



Clashes near the Gaza perimeter fence, 30 March 2018. © Photo by Mahmoud A Jour

GAZA

THEMATIC MAPS

Deteriorating living conditions, unpaid teacher salaries and lack of school budgets call into question the ability of the education system to deliver adequate education to over 500,000 students. Some 70 per cent of UNRWA schools and 63 per cent of those run by the Ministry of Education already operate on a double- or triple-shift system, reducing instructional hours on core subjects and foundation learning. This is compounded by UNRWA's financial crisis, and uncertainty regarding whether the Agency can continue operating its schools and delivering core services.

562,019
School students

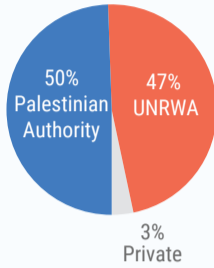
39
Students per classroom (average)

737
Schools

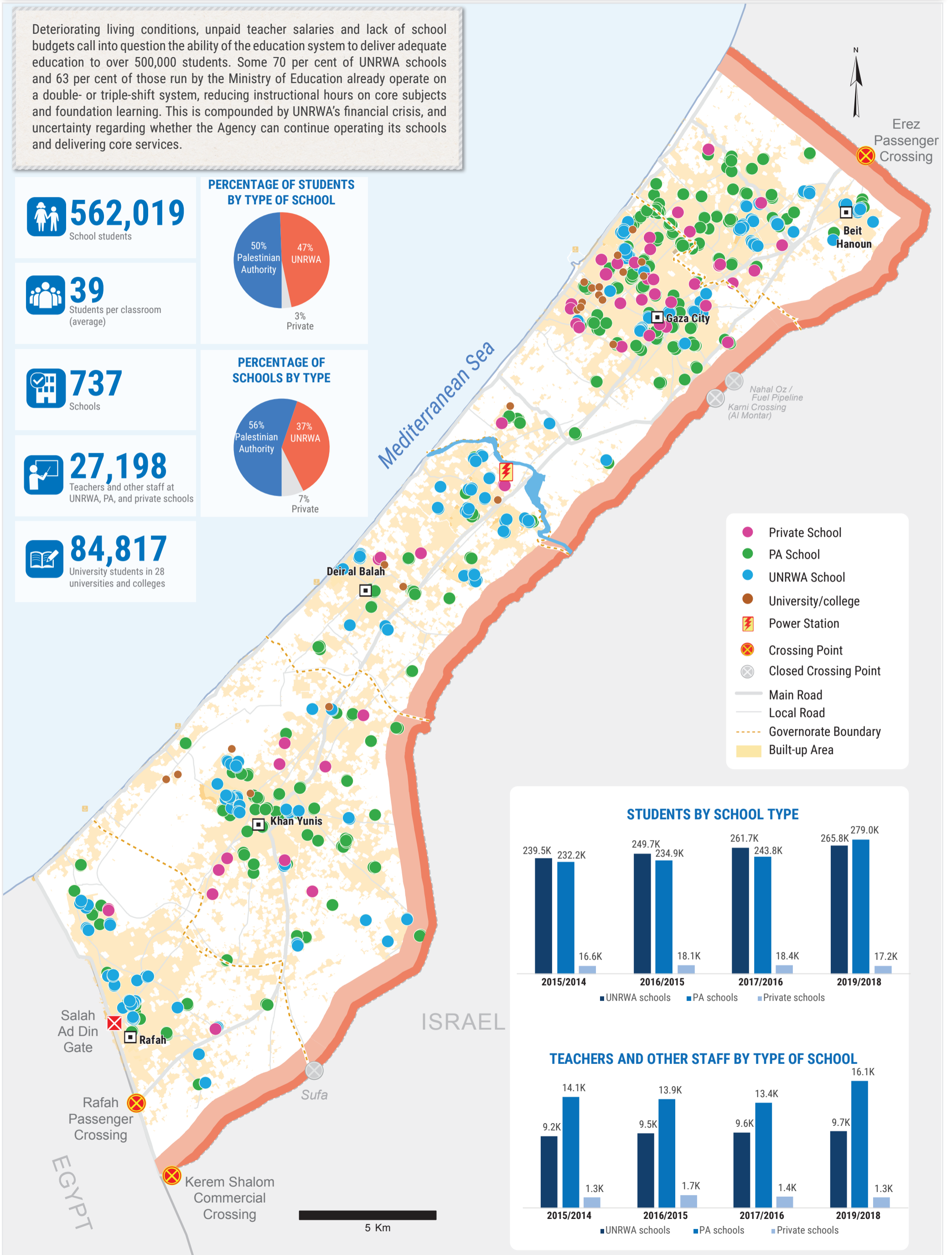
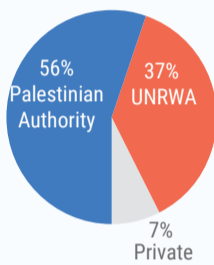
27,198
Teachers and other staff at UNRWA, PA, and private schools

84,817
University students in 28 universities and colleges

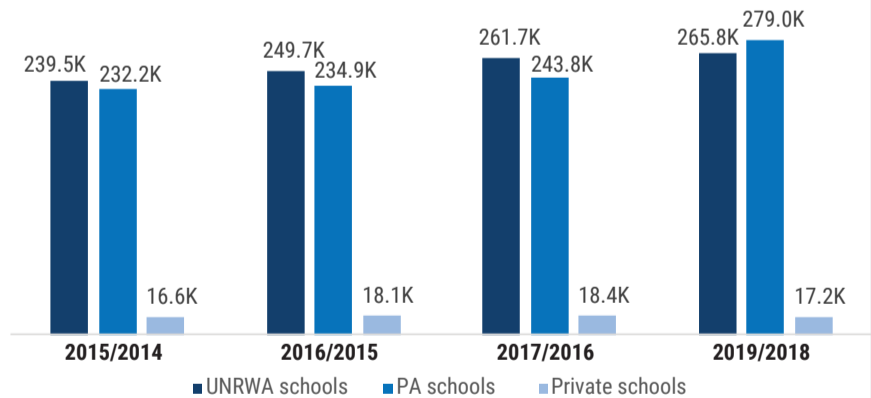
PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS BY TYPE OF SCHOOL



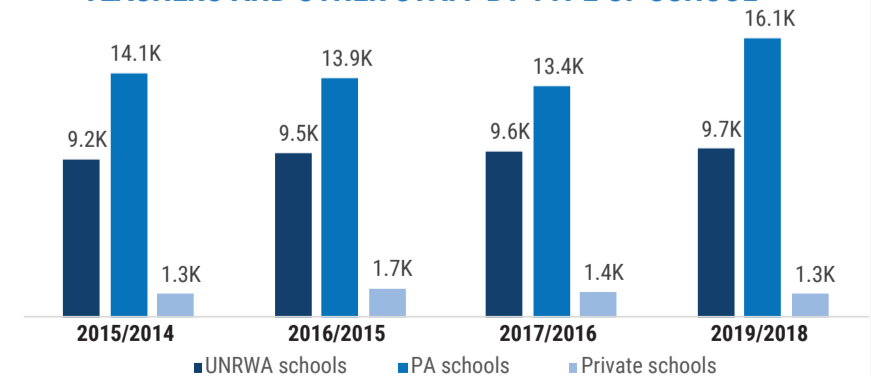
PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS BY TYPE



