

# Together they produced one daily hot meal for everyone: Annex

## Research brief: Community led responses and mutual aid in Gaza

**Organised, researched and published by:** The Community Led Initiatives Palestine Working Group & Local2Global Protection  
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Questions and answers with respondents were exchanged in Arabic which was subsequently translated into English. Respondents 21 & 22 were longer oral interviews conducted in English via Teams. Respondent 03 was a testimony sent in December 2023 and covers issues related to but not in direct response to the research questions.

**Gender:** 21 men, 2 women

**Dates:** The majority of responses were received third week of February 2024, with one (Respondent 03) in December 2023 and one (Respondent 22) in May 2024

**Locations:** 20 people from Middle Area, 2 people from Khan Younis, Respondent 23 spoke of both Rafah (south) and North Gaza. Two of the key informants had left Gaza by the time they responded.

**Research Question 1: In your own experience, how do people support and help each other during the ongoing emergency in Gaza? Please provide examples you have witnessed, taken part in, or know of.**

### Food and water [23]

RESP\_01: ...food have been provided for them [displaced].

RESP\_02: In Gaza, most institutions have volunteer teams, protection committees, neighbourhood committees, or youth councils. These bodies played a major role in establishing kitchens for food provision and offering tents.

RESP\_03: Community volunteer groups had the fastest response. Since the 10th day hospitals were running out, our community group donated 20 first aid kits to the Indonesian hospital. 13,000 gallons of water for the displaced people.

RESP\_04: Assisting displaced people in building their tents and working collectively on cleanliness tasks and bringing water to the Shelter.

RESP\_06: Engaging neighbourhood residents in assisting displaced individuals with cleanliness efforts, providing them with water and transportation.

RESP\_07: Distributing infant formula and clothes for children under 6 months old.

RESP\_08: Collecting a small amount from those gathered in the community and using it to buy fuel to operate the water well.

RESP\_09: Preparing and serving food for the elderly, children, and people with disabilities.

RESP\_10: Some of the displaced persons provide assistance by delivering water and food to people with disabilities and the elderly.

RESP\_14: Assisting in delivering food parcels to hard-to-reach tents.

RESP\_14: Assistance in filling and transporting water to the tents.

RESP\_15: Firstly, through making bread ovens and providing bread to those residing within the shelter centres.

RESP\_16: Residents assisting each other in providing flour and distributing it equally among themselves.

RESP\_19: Some camp neighbours extended water to the displaced.

RESP\_20: Assisting residents in distributing water and food.

RESP\_21: The centre/shelter's emergency committee had daily meetings for updates on needs and situation in the shelter. Through this committee we also received some food including fresh food parcels (vegetables, fruit) from a national NGO. Through an international agency we also had some supplies of hygiene kits for women, children's clothing etc. The committee also followed up with solar panels, water situation, electricity, and similar.

RESP\_21: One of the community led initiatives by the emergency committee and volunteers was the community kitchen in a shelter hosted by a national NGO. There was a kitchen in one of the offices, and it developed to become community led. Together they produced one daily hot meal for everyone in the associated shelters. Food was difficult to get, but it was still available. Funds from an international NGO were used to buy the basic food items and utilities. With time it became more and more difficult to get food as not much is available. What is available decides what is cooked and served.

RESP\_21: A good number of the voluntary community groups were able to work. For example, they initiated a traditional firewood oven to support others with bread for distribution. One volunteer group was able to rehabilitate a well for drinking water through solar panel energy ("artisan well"). Associated with that, the volunteers managed to re-establish a small desalination unit for this well. This station/unit had originally been established as a community led initiative, and now the group rehabilitated and reactivated it.

RESP\_21: Skipping meals is a much needed and used coping mechanism. Fasting is part of the local and religious culture, and we believe it strengthens our health and mental wellbeing. And they give food for children who should be the first priority. This is part of the coping strategies utilised.

