

*Sheltering and quarantine measures for risks that threaten  
the village of Umm al-Nasr, Gaza Strip*

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**ABSTRACT**

*This study aimed to analyze the risks that affect the Umm al-Nasr village (north of Gaza Strip), which include wars, floods, and the Corona virus disease-19 (COVID-19) pandemic, which may require the emergency committee to identify places for sanitary isolation in the case of infection or provide shelters in the disasters such as wars and floods.*

*A plan that contains procedures for managing the displacement of the citizens according to the type of the disaster and the suggested safe shelters were prepared. Individuals infected with COVID-19 are isolated in central places or their home.*

*Responding procedures for the emergency committee in Umm al-Nasr municipality were prepared to deal with displaced people. A mathematical model was designed to simulate choosing a shelter for the citizens of this village depending on the type of crisis.*

*The results showed the different conditions that may affect the displacement operation, such as the type of shelter, the allocated area, the number of displaced citizens, the type of disaster, and the required speed to reach the shelter.*

*This study recommended advancing the capabilities of the community to confront risks and COVID-19. Besides, perfect planning plays a significant role in saving lives, time, and effort. Therefore, it is needed to cooperate with the local authorities, such as municipalities, ministry of health, civil defense, and international institutions to implement a response action during disasters, and the necessity of closing residential areas and isolating them if new cases of COVID-19 appear.*

*Key words: COVID-19, disaster, mathematical model, Umm al-Nasr, response*

**INTRODUCTION**

The management of displacement is one of the branches of crisis and disaster management, which is specialized in directing internally displaced people (IDPs) to safe places. Displacement may be before, during, or after the start of the disaster. Each stage has its own procedure for how to deal with the displaced people as well as how to guide them to the shelter. Displacement management will avoid collisions resulting from random movements. The method also determines the independent ways for each evacuation movement and also identifies an alternative strategy in case of confronting obstacles such as roadblocks. It also provides a design and analysis for vehicles evacuation. Besides, it suggests a planning strategy for the evacuation development in the time of catastrophes. In this strategy, the distribution of vehicles for many roads, the place of shelters, and the required time for evacuation were demonstrated.<sup>1</sup>

It is possible to interpret the geographical distribution of the homeless camps internally by using the geographical factors such as population and availability of open spaces. In addition to that, there are factors of distributing the internal refugees camps, which are the distance from the international airport, the distance to the center of the city, and the height.<sup>2</sup>

Determining the best site of shelter is one of the most important elements of the evacuation plan because it saves lives,<sup>3</sup> time, and effort. It is important to deal with the problem of identifying the temporary shelter places after catastrophe by determining a mathematical sample to choose the best sites of shelters according to the same criterion such as the number of refugee, the proximity of the shelter to citizens, and the uses of the shelter.<sup>4</sup> The purpose of this

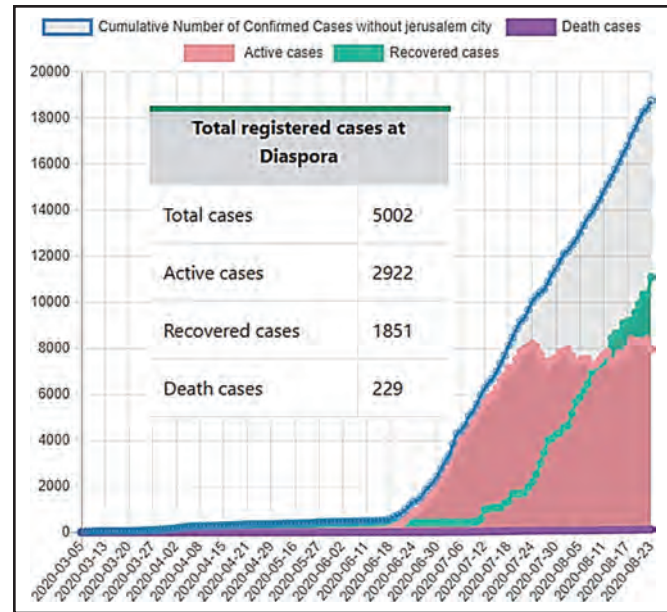
mathematical model is assisting the planning stage for the possible process of getting rid of catastrophes. Therefore, responders can have a precise decision in less than 1 second as it is supposed that the decision maker has enough time to activate the model to a large number of scenarios.