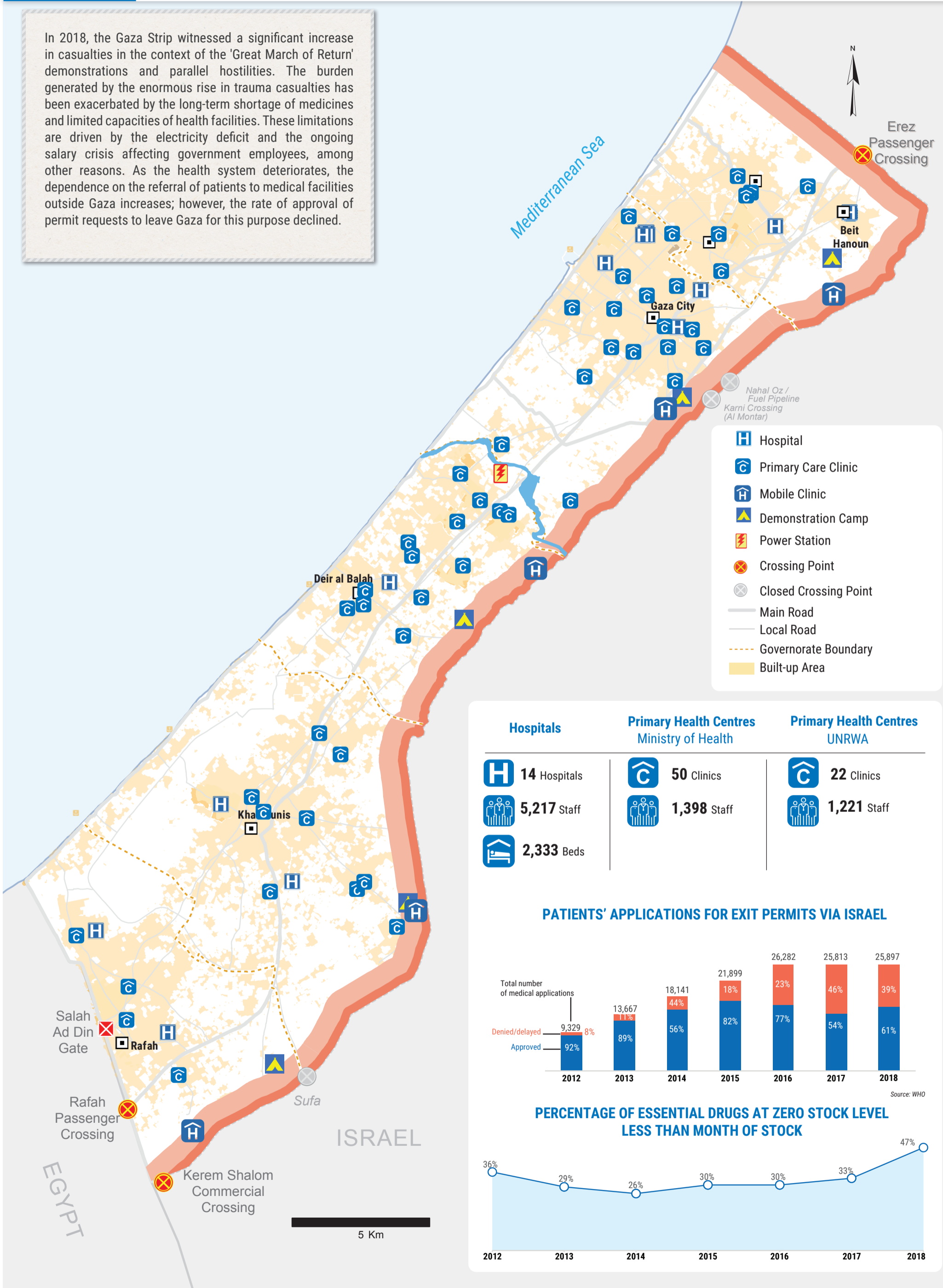
STUDENTS BY SCHOOL TYPE



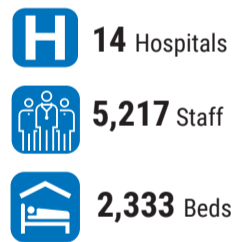
TEACHERS AND OTHER STAFF BY TYPE OF SCHOOL



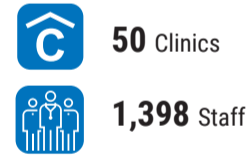
In 2018, the Gaza Strip witnessed a significant increase in casualties in the context of the 'Great March of Return' demonstrations and parallel hostilities. The burden generated by the enormous rise in trauma casualties has been exacerbated by the long-term shortage of medicines and limited capacities of health facilities. These limitations are driven by the electricity deficit and the ongoing salary crisis affecting government employees, among other reasons. As the health system deteriorates, the dependence on the referral of patients to medical facilities outside Gaza increases; however, the rate of approval of permit requests to leave Gaza for this purpose declined.



Hospitals



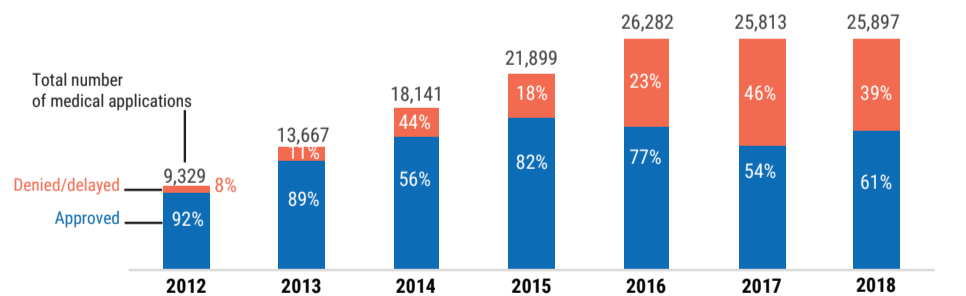
Primary Health Centres
Ministry of Health



