented by multiple Palestinian and international reports and substantiated by a wide range of qualitative and quantitative data collected by this study. However, emerging issues are primarily related to the conditions created by displacement. Given that shelter homes are incapable of accepting and serving the large numbers of incoming people, many health issues arose and as a consequence, the spread of infections was rampant.

2. Methods of addressing health issues and the abuse of pain killers

44% of participants declared they visited a doctor, medical clinic or center to address health issues. 26% consulted family, and 18% consulted friends while the remaining 12% took no actions to solve their health issues.

One participant from Bani Suheila described the situation:

“One preferred not to move from the place of residence. If one is infected by a regular disease then it is better to stay at home, take a pain killer or get advice from someone than to leave during bombardments...it is most likely that those who went to hospitals during the war were either injured or experienced complicated conditions. No one was even there for the regular conditions.” Young man, Bani Suheila

Of the participants, 48% observed that there has been a significant rise in the percentage of youth abusing pain killers (including narcotics) as a result of the aggression. 15% stated these numbers have slightly increased, 6% considered levels of abuse to have remained steady, and 6% observed a decline in drug abuse. 25% stated that they did not have relevant knowledge regarding the issue.

Testimonies of focus group participants indicated that there was a significant increase in drug abuse. One participant stated that a drug, such as Tramadol, which was present even before the crisis, was increasingly widespread during and after the crisis. He continued to say that these drugs and others like them are a problem in and of themselves, stating: “you escape the stress, nervousness to reach complete numbness.”

3. Accessing health services and maintaining proper health habits and self-hygiene

Of those surveyed, 56% of participants declared that they could not access specialized

health services during the crisis, whereas 44% said that they could access health services.

“It was anything but easy to reach the hospital in Rafah. A qualified medical center able to accept these large numbers of injuries does not even exist in Rafah...” Young man, Al Shaboura-Rafah

Regarding maintaining healthy habits and particularly cleanliness, 11% of participants declared that they could not preserve these habits as a result of the crisis, whilst 30% stated that they were able to do so to a limited extent. In contrast, 26% expressed they largely were able to maintain their habits and 32% were able to maintain their habits and self-hygiene completely during the crisis. .

Access to health services did not vary according to gender. The the study has demonstrated that the undisplaced were better able to completely maintain their heathy habits (49%), compared to the displaced (25%). 30% of the undisplaced stated they were able to largely maintain their healthy habits, whereas 25% of the displaced stated the same.

Focus group participants consider hygiene and cleanliness a major source of concern during the crisis, not only for the displaced, but also for those residing at a shelter home and others. Insufficient access to electricity or clean water compounded these issues and grew to affect every citizen living in the Gaza Strip. At the homes and centers where several families gathered, the youth expressed that the main issues were: having baths, coed toilet facilities, lack of detergents, a significant lack of women’s sanitary supplies, and a significant lack in baby towels. Adding to these problems, there were delays in accessing bodies of martyrs, which occurred as a result of the extremely crowded locations and the accumulated garbages on the streets.This added to unsanitary living conditions.

4. Psychological health indicators

85% of participating youth indicated they felt fear during the crisis to an extent that they couldn’t calm themselves (completely 60%, somewhat 25%). Furthermore, the same fear remained with 57% of the youth after the crisis ended (completely 27%, somehow 30%).

Percentages of fear were higher among females by almost 10% and higher for young men within the age group (15-17) in comparison to other age groups. 70% of the displaced expressed they felt fear compared with a 38% among the undisplaced. Adding to these, 18% of the displaced somewhat felt fear compared to 43% among the undisplaced. The increase in the level of fear is proportionate among the various group segments, where the percentages continued to escalate for the segments that had higher feeling of fear during the crisis.

Of the participating youth, 85% felt angry during the crisis to an extent it was out of their control (completely 69%, somewhat 16%). This feeling has continued after the crisis. 27% continues to feel completely angry and 31% feel somewhat angry.

89% of the youth felt desperation, frustration and horizon blockage during the crisis (76% completely, 13% somewhat). These feelings are still completely evident for 36% and somewhat evident for 31%.

The majority of the participating youth (86%) described feeling severe distress during the crisis due to the correlation with a specific incident. Youth are still avoiding the places, persons and conversations reminding them of the incident that produced feelings of severe distress.

The feelings of anger, desperation, and distress do not significantly vary from the feelings of fear according to the variables. In general, they are higher among females and the older age groups, and significantly higher among the displaced.

The majority of the participating youth (72%) considered that existing feelings of anger, fear and fatigue have negatively affected the basic activities of their daily lives (42% largely, 30% somewhat).

The opinion poll determined patterns of psychological issues; however, some of the youth experiences reflected other patterns, such as nervous breakdowns, suppression of emotions, and the negative effects of rumors.

“Parents pressure young women not to cry in front the children, for them not to be more afraid. Imagine when you suppress your feelings like this.” Young woman, Al Tuffah-East Gaza

“The rumors largely spread everywhere. It is true that media gave us a good moral push,

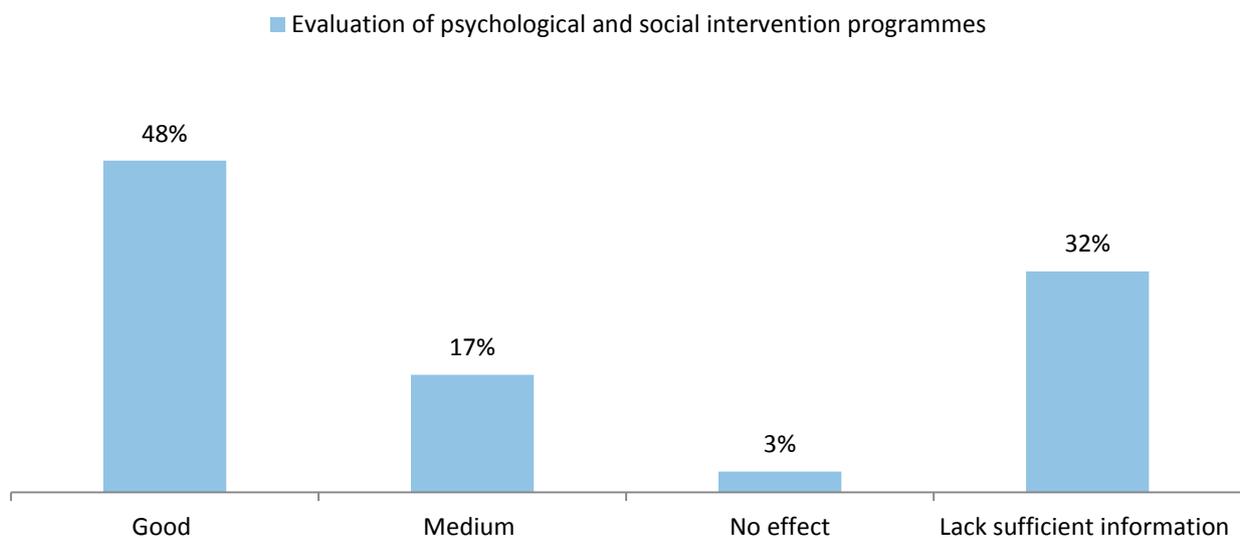
but the people talk and rumors significantly affected our morals in a negative way.”
Young man, Al Nuseirat

“I reached a point where I collapsed whenever I heard screaming, crying or even an ambulance. Enough death, enough destruction...” Young woman, Beit Lahya

5. Programmes of psychological and social interventions during the crisis and evaluation

Of the participating youth, 64% declared that they have heard about the programmes of psychological and social interventions implemented in the Gaza Strip during the crisis. 9% heard about some of the interventions, while 27% of the participating youth did not hear about any of the interventions.

48% of the youth evaluated these programmes as ‘good’, while 17% expressed that they were ‘somewhat effective’. 3% declared that the programmes ‘do not have any effect’, while 32% considered that they ‘do not have enough information’ allowing them to evaluate the programmes.



The study's results reflect the catastrophic health conditions and deplorable status of the health sector in the Gaza Strip following the aggression. For instance, the level of injuries, spread of infections, and psychological issues are all on the rise. Most importantly, emerging issues are revealed as time passes, especially for those who remain displaced for extended periods of time. The displaced suffer from lack of quality public services, deprivations in health services and insufficient medical equipment. Psychological issue could become the most hazardous and lasting health issues. It has contributed to unsafe illegal emmigration from the Gaza Strip via the sea, putting individuals at further risk. Feelings of losing hope, fear, and insecurity, while present before the crisis, are on the rise and will continue to increase if living conditions in the Gaza Strip are not adequately and immediately addressed.