It is necessary to prepare evacuation plans to get a good response in the emergency condition. These plans clarify the distribution of people who should be displaced to safe areas, so a number of missions should be considered such as choosing the safe areas and specifying the nearest available safe areas to the evacuated people's houses.<sup>5</sup> To find safe areas, three tiers of data should be uploaded, which are the building blocks, safe areas, and the road system of the case study by using the geographical information system (GIS) and computer processing and the buffer zone. For each building block that established, a temporary shelter distance is determined.

After managing the displacement, it should be followed by preparing for the stage of sheltering the displaced people from disasters, and focusing on many important issues, including identifying the appropriate shelter type, identifying services for the displaced people, and adaptation techniques in shelters, such as improving shelter conditions in cold weather, by using removable insulation materials to prevent cold-related deaths without sacrificing shelter flexibility.<sup>6</sup> All shelters should be designed in accordance with international standards "Sphere" as well as logistical constraints of cost, weight, and size. It must also be adapted to the requirements and to the solid and local materials.<sup>7</sup> Besides, working should fulfill the refugees' requirements, and the building process should consider the cost and the climate of the hosting places.<sup>8</sup>

Today, after the outbreak of the Corona virus disease-19 (COVID-19) pandemic emerging in the world, it requires countries and governments to prepare places for the central quarantine of the injured people, or to isolate the injured in the home quarantine, which achieved more success than the central quarantine.<sup>9</sup>

Figure 1 shows the cumulative statistics of injuries and deaths from the new COVID-19 in the Palestinian



**Figure 1. Cumulative statistics showing injuries and deaths from the new COVID-19 in the Palestinian Territories.**

Territories; the affected cases, that were 152 from the Gaza Strip. The number of recovered cases was 72, while 77 are active cases and three cases died.<sup>10</sup>

**METHODS**

The researchers followed the descriptive and analytical approaches to answer the questions of this study. To achieve the aims of the study, the researchers analyzed the content of the reports and the investigations of the national and international institutions that have worked in the Gaza Strip during the catastrophes and 2014, 2012, and 2008 wars. This approach provided benefits in designing a plan to manage the displacement of the village people. Also, it helped in determining the safe shelters and designing a mathematical model for the probably chosen shelter for Umm al-Nasr village. Researchers interviewed the managers of Umm al-Nasr municipality to know the catastrophes and crises that happened in the previous years. In addition to that, interviews with the officials from water and environment authority were contacted.

Figure 2 illustrates the suggested technique for the evacuation of people by specifying the village