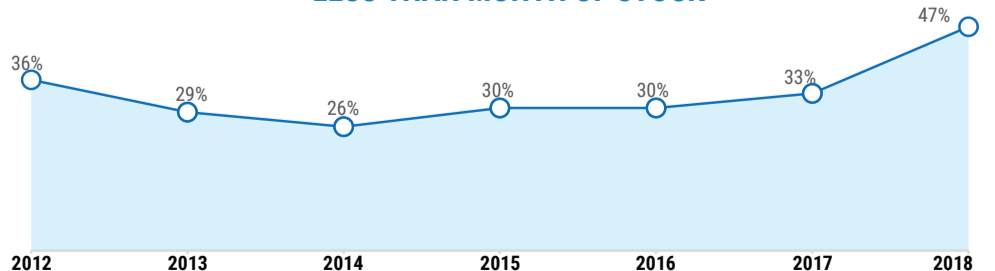
Primary Health Centres
UNRWA



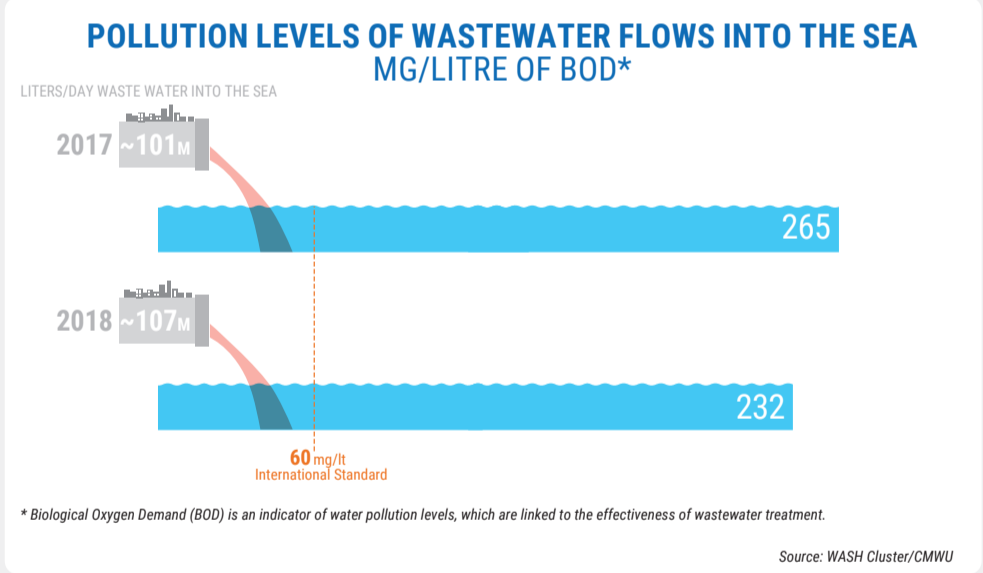
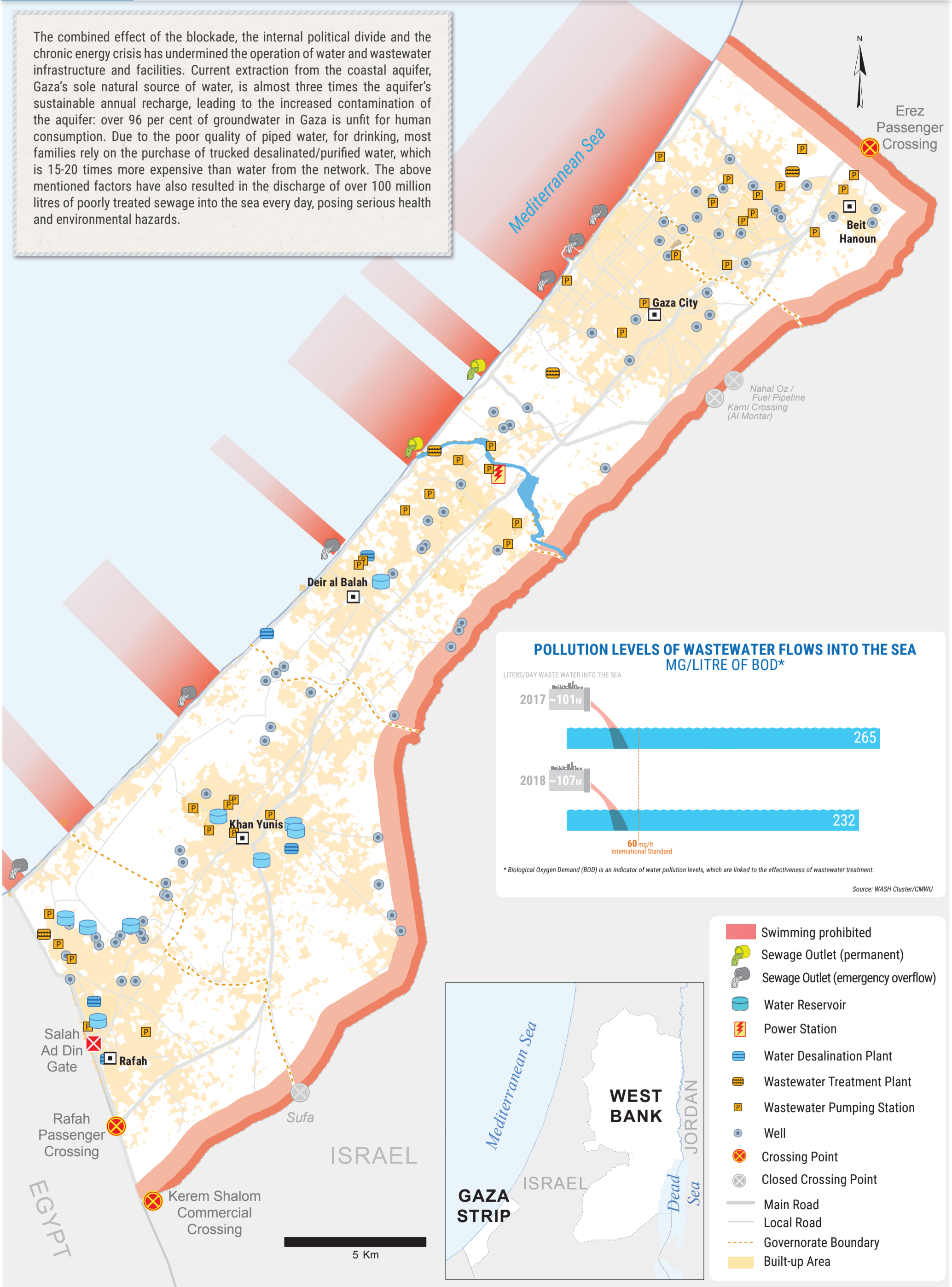
PATIENTS' APPLICATIONS FOR EXIT PERMITS VIA ISRAEL



PERCENTAGE OF ESSENTIAL DRUGS AT ZERO STOCK LEVEL
LESS THAN MONTH OF STOCK



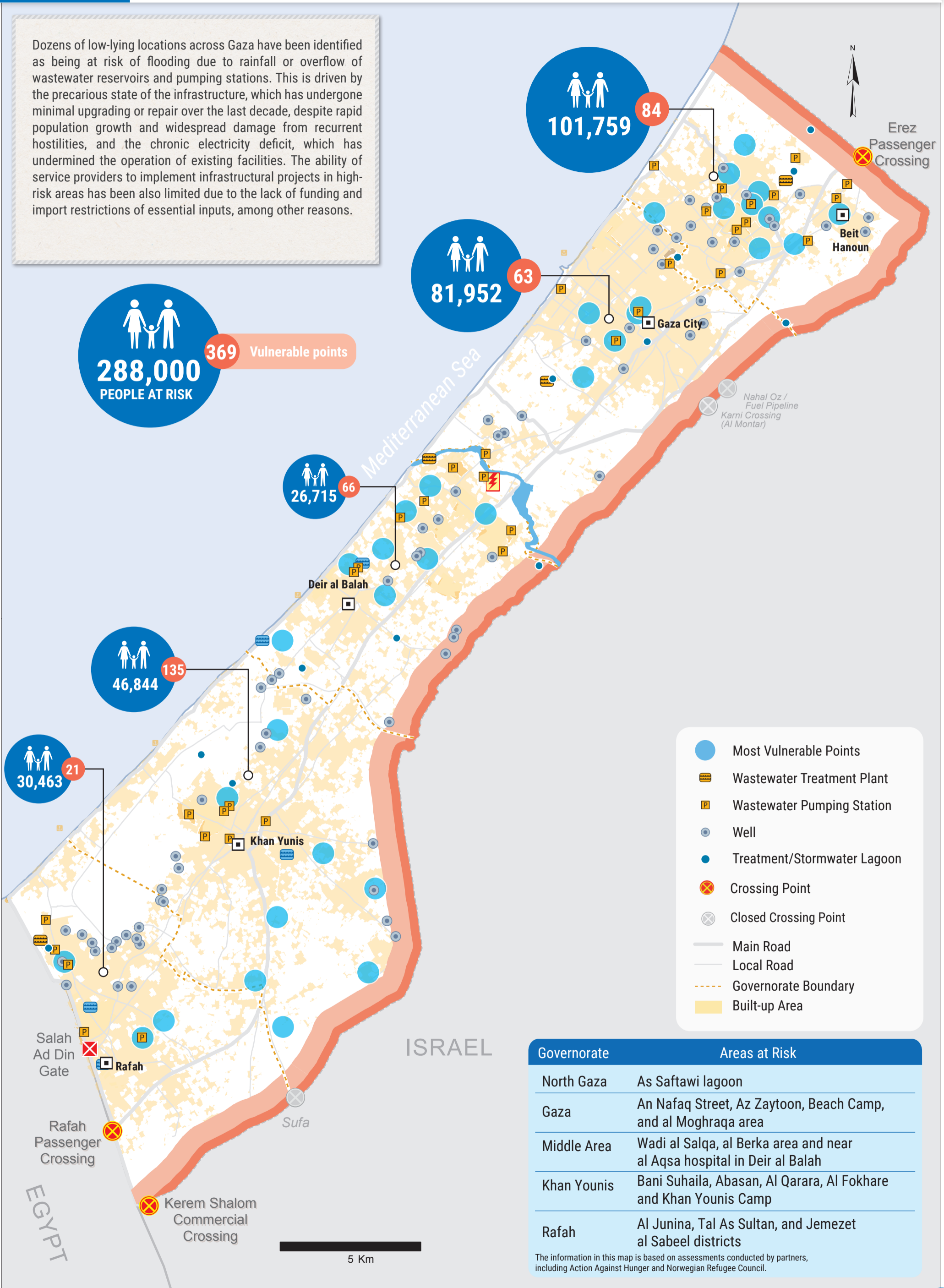
The combined effect of the blockade, the internal political divide and the chronic energy crisis has undermined the operation of water and wastewater infrastructure and facilities. Current extraction from the coastal aquifer, Gaza's sole natural source of water, is almost three times the aquifer's sustainable annual recharge, leading to the increased contamination of the aquifer: over 96 per cent of groundwater in Gaza is unfit for human consumption. Due to the poor quality of piped water, for drinking, most families rely on the purchase of trucked desalinated/purified water, which is 15-20 times more expensive than water from the network. The above mentioned factors have also resulted in the discharge of over 100 million litres of poorly treated sewage into the sea every day, posing serious health and environmental hazards.



