

Women and Girls of Gaza in the Shadow of War

A Legal Overview of the Situation
of Women and Girls Living in the Gaza Strip
During the 2024/2023 War

2024

Judge Somoud Damiri
Sharia Court of Appeal

Judge Scarlet Bishara
The Lutheran Ecclesiastical
Court of First Instance



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©جميع الحقوق محفوظة. لا يُسمح بإعادة إصدار هذا البحث أو جزء منه أو تخزينه في نطاق استعادة المعلومات أو نقله بأي شكل من الأشكال، دون إذن خطي من الكنيسة الإنجيلية اللوثرية في الاردن والاراضي المقدسة.

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Women continue to suffer the devastating impacts of the war [on Gaza]. While this war spares no one, UN Women data shows that it kills and injures women in unprecedented ways. At the current rate, an average of 63 women will continue to be killed every day as long as the fighting goes on. Roughly 37 mothers are killed every day.

UN Women

When it launched its humanitarian campaign (*Sharek Sha 'bak*) in 2008, little did Sharek Youth Forum know that it will carry on to 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2014; that it will become a testimony to the multitude of wars in 2017, 2019, 2020, up to 2023/2024; and that it will be a living witness to thousands of horrific cases.

Bader Zamara,
Executive Director at Sharek Youth Forum, Palestine

Table of Contents

Introduction By The Evangelical Lutheran Church In Jordan And The Holy Land– Gender Justice Ministry	3
Introduction By Al-Hakimat Council	5
Preface	6
First: Testimonies From Gaza	9
Second: The Reality Of Women And Girls In Gaza In The War (2023-2024)	11
First: Mental Health Of Women And Girls During The War	11
Second: Food Security For Women And Girl During The War	12
Third: Water Security For Women And Girls During The War	14
Fourth: Women, Health, And Motherhood During The War	15
Fifth: Women, Girls, And Displacement	17
Sixth: Gaza Female Detainees During The War	19
Seventh: Women And Girls In Gaza Subjected To Sexual Violations	21
Third: The Gender Perspective: Dangerous Scenarios Imposed On Women And Girls Residing In The Gaza Strip During The War (2023-2024)	22
First: Child Marriage	23
Second: The Deprivation Of Citizenship Rights And Legislative Confusion – The Crisis Of Losing Or Issuing Identification Documents	23
Fourth: What Is Required?	24
Conclusion	26

Introduction by the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Jordan and the Holy Land– Gender Justice Ministry

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Jordan and the Holy Land (ELCJHL) is a local Lutheran denomination that has congregations in Palestine and Jordan. It is the only church institution in Palestine and the Middle East that has integrated gender equality and women’s rights into their internal family and personal status laws. The church amended its family laws and adopted the constitution of its Ecclesiastical Court in 2015; a historic step that culminated after a long deliberate process that had started in 2013. In essence, the decision was made for the Ecclesiastical Church Court to incorporate and apply gender justice and equality into its family law, while ensuring the empowerment of women and girls towards achieving justice. Through its Gender Justice Ministry, the ELCJHL remains steadfast in its commitment to promoting gender justice and equality while empowering women and girls in achieving them in all areas of life; be it at home, in church, and within society at large. With this vision in mind, the Gender Justice Ministry supports initiatives such as Al-Hakimat Council, which champions for women’s rights in realizing their full potential and creating a more just and equitable society.

Accordingly, the ELCJHL Gender Justice Ministry is implementing the YW4A “Young Women for Awareness, Agency, Advocacy, and Accountability” project, funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The project primarily assumes three short-term outcomes, which aim to transform the harmful norms and practices within faith institutions that significantly impact the rights of young women in Palestine. These outcomes are:

- To mobilize faith leaders and faith actors and join efforts in changing negative norms and reinterpreting holy texts in The Holy Quran and The Holy Bible.
- To cultivate a positive mindset among members of society towards women’s rights.
- To promote positive masculinities to ensure that young women are heard and that they are safe.

Al-Hakimat Council

Al-Hakimat Council is an initiative aimed to empower and amplify the voices of Palestinian women. It provides a legal platform and gender-specific approach that embraces Palestinian identity, while recognizing that bearing the interests of women within the principle of citizenship is an effective tool towards nation

building. The Council dedicates its efforts to support women's activities that are reflective of Palestinian identity in both thought and practice. The initiative consistently strives to provide opportunities for emerging female leaders.

Al-Hakimat Council was founded by two exemplary women: Judge Somoud Damiri, the first female judge of the Sharia Court of Appeal, and judge Scarlet Bishara, the first female judge at the Ecclesiastical Court of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Jordan and the Holy Land (ELCJHL) and legal adviser to the Bethlehem governorate. They both joined efforts to pursue and advance citizens' interests as per the concept of citizenship, and they are adamant to persevere onwards in this collective journey.

Overall Objective of the Research

Young women and girls across the Middle East face numerous challenges that hinder women's access to their rights and their empowerment. Knowing that religious institutions in Palestine have the capacity for advocacy and human rights reform, faith-based organizations and women's rights activists need to collect evidence to strengthen and institutionalize their advocacy processes. Hence, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Jordan and the Holy Land (ELCJHL), in cooperation with Al-Hakimat Council, conducted this research with the aim of shedding light on the dire, horrific conditions that women and girls endure in the Gaza Strip due to the genocidal war and its horrific human rights violations. This was achieved by means of collecting and documenting data and mapping the foreseen risks surrounding them, as based on the available data.

We are fully aware that while the information and data contained in this study are preliminary, they are nonetheless gathered from multiple documented sources that can be reviewed. Evidently, the numbers are not final because the war is not over. However, they still constitute the first steps towards a path of monitoring the gruesome suffering and grave violations that the people of Gaza, especially women and girls, are subjected to. We are aware that their hardship and brutal reality exceeds what has been mentioned in the research, yet we seek for it to form a mapping of foreseen risks imposed on women and girls in the Gaza Strip in light of the available data.

Ranan Issa Abu Shanab

Director of the Gender Justice Ministry

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Jordan and the Holy Land (ELCJHL)

Introduction by Al-Hakimat Council

This paper represents a brief reading of the situation of women and girls in the Gaza Strip. It contains available figures on their horrific reality as members of the community in Gaza, wherein the blatant violations of their rights amidst the war have become a moral stain on the conscience of global humanity.