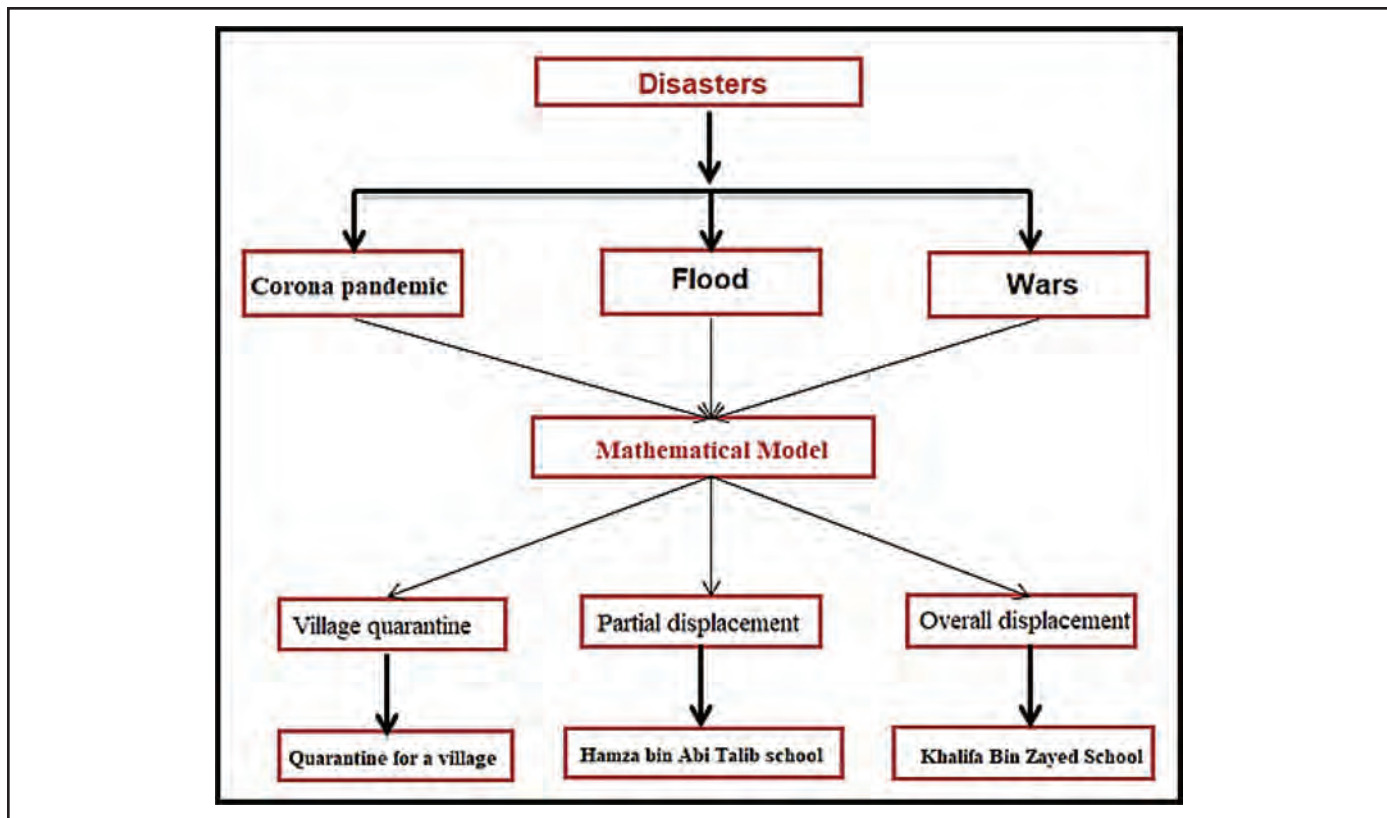


Figure 2. The proposed evacuation planning procedure.

catastrophes, safe areas, probable of total and partial evacuation, and connecting processes to the proposed mathematical model.

*Study objectives*

- Developing a refugee evacuation plan based on the type of disaster.
- Developing a scenario of evacuation before the disaster for the displaced people from the village of Umm al-Nasr.
- Preparing an emergency shelter plan at Hamza Bin Abi Talib School to deal with the displaced people during the flood.
- Preparing an emergency shelter plan at Khalifa Bin Zayed School to deal with the displaced people during the wars.

- Designing a mathematical model for the possibility of choosing a shelter in case of total or partial displacement of the population.
- Clarifying procedures followed by the emergency committee for every possible disaster.

*Study problem*

The geographical nature of the village of Umm al-Nasr makes it vulnerable to many dangers; especially, wars that threaten lives. This study examined the processes of managing the displacement of the population in the case of war and man-made disasters, as well as determined accommodation based on the potential disaster through the development of a security scheme to guide the displaced people to places depending on the nature of the event. Also, it provided enough space for refugee based on the international standards.

*Umm al-Nasr village*

Umm al-Nasr is located in the northern Gaza Strip near the border with Israel. Most of the Palestinian Bedouin families live in the village. They were taken from their area of residence and housed near the sewage treatment area, as shown in Figure 3.



**Figure 3. General location of Umm al-Nasr village.**

The village is located half a kilometer from the Green Line and rises about 40m above sea level. The village is a population settlement located northeast of the town of Beit Lahia. It covers an area of about 800 acres and has a population of about 5,500.

*Account influential elements in the probability of occurrence of risk*

The structural elements include the components of the urban planning of Um al-Nasr village and its properties and their ability to increase the danger to the population. Table 1 explains the structural elements affecting the probability of disasters and includes all components of urban planning focusing on residential urban areas and public facilities.