Dozens of low-lying locations across Gaza have been identified as being at risk of flooding due to rainfall or overflow of wastewater reservoirs and pumping stations. This is driven by the precarious state of the infrastructure, which has undergone minimal upgrading or repair over the last decade, despite rapid population growth and widespread damage from recurrent hostilities, and the chronic electricity deficit, which has undermined the operation of existing facilities. The ability of service providers to implement infrastructural projects in high-risk areas has been also limited due to the lack of funding and import restrictions of essential inputs, among other reasons.

288,000
PEOPLE AT RISK

369 Vulnerable points



- Most Vulnerable Points
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Wastewater Pumping Station
- Well
- Treatment/Stormwater Lagoon
- ⊗ Crossing Point
- ⊗ Closed Crossing Point
- Main Road
- Local Road
- Governorate Boundary
- Built-up Area

Governorate	Areas at Risk
North Gaza	As Saftawi lagoon
Gaza	An Nafaq Street, Az Zaytoon, Beach Camp, and al Moghraqa area
Middle Area	Wadi al Salqa, al Berka area and near al Aqsa hospital in Deir al Balah
Khan Younis	Bani Suhaila, Abasan, Al Qarara, Al Fokhare and Khan Younis Camp
Rafah	Al Junina, Tal As Sultan, and Jemezet al Sabeel districts

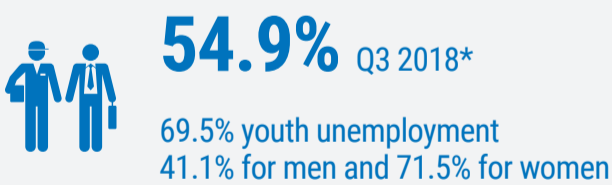
The information in this map is based on assessments conducted by partners, including Action Against Hunger and Norwegian Refugee Council.

Palestine refugees represent 70 per cent of the total Gaza population. The 1.4 million Palestine refugees in Gaza, as all people in Gaza, are currently experiencing a deep socio-economic crisis, in a situation of de-development caused by both economic as well as political events. There is significant increased demand for services from UNRWA resulting from a growth in the number of registered Palestine refugees, the extent of their vulnerability and their deepening poverty. With the continuing restrictions on the movement of people and goods, the widespread loss of livelihoods due to the 2014 conflict, and the recent crisis resulting from PA allowance cuts and electricity shortages, the number of refugees requiring food assistance has been continuously increasing, showing an increase in poverty levels. Similarly, the number of medical consultations at UNRWA health centers has been regularly increasing since December 2016, becoming more pronounced from mid-2017. Unemployment levels rose again to over 54 per cent in Q2 2018.

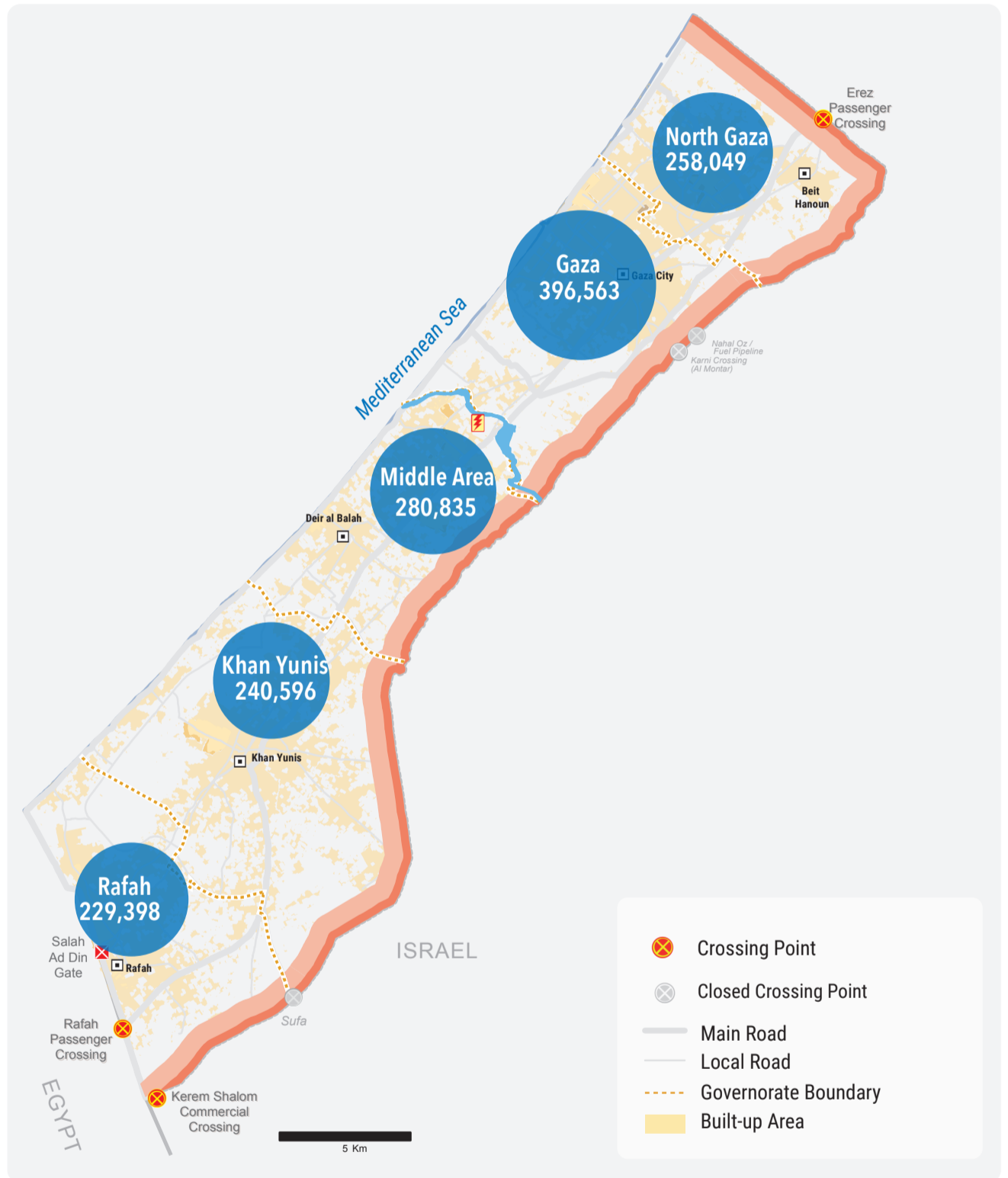
The restrictions on the movement of people and goods, and the dire socio-economic situation, have had serious repercussions on the psychosocial well-being of Palestine refugees in Gaza. UNRWA's Community Mental Health Programme conducted a study in May 2017 assessing the psychosocial well-being of 2,262 adult refugees and 3,142 refugee students. The study found a high level of psychosocial stress among both refugee students and adults, with almost one half of adults (48.9 per cent) experiencing poor well-being, with 63 per cent of these warranting further screening for depression, and almost 30 per cent of children experiencing serious difficulties.