RESP\_21: On community level, the urban agriculture practices inside the city and family farmers and house gardens are still a resource for food for many people. 15% of all Gazans used to have gardens like this, and sometimes they had small greenhouses to produce different types of vegetables and produce their own seeds. Many farmers have been supported with solar panels and for irrigation systems, which have worked very well during this war. Because there is no gas left people have shifted to using firewood when available for cooking.

RESP\_22: My husband tries to support my daughters' friends who is still there. He got his salary now, and has connections with organisations, and he supports these friends with food, water, vouchers and similar as he can. I try to support them with cash.

RESP\_23: Suitably qualified members of the neighbourhood were assigned to operate a generator for one of the nearby clinics so that everyone in the neighbourhood could have electricity for about an hour or two to fill water tanks.

RESP\_23: operating a nearby water pumping station, where financial contributions were collected to purchase fuel at reasonable prices, which began to rise gradually thereafter.

## Shelter [12]

RESP\_02: The large mass of displaced people at the beginning of the war sought refuge in the host community rather than in shelter centres

RESP\_02: The south is characterised by extensive agricultural areas, and as a result, mukhtars played a crucial role in facilitating and organising spaces and lands for displaced people. A notable example is the largest camp for displaced people in Deir al-Balah, initially organised by a family that permitted individuals to reside on one of its lands.

RESP\_02: In Gaza, most institutions have volunteer teams, protection committees, neighbourhood committees, or youth councils. These bodies played a major role in establishing kitchens for food provision and offering tents.

RESP\_04: Assisting displaced people in building their tents and working collectively on cleanliness tasks and bringing water to the shelter.

RESP\_06: Allocating landowners their lands for displaced individuals who do not have shelter and allowing them to build their tents on these lands.

RESP\_09: Residents of the neighbourhood participate in cleaning activities and building tents for the displaced.

RESP\_11: Neighbours providing some wood, nylon, and tarpaulin to set up tents in the camp.

RESP\_13: In the event of new arrivals of displaced people to the stadium [the shelter], the displaced people present in the place host them in their tents and provide them with water and food, and then they help them build their own tents.

RESP\_18: Volunteer work by individuals to set up tents for some of the displaced and to bring and distribute nominal cash assistance.

RESP\_20: Assisting displaced individuals in building their tents and working collectively on cleaning tasks and bringing water to the gathering.

RESP\_21: The two shelters are community based and 100% community led. A national NGO facilitated and supported from the beginning, but the shelters were led and coordinated by the communities through the emergency committee and community groups.

RESP\_21: We have seen across Gaza a great "solidarity movement" where those who still had a home took in very large numbers of displaced into their own homes. Groups of community volunteers have tried to reach and support the displaced – outside more formal shelters and camps as well. There may be thousands if not ten thousand of such "micro displacement centres" where maybe 50 – 100 people have moved in with family and friends in existing buildings and homes.

### Community coordination of mutual aid [12]

RESP\_02: The response emphasises strongly the role of mukhtars<sup>1</sup> in coordination and mobilization of aid and mutual/voluntary aid – especially in southern Gaza.

RESP\_02: In Gaza, most institutions have volunteer teams, protection committees, neighbourhood committees, or youth councils. These bodies played a major role in establishing kitchens for food provision and offering tents

RESP\_03: Community volunteer groups had the fastest response. Since the 10th day hospitals were running out, our community group donated 20 first aid kits to the Indonesian hospital. 13,000 gallons of water for the displaced people.

RESP\_03: I had mixed feelings about a situation I went through during this war, I needed covers for my kids and one of the community groups provided it for me with sheets and food packages. Our community groups were the biggest investment although unfortunately some of them were killed and others have been displaced.

RESP\_17: Forming groups that operate under pressure in times of war.

RESP\_17: Establishing awareness and education groups in several fields, including hygiene and emergency displacement.

RESP\_17: Forming external teams to bring aid and network with institutions.

RESP\_21: Question: On aid coming in from the outside. What has been most important for people's survival? Aid coming in or mutual support amongst the communities?

Response: The community level response. This has been the main driving force for survival in Gaza.

RESP\_21: A good number of the voluntary community groups were able to work.