The vulnerable elements of the residents of the Umm al-Nasr increase the impact of the risks in the case they occur. Table 2 illustrates the elements of the society vulnerability in the village of Umm al-Nasr, which include the rates of poverty, unemployment,

**Table 1. Influential elements in the probability of occurrence of disasters**

Structural elements		
Planned	Area by acres	Details
Agricultural areas	260	Are exposed to pollution from the sewage basins, so that the soil and water are contaminated.
Residential areas	153	Most of the village houses are built of tinfoil or asbestos-roofed bricks.
Areas of public buildings	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hamza Bin Abi Talib Elementary School.</li> <li>• Kindergarten of Sincerity.</li> <li>• Umm al-Nasr Clinic, operated by the Medical Relief Society in cooperation and coordination with the Ministry of Health.</li> <li>• Mosque of Okasha bin Mahsin, Al Fath Al Mubeen Mosque, and Umm al-Nasr Mosque.</li> <li>• Community Center Association.</li> <li>• Bedouin Village Development and Reconstruction Association.</li> </ul>
Commercial areas	5	
Green areas	51	
Areas of workshops	10	
Sewage water	119	
Structural roads	179	
	800 acres	Total

<b>Table 2. Vulnerable elements of the Umm al-Nasr village community</b>		
<b>Vulnerable community</b>		
<b>Elements</b>	<b>Rates</b>	<b>Details</b>
Population	5,500	
Poverty rates	82 percent	Fifty percent of the population live so poor that UNRWA and NGOs support them
Percentage of refugee population in the village	95	Most of the populations are Bedouin.
Unemployment rate among the population	80 percent	A large number of villagers depend on aid.
Percentage of females in society	50	
Traditions of the people in the village		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The girl is married at an early age of 16.</li> <li>• Still usually "marriage only from the family," it is hard that girls get married to nonrelatives.</li> </ul>
Disability of the population	2 percent	Eighty-four disabled persons, 35 percent of them are handicapped.

<b>Table 3. Risk analysis matrix for Umm al-Nasr village</b>					
<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk level</b>	<b>Risk potential 5 x 5</b>	<b>Degree of impact 1-5</b>	<b>Frequent hazard 1-5</b>	<b>Elements at risk</b>
The fall of the sewage ponds causing the flood	High	12	4	3	About 1,000 of residents live on sewage basins, 120 houses in danger.
Infectious diseases such as the COVID-19	High	12	3	4	Hundred of residents live near the sewage basins, 120 houses in danger.
Wars and military actions	Very high	15	5	3	5,000 of residents are in danger, all facilities are at risk.

disability, and other elements that increase the vulnerability of society to bear to disasters.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

*The risk of the village that requires displacement*

The village is exposed to many dangers that affect the lives of the population, properties, and agricultural land, but in this study, disasters that may cause the displacement of people from their places of residence within the village or displacement outside the village to safe places are highlighted. The risk matrices and charts are used extensively to present a clear vision about all dangers which may face this region by analyzing and evaluating the dangers

and obstacles to help in the successful management of dangers.<sup>11</sup>

The risk analysis matrix for the displacement village identifies the level of risk expected as well as the elements at risk, contemplating the number of vulnerable populations to be directed to the proposed displacement locations (Table 3).

So that, it clarifies the dangers that threaten the village, such as wars, floods, and infectious diseases, such as the new COVID-19.

*Catastrophe of Umm al-Nasr village in 2007*

As shown in Figure 4 with the increase in water consumption requirements and the increase

in population density, large drainage basins were not sufficient to collect and pump water, causing the collapse of the ponds and the destruction of a large part of the village and causing to killing five civilians, injuring about 60 others, destroying 200 houses in totally or partially, and displacing 630 families.<sup>12</sup>

*Response measures to be taken by the village municipality to manage displacement*

Table 4 shows the response procedures to be taken by the emergency committee in the municipality of Umm al-Nasr in the event of a disaster requiring population displacement. The table also shows