GAZA STRIP KEY FACTS

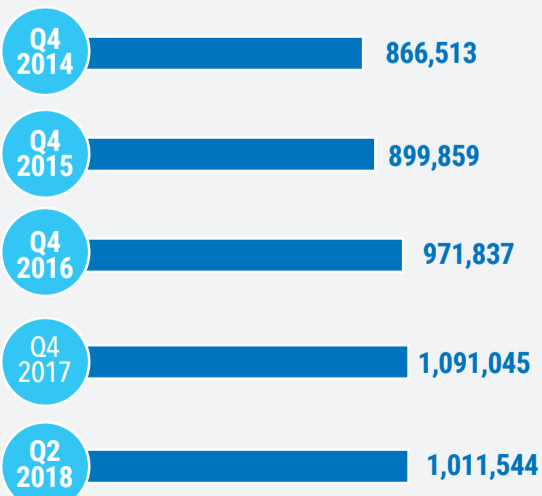
All figures are from UNRWA sources unless otherwise stated



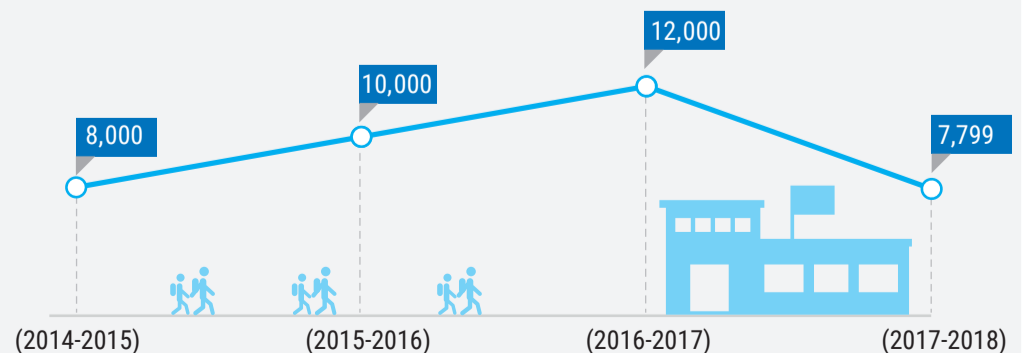
*Source: PCBS 2018



NUMBER OF REFUGEES IDENTIFIED BY UNRWA AS LIVING IN POVERTY (Refugees in need of food assistance)



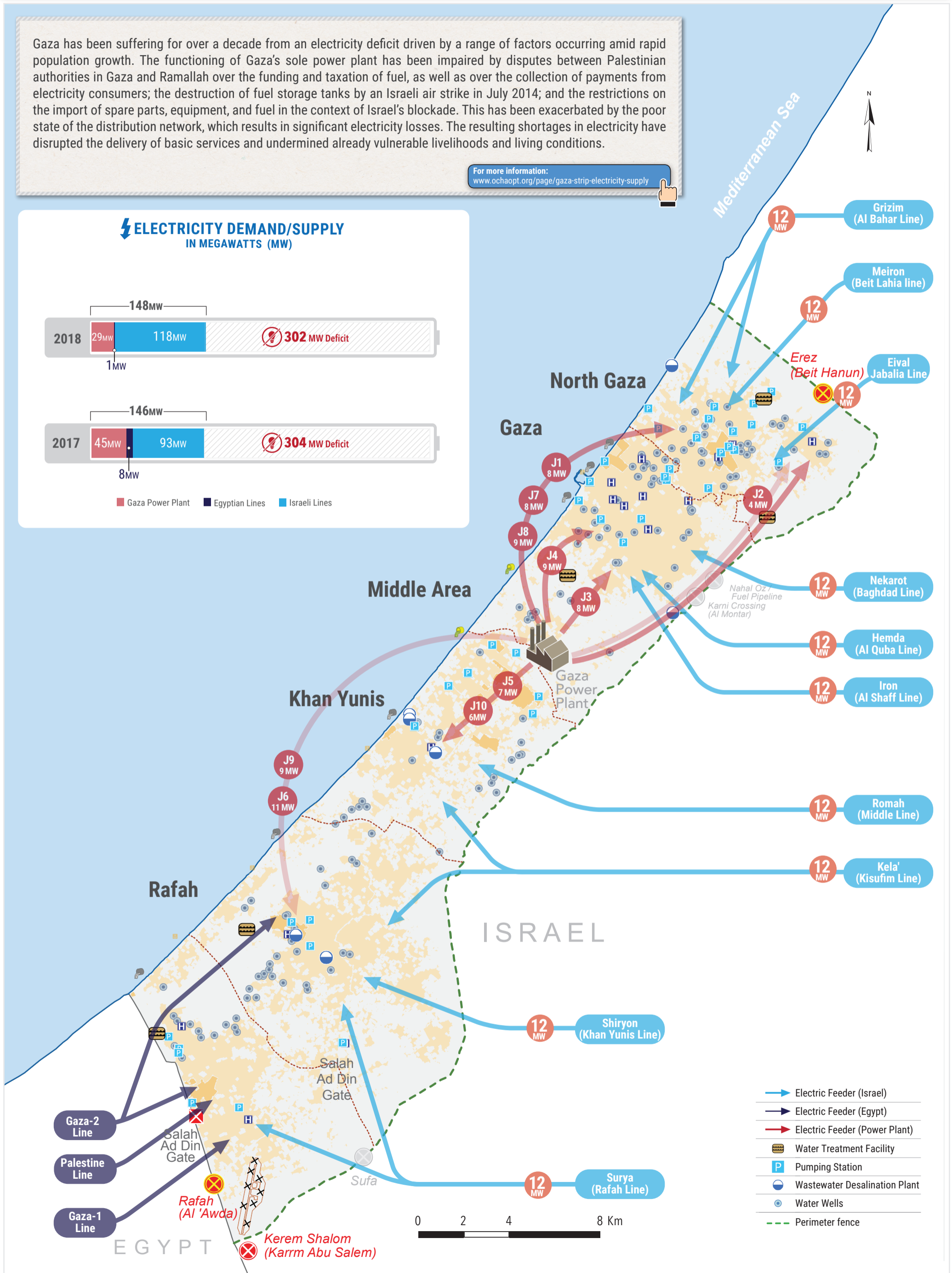
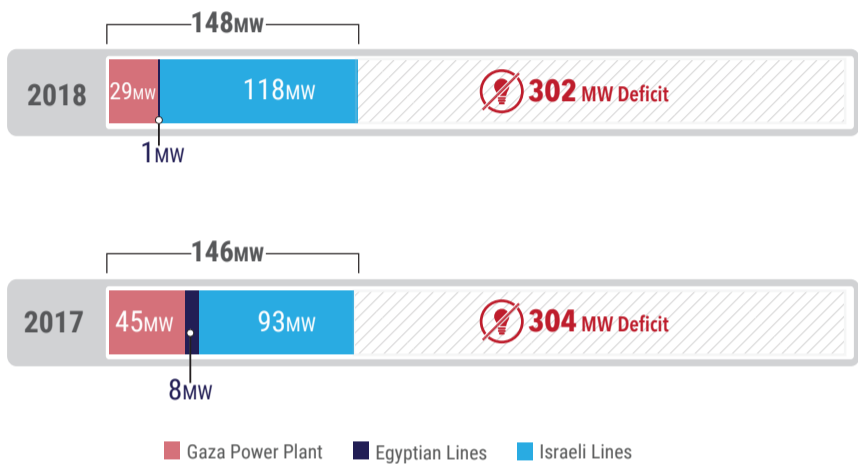
NEW ENROLLMENT IN UNRWA SCHOOLS