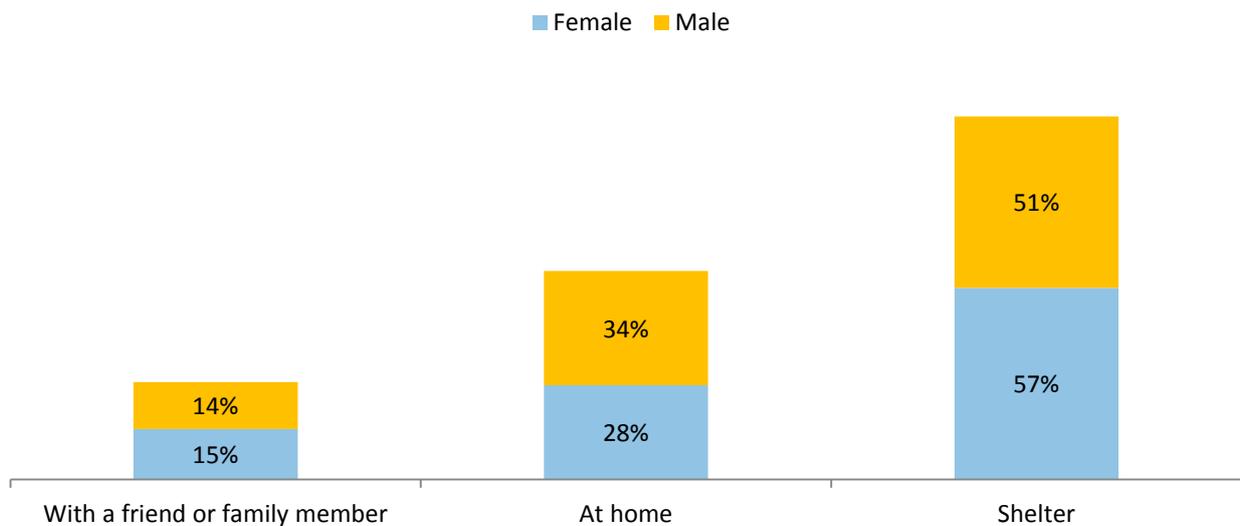
Section Three Housing and Protection

1. Places of residence during the aggression

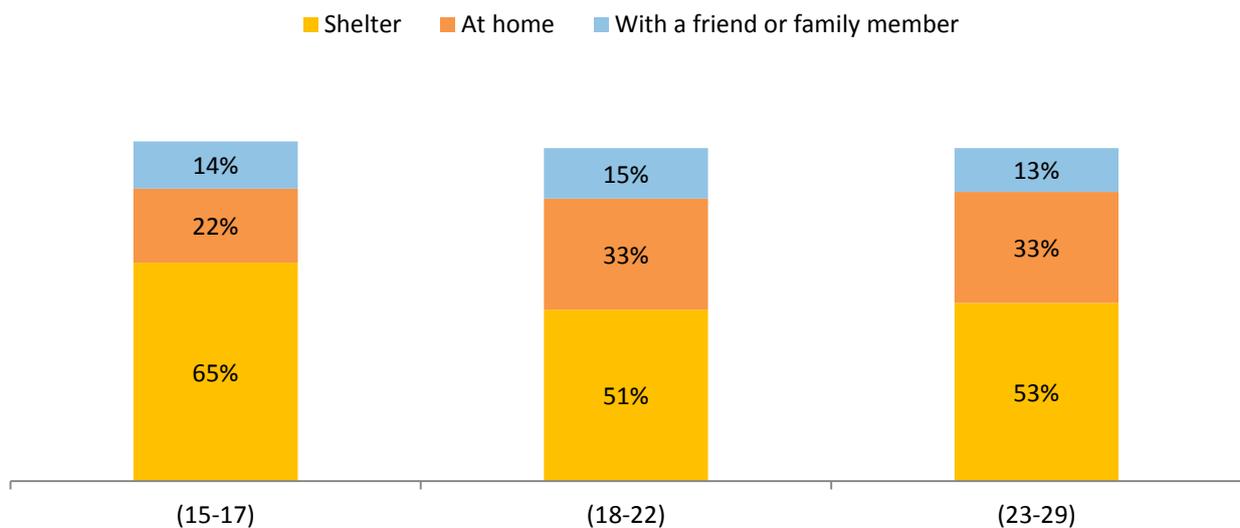
The majority of the participating youth (45%) settled in shelters, whereas 31% resided in their own homes. 14% resided with friends or family members. Of the remaining 10% (or 80 participants), 72 resided in tents while 8 were living outdoors.

Accordingly, we note that:

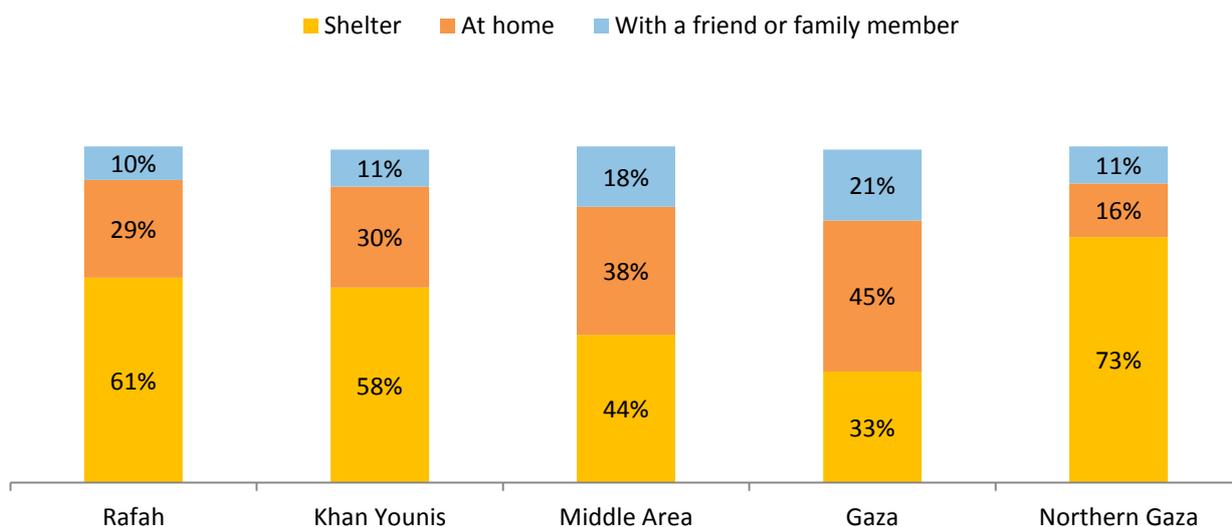
- The percentage of females who resided in shelters was higher than males, whereas a higher percentage of males resided at their homes.



- The percentage of youth from the 15-17 years age group residing in shelters was higher than the percentage of young people from other age groups.



- The highest percentage of those residing in shelters was among youth from Northern Gaza.



2. Major challenges faced by the displaced during the war and the provision of basic needs.

Of the displaced youth participating in the survey, 42% declared that major challenges were as a result of overcrowded shelters and lack of privacy. 31% stated that the most prominent issue was personal hygiene. 17% identified the lack of sense of security was a major challenge, while 8% stated that the major challenge was the lack of food and beverages. For females, congestion and lack of privacy represented more of a challenge than it did for men. One of the young women in Beit Lahya narrated a story regarding her residency in a shelter:

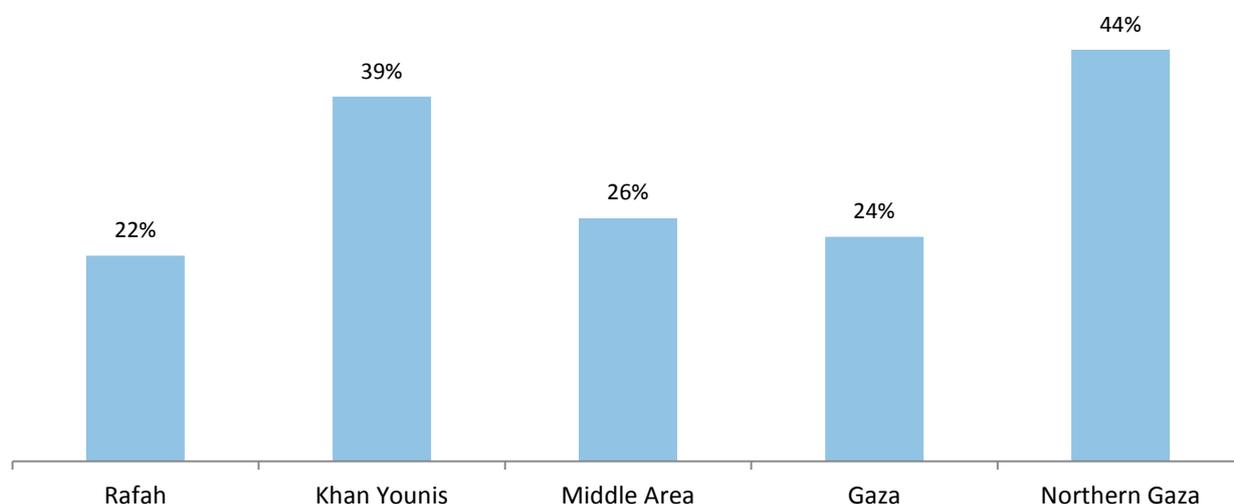
“They put all of the girls and children together in classrooms, and the men in the play yard; it was impossible for us to change our clothes or go to the bathroom while feeling safe. We felt stuck and inhumane; the men could at least go out, breath in the sun and see what was happening outside the center. When a woman wanted to talk to her husband or her brother, she had to wait around an hour until she could reach him, men could not get into the classrooms nor could we leave to go to the play yard.” Young Woman, Beit Lahya