RESP\_21: The two shelters are community based and 100% community led. A national NGO facilitated and supported from the beginning, but the shelters were led and coordinated by the communities through the emergency committee and community groups.

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1. Examples of unhelpful aid mentioned were certain types of canned food as well as transparent tents and shelter material which

RESP\_21: We have seen across Gaza a great “solidarity movement” where those who still had a home took in very large numbers of displaced into their own homes. Groups of community volunteers have tried to reach and support the displaced – outside more formal shelters and camps as well.

RESP\_22: We had more than 50 youth volunteers responsible for 30 – 50 families to register them, identify their needs, and categorise them (children, pregnant, people with disabilities, etc).

### Cash assistance: Private or collective sharing and assistance [11]

RESP\_07: Distributing cash assistance to some displaced individuals.

RESP\_08: Providing cash assistance by individuals to purchase water tanks, covers, and mattresses.

RESP\_08: Collecting a small amount from those gathered in the community and using it to buy fuel to operate the water well.

RESP\_09: Some families neighbouring the shelter centre provide blankets, mattresses, and cash assistance.

RESP\_11: Residents providing nominal cash assistance to needy families.

RESP\_15: Secondly, providing cash assistance from some residents in the shelter centres.

RESP\_16: Some residents inside the shelter centre donating money to provide food and medicine for some residents inside the centre.

RESP\_18: Volunteer work by individuals to set up tents for some of the displaced and to bring and distribute nominal cash assistance.

RESP\_22: My husband tries to support my daughters’ friends who is still there. He got his salary now, and have connections with organisations, and he supports these friends with food, water, vouchers and similar as he can. I try to support them with cash.

RESP\_22: I supported people by collecting money from international friends and family, then I withdraw it, and then I distributed it to people in need of cash. Went directly to the youth volunteers and asked them for the identified people who were in big need – especially those who came late from Gaza City, and couldn’t bring anything except from their ID.

RESP\_23: financial contributions were collected to purchase fuel at reasonable prices.

### Health: Medical assistance, advice and treatment from medical professionals [10]

RESP\_03: Community volunteer groups had the fastest response. Since the 10th day hospitals were running out, our sclr committee donated 20 first aid kits to the Indonesian hospital. 13,000 gallons of water for the displaced people.

RESP\_05: Some of the displaced people inside the camp voluntarily transport patients and people with special needs to hospitals.

RESP\_12: By checking on each other's nutritional and logistical needs and aiding each patient by covering the cost of treatment.

RESP\_12: They also provide psychological and moral support to each other. Additionally, there are doctors and nurses at the shelter centre who lend a helping hand to assist the residents and provide them with medical consultations free of charge.

RESP\_13: A group of nurses provided first aid to displaced people who were targeted in a nearby location.

RESP\_16: Providing first aid to the sick and injured and transporting them to the hospital in their own vehicles.

RESP\_18: Some doctors providing medical assistance, treatment, and medical consultations.

RESP\_21: Some medicines were provided from early on, it came 'from the people', meaning the emergency committees/volunteer groups as well as staff from NGOs.

RESP\_22: Talked with a taxi driver, coordinated with him and paid him to take a pregnant woman in severe pain to a nearby hospital.

RESP\_22: Based on advice from other women, we [mother and two daughters] found medicine that stopped us from getting our periods for several months. This meant that we avoided using unhygienic solutions due to the lack of pads and menstrual equipment. Instead, we experienced big hormonal changes and a lot of pain and infection. When my period returned, it lasted for 22 days. All the women were crying together in the toilets.

Toilets, sanitation and garbage collection [9]

RESP\_04: Assisting displaced people in building their tents and working collectively on cleanliness tasks and bringing water to the Shelter

RESP\_05: Establishing simple toilets with very limited resources.

RESP\_05: Groups of young people cleaning the camp.

RESP\_06: Engaging neighbourhood residents in assisting displaced individuals with cleanliness efforts, providing them with water and transportation.

RESP\_14: Collaborative work in cleaning activities.

RESP\_18: Some youth volunteering for camp cleanliness.

RESP\_19: Some young volunteers setting up makeshift toilets.

