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Factors Affecting Humanitarian Resilience: A Mediating Approach of Community Engagement

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the factors that influence humanitarian resilience, explicitly focusing on the mediating role of community engagement. Humanitarian resilience is a critical aspect of disaster management and response, and understanding the underlying factors and the role of community engagement in enhancing resilience is paramount. This study investigates the multifaceted factors influencing humanitarian resilience among the youth population of the Gaza Strip, focusing on the variables of humanitarian aid funding, logistical support, and humanitarian personnel. Employing quantitative research methodology and Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) techniques, we explore the mediating role of community engagement in shaping the dependent variable of humanitarian resilience. In a sample of 429 youth residing in the Gaza Strip, our research assesses the direct impacts of funding humanitarian assistance, logistical support, and the presence of humanitarian personnel on the participants' resilience levels. Furthermore, we examine how community engagement mediates the relationship between these factors and the overall level of humanitarian resilience. This innovative approach aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the intricate dynamics in the context of humanitarian assistance in the Gaza Strip. The findings of this study hold significant implications for policymakers and humanitarian organizations operating in conflict-affected regions. By elucidating the mediating influence of community engagement, we shed light on potential strategies to enhance the resilience of individuals and communities in the face of adversity, ultimately contributing to the effectiveness of humanitarian efforts in the Gaza Strip and similar contexts worldwide.

1. Introduction

During its protracted humanitarian crises, political unrest, economic uncertainty, and severe security threats have characterized the Gaza Strip, a small coastal enclave in the eastern Mediterranean [1]. Despite its relatively modest size, it has significant geopolitical power, which has caused decades of instability that has disrupted its society, economy, and infrastructure [2].

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Humanitarian resilience becomes crucial in long-term crises such as the one in Gaza. Resilience is the ability of humanitarian organizations and their communities to endure, adjust, and overcome challenges to continue supporting people in need [3]. Establishing and maintaining humanitarian resilience is paramount in Gaza, where crises sometimes worsen ongoing humanitarian needs. The effectiveness and durability of relief operations in Gaza are heavily influenced by how humanitarian support funds are distributed. Essential supplies, improved infrastructure, and initiatives to improve living circumstances can only be procured with enough financial resources. The extent to which humanitarian operations may be scaled up or down depends on the availability of funds, significantly affecting the chances of building resilience [4]. The prompt and efficient distribution of humanitarian aid depends on well-developed logistical systems.

A robust logistical infrastructure is crucial given the specific political and physical obstacles in Gaza, such as movement restrictions. Making sure help gets to where it needs to go quickly relies heavily on reliable supply chains and transportation networks [5]. The effectiveness of any relief mission depends on the humanitarian professionals, who may include both local and foreign staff. Expertise, coordination, and familiarity with the local setting are all things they bring to the table [6]. However, they face significant threats to their safety and operational efficacy due to the unpredictable security situation, which often impedes their operations. An essential component of humanitarian resilience is community engagement. Engagement with impacted communities fosters a feeling of belonging and agency, encouraging active participation in decision-making and self-sufficiency in rehabilitation efforts. Effective engagement is crucial for interventions to be culturally sensitive and contextually appropriate and to establish trust in Gaza's complex and historically rooted communities [7].

There is much literature on humanitarian aid and resilience-building in areas hit by conflicts but very little on how these factors interact in the specific setting of the Gaza Strip. This research seeks to fill that void by investigating the interplay between humanitarian resilience in Gaza and factors such as humanitarian assistance funding, logistical support, humanitarian personnel, and community engagement. This study adds to our understanding of making humanitarian efforts more effective and sustainable in this challenging climate by exploring these elements' interdependencies and mediating impacts.

2. Problem Statement

More than two million people call the Gaza Strip home. Still, their safety is in jeopardy due to the humanitarian crises there, which are marked by political unrest, economic uncertainty, and continuous wars. The recurring conflicts have negatively affected the infrastructure, availability of essential services, and general well-being of the enclave [8]. The distribution of humanitarian aid is already complicated due to the region's specific geopolitical problems, such as limited mobility and access. Given this setting, the idea of humanitarian resilience becomes very important. Humanitarian resilience is the ability of humanitarian organizations and impacted people to endure, adjust, and bounce back from setbacks while maintaining vital support and services. Building and maintaining resilience is crucial for the well-being and survival of the Gaza people since acute crises often worsen their chronic humanitarian needs. Finishing humanitarian support dramatically influences the efficiency and capability of relief activities in Gaza. The breadth and depth of humanitarian operations are directly affected by the distribution and accessibility of financial resources [6]. When there is not enough money, resources are limited, which means people do not get the help they need when they need it. For humanitarian supplies to be distributed efficiently and promptly, logistical support is crucial.