Gaza has been suffering for over a decade from an electricity deficit driven by a range of factors occurring amid rapid population growth. The functioning of Gaza's sole power plant has been impaired by disputes between Palestinian authorities in Gaza and Ramallah over the funding and taxation of fuel, as well as over the collection of payments from electricity consumers; the destruction of fuel storage tanks by an Israeli air strike in July 2014; and the restrictions on the import of spare parts, equipment, and fuel in the context of Israel's blockade. This has been exacerbated by the poor state of the distribution network, which results in significant electricity losses. The resulting shortages in electricity have disrupted the delivery of basic services and undermined already vulnerable livelihoods and living conditions.

For more information:
www.ochaopt.org/page/gaza-strip-electricity-supply

**ELECTRICITY DEMAND/SUPPLY
IN MEGAWATTS (MW)**

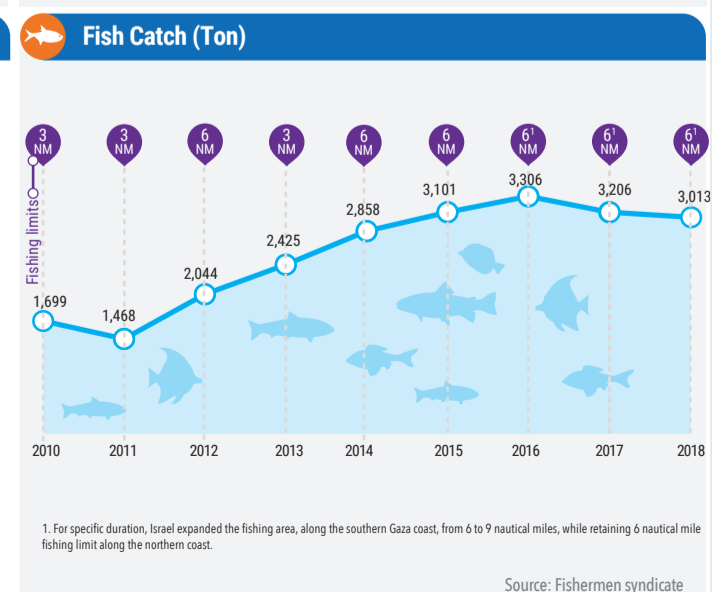