Following an analytical, gender and human-rights approach, this document attempts to embark on an objective study of the ongoing and unfolding events in Gaza. Since the war has not ceased, this provides a non-final reading – with insufficient figures – on the human rights crises of women and girls therein. It signifies a process of transferring and compiling data from multiple sources, which are as reliable as possible considering the dire times, and which were documented for researchers' reference and for access by concerned people. Subsequently, we ventured to present a mapping of foreseen risks surrounding women and girls in the Gaza Strip in light of the available data: We presented two examples of potential risk scenarios surrounding them, while attempting to suggest a few solutions under the title, 'What is Required?' We then concluded with a set of questions that have not been answered yet. Notably, we will not have final outcomes or recommendations until the war is over. We certainly hope that it will be an end to wars.

This document covers the period from the onset of the war on October 7, 2023 until August 15, 2024.

This realistic human rights attempt can be built upon in the future, whether as is or with a corrective path upon clarity. It could well be continued at later stages, knowing that the legal course of action will ultimately proceed for all the victims in the Gaza Strip, including women and girls, after the war stops. We say "the war stops" but does not "end," because we realize it is part of a consistent series of wars that have exhausted Gaza for nearly twenty years. The 2023/2024 genocidal war, as it appears, launched a new series that ultimately broke into one of the bloodiest chapters in the history of the Gaza Strip.



Preface

The human rights system was created after World War II with the aim to help prevent future conflicts. In essence, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms that “it is essential, if man is not compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law.”¹ Estimates reveal that by 2030, around half of the world’s poor will be living in countries affected by conflict and violence.²

“Because universal human rights apply to all people in all contexts, in development contexts as well as peace and security contexts, and because all countries in the world are already working towards implementing human rights norms, human rights have the advantage that they work to address many of the drivers of conflict and violence very early on, before a situation of imminent crisis or actual violence has activated other prevention mechanisms.”³

It is thus apparent that human rights are most equipped to prevent conflict when all human rights are protected, respected, and fulfilled. Meanwhile, economic, social and cultural rights may well be as important as civil and political rights, seeing that they are the driving forces as well as the triggers of conflicts and crises.

Essentially, when people are denied economic, social and cultural rights (such as access to work, livelihoods, education, healthcare and social security), and when they have no means to address or confront violations against their rights (through political participation or resorting to judicial processes), then the risk to resort to violence will increase.

Evidently, the horrors of wars and armed conflict exacerbate the suffering of women, especially Palestinian women and girls, who continue to face the Israeli occupation’s long-decade assaults, crimes, and violations in Palestine, so much so that it has made victims out of tens of thousands of residents, women included. This necessitates providing sufficient protection in light of the violence inflicted against women and the continuous violations of their rights – be it in Gaza, the West Bank, or East Jerusalem, through all possible means and methods. Bearing in mind the incalculable suffering of women during emergency and armed conflicts, the UN General Assembly proclaimed, on December 14, 1974, Resolution 3318 on the “Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict.” Furthermore, on October 31, 2000, the UN Security Council

¹ <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

² Publication of Pathways to Peace, the UN and the World Bank in 2017. <https://www.pathwaysforpeace.org/>

³ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/prevention-and-early-warning/human-rights-prevention-conflict-or-crisis-and-building-resilience>

adopted Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, recognizing that armed conflict affects women differently from men. UNSCR1325 on Women, Peace and Security is implemented under four basic pillars pre, during, and post conflict. The most important of these pillars are:

1. The protection pillar: This focuses on protection from sexual and gender-based violence, awareness-raising and mainstreaming gender into early warning systems, as well as putting an end to sexual exploitation and abuse in peacemaking operations.
2. The prevention pillar: This calls for improving the security of women and girls, to support their mental health, as well as maintain their physical safety and economic security towards ensuring their livelihoods. It also calls to guarantee the legal security and rights of women and girls.

Speaking of economic security, it is worth noting that Palestine's chronic economic crisis is largely attributed to the ongoing violations and arbitrary actions of the decades-long Israeli occupation. Considering this fact, it cannot be treated by the same standards applied to other sovereign states that have control and full supervision of their own resources.⁴

As for buildings and facilities during the 2023/2024 war in the Gaza Strip, the Israeli forces destroyed partially 294,000 housing units; entirely hit more than 25,000 buildings; and completely destroyed 86,000 housing units. Furthermore, 103 schools and universities were completely destroyed; 309 schools and universities were partially destroyed; and 32 hospitals were entirely taken out of service. Moreover, the Israeli attacks destroyed hundreds of mosques, churches, and governmental headquarters.⁵

Poverty spread so fast to the point that it permeated through almost the entire population of the Gaza Strip in the face of Israel's genocidal war on civilians and all economic establishments without distinction. In 2022, around 1,422,955 inhabitants in the Gaza Strip – which amounts to about 61% of the total inhabitants of the GS – suffered from diverse levels of poverty. One third of these suffered extreme poverty. The program of remittances, paid by the Ministry, has clearly been beneficial. However, since the beginning of the war, all aid ceased; the people

⁴ Dr. Raghad Azzam. "The Devastating Economic Impacts of the Over Seven-Month Ongoing Israeli War on the Gaza Strip" (in Arabic). *Vision for Political Development*.

⁵ "The War on Gaza Takes a Devastated Toll on the Economy: Is there Hope for Recovery?" (In Arabic). Al-Jazeera.

lost their basic source of income, as well as all possibility of finding any temporary or permanent employment.⁶

Living under widespread military attack clearly intensifies the suffering of wounded women, many of whom are now left with permanent disabilities, who are unable to receive the needed medical care. Internal displacement to shelters – such as government or UNRWA schools – has become a nightmare, seeing that these are not places that are equipped to accommodate or house residents. Even seeking refuge in the homes of relatives and fellow citizens is contentious – given that there is no clear timeframe on displacement. What may be deemed as a temporary stay could be prolonged – much like the current war itself. Meanwhile, there is no safe place to find refuge; no places of worship, mosques, or private organizations – as none of those were spared from being bombed, with no account to the people inside them.