Nearly half of young people (49%), whether displaced or non-displaced, reported that they mainly relied on donations and aid to secure their basic needs (food, water, and other personal needs). In comparison, (39%) of young people relied on purchasing their own provisions, while the remaining (12%) depended on what they had left in their stocks

3. Injury or martyrdom of a family member and its impact on the home

32% of the participants reported that one of their family members was injured during the

aggression Reports of injuries of family members is higher among displaced individuals reaching 38% in comparison to 18% of non-displaced individuals. Percentages vary by province, with highest rates reported in Northern Gaza Strip (44%) and lowest rates in Rafah (22%).

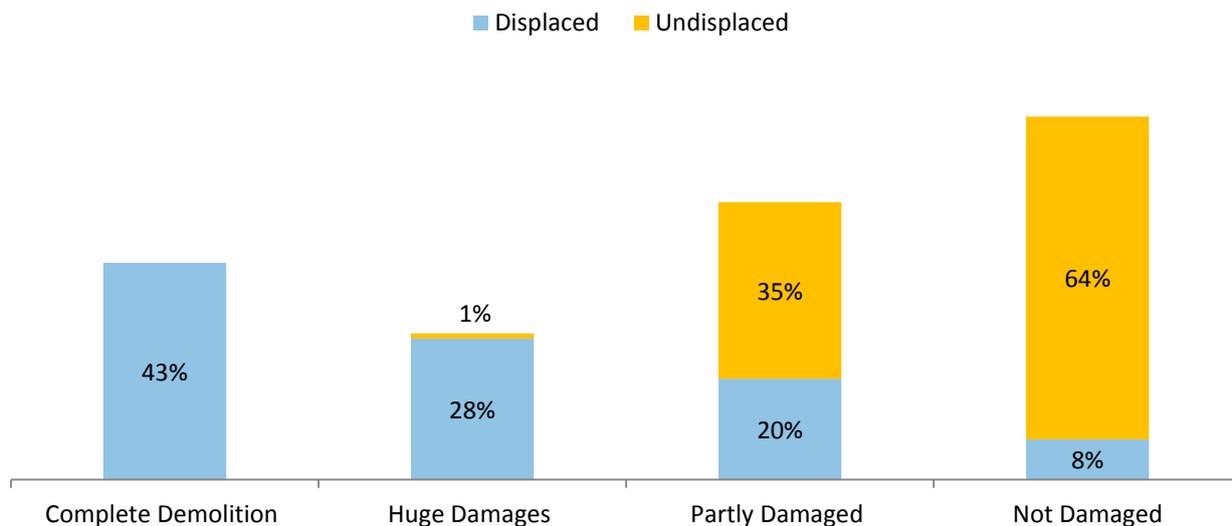


18% of all participants surveyed reported that a family member was martyred. 25% of those surveyed in Khan Younis, followed by 21% from the Northern Gaza Strip, 18% in the Middle, 16% in the city of Gaza, and finally 11% in Rafah. The percentage also rises among the displaced reaching 21% versus 12% of the non-displaced.

30% reported that their original home (where they stayed before the aggression) has been fully demolished; while 20% reported that their homes were significantly damaged, leaving them uninhabitable. This means that nearly half of the young participants are currently living outside their original homes. In comparison, 25% reported that their homes have been partially damaged but still habitable. Lastly, 25% reported that their homes did not suffer any damages.

According to the participants' responses, the homes of those who were displaced were the most damaged in comparison with those of non-displaced individuals.

The percentages in the following graph clarify the amount of damage depending on the status of the individuals.



4. Place of residence after the crisis

At the time of this study, 47% of participants were still residing in shelters, while 33% were residing with their families, 16% were residing in an independent house, and 4% residing with extended relatives.

39% of participants report a lack of privacy where they currently reside, and 15% said they feel a minimal sense of privacy. In terms of security, 32% of the participants said they do not feel a sense of security, while the 18% have a minimal sense of security.

The large numbers of people forced to flee their homes during the crisis reminded many young Palestinians of stories heard about the uprooting which took place during the Nakba. Many young people in the focus groups suggested that fleeing from Gaza Strip would not be a recurrence of the Nakba, but a way to broaden their prospects for the future. However, the percentage of people who have lost their homes and/or family members is high, regardless of the bitterness of the displacement experience, and the lack of basic provisions, this experience has left enormous everlasting pain. One of the participants described the situation by saying: "it feels like the Israelis want to kill what's left of human emotion inside of us, even if we still physically survive."



Section Four

Work and Economic Situation

The many years under siege have seriously affected the Palestinian economy in the Gaza Strip. As the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) data confirms, the poverty rate is close to 39%, of whom 21% are below the extreme poverty line. In addition, the Centre for the Protection of Human Rights reported that 170,000 workers have lost their jobs due to the siege. Many factories have closed, specifically those related to the construction sector, not to mention the daily losses in agriculture and fisheries of up to tens of thousands of dollars as a result of the exports ban. In 2014, the unemployment rate has reached nearly 41% in the Gaza Strip, compared to 18% in the West Bank. Unemployment in the Palestinian territories has reached 26%, increasing among females to reach 37% in comparison with males 23%. The highest rates are among young people in the age group (20-24) reaching 43%.

It should be noted that the situation before the recent aggression, as described by participant responses to background questions, was as follows:

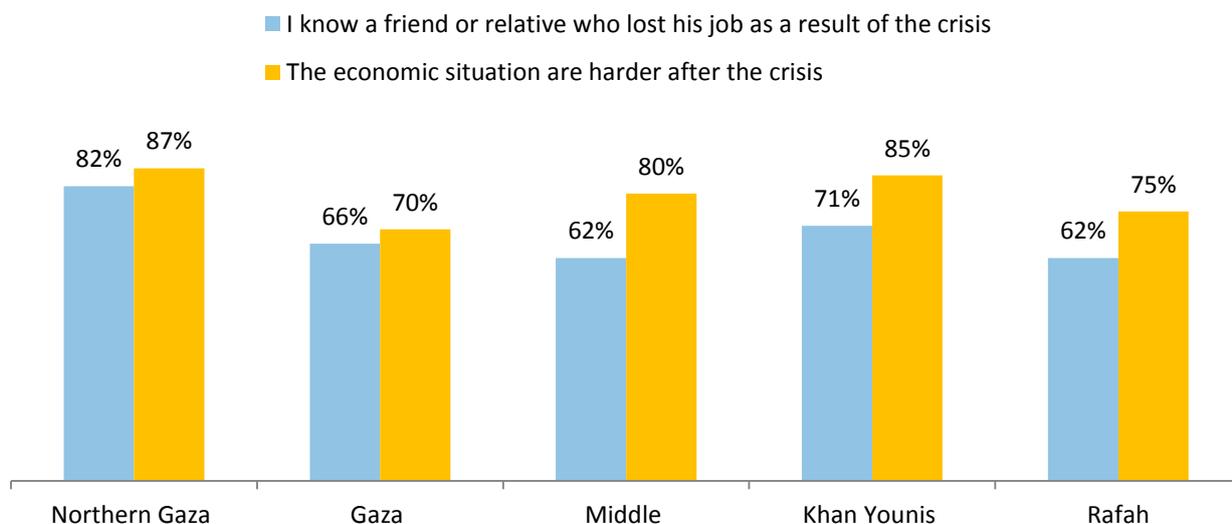
23% were employed, 51% were unemployed, 20% were looking for work, and 6% said they did not work nor were they looking for a job. This information is important to keep on hand because that data changes after the survey. Changes can be attributed to a variety of factors, including the lack of concentration or understanding of the question, or mixing up the situation and time between pre-crisis, during crisis and post crisis.