**Figure 4. Sewages basins.**

<b>Table 4. Response procedures to be taken by the emergency committee</b>			
<b>Disaster</b>	<b>Number of IDPs</b>	<b>Place of displacement</b>	<b>Measures</b>
Flood	700	Hamza Bin Abi Talib School in the village Umm al-Nasr. See Figure 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following-up indicators of water level rise in water basins.</li> <li>• Developing an early warning system to warn the population.</li> <li>• Evacuation of the population close to the danger to the school Hamza Bin Abi Talib.</li> <li>• Providing transportation for the population.</li> </ul>
Infectious diseases	100	Quarantine places designated for patients with corona	<p>If symptoms of the disease appear, contacting the emergency health committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The location of the disease should be isolated from the rest of the village.</li> <li>• The patients and their relatives are transferred to the quarantine.</li> <li>• Conducting medical examinations to confirm the injury.</li> <li>• Quarantine for injured patients for 21 days.</li> </ul>
Wars	5,000	Khalifa Bin Zayed Schools in the town of Beit Lahia, see Figure 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following-up indicators of war on the region.</li> <li>• The establishment of an early warning system to the population the need to evacuate.</li> <li>• Evacuation the village population to Khalifa Bin Zayed School in Beit Lahia by the emergency committee in the municipality with the support of neighborhood committees.</li> <li>• Providing transportation for the population.</li> <li>• Establishing a special committee to deal with the physically disabled and helping them to transfer to the shelters.</li> </ul>

the probability of displacement based on the type of disaster, so that the place of displacement will change into a shelter in the village in the event of a tsunami, or to displace them outside the village in the case of a war on the region.

*A mathematical model for the possibility of sheltering the village of Umm al-Nasr*

The model algorithms<sup>13</sup> have been adapted to suit the displacement management processes in the village of Umm al-Nasr, by developing a mathematical probability of displacements in the shelter, such as the type of shelter, the allocated area, the number of displaced persons, and the speed required to reach the shelter, on the assumption that the village population is concentrated in the center of the village and also assuming that all residents will go to the same shelter at the same speed.

The model is designed to establish a probability of appropriate shelter based on the type of disaster, with the ability to determine the number of displaced persons and the space required for shelter. The model is important to reduce the total time of expected displacement and with constraints such as capacity in the shelter and access distance.

$$f_1 = \min \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i * X_i \tag{1}$$

$$Y_i \in (0,1,2) \quad Y_i = \begin{cases} 1, \text{---} & \text{The shelter of Hamza bin Abi Talib school} \\ 2, \text{---} & \text{Shelter of Khalifa Bin Zayed School} \\ 0, \text{---} & \text{Quarantine places for people infected with Coronavirus 19} \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

$X_i$  is the proposed shelter space.  $f_1$  represents a function to identify shelter and reduce the total area of shelter.

The mathematical model shows three possibilities available to accommodate the villagers:

- The first possibility is in the Hamza Bin Abi Talib School in the event of a flood, and this process is supervised by the village's emergency management team.

- The second possibility is in the Khalifa Bin Zayed School in the event of a war in the region, and the evacuation and sheltering processes are supervised by the village emergency team, the central emergency, and United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)
- The third possibility is that, when the COVID-19 spreads in the village, the village will be closed and all residents will be quarantined.

$$f_2 = \min \sum \frac{D_{ij} * P_j}{v_j * W_{ij}} \tag{3}$$

$i \in I = (1, 2, \dots, i, \dots, N)$  the proposed set of services in the shelter

$j \in J = (1, 2, \dots, j, \dots, N)$  a displaced group from the village

$d_{ji}$   $j$  is the length of the shortest path between a group of village and the proposed shelter  $i$

$v_j$  Speed evacuation of a group of village population  $j$

$W_{ji}$  Average width of the road from community  $j$  to shelter candidate  $i$

$P_j$  Number of people needing evacuation from village  $j$

$f_2$  Function to reduce total proposed displacement time

The characteristics of IDPs are one of the main factors affecting the speed of the eviction. Assuming that the speed of displacement of the village population depends on the age of the population in the community and that each child and a disabled person need the assistance of an adult during the evacuation, then the speed of evacuation can be calculated,  $V_j$ , according to the following formula:

$$V_j = ( 2 \times P_c \times v_c + [(P_a - P_c) \times (v_a + P_0) \times v_0] ) \times \rho, \tag{4}$$

$V_j$  is the speed of evacuation.  $P_c$  is the percentage of children and disabled in the village.  $v_c$  is the speed

of the evacuation of children and disabled in the village.  $P_a$  is the percentage of adults in the village without the disabled.  $v_a$  is the speed of the evacuation of adults from the village.  $P_0$  is the percentage of elderly in the village.  $v_0$  is the speed of the evacuation of the elderly from the village.