On this note, the global monitoring of the BBC investigated the religious sites that were destroyed or damaged since the outbreak of the war in October. Investigating 117 religious sites that were reportedly damaged or destroyed between October 7 and December 31 with the use of reports, satellite imagery and user generated content, it verified 74 religious sites that were destroyed or damaged; of which 72 were mosques and two were churches.⁷ In a subsequent escalation, a report from Gaza's Government Media Office soon confirmed that the Israeli forces entirely demolished 233 mosques, partially damaged 301 mosques, and targeted and completely destroyed three churches.⁸

The Ceaseless Cycle of Bloodshed over Gaza: Israel's relentless war on the Gaza Strip has killed, (up to mid-August 2024), more than 39,956 Palestinians, at least 15,365 of whom are children, and over 10,120 are women. Over and above, the numbers of the people missing [believed to be buried under mountains of rubble] have exceeded 10,000 people, of whom 4700 are women and children.⁹ This reflects the complete disregard of the Israeli occupation for the right of life, particularly of Palestinian civilians. It also blatantly contradicts the Israeli

⁶ Institute for Palestine Studies. "The Effects of the War on the Palestinian Labor Force: Consequences and Economic Expectations." Majdi al-Malki. Vol.22. January 9, 2024. <https://www.palestine-studies.org/en/node/1655035>

⁷ Reha Kansara and Ahmed Nour. "Israel-Gaza war: Counting the destruction of religious sites." BBC. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-67983018>

⁸ The Palestinian Information Center. "Israel Persists in Destroying Gaza Mosques in the Context of its Genocidal War." April 23, 2024. <https://english.palinfo.com/reports/2024/04/23/317819/>

⁹ PCBS statistics up to August 15, 2024. https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/site/lang_ar/1405/Default.asp

authorities' claims that it launched its military operation against armed resistance factions – rather than against civilians.¹⁰

Some may claim that war is not gendered, but the numbers recorded in Gaza speak for the bitter gender component of the reality of war: There were 493,000 women and girls who were displaced from their homes, out of approximately 1.9 million internally displaced people in the Gaza Strip.¹¹

The Israeli military aggression continues to target civilians in the Gaza Strip, who are estimated (as of July 3, 2024) to be 2.1 million people.¹² The number of Palestinian deaths, as of the 17th day of the aggression, has exceeded 5,087 martyrs: More than 1,119 of these are females (the equivalent of three female martyrs every hour), and more than 2,055 are children (the equivalent of five children killed every hour). In total, about 65% of the martyrs are women and children.

Despite the many renunciations, appeals, and statements –including UNSCR 2728¹³ – calling for ceasefire and putting an end to the brutal war, the reality on the ground speaks for itself: The collective genocide is still getting perpetrated in Gaza, and the West Bank is under blockade, with its financial and economic resources obstructed, and its people subjected to ongoing Israeli military invasions, not to mention endless settler attacks.

First: Testimonies from Gaza

- Bader Abu Ali, Executive Director at Sharek Youth Forum, Palestine, shared the following in a private interview on June 22, 2024: When it launched its humanitarian campaign (*Sharek Sha 'bak*) in 2008, little did Sharek Youth Forum know that it will carry on to 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2014; that it will become a testimony to the multitude of wars in 2017, 2019, 2020, up to 2023/2024; and that it will be a living witness to thousands of horrific cases.

¹⁰ The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS). Martyrs. https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/site/lang__ar/1405/Default.aspx

¹¹ OCHA. Humanitarian Situation Update #187 – Gaza Strip. <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-187-gaza-strip>. UNICEF. “Women in the Gaza Strip Struggle to Protect their Children.” <https://www.unicef.org/sop/stories/women-gaza-strip-struggle-protect-their-children>

¹² United Nations. UN News (Global Perspective Human Stories): “9 out of 10 people in Gaza have been displaced at least once.” July 4, 2024. <https://palestine.un.org/en/273224-9-out-10-people-gaza-have-been-displaced-least-once>

¹³ 14 members voting in favor to none against, with one abstention from the United States. The UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2728 demanding the immediate ceasefire in Gaza for the month of Ramadan, and the immediate and unconditional release of hostages. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/03/1147931>

Internal displacement intensified to such an extent that some people would move and change their housing up to 10 or 15 times.

Sharek Youth Forum had not foreseen that its campaign (*Sharek Sha 'bak*) would extend its efforts to establish those tents and operate under the most catastrophic circumstances. It also had not anticipated that the campaign will be able to feed more than 30,000 a day during the war amidst the most horrifying conditions and worsening humanitarian crisis which evidently has a dire impact on the mental health of residents, particularly children, young people, and women. Sharek had not realized that there will be hundreds of people using a single facility all year round and during all seasons – whether extremely cold or unbearably hot. By integrating more than a thousand volunteers, this campaign managed to contribute to alleviating the suffering of people. Through various efforts and a range of diverse and innovative interventions, it was able to provide crucial assistance during extremely complex conditions at all levels.

- Davide Musardo, who worked as psychologist for MSF [Doctors Without Borders] stated in his testimony hearing the cries and screams of children at the hospital: “Children maimed, with burns or without parents. Children having panic attacks, because physical pain triggers psychological wounds when pain reminds you of the bomb that changed your life forever. Calmer children draw drones and military jets. War is everywhere in the hospital; the smell of blood is unbearable . . . I’ve never experienced anything like what I saw in Gaza. There are some traits common to all the patients I saw there. Dark, almost burnt skin, because they are exposed to the sun all day. Weight loss because food is scarce. Their hair is white from the stress of these months of war. And they all have expressionless faces. A face that illustrates loss, sadness and depression. People who have lost everything.”¹⁴
- Jonathan Crickx, UNICEF State of Palestine Chief of Communication, stated that at least 17,000 children are estimated to be unaccompanied or separated from their parents in the Gaza Strip.¹⁵

¹⁴ MSF. “Without a Ceasefire, Healing Mental Trauma in Gaza is Impossible.” June 20, 2024. <https://www.msf.org/without-ceasefire-healing-mental-trauma-gaza-impossible>

¹⁵ UNICEF. “Stories of Loss and Grief: At Least 17,000 Children are Estimated to be Unaccompanied or Separated from their Parents in the Gaza Strip.” February 2, 2024. <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/stories-loss-and-grief-least-17000-children-are-estimated-be-unaccompanied-or#:~:text=GENEVA%2C%20February%202024%20%E2%80%93%20%22,displaced%20population%20%2D%201.7%20million%20people.>