30% of those who have lost their jobs as a result of the crisis were young workers. The reasons for the job losses have varied. The participants' answers in the survey differed from one another, taking into account the fact that a small percentage answered the question as open ended. However, we can sum up their answers in two points, the first being health-related, that is, if they were injured and incapable of returning to work, and the second being that the workplace was damaged or demolished (whether stores or tunnels). At a time when 30% of young people reported that they have lost their jobs as a result of the war, this percentage increased to 70% when it comes to their knowledge of a friend or relative who have lost their job for the same reasons.

The percentage increases when it comes to males knowing a friend or a relative's loss of work reaching 77%, in comparison with females reaching 62%. The total number of male participants who have lost their jobs as a result of the crisis are three times higher than the number of females, taking into account that most of the demolished workplaces were mainly owned by male employees.

When a young person loses his/her job and/or their home as well as their livelihood, the economic difficulties for themselves and their families increase. This was confirmed by

79% of young people who reported significant changes in their economic conditions. 19% reported that their economic conditions were unaffected.



The diagram above depicts the provincial breakdown of cases in which one has known someone who has lost his/her job as a result of the crisis. These numbers were highest in Northern Gaza Strip, which in return increased the economic difficulties faced by that province.

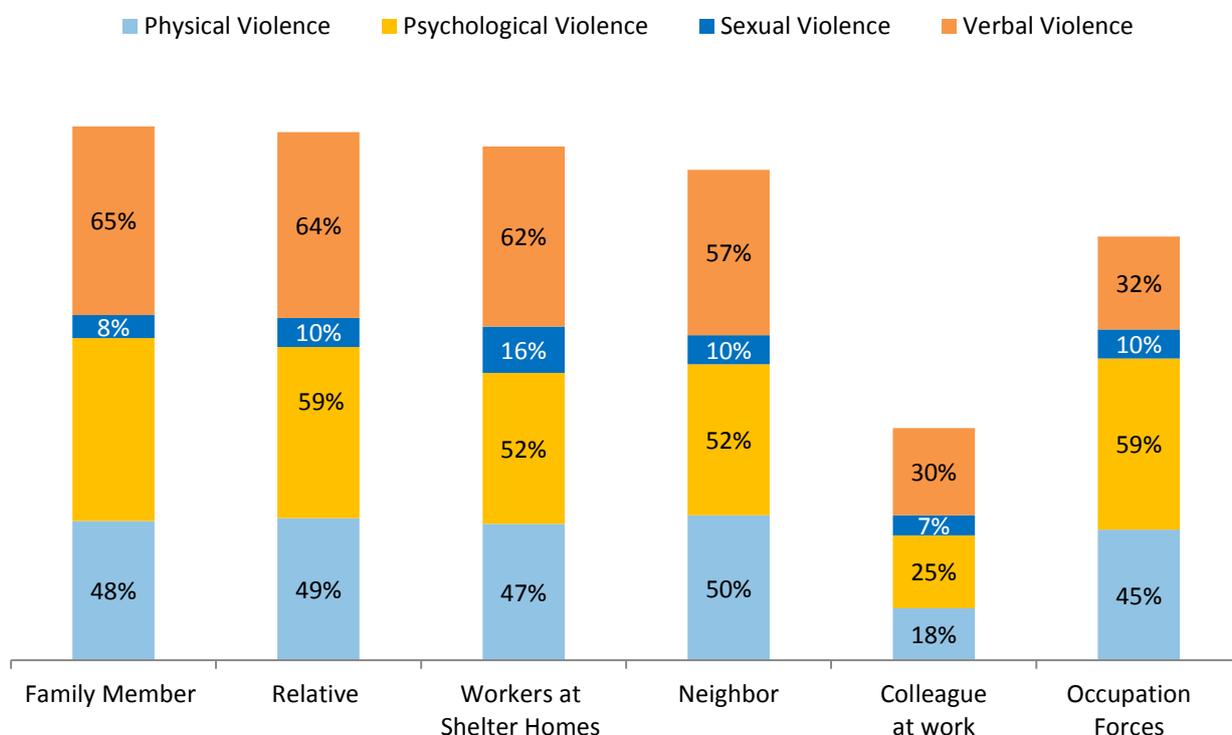
The results show that the economic situation of displaced persons was the most affected, with 88% of the displaced reporting that the economic situation was more difficult after the crisis in comparison with 60% of the non-displaced. One-third of young people (33%) have reported that they had thought of starting a small project before the crisis, however, the percentage of young people who are persisting in starting a small project, despite the circumstances has decreased to 25%.



Section Five

Violence

Over half of participants (51%) reported the presence of violence in their surrounding environment during the aggression. The types of violence and the perpetrators of violence are listed below. (Note: The following percentages are only for those who noted the existence of violence and not for the entire focus group).



It is important to note that the decline in the percentage of violence perpetrated by the occupation in comparison with other perpetrators is due to the fact that in Israel's last bout of aggression, Israeli soldiers were not in close or direct contact with Palestinian citizens, except in the areas that had been invaded.

When analyzing types of violence, verbal violence has the highest percentage, followed by psychological violence, physical violence and finally, sexual violence.

As for the perpetrators of violence, the percentage of violence perpetrated by family members, relatives and neighbors was similar. Workers at shelters have perpetrated violence on residents. The percentage of violence decreased among co-workers; however, this is unsurprising when one considers that the majority of businesses were terminated during the aggression. The occupation (for reasons explained above), has also decreased as compared to other groups.

In terms of gender, it seems that the percentage of males identifying all forms of violence is higher than that of females. For example, 55% of males have identified physical violence perpetrated by shelters employees, compared to 39% of females who have identified the

same form of violence. The only exceptional case where females have identified different forms of violence (physical, sexual, verbal, psychological, etc.) was violence perpetrated by family members. (68% of female participants identified verbal violence being perpetrated by family members while only 61% of males have identified the same form of violence. 10% of females have identified sexual violence perpetrated by family members while only 6% of males have identified the same form of violence. It is crucial to note that this survey did not define violence or sexual violence, which is why some of the questions related to the theme of violence were left open ended.

When it comes to the difference in intensity and forms of violence depending on the age group, the difference was minimal. However, it is vital to note that the age group 15-17 years was the most observant of all forms of violence perpetrated by family members as well as shelter employees.

Taking into account the differences between provinces, we find that the highest percentage of physical violence was perpetrated by family members in Northern Gaza Strip (50%), while the least percentage of physical violence perpetrated by family members was found in Khan Younis (40%). Similarly, the highest percentage of psychological violence perpetrated by family members was found in Northern Gaza Strip (71%), while the lowest percentage of psychological violence was found in the center of Gaza Strip (50%). The highest percentage of sexual violence was also found in Northern Gaza Strip perpetrated by family members (12%), while the lowest percentage of sexual violence was found in Khan Younis (5%). It is clear that in Northern Gaza Strip, all forms of violence whether perpetrated by family members or shelter employees, has been identified as a more pervasive problem than in remaining provinces.

Finally, when addressing violence and perpetrators of violence, it is important to take into account the status of displacement. Below are the results identifying three forms of violence (physical, psychological, sexual), and three perpetrators (family, relatives, and employees in shelters):

- The displaced identified the highest rate of physical and psychological forms of violence perpetrated by family members. 51% of displaced individuals have identified physical violence perpetrated by family members, while 35% of non-displaced individuals have identified the same form of violence. 66% of displaced individuals have identified psychological violence, while 51% of non-displaced individuals have identified the same form of violence.
- The displaced identified the highest rate of physical and psychological

forms of violence perpetrated by relatives. 52% of displaced individuals have identified physical violence perpetrated by relatives, while 34% of non-displaced individuals have identified the same form of violence. 63% of displaced individuals have identified psychological violence, while 46% of non-displaced individuals have identified the same form of violence. However, non-displaced individuals (15%) were more likely to identify sexual violence in comparison with displaced individuals (9%).

- Displaced individuals identified the highest rate of physical and psychological violence perpetrated by shelter employees in comparison with non-displaced individuals.