RESP\_20: Assisting displaced individuals in building their tents and working collectively on cleaning tasks and bringing water to the gathering.

RESP\_23: Some of them specialized in removing and cleaning the rubble of demolished houses

## Psychosocial support to vulnerable individuals and groups [5]

RESP\_12: They also provide psychological and moral support to each other.

RESP\_15: Thirdly, through providing psychological and recreational support.

RESP\_17: Collaboration and cooperation in psychological and social support.

RESP\_21: The families in the smaller shelter try to develop positive coping strategies, like recreational activities e.g. drawing, singing, playing, storytelling. This was key for the national NGO who is deeply invested in the cultural aspects. Social coping strategies. Created and led by the women. "Women are much stronger than men. They have so many responsibilities and step up to take care of their families, their children, their neighbours, and even their husbands". Many try to use traditional remedies, such as ginger and lemon when available. They use this to protect their health in a situation where medicine is very scarce, and doctors are busy working in the hospital treating the wounded and injured.

RESP\_22: This [talking and supporting fellow IDPs] was a way for me to manage my stress and emotions. My real strength was the ability to help and support others. I have to do something to help them. It's difficult for me to see all these people suffering, always crying, with no needs met. I have strength, access to some resources, and we need to minimize other people's suffering. If it's only by talking with them, this is what I need to do.

## Blankets and clothing [5]

RESP\_01: Providing essential aid, especially blankets and clothing, to displaced people, particularly the neighbours of the shelter centre, where blankets, clothing, and food have been provided for them.

RESP\_03: I had mixed feelings about a situation I went through during this war, I needed covers for my kids and one of the sclr protection groups provided it for me with sheets and food packages. Our community groups were the biggest investment although unfortunately some of them were killed and others have been displaced,

RESP\_08: Providing cash assistance by individuals to purchase water tanks, covers, and mattresses.

RESP\_09: Some families neighbouring the shelter centre provide blankets, mattresses, and cash assistance

RESP\_22: One initiative was to collect clothes from the rubble and to distribute it to families in the shelters.

## Assisting the elderly and people with disabilities [4]

RESP\_09: Preparing and serving food for the elderly, children, and people with disabilities.

RESP\_10: Some of the displaced persons provide assistance by delivering water and food to people with disabilities and the elderly.

RESP\_10: Some girls work in assisting elderly housewives in daily tasks.

RESP\_20: Assisting the elderly and people with disabilities in daily tasks.

Rescuing wounded and trapped, helping them to medical help possible, and removing the dead and assisting with burials [2]

RESP\_22: Another initiative is to evacuate people from the ruins. They did not care about their own lives. They just came to help us and save us. Even with a big risk that the Israelis would bomb the same house again!

RESP\_23: Others helped evacuate the wounded and dead from under the houses bombed by Israeli warplanes.

Aid distribution (general) [2]

RESP\_07: Young volunteers are bringing aid, whether from within or outside the country, or from relatives, and distribute it to families inside shelters.

RESP\_17: Forming external teams to bring aid and network with institutions.

Resolving internal (family) issue [2]

RESP\_18: Some camp leaders volunteer to establish a committee to solve the problems of displaced people and family issues.

RESP\_19: Formation of a committee of elders from the families to resolve issues.

Education [1]

RESP\_15: Fourthly, providing basic education to a certain group of students.



**Research Question 2: Do you know of individuals or voluntary groups (not organisations) that have provided support to others, for example their wider communities? Please describe the work they do or did. What is the impact of their efforts?**

### Food and water [15]

RESP\_01: Some neighbouring families to the shelter set up a food kitchen and distribute meals.

RESP\_02: Example of local production of baby formula milk much needed for babies

RESP\_06: There is a group of young people working voluntarily to distribute and deliver food parcels to families where household heads are women, elderly, or disabled individuals.

RESP\_08: There is a group of technicians who repair wells and solar power systems.

Impact: Reduced costs of purchasing water and recharging batteries.

RESP\_09: There is a group of women who have a building equipped with a solar power system, kitchen, and bathrooms, which they provided to displaced people for their benefit. Impact: Reducing the cost of purchasing water and charging batteries.