- World Food Programme Executive Director Cindy McCain warned that “people in Gaza are starving to death right now. The speed at which this man-made hunger and malnutrition crisis has ripped through Gaza is terrifying. ... There is a very small window left to prevent an outright famine, and to do that we need immediate and full access to the north [of the Gaza Strip.]” She added: “If we wait until famine has been declared, it is too late. Thousands more will be dead.”¹⁶
- In a testimony from the field, a woman speaks of how she was forced to give birth in a corridor at the Kamal ‘Adwan Hospital (in Gaza) while it was besieged, without having any regard to her privacy or critical condition whatsoever. She stated: “I gave birth while I was hearing the sounds of bullets and artillery shells in every wing of the Hospital and never expected I or my baby would survive. I carried my baby and ran into the streets amidst Israeli tanks stationed in the town of Jabaliya in northern Gaza, and this happened just two hours after giving birth following the Israeli army's assault on the Hospital.” ‘Alya al-Khalidi, another woman from Gaza, shared the following post on Facebook: “Despite the fact that twenty days have elapsed since the birth of my first child, I have been unable to bathe or care for my baby's cleanliness. The baby is still in the same condition in which he was born, and I cannot find a single place or some water to clean him from what has been sticking to him since his delivery.”¹⁷
- Reem al-Salem, UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, confirmed that “more than 30,000 Palestinians were killed, 70% of whom were women and children, and it is unacceptable to allow this genocide against Palestinian women and children to continue,” adding: “They are subjected to war crimes, because they are women . . . Palestinian women.”¹⁸

Second: The Reality of Women and Girls in Gaza in the War (2023-2024)

First: Mental Health of Women and Girls during the War

- The World Bank, in collaboration with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) conducted a study on psychological health in terms of the

¹⁶ UN News. International Report. March 18, 2024. <https://news.un.org/ar/story/2024/03/1129331>

¹⁷ Madlin al-Halabi. “The Women of Gaza during the Current Genocide: Women, War and Resistance.” Institute for Palestine Studies, 2024.

¹⁸ Aljazeera. “UN Report: Horrid Accounts of Israeli Aggressions Against Women in Gaza.” [In Arabic.] March 3, 2024.

impact of the Israeli occupation's war on Gaza in 2021. The data, of this study, gathered in the first quarter of 2022, indicated that 71% of the population in the Gaza Strip (18 years and above) suffer from depression due the Israeli aggression, while levels of depression were similar between women and men.

- The same study demonstrated that mental health stress in the Gaza Strip worsens when exposed to Israeli aggression, during which the entire population lacks a safe space. Added to this are the array of mental health disorders that occur due to such traumatic accidents. Based on the premise that there is a direct correlation between extreme poverty and mental health disorders, the entirety of women and children in the Gaza Strip have in fact been exposed to mental health disorders due to Israeli aggression.
- The Israeli aggression has evidently aggravated mental health, and increased anxiety and depression, and heightened pressures with the decreasing social support and the inability to cope with the new situation. That is to say that these individuals had not come close to healing from the profound psychological wounds and the trauma endured in 2021, only to find themselves, along with the entire population of Gaza, as the targets of a new cycle of Israeli violence.
- Since the beginning of the year, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has provided over 8,800 psychosocial support sessions for people in Gaza.¹⁹

Second: Food Security for Women and Girl during the War

- 100% of the population are in crisis of acute food insecurity.²⁰
- In a report on food security, published by the United Nations on March 18, 2024, it was noted that: “Famine is projected to occur anytime between now and May 2024 in the two northern [Gaza] governorates,” where around 300,000 people remain trapped.²¹ The report, also activated by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, added that the data, albeit restricted,

¹⁹ MSF. “Healing psychological trauma in Gaza cannot happen until there is a ceasefire.” June 2024.

<https://msf.org.au/article/stories-patients-staff/gaza-everything-missing-even-idea-future>

²⁰ UN Women. “The Gendered Impact of the Crisis in Gaza.”

<https://arabstates.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2024-01/gender-alert-the-gendered-impact-of-the-crisis-in-gaza.pdf>

²¹ IPC. “Gaza Strip: Famine is Imminent as 1.1 Million People, Half of Gaza, Experience Catastrophic Food Insecurity.” <https://news.un.org/ar/story/2024/03/1129331>

shows a steeply increasing trend in cases of acute malnutrition, as well as an acceleration of non-trauma mortality. Women are certainly included in this upward trend, bearing in mind that 1.1 million people, technically half of the population of the Gaza Strip,²² is expected to reach the famine threshold and face catastrophic conditions, as classified in IPC Phase 5: the most severe level in the IPC Acute Food Insecurity scale.

- The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), in a report titled “Children and women of the Gaza Strip Face an Unprecedented Humanitarian Disaster”²³ (issued in Ramallah on October 24, 2023), highlighted that 41% of the households in the Gaza Strip suffered severely from food insecurity during 2020. It added that there is a gap of 11.1 percent points for female-headed households with a percentage of 30.6% compared to 41.7% for male-headed households.
- During the first half of 2023, poverty among female-headed households in the Gaza Strip increased (up to 52.2%) compared to those in the West Bank (10.2%)
- There was a high (66%) unemployment rate for women (aged 15 years and above) in the labor force in the Gaza Strip in the second quarter of 2023.

This indicates that women and girls in Gaza already had limited access to various forms of security and social justice before the genocidal war of 2023. This begs the question: How did the war worsen these issues?

- The same report on food security emphasized the increasing number of widows and women who have become heads of their families in the Gaza Strip: The number of widows has surpassed 1000 after the deaths of their husbands of Israeli aggression.²⁴
- Over four out of five (84%) of women reported that they have reduced their food intake to half of that they had been accustomed to before the war. Women and mothers bear the responsibility of feeding their family, yet they eat last and least.

²² The population number of 1.1 million people includes children, women, and men.

²³ Displacement of about Half a Million Women and the Increasing Number of Widows. <https://news.un.org/ar/story/2023/10/1125142>

²⁴ Data as per the date of the media office statement: October 23, 2023.