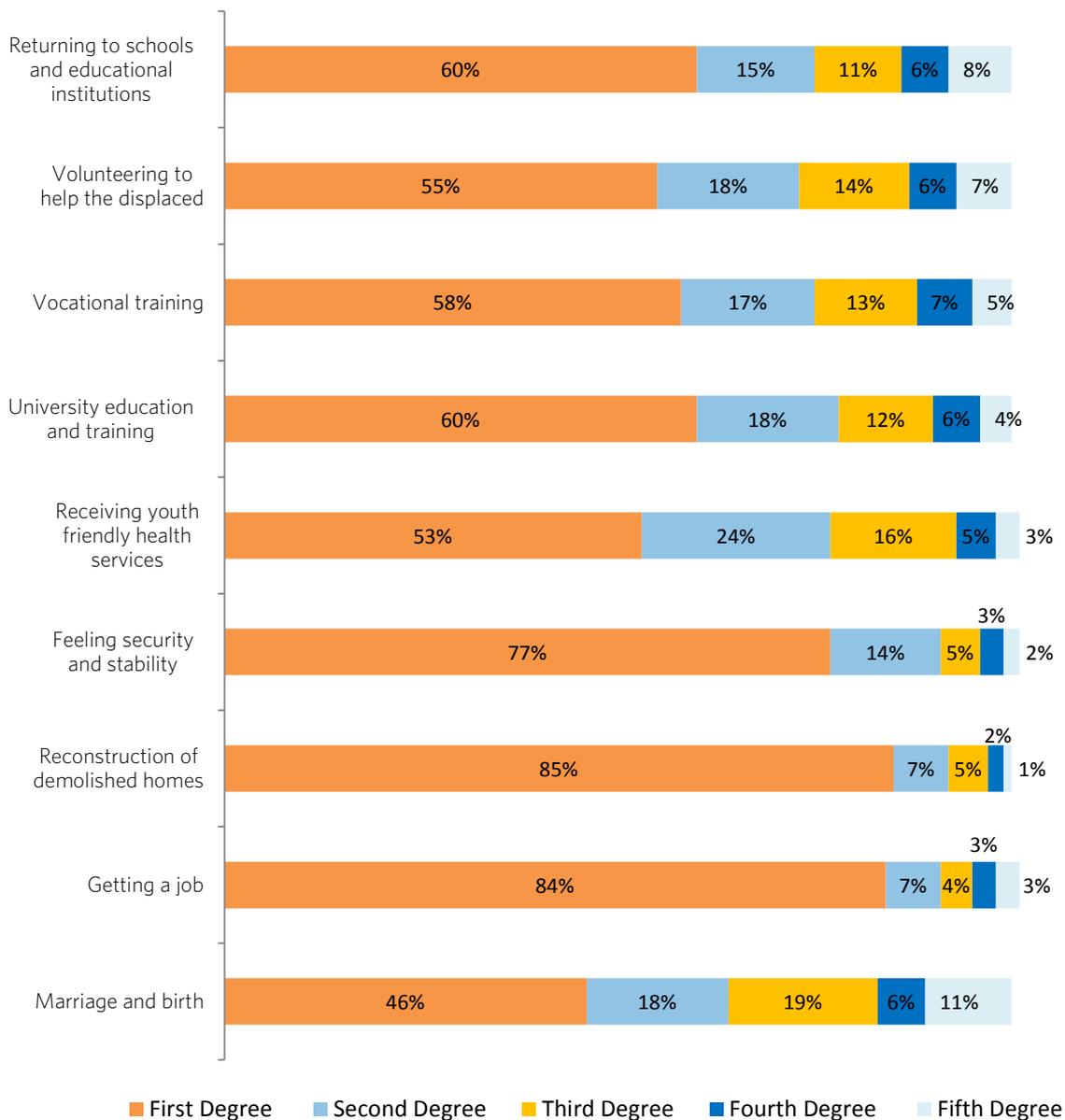
Section Six

Perceptions and Priorities

Youth perceptions and priorities

To monitor the priorities of young people, we have created a Likert Scale ranging from the highest degree of importance to the least.

All youth priorities are of the highest importance, however, the number one priority identified by youth was reconstruction (85%), followed by employment, a sense of security and stability, education (schools and universities), vocational education, volunteering to help those who were displaced, marriage, procreation, and finally, youth-friendly health services.



Taking into account the differences in perception between both sexes when it came to priorities, it is important to note:

- The percentage of males (50%) who have regarded marriage and procreation as a priority was higher than that of females (41%).

- Employment was a high priority for males (87%) in comparison with females (81%).
- The percentages are similar when it comes to the rest of the priorities listed above (3%).

When it comes to the age groups, it was clear that young people's priorities for the age group (15-17) were similar to those for older age groups (18-22) and (23-29). However, young people in the age group (15-17) thought that going back to school, vocational training and youth friendly health services were more important than the remaining age groups.

Moreover, taking into account the displacement status, we notice that:

- Marriage and procreation marks a high priority for displaced individuals (49%) in comparison with non-displaced individuals (39%).
- Reconstruction marks a high priority for displaced individuals (91%) in comparison with non-displaced individuals (72%).
- Youth friendly health services are a high priority for displaced individuals (58%) in comparison with non-displaced individuals (41%).
- Vocational training in order to obtain a job marked a high priority for displaced individuals (62%) in comparison with non-displaced individuals (51%).
- Volunteering in order to help displaced people marked a high priority for displaced people (60%) in comparison with non-displaced individuals (44%).

Young people in focus groups were asked about their emergency priorities within the next 3 months. Based on their responses, it is clear there were two emergency priorities: first of which on a personal level and second of which on a community level.

On the personal level

Emergency priorities on the personal level consisted of issues related to livelihood and economic conditions. For example, securing a source of income, finding a job, starting a small project, seeking to work abroad, obtaining vocational training, getting a loan, marriage, traveling abroad to obtain a degree, and immigrating from the Gaza Strip.

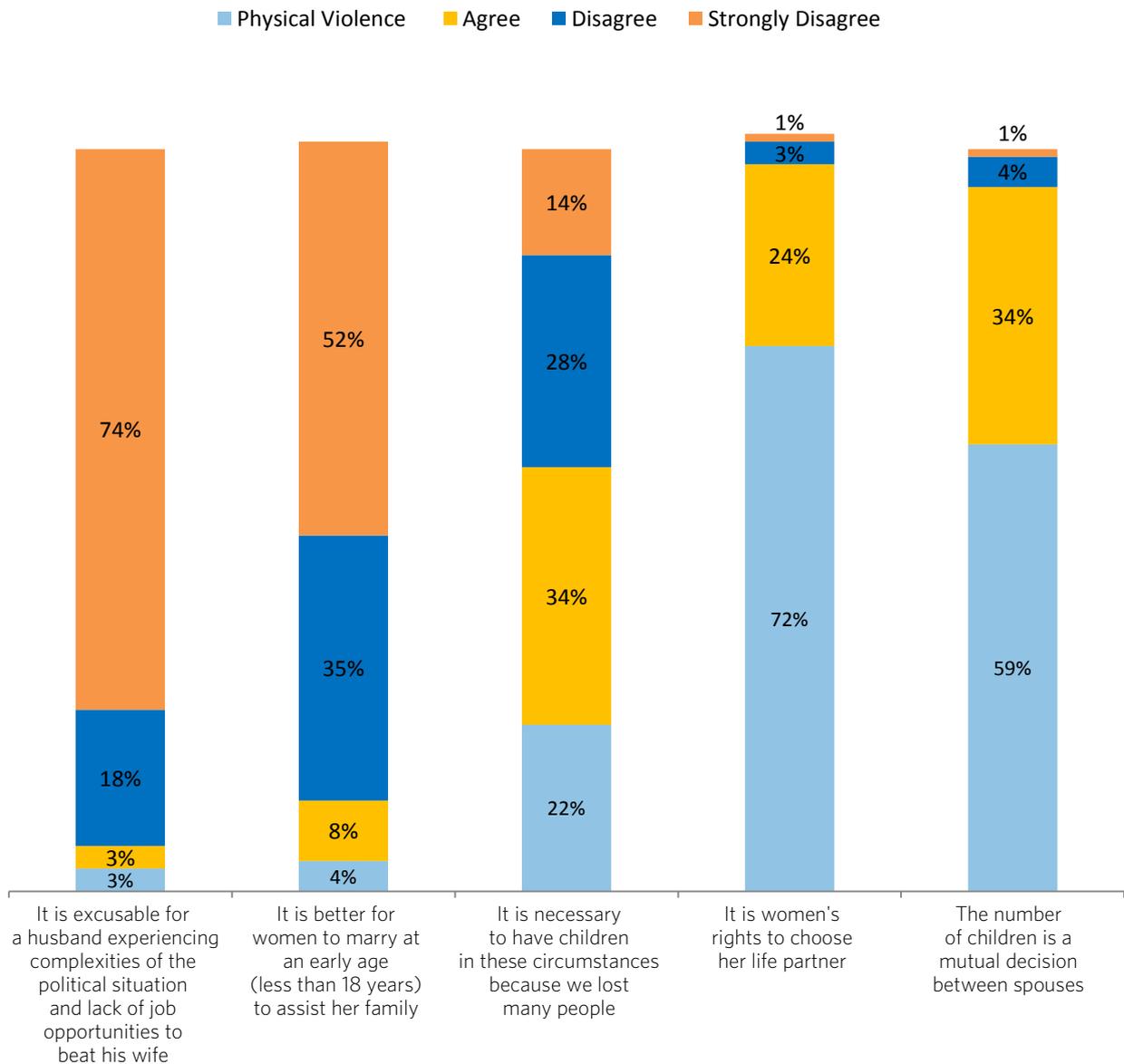
On a community level

Emergency priorities on a community level consisted of issues related to reconstruction, infrastructure rehabilitation, returning to work, free education, rehabilitating young unemployed individuals, in order for them be part of the reconstruction process, and the provision of quality health care services and secure shelters.