RESP\_09: There is a group of volunteers who prepare meals for elderly householders.

Impact: Providing relief to the elderly and assisting them.

RESP\_10: There is a group of individuals who provided water tanks. Impact: Facilitating access to water and reducing its purchase costs.

RESP\_11: Providing hot meals and distributing them for free to residents.

RESP\_12: There is a volunteer work group consisting of a number of young people who volunteered to serve shelter centres, and one of their most important activities is providing food to the residents.

RESP\_14: People have contracted with water supply companies. Impact: Facilitating access to water and reducing the costs of purchasing it.

RESP\_15: Establish community kitchens and cook various types of meals.

RESP\_15: Distributing drinking water to shelters.

RESP\_15: Providing health and food parcels from people living near the shelter centre to some residents.

RESP\_17: There is a team called "Initiators for Building and Development (Watan)" where this team cooks food and provides hot meals to the residents inside the shelter centre.

RESP\_20: A group of displaced individuals set up a community kitchen through personal effort and provided food for the displaced.

## Toilets, sanitation and garbage collection [7]

RESP\_05: Establishing volunteer groups from within the camp to assist the residents and displaced persons inside the camp by cleaning it and distributing aid.

RESP\_07: Formation of committees and volunteer teams to maintain the cleanliness of the camp and assist the elderly and families in setting up tents and transporting necessities.

RESP\_07: The voluntary youth inside the camp are arranging pathways between the tents to prevent rainwater from entering the shelters of the displaced.

RESP\_08: There is a group of volunteers who clean daily. Impact: Reduced spread of diseases and epidemics.

RESP\_09: There is a group of volunteers who regularly clean and collect garbage. Impact: Preventing the spread of diseases and epidemics.

RESP\_13: There is a group of volunteers responsible for cleaning.

RESP\_19: Some of the youth organise volunteer days to clean the camp.

## Shelter [6]

RESP\_04: Some individuals have provided nylon sheets and contributed to building tents for the displaced. Impact: Providing shelter for families without homes and alleviating their suffering.

RESP\_07: Formation of committees and volunteer teams to maintain the cleanliness of the camp and assist the elderly and families in setting up tents and transporting necessities.

RESP\_07: The voluntary youth inside the camp are arranging pathways between the tents to prevent rainwater from entering the shelters of the displaced.

RESP\_11: There are voluntary civil groups assisting residents in building tents, and some residents also host displaced people in their homes and lands.

RESP\_14: People have bought tents and sheltered displaced individuals who have no shelter. Impact: Providing shelter for displaced persons and alleviating their burden.

RESP\_19: Forming a committee of displaced individuals and neighbours consisting of young volunteers to assist the residents inside the camp.

## Cash assistance: Private or collective sharing and assistance (from within and outside Gaza) [5]

RESP\_01: Some young volunteers collect money and distribute it to orphans and the injured.

RESP\_06: Providing cash assistance from individuals to displaced persons.

RESP\_15: Providing financial and in-kind assistance to orphans, such as clothes and others.

RESP\_23: I was part of a family volunteer group consisting mostly of individuals residing outside Palestine. The group aimed to provide contributions and financial donations to displaced family members and some nearby families, providing financial assistance to around 100 families to meet their needs due to the lack of receiving any financial aid because of the economic stagnation in the Gaza Strip. In early February 2024, the group expanded its work to include providing financial assistance to volunteer paramedics and children at the Baptist Hospital in Gaza City.

RESP\_23: Approximately 200 families (North Gaza - Central Gaza - South Gaza) were covered with an average financial amount of \$300 three times over a period of five months during the war, and the work is still ongoing because the war continues. It is believed that even after its end, families will still need support as the effects and repercussions of the war may continue for at least a year.

### Electricity and phone charging [4]

RESP\_08: There is a group of technicians who repair wells and solar power systems. Impact: Reduced costs of purchasing water and recharging batteries.