- Four out of five (84%) of women reported that at least one of their family members has had to skip a meal during the past week. In 95% of these cases, it was the mothers who have skipped at least a meal to feed their children.
- About nine out of ten (87%) of women reported that they faced greater difficulty accessing food compared to men. Some women are now resorting to extreme coping mechanisms, such as scavenging for food under rubble or in dumpsters.²⁵

Third: Water Security for Women and Girls During the War

- Around 96% of households rely on unsafe drinking water in normal situations.²⁶
- The water supply lines started to yield only seven percent of water production in the Gaza Strip, compared with the pre-October 2023 supply. Meanwhile, there are 1.1 million women and girls in Gaza in need of adequate supply for drinking water, not to mention for their personal and household needs.
- Approximately 337,057 girls and boys under the age of five are at particular risk of waterborne diseases (infectious from contaminated water).
- There are more than 540,000 girls and women of reproductive age in Gaza and need access to appropriate items to support hygiene, health, dignity, and wellbeing.²⁷
- Getting access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities is challenging for persons – and women – with disabilities, especially those with motor and multiple disabilities, and who require specialized tools, equipment, and facilities to allow for their use of water, sanitation, and hygiene services. People in Gaza have resorted to using agricultural wells that are 30 times saltier than freshwater. Ultimately, this exacerbates the risk of immediate health consequences, especially for infants, pregnant women, and people with kidney diseases.²⁸

²⁵ UN Women Warns of a War on Women in Gaza. [In Arabic.] <https://news.un.org/ar/story/2024/03/1128877>

²⁶ The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), in a report titled “Children and Women of the Gaza Strip Face an Unprecedented Humanitarian Disaster.” Ramallah, October 24, 2023.

²⁷ Gender Analysis of the Impact of the War in Gaza on Vital Services Essential to Women’s and Girls’ Health, Safety, and Dignity - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) by UN Women, April 2024.

²⁸ Ibid.

The desolate water and sanitation conditions in the Gaza Strip have impacted the entire population and presented life-threatening risks for all. Women and girls, particularly, face distinct challenges in their attempts to access scarce water resources. They undergo serious health risks, including those related to pregnancy and birth, urinary tract infections, and various protection-related risks linked to seeking water, sanitation, and hygiene sources.²⁹

Fourth: Women, Health, and Motherhood during the War

- There are about 546,000 women of childbearing age (15-49 years) in the Gaza Strip, of whom 58% are married.
- The health reports (in the Gaza Strip) indicate that there are about 50,000 pregnant women in the Gaza Strip, of whom 5,500 are expected to give birth in the coming weeks. This means that there will be 183 newborns in the Gaza Strip every day, and there is a high probability that these births will be delivered under high-risk and unsafe health conditions.
- Pregnant women in Gaza need 300 ml of fluids to support their unborn children. However, the Israeli siege on Gaza restricts their access to clean water and healthy nutrition. Noting that three desalination plants were completely shut down, the availability rate of water dropped to 3 liters per day per person. Clearly, this has had a dire impact on pregnant women's health, and increased birth delivery risks.³⁰
- Newborn babies in the Gaza Strip find themselves in a dreadful fight to keep themselves alive. UNICEF has documented that since the Israeli escalation in the Gaza Strip, nearly 20,000 babies have been born into war. That's 180 birth deliveries every single day into the horrendous war.³¹
- Action Aid International demonstrated that the lives of pregnant women and new mothers in Gaza has turned into a living hell due to the war; hunger

²⁹ <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2024-04/gender-alert-gender-analysis-of-the-impact-of-the-war-in-gaza-on-vital-services-essential-to-womens-and-girls-health-safety-en.pdf>

³⁰ The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), in a report titled "Children and Women of the Gaza Strip Face an Unprecedented Humanitarian Disaster." Ramallah, October 24, 2023.

³¹ Ibid.

persists amid severe food shortages, as the whole territory remains at high risk of famine.³²

The Ministry of Women's Affairs in Palestine shared in a briefing that women's health is in imminent danger, and that pregnant women are at severe risk of delivering in unsafe conditions. The miscarriages in Gaza have increased as much as 300% due to the severe tensions and fears, let alone the lack of healthcare services. The fact that most hospitals have gone out of service due to extensive shelling and acute shortage of medicines has posed a serious impediment to the women of Gaza's access to medical facilities and ability to follow up on their pregnancies.

The Ministry also underscored that maternal mortality is on the rise. It is expected that 25% of births will be delivered preterm and approximately 10,000 neonates during the war. This is not to mention the compounded suffering of displaced pregnant women and mothers.³³

Pregnant women have been undergoing excruciating pain; they have been giving birth under extremely difficult conditions – without any proper healthcare, clean water, anesthesia, or sterilization. Children have not been able to reach schools; hospitals are nonfunctioning, and there no clean health facilities.³⁴

UN Experts highlighted that: “The treatment of pregnant and lactating women continues to be appalling, with the direct bombardment of hospitals and deliberate denial of access to health care facilities by Israeli snipers, combined with the lack of beds and medical resources placing an estimated 50,000 pregnant Palestinian women and 20,000 new-born babies at unimaginable risk. Over 183 women per day are giving birth without pain relief, while hundreds of babies have died because of a lack of electricity to power incubators,” they said. “The dreadful conditions have resulted in increases in miscarriages by up to 300 percent. 95 per cent of pregnant and breastfeeding women face severe food poverty”.³⁵

³² Action Aid International. <https://actionaid.org/news/2024/i-suffered-lot-during-pregnancy-due-lack-food-gazas-pregnant-women-go-hungry-amid-severe>

³³ Ministry of Women's Affairs in Palestine. “The Impacts and Consequences of the Israeli Onslaught of Violence Against Women and Girls in the Gaza Strip.” [In Arabic] 2023: Sixth Month of the Continuous Genocide on Gaza

³⁴ Madlin al-Halabi. “The Women of Gaza during the Current Genocide: Women, War and Resistance.” Institute for Palestine Studies, 2024.