Regarding the change in priorities before and after the aggression, youth had varying answers that all pointed to a unifying concept: the narrowed opportunities for the future. Some participants in the focus groups declared that their plans stopped after the aggression, or were even cancelled. For instance, there were some who intended to get married, however losing their home led to postponing marriage for an additional couple of years. Others intended to start their own businesses, yet needed to postpone because the economic priorities were now geared towards securing the basic family necessities. It is also important to note that many of the youth considered immigration a priority. Before the aggression, the option of immigration was discussed in terms of leaving the Gaza Strip to find a better job or to complete undergraduate or graduate studies. Now, following the aggression, immigration is limited to leaving the Gaza Strip without any identification of upcoming opportunities.

Opinions and Orientations

The graphs below illustrate the aforementioned paragraphs analyzing youth perspectives and opinions regarding a number of issues. The first graph relates to gender-based issues. The second graph illustrates various issues that represent the current situation and future choices.

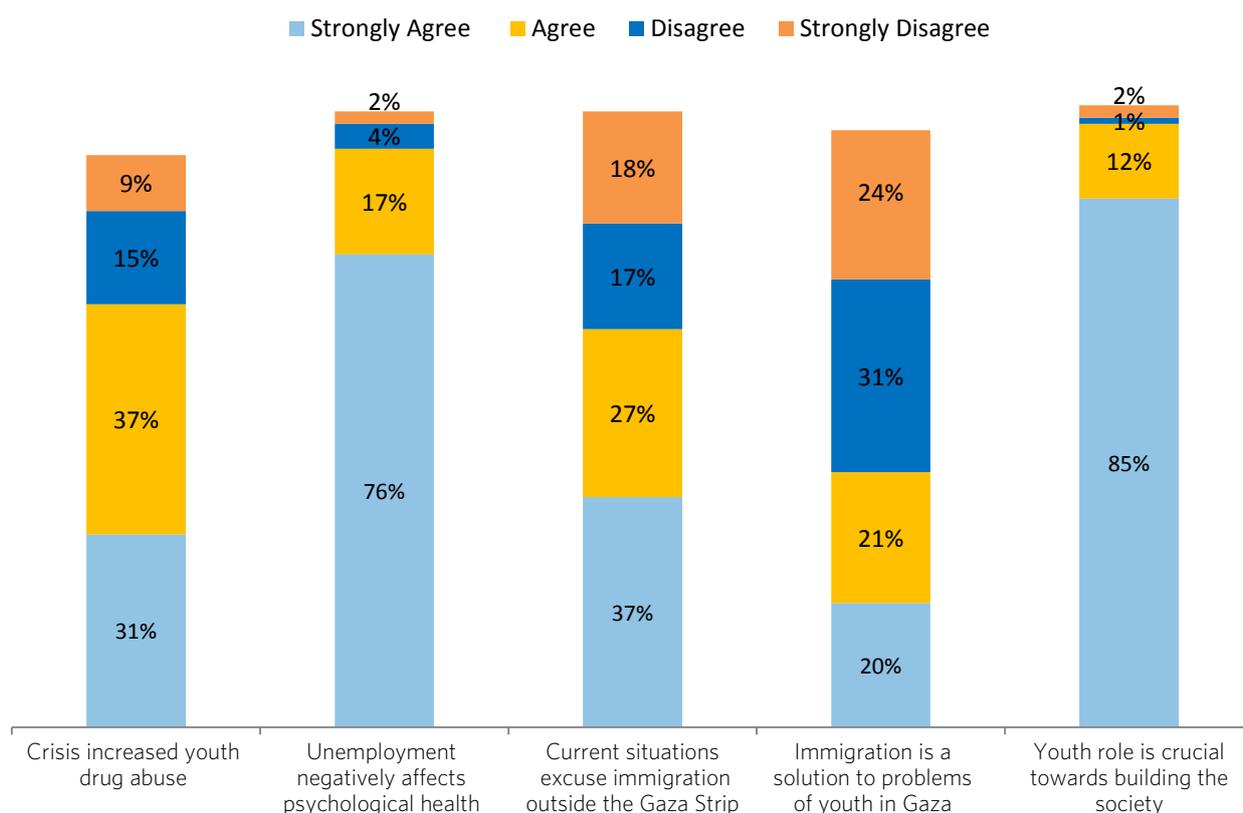


According to the above graph, youth opinions towards gender issues are generally positive. The majority of participating youth oppose any excuses for violence against wives and the majority is also against early marriage. The majority consider that the number of children is a mutual decision to be made between the spouses, and confirm women's rights in choosing their life partners.

With reference to sex, we observed that females were more aware of gender rights. On one hand, 15% of the male participants (both agree and strongly agree) considered it

better for young women to marry at an early age to help their families. On the other hand, the percentage among females did not exceed 8%. The variance in percentages is similar in excusing domestic violence against women, where it reached 8% among males and 4% among females.

With regards to the topic of early marriage, among governorates there is similarity in the answers among 'agrees' and strongly agree' options. It was revealed that the Northern Gaza governorate was the most accepting of early marriage, represented by 6.4%, and the least accepting was the Gaza governorate represented by 1.8%.



41% of the participating youth 'strongly agreed' that immigration is a solution to the problems experienced by youth in the Gaza Strip. This percentage is higher among males (47%), in comparison to females (38%).

The displaced population has been exposed to extreme challenges including conditions of displacement, martyrhood, or injuries, destruction of homes, and/or losing working opportunities, at a higher rate than the non-displaced. However, their support of immigration outside the Gaza Strip as a solution to these challenges was lower (40%) than their non-displaced counterparts (49%), despite the higher rate of difficulties experienced by displaced persons.

CONCLUSION

Gaza Strip's youth population has suffered under siege and continues to suffer under extremely harsh situations. ; Gazan youth experience frustration and convey persistent negative feelings, not only towards reality, but also towards the near future. Nevertheless, the youth of Gaza Strip, according to many who participated in the focus groups, still find themselves able to positively work against counteracting this reality and towards opening channels of hope.

The energy maintained by youth is a result of their serious intentions of being involved in all processes of development in terms of policies and decision making. However, these intentions will not be translated into actions unless changes occur in the political, economic, and social environments, not only in Gaza Strip but in the whole Palestinian Territories.

It is apparent that youth maturity and awareness is linked to the 'Cycles of Empowerment' concept stipulated in literature readings, and in which states that the objective conditions control the actions and roles of the human agency. In the Palestinian context, a land and people under occupation is the cross-cutting objective condition affecting all circles of empowerment, including Palestinian actions in terms of political, economic, social, and other cultural interactions.

At this point, the participating youth did not propose ultimate suggestions or propositions for change; however they limited their counteractions to the possibilities within the palestinian context, which was determined as:

- Justice among citizens regardless of their political affiliations, age, and gender, particularly on the levels of economic opportunities and equality in rights and duties.
- Eliminating guardianship, of all forms, from the society. For the youth, this means ending the current lack of trust in youth capabilities in leading societal change, in addition to empowering the roles of specialized organizations.
- Reevaluating the policies regarding the youth, most importantly regarding policies for education, employment and training.

These three points establish the foundation towards reforming the relationship between youth and their communities; each plays a role and benefits from youth energy.

The following represents youth ideas regarding the future:

- Education: Development of educational programmes, including expanding vocational education, connecting education with community and labor market demands, expanding training programmes, and finally providing free university education.
- Health: Increase the quality of established health institutions, medical teams, and establish health units that serve all geographic regions.
- Internal Politics: Limit the appearance of negative partisanship, call for unity and end the political divide, disconnect partisanship from the provision of services and social organizations, and finally, limit favoritism and nepotism.
- Youth Organizations: Focus efforts to work with youth most impacted by the recent aggression on the Gaza Strip, invest in the existing energies, and direct youth in a positive manner
- Economic Situation: Establish productive projects to employ youth and initiate youth cooperatives.

With reference to youth propositions, and based on the results of the study, we provide the following comments:

The demolition of many schools and the use of thousands of schools as shelter homes is a priority. Decision-makers must place re-qualification of educational institutions as an immediate priority on the reconstruction agenda. Almost one-quarter of students experienced negative impacts on their studies at the end of the crisis. These were perceived as a result of the harsh experience of the recent aggression. An emphasis must be placed on providing psychological support programmes, to be offered by the Ministry of Higher Education and other specialized organizations.