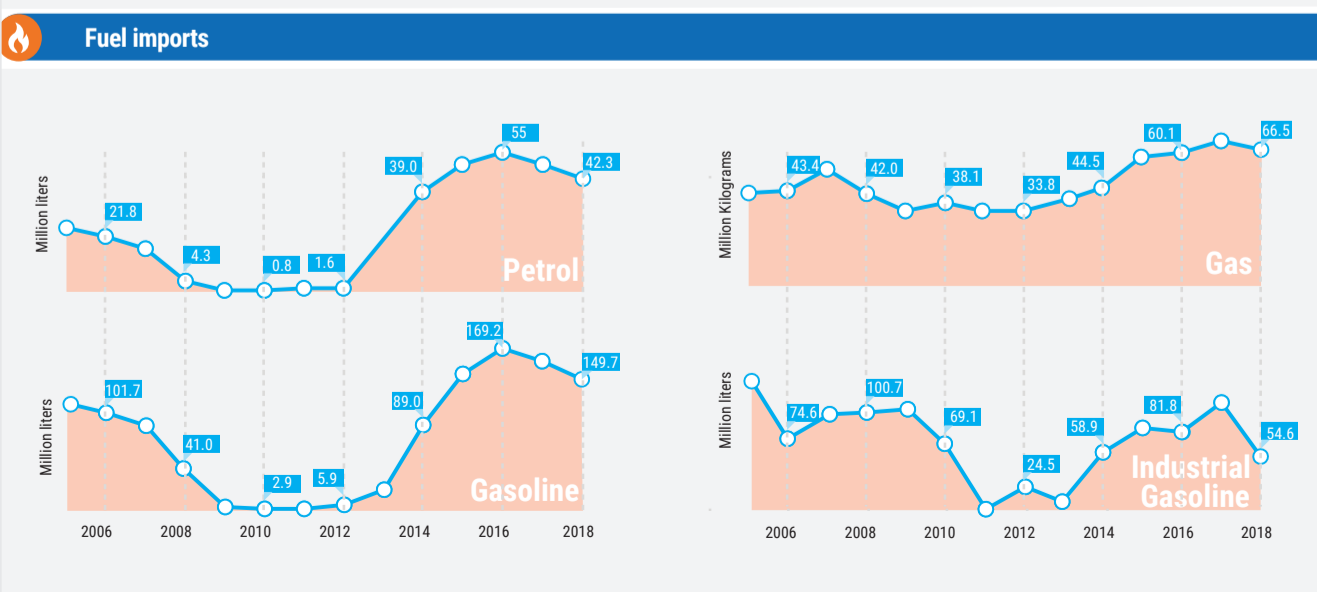
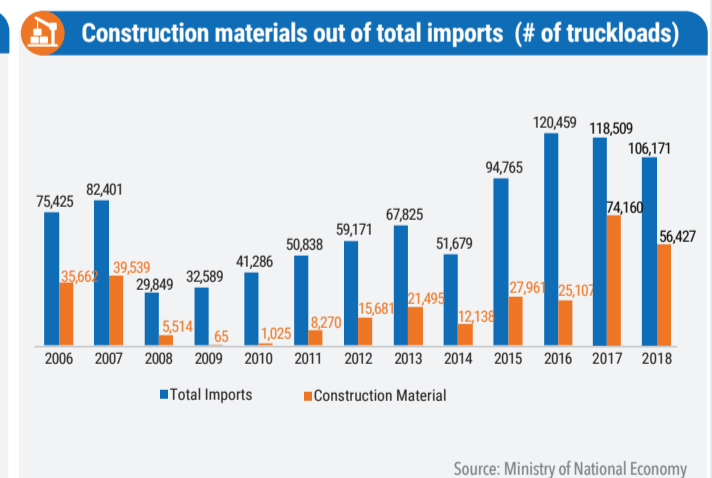
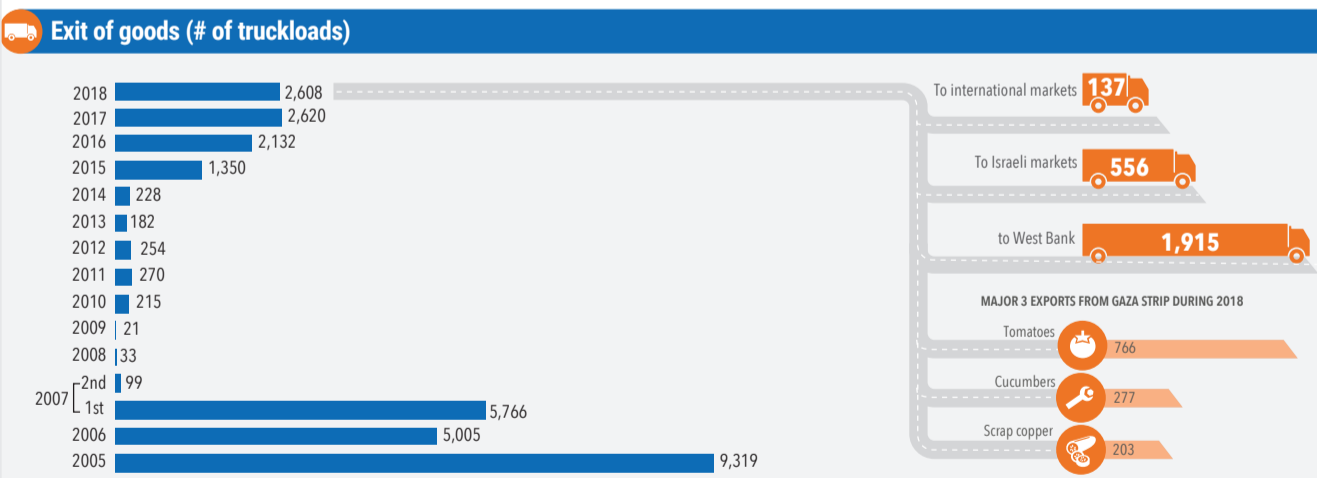
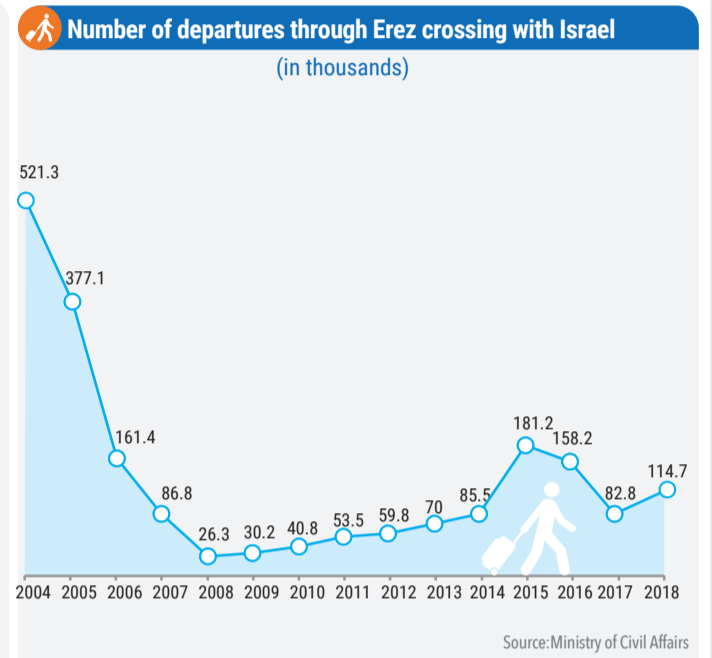
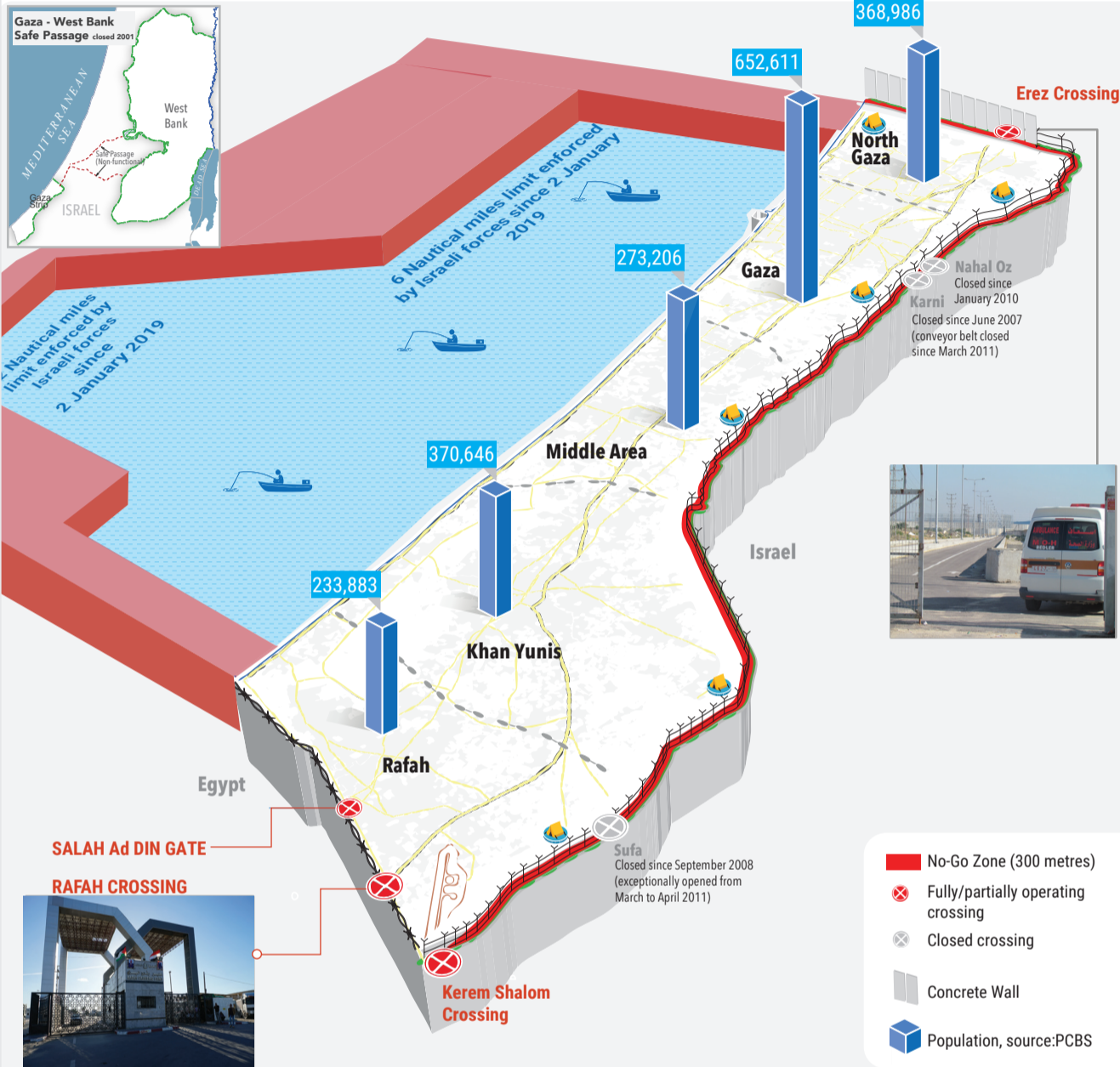


- Electric Feeder (Israel)
- Electric Feeder (Egypt)
- Electric Feeder (Power Plant)
- Water Treatment Facility
- Pumping Station
- Wastewater Desalination Plant
- Water Wells
- Perimeter fence

Longstanding restrictions on the movement of people and goods to and from Gaza have undermined the living conditions of about two million Palestinians in that area. Many of the restrictions, originally imposed by Israel in the early 1990s, were intensified after June 2007, following the Hamas takeover of Gaza and the imposition of a land, sea and air blockade, citing security concerns. Movement between Gaza and Egypt has been restricted as well. These restrictions continue to reduce access to livelihoods, essential services and housing, disrupt family life, and undermine people's hopes for a secure and prosperous future.