³⁵ OHCHR. “Onslaught of Violence Against Women and Children in Gaza Unacceptable.” May 6, 2024. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/05/onslaught-violence-against-women-and-children-gaza-unacceptable-un-experts>

The experts confirmed that women in labor deliver their babies in horrific circumstances. According to the UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund):

- Around 155,000 pregnant women and new mothers are struggling to survive and access basic health care.
- In addition, an estimated 690,000 women and girls in Gaza who require menstrual hygiene supplies are unable to manage their menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity with some reports of contraceptive pills being taken to avoid the unhygienic menstrual conditions.
- They said unprecedented mass destruction of housing and precarious tent living conditions have disproportionately impacted women and girls, including on their personal security and privacy.³⁶

Fifth: Women, Girls, and Displacement

Evacuation changed women's status, whether within the family or in the larger social context.

- 1.4 million persons in the Gaza Strip were forcibly displaced, of whom 493 thousand are women and girls.³⁷
- More than 70% of the housing units in the Gaza Strip are uninhabitable. Ultimately, the Israeli occupation aggression on the Gaza Strip as of October 7, 2023, has consistently progressed to a collective punishment and genocide and led to the forcible internal displacement of its inhabitants from north and center to the south of Gaza, particularly Rafah, which has turned unbearably overcrowded. UNRWA (the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East) declared that more than 630,000 Palestinians have been forced to flee Rafah in the southern Gaza Strip, since the start of the Israeli ground invasion on the city.

On its official X account, UNRWA posted that the people of Gaza continue to be forcibly displaced, adding that as the Israeli military offensive on Rafah proceeds, over 630,000 people have been forced to flee the area.³⁸

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ UNRWA: The number of Palestinians subjected to forced displacement from Rafah exceeds 630,000. <https://www.wafa.ps/Pages/Details/95748>

The estimated population residing in the governorate of Rafah, as of April 22, 2024, was approximately 1.1 million individuals, residing in an area of 63.1 square kilometers. Before the aggression, the population density in Rafah reached 4,360 individuals per square kilometer, and it has now reached approximately 17,500 individuals per square kilometer. This represents a humanitarian and environmental catastrophe that imposes immense pressure on meager services. Primarily, it demonstrates the inability to get hold of the most basic needs of life under military aggression. It is worth adding that the number of citizens in the governorates of Gaza City and North Gaza is estimated at around 51,000, and it is estimated at 685,000 in Khan Yunis and the center of Gaza Strip – all the while bearing in mind the lack of stability due to displacement.³⁹

- The physical and mental health conditions of women and girls have been deteriorating so rapidly that it is estimated that it has expanded fivefold in Gaza’s southern city of Rafah. In just seven months of war, it has skyrocketed from 25,000 to 1.4 million people, as new data collected by UN Women reveals. The data also demonstrated that the imminent risk of death and injuries among Rafah’s 700,000 women and girls will ultimately escalate with any ground invasion. After all, they have nowhere else to go to escape the bombing and killing.⁴⁰

Essentially, the Israeli occupation forces coerced thousands of women and girls into forced displacement. These women have had to walk about 22 kms by foot amidst intense firing towards southern Gaza – an area that the Israeli army had alleged to be safe. Once they made it to the evacuation area, the women would have to face a new set of burdens and challenges: They now found themselves not only living under dire (and rather inhuman) conditions, but they also lacked all conventional means of protection. Ultimately, the women’s evacuation changed their status, whether within the family or in the larger social context. This is due to the new duties that they are now expected – and forced – to perform. Amid evacuation, the women’s loss of control over their children as well as the loss of their own privacy have somewhat broken the societal and family boundaries. This is not to mention the overflowing crowdedness, which overwhelmingly exceeded the capacity of evacuation centers – be it in streets, schools, or relatives’ homes. This has placed enormous pressure on women in various regards, such as not being able to remove the *hijab* at all during the day; or having to reduce their intake of

³⁹ PCBS report on the 48th annual commemoration of Land Day in statistical figures.

⁴⁰ UN Women, “Intensified Military Operations Will Bring Increased Death and Despair for Rafah’s 700,000 Women and Girls.” May 6, 2024.

food and drink to avoid going to the toilet, which would require standing in long queues before strangers; or sleeping on the floor to give their children some space to sleep; or giving away whatever mattress or clothing they might have at hand. These experiences were confirmed by a four-month pregnant woman who was forced to always sit down and lie down on the ground, since she and her family had no other place available at one of the schools in Deir al-Balah.⁴¹

- There are now 700,000 women and girls in Rafah who have nowhere else to go. They feel unsafe within their own homes or displaced locations. According to UN Women’s survey data in Rafah:
- Over 80% of women are undergoing depression.
- 66% of women are unable to sleep. Over 70% have heightened anxiety and nightmares.
- More than half of the women [surveyed] have a medical condition that requires urgent medical attention since the start of the war.
- 62% of women are unable to pay for necessary medical care.
- The women who are currently pregnant or have been pregnant since October reported complications. These include urinary tract infections, anemia, pre-term labor, and hypertensive disorders.
- Nursing mothers undergo challenges in breastfeeding and in meeting the infants’ nutritional needs.
- It is a serious struggle for women in Rafah to protect the physical and mental wellbeing of their children during the time they are bearing exacerbated burdens of caregiving and domestic responsibilities, especially in tents and overcrowded households.⁴²

Sixth: Gaza Female Detainees during the War

The case of the detainees in the Gaza Strip (and the numerous types of cruel and inhuman treatment therein) is considered as a continuation of Israel’s crime of enforced displacement. Since the commencement of its aggression and the launch of its ground offensive in numerous areas of the Gaza Strip, the Israeli occupation has targeted and arrested thousands of Palestinians, including women, children, the elderly, and the sick. Meanwhile, the occupation continues to decline disclosing any intelligible information about Gaza detainees in prisons and detention camps. Competent organizations observed dozens of testimonies of Palestinians prisoners of those detained or later released. The testimonies of female prisoners confirmed

⁴¹ Madlin al-Halabi. “The Women of Gaza during the Current Genocide: Women, War and Resistance.” Institute for Palestine Studies, 2024.