Additionally, issues related to escalated number of injuries as a result of the aggression, widespread infections, the effects of extreme psychological stress, drug abuse, and the limited accessibility to health services all demand intervention programmes. These programmes begin with health awareness and end with offering quality health services, which would include infrastructure reconstruction of the Gaza Strip in order to provide access to medical services in all governorates.

Psychological and social intervention programmes provided during the crisis attempted to reduce the effects of the aggression on those most at risk or exposed, however, it is vital

to strengthen these existing programmes, in terms of content and implementation, and ensure sustainability now that aggression has concluded. Fear, stress and insecurity do not vanish with the end of violence, but continues, especially for those who experienced harsh living conditions.

A large percentage of youth rely on various sources to acquire health information. The limited access to accurate sources is an issue that requires intervention at the policy level. For instance, why would the school or educational institution not be a source of health information rather than relying on friends and family?

During the recent aggression, hundreds of thousands depended on schools to escape from Israeli bombardments. This represents the Palestinian reality of being occupied and exposed to continuous aggression for decades. There is no established network shelters built to reduce the risks of citizens being exposed to Israeli aggression. This issue must be addressed and requires immediate intervention.

The Gaza Strip has been under continuous siege for seven years. These conditions have contributed to shortages in medical materials and basic necessities for citizens. Civilians and their livelihoods continue to suffer as a result. It is worth mentioning that the calls for relief and campaigns launched during the crisis contributed to satisfying some of their needs, however, this is an ongoing, complex issue that demands more than short-term relief. A plan for emergency situations is necessary.

Finally, in reference to the results of the study, it is clear that we cannot treat the youth as one body. There are many variances across the youth population in terms of sex, governorate, age group, crisis conditions, and displacement conditions, which are crucially important variables to be taken into account in any of the intervention programmes in the future.

نموذج استبيان

1. خلفية المشارك/ة			
الجنس	<input type="checkbox"/> ذكر <input type="checkbox"/> انثى	العمر:	<input type="checkbox"/> ١٧-١٥ <input type="checkbox"/> ٢٢-١٨ <input type="checkbox"/> ٢٩-٢٣
المحافظة	<input type="checkbox"/> شمال غزة <input type="checkbox"/> مدينة غزة <input type="checkbox"/> الوسطى <input type="checkbox"/> خانونس <input type="checkbox"/> رفح		
التجمع السكني	<input type="checkbox"/> مدينة <input type="checkbox"/> ريف <input type="checkbox"/> مخيم	اسم الحي	
الحالة الاجتماعية	<input type="checkbox"/> متزوج/ة <input type="checkbox"/> أعزب/ عذباء <input type="checkbox"/> غير ذلك		
المستوى العلمي	<input type="checkbox"/> تعليم أساسي <input type="checkbox"/> الثانوية العامة <input type="checkbox"/> دبلوم متوسط <input type="checkbox"/> بكالوريوس فأعلى		
الحالة العملية قبل الحرب	<input type="checkbox"/> أعمل <input type="checkbox"/> لا أعمل - أبحث عن عمل <input type="checkbox"/> لا أعمل - لا أبحث عن عمل		
حالة النزوح أثناء الحرب	<input type="checkbox"/> نازح <input type="checkbox"/> غير نازح	مكان النزوح	<input type="checkbox"/> مدرسة <input type="checkbox"/> مكان اخر

2. التعليم	
١ - <input type="checkbox"/> ملتحق/ة حالياً في المدرسة	هل ذهبت/ي أو تذهب/تذهبين حالياً إلى مدرسة أو أي مؤسسة تعليمية؟
٢ - <input type="checkbox"/> ملتحق/ة حالياً في معهد/الجامعة	
٣ - <input type="checkbox"/> سبق له/لها الالتحاق وترك	
٤ - <input type="checkbox"/> سبق له/لها الالتحاق قبل الحرب و لم يعد الان ملتحق	
٥ - <input type="checkbox"/> التحق وتخرج	
١ - <input type="checkbox"/> بسبب تضرر مكان الدراسة بسبب الحرب	لمن أجب بنعم على ٤، لماذا؟ (سبق له/لها الالتحاق قبل الحرب و لم يعد الان ملتحق)
٢ - <input type="checkbox"/> الاسرة لم تعد قادرة على مصاريف التعليم	
٣ - <input type="checkbox"/> مشاكل صحية نتيجة الاصابة أثناء الحرب	
٤ - <input type="checkbox"/> التزم/التزمت للعمل لمساعدة الأسرة	
٥ - <input type="checkbox"/> الأسرة أرادت منه/منها المساعدة في تجارة أو فلاحه أرض	
٦ - <input type="checkbox"/> أسباب أخرى	
حدد:	
<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا <input type="checkbox"/> حدد	هل تأثرت قدرتك على الدراسة بسبب الحرب؟

3. الصحة:

	حدد	<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا <input type="checkbox"/>	هل تعرضت للإصابة أثناء الحرب؟
	حدد	<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا <input type="checkbox"/>	هل تعرضت لمرض نتيجة عدوى؟
		<input type="checkbox"/> مضاعفات لمرض سابق <input type="checkbox"/> مشاكل صحية انجابية <input type="checkbox"/> مشاكل وضغوطات نفسية <input type="checkbox"/> اخرى، حدد:	ما هي المشاكل الصحية الأخرى التي واجهتها نتيجة للحرب؟
		<input type="checkbox"/> استشرت صديق <input type="checkbox"/> توجهت الى طبيب/عياد صحية <input type="checkbox"/> استشرت العائلة/الاقارب <input type="checkbox"/> اخرى، حدد:	ماذا فعلت للتغلب/للتعامل مع هذه المشاكل الصحية؟
		<input type="checkbox"/> زادت بنسبة كبيرة <input type="checkbox"/> زيادة طفيفة <input type="checkbox"/> ثابتة <input type="checkbox"/> نقصت النسبة <input type="checkbox"/> لا ادري	حسب ملاحظتك فإن نسبة الشباب اللذين يلجأون لتعاطي الأدوية المسكنة والمخدرات بسبب الحرب؟
		<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا <input type="checkbox"/>	هل استطعت الوصول للخدمات الصحية المتخصصة أثناء الحرب؟
		<input type="checkbox"/> نعم بشكل كامل <input type="checkbox"/> الى حد كبير <input type="checkbox"/> بالحد الأدنى <input type="checkbox"/> لم استطع	خلال الحرب هل استطعت الحفاظ على العادات الصحية مثل النظافة الشخصية؟
		<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا	هل شعرت بالخوف أثناء الحرب لدرجة أنك لم تستطع أن تهدأ نفسك؟ هل ما زلت تشعر بالمثل بعد الحرب؟
		<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا	هل شعرت بالغضب أثناء الحرب بحيث أنه خرج عن نطاق السيطرة؟ هل ما زلت تشعر بالمثل بعد الحرب؟
		<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا	هل شعرت باليأس والاحباط وانسداد الأفق أثناء الحرب؟ هل ما زلت تشعر بالمثل بعد الحرب؟
		<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا	هل شعرت بالضيق الشديد بسبب حدث معين أثناء الحرب، بحيث تحاول تجنب الأماكن، والأشخاص، والأحداث أو الأنشطة التي تذكرك هذا الحدث؟
		<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا	هل ما زلت تشعر بمشاعر الخوف والغضب والتعب، والضيق بعد الحرب، بحيث أصبحت غير قادر على تنفيذ الأنشطة الأساسية لحياتك اليومية؟
		<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا	هل سمعت عن برامج التدخل النفسي والاجتماعي التي نفذت أثناء الحرب؟
		<input type="checkbox"/> جيدة <input type="checkbox"/> متوسطة الفعالية <input type="checkbox"/> لا تأثير كبير لها <input type="checkbox"/> ليس لدي معلومات كافية لتقييمها	ما تقييمك لهذه البرامج؟
		<input type="checkbox"/> الأصدقاء <input type="checkbox"/> الأب <input type="checkbox"/> الأم <input type="checkbox"/> مواقع أو مجلات علمية <input type="checkbox"/> التلفاز <input type="checkbox"/> مراكز الرعاية الصحية <input type="checkbox"/> المدرسة/الجامعة <input type="checkbox"/> غير ذلك:	بشكل عام، أي من التالية مصدرك الرئيسي للمعلومات الصحية، بما يشمل الصحة الجسمية والعقلية والجنسية؟