RESP\_09: There is a group of women who have a building equipped with a solar power system, kitchen, and bathrooms, which they provided to displaced people for their benefit. Impact: Reducing the cost of purchasing water and charging batteries.

RESP\_10: There is a person who provided solar panels to charge batteries and phones. Impact: Reducing the costs of charging batteries and phones.

RESP\_21: The centre/shelter's emergency committee had daily meetings for updates on needs and situation in the shelter. [...] The committee also followed up with solar panels, water situation, electricity, and similar.

### Blankets and clothing [3]

RESP\_01: Young volunteers provide clothes for children inside the shelter.

RESP\_04: Some families have provided covers and mattresses for the displaced. Impact: Providing shelter for families without homes and alleviating their suffering.

RESP\_15: Providing financial and in-kind assistance to orphans, such as clothes and others.

### Coordination of mutual aid [3]

RESP\_02: Palestinian civil society, particularly grassroots institutions, played a significant role in organizing assistance and support for the displaced. (...) These (volunteer) committees, being present on the ground, bring valuable experience in interacting with people, significantly impacting their influence. (...) The significance of the initiative lies in its impact, stemming from its responsiveness to the suffering of people and the observed realities in the field. Additionally, the voluntary nature of the initiative, with those responsible receiving no compensation for their work, underscores its altruistic nature. (...) (volunteer initiatives) addressed a critical gap [addressing the underlying needs that people may have overlooked]

RESP\_13: There are individuals who volunteer regularly to identify the needs of displaced persons and provide them to humanitarian organizations.

RESP\_18: A youth group collects data, conducts statistics within the camp, and distributes available aid.

RESP\_19: Forming a committee of displaced individuals and neighbours consisting of young volunteers to assist the residents inside the camp.

### Health – Medical assistance, advice and treatment from medical professionals [2]

RESP\_13: There is a group of displaced volunteers consisting of doctors and nurses who provide first aid to displaced persons in case of any emergency.

RESP\_15: Providing health and food parcels from people living near the shelter centre to some residents.

### Psychosocial support to vulnerable individuals and groups [2]

RESP\_11: There are groups regularly providing psychological and entertainment support for children.

RESP\_20: A group of girls organized an entertainment day for children, which positively impacted the children's psychological well-being.

### Distributing aid: general [1]

RESP\_05: Establishing volunteer groups from within the camp to assist the residents and displaced persons inside the camp by cleaning it and distributing aid.

Resolving internal (family) issues [1]

RESP\_18: A group of elders and leaders within the camp to resolve issues between families.

### **Research Question 3 : How can humanitarian organisations best support community led responses happening on ground? Do you have examples of such external support being provided? What was the impact?**

#### **Consult and coordinate with communities and community groups on needs and kinds of support [7]**

RESP\_01: To conduct field visits to the camps, directly engage with the displaced individuals, understand their needs, and coordinate with the camp management.

RESP\_02: The first thing is that any humanitarian services or aid must be discussed and planned with the people themselves, because people are the most able to identify their needs, much of the aid was not helpful or did not take the culture of the community into account.

RESP\_02: There must be elected committees, even if the elections are not fully representative, but they must at least be representative of the displaced community, because the distribution process must be fair. Even if you distribute types of aid that suit the people, the distribution process may not be fair. The aid may not actually go to those in need. It is important that even in the event of war or emergency, institutions maintain the minimum level of mentoring procedures, even if they are minimum.

RESP\_09: Regularly identifying the needs of displaced persons and providing services based on these needs.

RESP\_13: Identify the needs of the displaced and intervene based on these needs.

RESP\_17: Support through needs and priorities assessment, where sessions are held to identify urgent, necessary, and feasible needs.

RESP\_18: Continuous communication with the camp management and forming a joint team.

#### **Ensure sustainability in response as much as possible [7]**

RESP\_04: Providing sustainable interventions such as caravans and community kitchens.

RESP\_10: Providing sustainable interventions such as building shelters (caravans).

RESP\_14: Providing services with high sustainability.

RESP\_15: Continuous communication and follow-up by the organisation with the shelter manager and increasing field visits to closely monitor people's conditions.