⁴² UN Women, “Intensified Military Operations Will Bring Increased Death and Despair for Rafah’s 700,000 Women and Girls.” May 6, 2024.

that they endured the most severe and cruel phase in the history of the Palestinian women prisoners, in terms of the intensity of torture, abuse, and retaliatory measures against them, affecting the fate of thousands of them. In this regard, we point out:

- The total number of arrests in Israeli prisons, up to April 16, 2024, exceeded 9,5000. This does not include detainees from Gaza who remain subjected to enforced disappearance.
- The number of female arrests increased after October 7, reaching 80 today, including three female prisoners who were detained before October 7. This figure does not include all female Gazan detainees in the prisons and camps of the occupation.⁴³ Reports indicate a set of horrific data revealed by the Israeli media, most notably the death of 27 Gazan detainees in custody at Israeli military facilities.⁴⁴
- Euro-Med Human Rights Monitor documented new testimonies on female detainees from the Gaza Strip being subjected to:
 - Sexual violence, torture, and, inhuman treatment, strip searches, sexual harassment, and threats of rape, while being arrested for various periods of detention by Israeli army forces.
 - The testimonies of female detainees who were recently released after spending various periods of detention include that they endured severe treatment amounting to torture, including brutal beatings and threats of rape if they do not obey officers' orders, forced nudity, strip searches in front of male soldiers, and verbal harassment. The female detainees were tied and blindfolded for elongated periods. They were held in cages under severely cold temperatures, deprived of food, medicine, essential medical care, and menstrual supplies. The Israeli army continuously threatened to deprive the women of seeing their children, while they also looted the money and belongings they had in their possession at the time of arrest.
 - The Euro-Med Monitor team conducted personal field interviews with dozens of women who reported having been subjected to sexual and verbal harassment. Euro-Med Monitor estimates that a larger number of female detainees likely experienced similar violations, yet they opted not to reveal or discuss them due to social norms, trauma, or safety concerns – for fear of retaliation, persecution, or death by the Israeli army.

⁴³ Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association, Online data as of October 7, 2023 until April 16, 2024. <https://www.addameer.org/ar/news/5319>

⁴⁴ Fact sheet issued by prisoners' institutions on the eve of the Palestinian Prisoner's Day, April 17, 2024, Palestinian Prisoners Society, April 16, 2024.

- Euro-Med Monitor indicates that determining the exact number or actual scope of these violations against Palestinian women and girls is likely – if achieved – to take more time.⁴⁵
- The occupation forces carried out random, retaliatory arrests and barged into residential homes in the Gaza Strip, including field executions of homeowners, and arresting women. Cases of arrests of grandmothers and their grandchildren were documented as they were detained in the Damon Prison. An example is the Abu-Shamla family; the occupation forces arrested more than seven women from this same family.⁴⁶
- Testimonies of released female prisoners from Gaza, as published in media outlets as well as collected by human rights organizations, confirm that they were subjected to severe mistreatment and abuse during arrest and detention – which amounted to torture. They endured humiliating strip searches, handcuffing, and blindfolding. They were detained in group isolation cells that lack the most basic necessities of life and were forbidden from communicating with anyone inside or outside prison.⁴⁷
- The Palestinian Prisoners Society explained that abuse methods varied between thirst, starvation, denying all basic necessities, and keeping it to a minimum. The occupation prison administration withdrew all electrical appliances, clothing, and prisoners’ food, as well as isolated detainees from the outside world to date, cramming them in cells beyond their capacities, in addition to committing medical crimes that have notably increased.⁴⁸

Seventh: Women and Girls in Gaza Subjected to Sexual Violations

- The UNFPA expressed that it is appalled by the reports of male Israeli army officers stripping, beating, caging, degrading, raping, and executing Palestinian women and girls in Gaza. It posted this on its official X account, and linked to reports asserting alarm over credible allegations of egregious human rights violations to which Palestinian women and girls continue to be subjected to by the Israeli army or affiliated forces. The UNFPA then highlighted that “Palestinian women and girls are not a target.”⁴⁹

⁴⁵ Euro-Med Human Rights Monitor. In testimonies of women detainees from Gaza subjected to sexual violence and torture by Israeli forces. February 26, 2024, <https://euromedmonitor.org/ar/article/6186/>.

⁴⁶ Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association. “Enforced Disappearance.” May 21, 2024.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Al-Quds Newspaper. Wednesday, June 12, <https://www.alquds.com/ar/posts/124757>.

⁴⁹ UN reports expose horrific violations of sexual assaults and field executions by Israeli officers [In Arabic]. Al Ghad. February 20, 2024.

- The report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and Israel, affirmed that specific forms of sexual and gender-based violence constitute part of the Israeli Security Forces’ operating procedures. The report reached this finding due to the frequency, prevalence, and severity of the violations – including public stripping and nudity, aimed to humiliate the community at large and underscore the subordination of an occupied people.⁵⁰
- Euro-Med Human Rights Monitor noted that Israel is implementing a forced displacement approach against civilians in northern Gaza as well as in the city. It emphasized the horrific massacres being committed against civilians, as well as the field executions, and random and arbitrary arrests against women. It also put on record that the detainees were stripped of their clothes, handcuffed, forced to sit on their knees in open areas, subjected to severe beatings and harassment under harsh weather, and deprived of the most basic needs.⁵¹
- UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, Reem al-Salem, hit the hammer on the nail when she described the horrific treatment that women in Gaza are subjected to as ‘inhuman and degrading.’ She referred to the horrifying reports of Palestinian women being stripped of their clothes and photographed in humiliating positions. She indicated that there are about 200 women and girls out of 3,000 Palestinians detained in Gaza. She confirmed that the Israeli attacks on Gaza ultimately affected women and children.⁵²

Third: The Gender Perspective: Dangerous scenarios imposed on women and girls residing in the Gaza Strip during the war (2023-2024)

Let us consider the two following scenarios:

⁵⁰ Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel. United Nations Human Rights Council (OHCHR). June 12, 2024. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/06/israeli-authorities-palestinian-armed-groups-are-responsible-war-crimes>

⁵¹ Euro-Med. Horrific testimonies shared of field executions, forced displacement, and random and arbitrary arrests against women in Gaza. December 11, 2023.

⁵² OHCHR (the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel) Press Release. June 12, 2024. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/06/israeli-authorities-palestinian-armed-groups-are-responsible-war-crimes> (Al-Jazeera – Horrific testimonies of Israeli violations against women in Gaza. March 2023).