4. المسكن والحماية:	
<input type="checkbox"/> في منزلي <input type="checkbox"/> في مراكز الإيواء <input type="checkbox"/> في خيمة <input type="checkbox"/> في منزل قريب أو صديق <input type="checkbox"/> في العراء	اين أقيمت معظم أيام الحرب؟
<input type="checkbox"/> النظافة الشخصية <input type="checkbox"/> الازدحام وعدم توفر الخصوصية <input type="checkbox"/> عدم توفر الطعام والماء <input type="checkbox"/> عدم الشعور بالامان <input type="checkbox"/> غير ذلك، حدد:	اذا كنت نازحا اثناء الحرب، ما هي ابرز المشاكل التي واجهتك في مراكز الايواء/مكان النزوح؟
<input type="checkbox"/> مما يتوفر لدي من مخزون <input type="checkbox"/> الشراء <input type="checkbox"/> التبرعات والمساعدات <input type="checkbox"/> غير ذلك، حدد:	أثناء الحرب، على من اعتمدت بشكل رئيسي في تأمين احتياجاتك الأساسية (الغذاء، والماء، و الاحتياجات الشخصية)؟
<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا	هل تعرضت لاصابة أحد أفراد الأسرة؟
<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا	هل تعرضت لاستشهاد أحد أفراد الأسرة؟
<input type="checkbox"/> منزل مستقل <input type="checkbox"/> مع الأسرة <input type="checkbox"/> نازح عند احد الاقارب <input type="checkbox"/> في مراكز الايواء	مكان السكن بعد الحرب؟
<input type="checkbox"/> لم يتضرر <input type="checkbox"/> تضرر جزئيا لكنه صالح للسكن <input type="checkbox"/> تضرر بشكل كبير وغير صالح للسكن حاليا <input type="checkbox"/> هدم بشكل كلي	هل تأثر منزلك نتيجة الحرب
<input type="checkbox"/> نعم بشكل كامل <input type="checkbox"/> الى حد كبير <input type="checkbox"/> بالحد الادنى <input type="checkbox"/> لا اشعر بالخصوصية	هل تشعر بالخصوصية في مكان سكنك الحالي؟
<input type="checkbox"/> نعم بشكل كامل <input type="checkbox"/> الى حد كبير <input type="checkbox"/> بالحد الادنى <input type="checkbox"/> لا اشعر بالامان	هل تشعر بالامان في مكان سكنك الحالي؟

5. العمل والوضع الاقتصادي:	
<input type="checkbox"/> ضمن مجال الدراسة <input type="checkbox"/> قريب من مجال الدراسة <input type="checkbox"/> بعيد عن مجال الدراسة	اذا كنت تعمل، هل تعمل:
<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا <input type="checkbox"/> السبب	هل فقدت عملك نتيجة للحرب؟
<input type="checkbox"/> ستة أشهر <input type="checkbox"/> سنة <input type="checkbox"/> سنتين وأكثر	اذا كنت لا تعمل وتبحث عن عمل، كم من الزمن وأنت تبحث؟
<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا	هل حاولت ان تبدأ مشروعا صغيرا قبل الحرب؟ هل مازلت تفكر في عمل المشروع بعد الحرب؟
<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا	هل تعرف صديق / أحد الأقارب فقد عمله نتيجة للحرب؟
<input type="checkbox"/> تحسن <input type="checkbox"/> كما هو <input type="checkbox"/> ازداد صعوبة	هل أثرت الحرب على الوضع الاقتصادي للأسرة؟

ما رأيك بالعبارات التالية؟	أوافق بشدة	أوافق	غير موافق	غير موافق بشدة	لا رأي لي
مبرر للزوج الذي يعاني من الوضع السياسي و قلة الأشغال ضرب زوجته					
الحرب قد تزيد من نسبة تعاطي المخدرات بين الشباب					
من الأفضل للمرأة أن تتزوج مبكرا (أقل من ١٨ سنة) للتخفيف عن عائلتها					
من الضروري انجاب الأطفال في هذه الظروف لأننا فقدنا الكثير من الأفراد					
البطالة تؤثر سلبيا على الصحة النفسية لدى الشباب					
من حق المرأة اختيار شريك حياتها					
عدد الأطفال المنوي انجابهم هو قرار مشترك بين الزوج و الزوجة					
الظروف الحالية تبرر للشباب الهجرة خارج قطاع غزة؟					
هل تجد الهجرة خارج قطاع غزة حلا للمشاكل التي يعاني منها الشباب					
هل توافق على ان دور الشباب في بناء المجتمع هو دور أساسي ومهم					

بشكل شخصي، هل لاحظت حالات عنف في البيئة المحيطة بك أثناء الحرب ؟ نعم لا

إذا كانت الإجابة (نعم)، أي من أنواع العنف، ومن أي الجهات؟

أحد أفراد الأسرة	أحد الاقارب	العاملين في مراكز الايواء	أحد الجيران	أحد زملاء العمل	قوات الاحتلال	
نعم	نعم	نعم	نعم	نعم	نعم	العنف الجسدي
لا	لا	لا	لا	لا	لا	
نعم	نعم	نعم	نعم	نعم	نعم	العنف النفسي
لا	لا	لا	لا	لا	لا	
نعم	نعم	نعم	نعم	نعم	نعم	العنف الجنسي
لا	لا	لا	لا	لا	لا	
نعم	نعم	نعم	نعم	نعم	نعم	العنف اللفظي
لا	لا	لا	لا	لا	لا	

إذا استخدمنا مقياس من ٥ درجات (٥ الأعلى أهمية، ١ الأقل أهمية)، كيف تصنف أولويات الشباب التالية؟

الأهمية (١-٥)	الأولوية
	الزواج و انجاب الأطفال
	الحصول على وظيفة
	إعادة إعمار البيوت المهتمة والمتضررة
	الشعور بالأمان و الاستقرار
	تلقي خدمات صحية تكون صديقة للشباب
	التعليم الجامعي والتدريب
	التعليم المهني للمساعدة في الحصول على وظيفة
	التطوع لمساعدة النازحين
	العودة إلى المدارس والمؤسسات التعليمية

مجموعة النقاش المركزة

التاريخ	مكان الاجتماع
ميسر النقاش	
المساعد	
المنطقة الجغرافية	
عدد المشاركين	ذكور () إناث ()
أعمار المشاركين	<input type="checkbox"/> ١٧-١٥ <input type="checkbox"/> ٢٢-١٨ <input type="checkbox"/> ٢٣-٢٩
<u>الخطوات الأساسية والمعلومات التي يجب تزويدها للمشاركين قبل البدء في المناقشة:</u>	

- التعريف عن الميسرين والمساعدين
- عرض الغرض من الاجتماع والمبادئ العامة للنقاش، كالتالي:
 - معلومات عامة عن صندوق الأمم المتحدة للسكان
 - الغرض من المناقشة الجماعية وهو فهم اثر الحرب على الشباب في غزة و التركيز على احتياجات و اولويات الشباب.
 - مدة النقاش
 - المشاركة طوعية
 - المشاركين غير ملزمين بالرد على أي سؤال إذا لم يرغبوا بذلك
 - يمكن للمشاركين ترك المناقشة في أي وقت
 - المشاركين غير ملزمين بتبادل الأسماء أو التجارب الشخصية إذا لم يرغبوا بذلك
 - يجب احترام المشاركين واعطائهم الفرصة للتحدث والتعبير
 - قد يقطع الميسر المناقشة، ولكن فقط للتأكد من أن الجميع لديه فرصة للتحدث وليس شخص واحد يهيمن على النقاش
- الموافقة على سرية المعلومات وعدم مشاركتها في وقت لاحق
- يجب الاستئذان لآخذ الملاحظات مع التأكيد أنه لن يتم ذكر للاسماء المشاركة في النقاش وأن الغرض هو التأكد من أن المعلومات التي تم جمعها صحيحة.

أسئلة النقاش:

1. ما هي أبرز المشاكل التي واجهتها/واجهتها أثناء الحرب؟
2. ما انعكاس هذه المشاكل على وضع الشباب في غزة؟
3. ما هي الأولويات الطارئة لك في الشهر الثلاثة القادمة؟
4. ما هي إحتياجات وأولويات الشباب على مستوى قطاع غزة؟ هل تغيرت قبل وبعد الحرب؟
5. ما هو دور الشباب خلال المرحلة القادمة في مساعدة أنفسهم ومجتمعهم؟
6. مقترحات للعمل عليها؟

اختتام النقاش والتأكيد على النقاط التالية:

- شكر المشاركين على وقتهم ومساهماتهم
- تذكير المشاركين بأن الهدف من هذا النقاش هو الوصول لفهم أفضل لأثر الحرب على الشباب في غزة و معرفة احتياجاتهم وأولوياتهم.
- تذكير المشاركين بموافقتهم على السرية وعدم تبادل المعلومات أو أسماء المشاركين مع الآخرين في المجتمع
- الطلب من المشاركين إذا كانت لديهم أسئلة أو اي إستفسارات أخرى
- إذا كان أي شخص يرغب في التحدث على انفراد، فإنه يجب على الميسر التحدث اليه بعد الإجتماع

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every childbirth is safe and
every young person's
potential is fulfilled