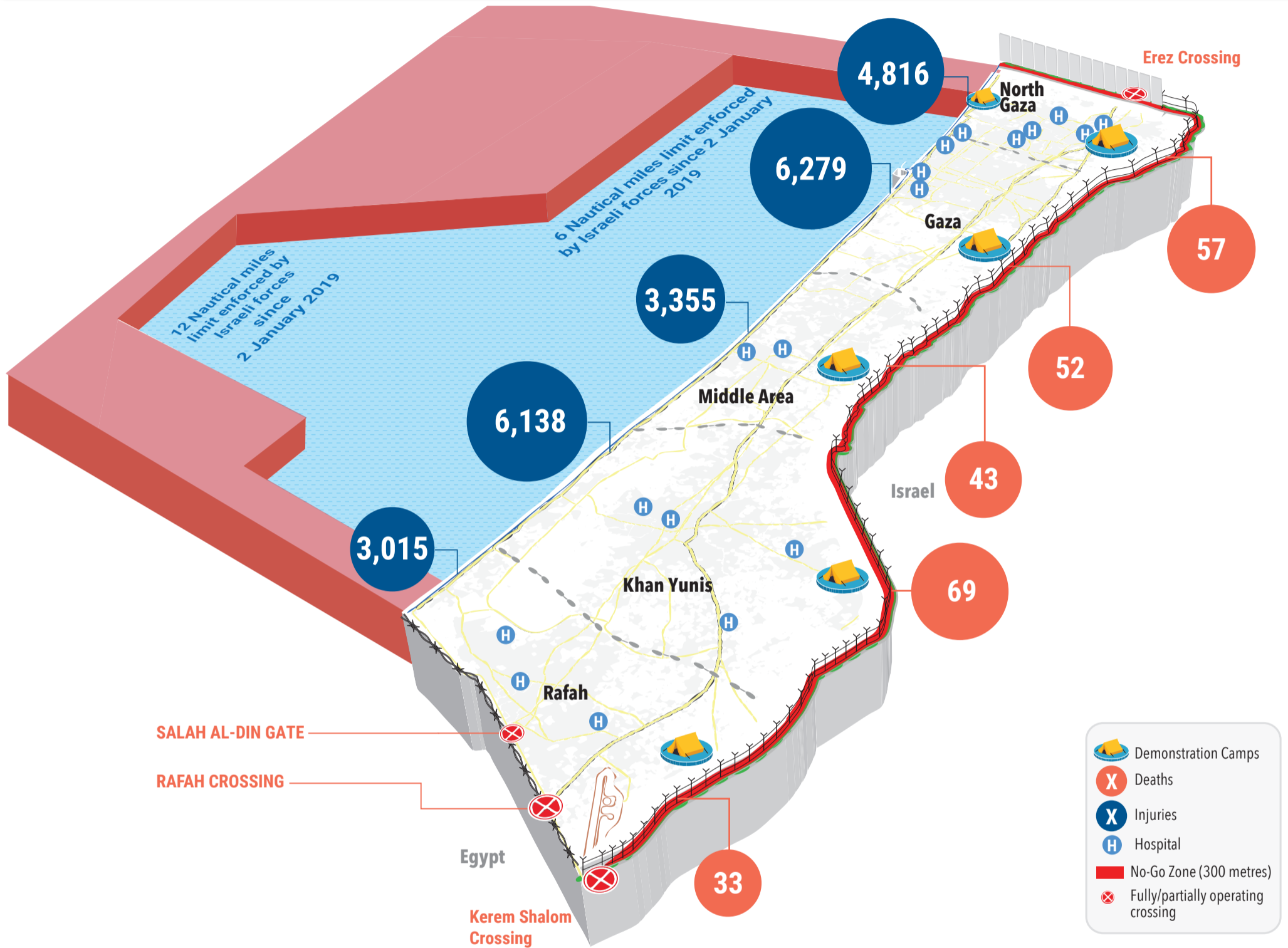
For more information:
www.ochaopt.org/data/crossings

- 1.9** Million Total population
- 1.33** Million (70%) Registered Refugees Source: PCBS
- 365 km²** Total Area
- 5,203** Approximate inhabitants per Km² Source: PCBS



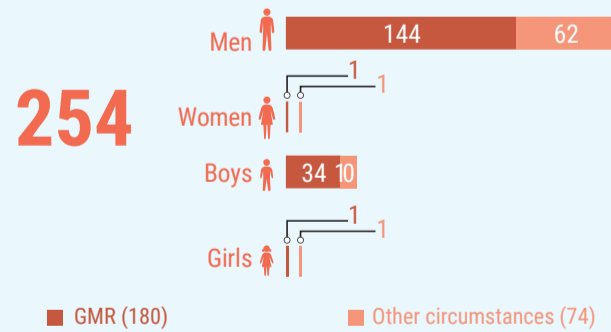
OVERVIEW

Since 30 March 2018, the Gaza Strip has witnessed a significant increase in Palestinian casualties in the context of mass demonstrations and other activities along Israel's perimeter fence with Gaza, taking place as part of the «Great March of Return» (GMR), as well as during hostilities and access related incidents. The large number of casualties among unarmed Palestinian demonstrators, including a high percentage of demonstrators hit by live ammunition, has raised concerns about excessive use of force by Israeli troops. Exposure of children to violence and lack of protection for medical teams are also of concern. Despite significant assistance provided, addressing the resulting multi-sectoral needs of the mass influx of casualties remains challenging due to the lack of funds, years of blockade, the internal divide and a chronic energy crisis.

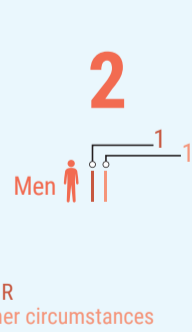


TOTAL CASUALTIES

Palestinian fatalities



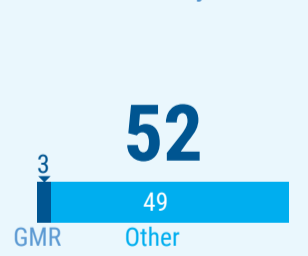
Israeli fatalities



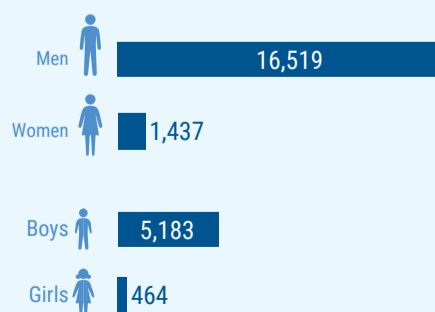
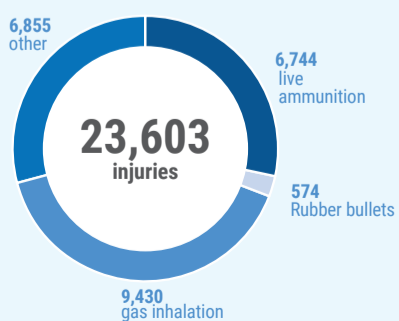
Palestinian injuries



Israeli injuries



PALESTINIAN INJURIES*

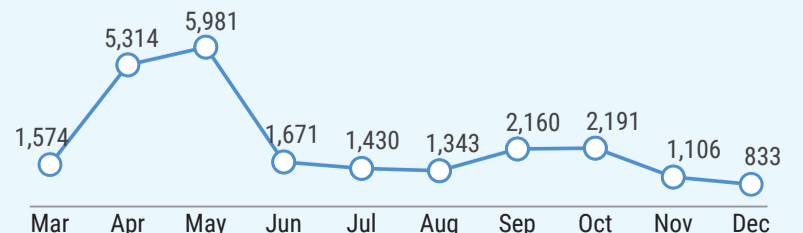


* 140 males and 5 females whose age is unknown were assumed to be adults

Palestinian fatalities



Palestinian Injuries



Source of Palestinian casualty data: OCHA, Palestinian Ministry of Health in Gaza, PRCS. Source of Israeli casualty data: Israeli media.

Disclaimer: Data and analysis provided in this snapshot is based on preliminary information available