First: Child Marriage

The prevalence of child marriage – which itself is one of the negative consequences of war, significantly increases during and after crises in the Gaza Strip. This is largely associated with:

- Poverty and lack of education opportunities, especially after the Israeli occupation almost entirely destroyed schools and universities, leading to the suspension of the current academic year 2023/2024.
- Lack of security and safety, forced displacement of families, living in overcrowded tents or shelter centers, and being obliged to share washing facilities and toilets.
- Lack of privacy, forced displacement, arrests of women, and their abuse and harassment. Several international reports indicate that Israeli forces assaulted (and in some cases raped) women. Meanwhile, families are forcibly displaced to escape the constant bombardment of homes, facilities, and tents.

Hence, the fears of having young women and girls be subjected to violence, sexual assault, and rape, while lacking family protection (in light of having most of the family members killed) under such harsh economic and security conditions, leads the Gaza community to believe that marrying girls off could be a solution to provide protection (by the husband), maintain honor, and transfer the burden due to extreme poverty, famine, and lack of the minimum basic needs of food, medicine, fresh water, health, and treatment, let alone the lack of shelters and safe houses. Clearly, this leads to a significant rise in the rate of early marriage.

Second: The Deprivation of Citizenship Rights and Legislative Confusion – The Crisis of Losing or Issuing Identification Documents

- Women, men, and children have lost their identification documents during displacement. This ultimately exposes them to considerable risks, especially in displacement and while receiving various services during and after the war, until clear instructions are available on reissuing them. Accordingly, this poses a hindrance to the Palestinian Ministry of Interior's birth and death civil registration, which has come to a complete halt in Gaza during the ongoing 2023-2024 war. As of the division [between Fatah and Hamas] from 2007 and onwards, the civil registry in the West Bank, too, had no data entry on the Gaza Strip population.
- There is no record of the number of women and girls who lost their identification documents during the war. This is a critical situation that also raises concerns about the possibility of blackmailing them or involving them in illegal acts as a result.

- Are there no accurate figures on pregnant women and girls without identification documents? Who among them was displaced while pregnant and what happened to them? Did they register their births if they were displaced outside Gaza?
- The challenges that children and girls face have increased with the suspension of the academic year, the demolition of schools and universities, and the conversion of UNRWA schools into shelter centers for displaced persons, thus prompting girls' exposure to extrajudicial marriage and increasing the rate of pregnancy and childbirth outside the law.
- We lack accurate figures on the number of girls (minors) alive in Gaza now, especially those between 15-18 years old, with increasing exposure to early, illegal, and undocumented marriage, and various risks, especially those who have lost their entire or most of their families; so there is no number figure of girls who were married early and without documentation.
- Are there no accurate figures on girls who were displaced outside Gaza, where to, and with whom? How many of them are wounded? This opens up numerous questions related to the horrid dangers of war that they may be exposed to.
- The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) revealed in a recent report that about 17,000 children in Gaza are orphans, without mentioning gender, indicating four key points:⁵³
 1. Around 17,000 children in Gaza are orphaned
 2. In the north, 1 in 6 children under two years is acutely malnourished.
 3. Babies are dying slowly under the world's gaze.
 4. Children are dying from bombs and strikes, and more are perishing from the consequences of the siege.

Fourth: What is Required?

- Deliver relief interventions, especially relief aid, and create a sustainable pathway that ensures an uninterrupted flow of aid to meet the needs in the field.
- Seek to deliver sustainable aid to those in need, using reasonable mechanisms in line with the war crisis, while preventing aid-linked extortion, especially for women and girls, and preventing monopoly and its sale.

⁵³ Sky News Arabia. "UNRWA reveals the number of orphaned children in Gaza since the war." [In Arabic]. March 5, 2024

<https://www.skynewsarabia.com/world/1697784-%D8%A7%D9%94%D9%88%D9%86%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%A7-%D8%AA%D9%83%D8%B4%D9%81-%D8%B9%D8%AF%D8%AF-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%94%D8%B7%D9%81%D8%A7%D9%84-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%AA%D8%A7%D9%85%D9%89-%D8%BA%D8%B2%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD%D8%B1%D8%A8>

- Act on rapid, long-term legal interventions, set up hotlines, design apps to receive appeals regarding attacks, violations, and loss of identification documents, and begin creating a Palestinian database for later usage.
- Activate all available local, regional, and international human rights tools.
- Seek to control the borders and access data on those crossing them, to build a borders-related database, especially those associated to minors and those accompanying them outside Palestine and their status.
- Rebuild and build scenarios in preparation for the return of the displaced.
- Classify therapeutic interventions into external and internal, and short- and long-term treatment, such as providing artificial limbs to replace amputated ones, as the disability file will have legal, health, economic, and social dimensions.

Conclusion

This document represents a realistic study of the accessible data we managed to attain, added with our apprehensive and distraught inquiry about the legal, social, educational, health, and other plausible scenarios facing the Palestinian-Gazan society, especially those concerning women and girls. The questions will remain until we obtain their answers after this belligerent aggression comes to an end. It is only then that we may be able to get a closer understanding of the ramifications on the ground, knowing that the ugly truth of war is often concealed despite our attempts to apprehend it. At the end, the conclusion we draw will be a temporary one because we fear, as ever, that this war may not be the last declared war on Gaza.

The questions are:

- How many women and girls are in Gaza now?
- How many women and girls were killed?
- How many women and girls got lost during the war?
- How many women and girls lost their identification documents during the war?
- How many girls are internally displaced – in public shelters or relatives' houses – and how many of them were displaced outside Gaza, and where to?
- How many girls lost their mothers, fathers, both parents, or their entire family during the war?
- How many women or girls got married during the war?
- How many women or girls had birth deliveries during the war?
- How many women or girls were unable to register their marriages or births during the war?
- How many girls and young women lost their school/university enrollment during the war?
- How many women and girls became the heads of their households?
- How many female detainees are there? How many of them were harassed? How many were raped? How many were blackmailed?
- How many women and girls became disabled persons?
- How many of them died of hunger?

We have no figures on human trafficking, despite all the reports indicating organ theft and harvesting, as well as the Israeli forces' desecration of cemeteries in Gaza. Where are the girls and women in the face of these violations? Is there human trafficking (including of children and women) happening across the borders of Gaza? There is no end to the questions. Meanwhile, we apprehensively await the end of the war so that we may be able to persist.



الشابات من أجل التوعية، الوكالة، المناصرة والمساءلة