$\rho$  is the adjustable which is equivalent to 1.3, considering that the speed of the evacuation is greater than 1.3 times for normal situations without taking into account the difficult situation of roads and the negative effects of the disaster.

The proportion of the  $P_j$  population can be calculated in community  $j$  that needs to be evacuated according to the following equation:

$$P_j = \text{pop}_j \times R, \quad (5)$$

where  $\text{pop}_j$  is the population of the community in village  $j$ , and  $R$  is the rate of evacuation of the various scenarios in the expected disasters.

*The possibility of evacuating IDPs before the disaster from the Umm al-Nasr village*

Figure 5 illustrates the partial displacement of residents of areas close to sewage stations in the event of fault or destruction of the ponds, which may lead to a tsunami. Therefore, Hamza Bin Abi Talib

School was identified to displace the inhabitants of the area near the ponds.

Figure 6 shows the overall displacement of the entire population from Umm al-Nasr village to the nearby town of Bait Lahia, which is far from the danger of war. The population will move to the Khalifa Bin Zayed School of UNRWA.

*Setting enough spaces for refugee families from Umm al-Nasr village*

The shelter is very important for the refugees especially in the early stages of the disaster because it provides them with survival requirements and security; different types of shelters are used to displace people from disasters and wars.<sup>14</sup>

Umm al-Nasr is exposed to the dangers of wars that cause overall displacement of the entire population because the village is in the location for military operations.

There is also another danger that causes partial displacement of people, which is the flood resulted from the destruction of the sewage station in the village center, as happened in the disaster of 2007, which caused the displacement of people from their places of residence.

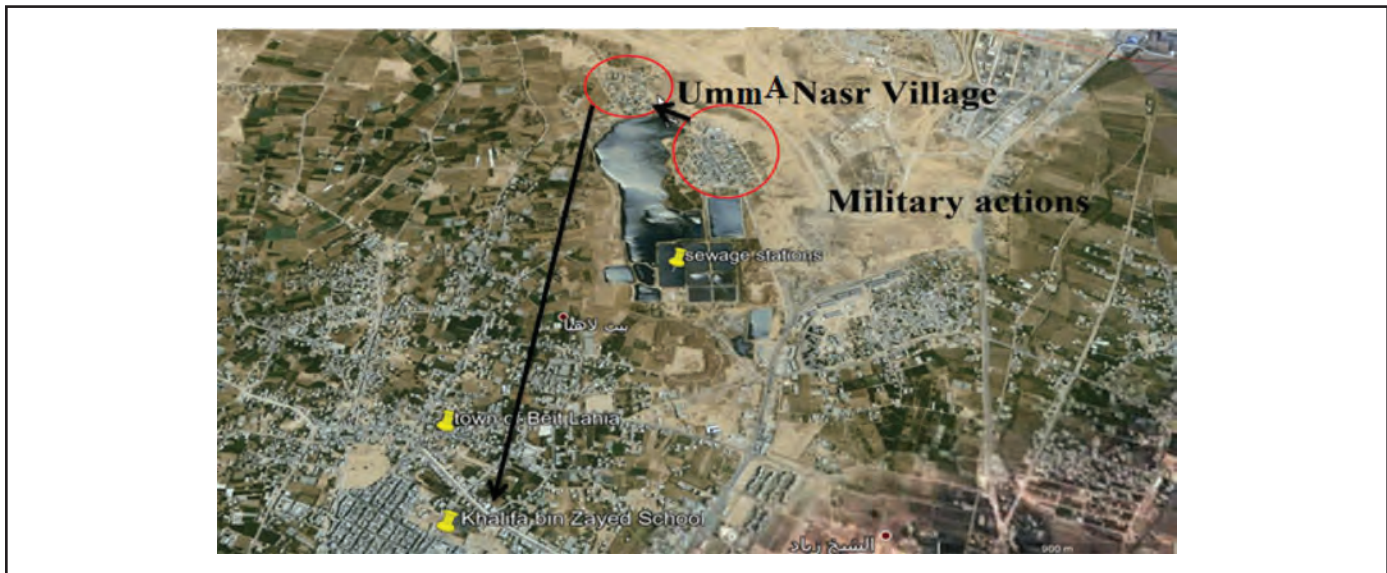
The proposed spaces for sheltering are as follows.