RESP\_15: Listening to the residents inside the shelter and understanding their needs.

RESP\_20: Providing long-term sustainable interventions such as caravans and mobile bathrooms.

RESP 23: It is also important to note that this long-term crisis requires strong interventions in non-humanitarian and health fields such as education and culture, especially for an entire generation of children and students who have been deprived of the school year and deprived of recreational and cultural activities for five months.

## Coordination among NGOs, agencies, authorities [4]

RESP\_02: It is also very important for humanitarian organisations to coordinate, because it is possible to describe the process of distributing aid in Gaza as a random process because each party distributes it as it deems appropriate. Thus, in a camp for displaced people, we find that more than one party repeatedly covered several needs without noticing that it was filled from the first intervention. Despite talk about the existence of coordination, it does not exist on the ground.

RESP\_04: Networking with humanitarian organisations operating in all sectors.

RESP\_06: Networking between the committee leading its community and humanitarian organisations.

RESP\_10: Networking with humanitarian organisations operating in all sectors.

## Ensure relevance & quality of aid [3]

RESP\_02: For example, there is a country that provided transparent tents, but people did not accept them because social customs in Gaza do not allow a person to live in a tent that does not cover all his social practices inside this tent.

RESP\_06: Regularly working to identify needs and act accordingly.

RESP\_07: By identifying the needs of displaced people, such as providing tents and supplying Tarpaulin for some tents.

## Standards, quality control, monitoring, equal reach/inclusion of most needy [2]

RESP\_02: There must be elected committees, even if the elections are not fully representative, but they must at least be representative of the displaced community, because the distribution process must be fair. Even if you distribute types of aid that suit the people, the distribution process may not be fair. The aid may not actually go to those in need. It is important that even in the event of war or emergency, institutions maintain the minimum level of mentoring procedures, even if they are minimum.

RESP 23: These organisations need to increase their standards to ensure that this aid reaches its recipients in all displacement areas, especially in the northern areas of the Gaza Strip, which suffer from severe blockade and do not receive aid regularly.

## Advocacy [1]

RESP\_03: We humans are supposed to have similar rights and lifestyles. Our only demands are to live and have the right to decide our destinies. Sorry to say that but I am so shocked and disappointed with this world. Is us living too much for them? We see the silence when Israeli leaders call us human animals, when they demand our killing with a nuclear bomb. Is it too much for our kids to live safe?

## Other issues including requests for specific types of assistance/support [17]

RESP\_05: Establishing and setting up tents, as well as repairing them.

RESP\_05: Providing financial support to displaced persons within the camp to purchase necessities, along with support through food and health aid.

RESP\_05: Establishing water facilities and providing water for drinking and daily use.

RESP\_19: Establishing restrooms for women and men.

RESP\_19: Providing drinking water and water for general use.

RESP\_05: Providing clay ovens for the camp.

RESP\_07: Providing essential needs like cleaning materials, food, diapers, and infant formula.

RESP\_08: Food security: Providing weekly food parcels due to scarcity of products in markets.

RESP\_11: Humanitarian and community-based organisations can provide high-value health and food parcels, such as vegetables and fruits. It is preferred that the canned goods provided do not contain many preservatives. Please provide some places that can accommodate displaced persons, especially children, in this severe cold and rainy weather.

RESP\_08: Hygiene: Offering health kits weekly to prevent the spread of diseases.

RESP\_11: Providing financial assistance to meet the personal needs of displaced persons that are not covered in aid packages.

RESP\_12: By providing financial and moral support to people, especially since displaced individuals are living in extremely difficult conditions, in a polluted and unbearable health environment, and they are experiencing very severe crises.

RESP\_16: Providing basic needs for children such as food, medicine, health supplies, clothes, and shoes.

RESP\_16: Diversifying the aid provided and attempting to provide it regularly.

RESP\_16: Providing counselling staff to organise the population, raise awareness among them, and educate them on various activities.

RESP\_18: Providing aid to all families and displaced persons.

RESP\_19: Providing urgent assistance such as tents, food, and drinks to the displaced.

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