First: Hamza Bin Abi Talib School is proposed as an emergency shelter for a few days in the event of a



**Figure 5. Partial displacement to Hamza Bin Talib School.**





**Figure 6. Over all displacement operations to Khalifa Bin Zayed School.**



**Figure 7. Hamza Bin Abi Talib School as a partial shelter for the displaced.**

flood. The ownership of this school is for the Ministry of Education and is located in the north of the village, which is far from the danger of the flood, as shown in Figure 7.

Table 5 shows the planning of Hamza Bin Abi Talib School as a shelter for the displaced people in the case of a flood based on sphere criteria.

Second: Khalifa Bin Zayed School is proposed to be a temporary shelter for a few weeks in the event of a war on the area. The ownership of this school is considered UNRWA's shelter in the town of Bait Lahia, as shown in Figure 8.

Table 6 summarizes the plan of the Khalifa Bin Zayed School as a shelter for displaced persons in the event of war based on the sphere's standards. It was

used as a shelter for 5,000 IDPs from the region during the 2014 war.

In the 2014 war, half a million people fled their homes to escape from death, many of whom were displaced to UNRWA schools. UNRWA provided humanitarian assistance to more than 290,000 IDPs in 90 schools that were used as emergency shelters from 156 schools of UNRWA.<sup>15</sup>

Also, the Gaza Strip, including the village, is under the threat from the COVID-19 pandemic, and the pandemic is dealt with by the Central Committee for Emergency Management in the Gaza Strip, which consists of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Interior as well as the Ministry of Social Affairs.

<b>Table 5. Hamza Bin Abi Talib School planning as a shelter for displaced persons in the case of a flood based on sphere standards</b>			
<b>Services required for shelter</b>	<b>Sphere standards</b>	<b>Services available at school</b>	<b>Details</b>
Power source	A permanent source	General source	
Drinking water	A permanent source	Available for drinking	
Water for use	A permanent source	Available public network	
Sewage	Available sewer system and maintenance systems	An internal network connected to the public network	
Equipped kitchen	All necessary needs are available	Available	
Number of rooms suitable for shelter	3.5 m per person so that 17.5 m <sup>2</sup> of unit space is enough for a family of five people as an average	21 rooms, including 11 classrooms with an area of 60 m <sup>2</sup>	It is enough for 700 people taking into account the total area of the school of 3,200 m <sup>2</sup> and the building area of 1,500 m <sup>2</sup>
The internal height of the so-called distance luminous	The internal height is more than 2 m	3 m	
Toilets	To serve the proposed number of refugees	12 WC + 1 WC for people with disabilities	
Fire protection equipment	The existence of a fire protection system	Available	
Special equipment for the disabled	Taking into account the special needs	Equipped with private entrances and private toilet	
A building surrounded by a wall	Providing protection for refugees	Available	
Other facilities		Available playgrounds and umbrellas	

The places that approved for quarantine by the Ministry of Health (MOH) in the Gaza Strip to treat the injured from the new COVID-19 are

- El Sadaqah Isolation Hospital in Gaza.
- The Field Hospital in Rafah.
- European Hospital in Rafah.

Since March 15, 2020, all travelers coming through Gaza crossings, such as Rafah and Bait Hanoun (Erez) crossings, had to undergo a compulsory quarantine at one of the MOH-designated facilities.<sup>16</sup>

*Procedures for the response of the emergency committee in the municipality of Umm al-Nasr in the shelters*

The Emergency Committee in Umm al-Nasr municipality follows the Central Emergency Committee of the North Gaza Governorate, which includes all the agencies involved in emergency, relief, and rescue activities. These include the Office of the Director of the Interior in the North, the Office of Police Operations in northern Gaza, the Palestinian Civil Defense, UNRWA, the mayor of Um al-Nasr, the electricity company, the municipalities of Bait Hanoun and Jabalia, and the Water Authority, so that integrative mechanisms and procedures for preparedness and response to the preservation of life and property are conducted. Table 7

<b>Table 6. Planning the Khalifa Bin Zayed primary school as a shelter for IDPs in the event of war based on sphere's criteria</b>			
<b>Services required for shelter</b>	<b>Sphere standards</b>	<b>Services available at school</b>	<b>Details</b>
Power source	A permanent source	General source	
Drinking water	A permanent source	Available for drinking	
Water for use	A permanent source	Available public network	
Sewage	Available sewer system and maintenance systems	An internal network connected to the public network	
Equipped kitchen	All necessary needs are available	Available	
Number of rooms suitable for shelter	3.5 m per person so that 17.5 m <sup>2</sup> of unit space is enough for a family of five people as an average	32 rooms with an area of 60 m <sup>2</sup>	Enough of 2,000 people taking into account the total area of the school and boarding facilities
The internal height of the so-called distance luminous	The internal height is more than 2 m	3 m	
Toilets	To serve the proposed number of refugees	10 WC + 1 WC for people with disabilities	
Fire protection equipment	The existence of a fire protection system	Available	
Special equipment for the disabled	Taking into account the special needs	Equipped with private entrances and private toilet	
A building surrounded by a wall	Providing protection for refugees	Available	
Other facilities		Available playgrounds and umbrellas	

shows the response procedures during the sheltering of refugees from Umm al-Nasr village.

**CONCLUSION**

This study recommended advancing the capabilities of the community to confront risks and COVID-19 pandemic. Besides, perfect planning plays a significant role in saving lives, time, and effort. This study also emphasizes the following:

- Approval of proposed response measures to manage the total or partial displacement of the population during or before the occurrence of the risk.
- Approval of the location and direction of the partial or total displacement of the vulnerable village population.

- Adopting the plan to Hamza Bin Abi Talib School as an emergency shelter for the displaced in the event of a tsunami, based on Sphere standards.
- Adopting Khalifa Bin Zayed Primary School to be a temporary shelter for the displaced in conditions of war, based on Sphere standards.
- The necessity of closing residential areas and isolating them if new cases of COVID-19 disease appear.

The necessity of isolating the returnees from abroad in quarantine-pending medical examinations and preventing their access to residential areas until the end of the period allocated for health isolation.



**Figure 8. Khalifa Bin Zayed School temporary shelter in the event of war.**

<b>Table 7. Response procedures during shelter for refugees from Umm al-Nasr village</b>			
<b>Disaster</b>	<b>Procedures</b>	<b>Number of IDPs</b>	<b>Place of displacement</b>
Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinating with all parties working in the relief to provide the needs of refugees.</li> <li>• Coordinating with the Ministry of Health to monitor and examine the refugees in the shelter.</li> <li>• Placement of a field officer to work within the shelter to follow up on the needs of refugees.</li> <li>• Assisting in the allocation of places for each family in the shelter.</li> <li>• Coordinating with the interior to provide security within the shelter.</li> <li>• Coordinating with the government in the provision of sustainable electricity and water.</li> <li>• Formation of an internal committee of the refugees to help shelter management.</li> </ul>	700	Hamza Bin Abi Talib School in the village Umm al-Nasr.
Wars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinating with all parties working in relief to provide for the needs of refugees.</li> <li>• Coordinating with the Ministry of Health to follow up and examine the health status of refugees in the shelters.</li> <li>• Placement of a field officer to work within the shelter to follow up the needs of refugees.</li> <li>• Assistance in the allocation of places for each family in the shelter.</li> <li>• Coordinating with the interior to provide security within the shelter.</li> <li>• Coordinating with the government in the provision of sustainable electricity and water.</li> <li>• Formation of an internal committee of the refugees to help shelter management.</li> <li>• Identifying a special committee to deal with the disabled and help them and provide them with their needs.</li> <li>• Coordinating with the Mental Health Center to implement refugee relief programs.</li> </ul>	2,000	Khalifa Bin Zayed Schools in the town of Beit Lahia.

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