The vital relevance of a strong logistical infrastructure is highlighted by the intricate geopolitical realities in Gaza, which include movement and access restrictions. The process of creating resilience may be hindered by inadequate logistics, which can cause delays in help delivery. The effectiveness of relief activities relies heavily on humanitarian workers, including local and foreign professionals [9]. They are a great asset because of their knowledge, organization, and familiarity with the area. They are in grave danger, and their ability to carry out their duties effectively due to the unstable security situation in Gaza [6]. An essential component of humanitarian resilience is community engagement. Involving impacted communities actively helps build trust, gives local people more agency, and guarantees that solutions are appropriate to the culture and setting. Meaningful participation is crucial to creating resilience in Gaza due to the complex and historically rooted community dynamics [10].

A study gap concerning the interdependencies and mediating impacts of these factors within the unique context of the Gaza Strip remains despite the significant body of literature on humanitarian aid and resilience-building in conflict-affected places [11]. To fill this knowledge gap, this study will analyze the impact of community engagement, logistical support, humanitarian personnel, and humanitarian assistance funding on humanitarian resilience in Gaza [8]. This research intends to advance better well-being and stability in the area by shedding light on the complex processes at play and providing a better understanding of how to make humanitarian organizations and the Gaza people more resilient.

3. Significance of the Study

The research on the effects of aid funding, logistical support, humanitarian staff, and community engagement on humanitarian resilience in the Gaza Strip is crucial. This research adds to and expands upon previous studies examining humanitarian resilience and the variables contributing to it. This study aims to thoroughly investigate the interaction between humanitarian funding, logistical support, humanitarian workers, and community engagement, building upon prior research focused on specific aspects of the humanitarian process. Academic discussions on humanitarian studies and resilience-building in areas hit by war can benefit from this study's knowledge. The complex interplay between these factors may be best investigated in Gaza's unusual and challenging setting. The region's history of violence, limited access, and highly populated metropolitan environment presents a complex terrain for researching the interplay and shaping of humanitarian resilience. Researchers and academics throughout the globe who are interested in humanitarian studies may use this study's results as a reference. This study has significant practical ramifications. Organizations providing aid in Gaza and comparable situations might refine their approaches by learning more about what makes people resilient. Organizations may improve the efficacy of their operations with the help of this study's findings by better allocating resources, organizing logistics, and educating employees. Humanitarian actors can better craft culturally sensitive and contextually appropriate interventions when they better grasp the function of community engagement in resilience-building. The chances of a successful implementation may improve, and trust can be fostered throughout communities when this happens. In addition, humanitarian organizations working in conflict-affected countries may use the study's results to create policies and guidelines that promote resilience-building in a more organized and evidence-based way. A critical factor in humanitarian work is accountability.

The results of this research may help improve monitoring and assessment procedures by shedding light on the effects of various factors. This study may help humanitarian organizations evaluate their impact on resilience-building efforts. By doing so, they can be more open and accountable to those who fund them, as well as to stakeholders and the people they have helped.

Ten years of war and oppression have taken a toll on the people of the Gaza Strip. Not only does this study have critical theoretical underpinnings, but it also has practical consequences for the Gazan people. The research might help improve living circumstances, access to essential services, and overall population resilience by identifying characteristics that can increase humanitarian resilience. This research is necessary for humanitarian organizations and may influence global, national, and regional policymakers. To meet the population's needs in Gaza more comprehensively and strategically, policymakers may use the results to formulate policies that promote successful humanitarian initiatives. Although the Gaza Strip is this research's primary focus, the results apply to many areas. The difficulties encountered by humanitarian groups in Gaza are representative of those engaged in other conflict-affected places worldwide. Consequently, humanitarian action and resilience-building activities on a global scale may benefit from the study's findings. This research aligns with the values of solidarity and international collaboration since it addresses the urgent humanitarian challenges in Gaza. This shows that we are serious about ending the long-term humanitarian crises and highlights the need to work together to help vulnerable communities in war zones.

4. Literature Review

Humanitarian crises like natural catastrophes and wars continue to strike the world's most vulnerable people [12]. So, relief organizations and humanitarian groups are crucial in providing much-needed aid to low-income populations [13]. A community's "humanitarian resilience," or capacity to adjust and recover, indicates its disaster-proofing capabilities [14]. For humanitarian organizations and the individuals, they help, financial support is essential. The provision of vital services, supplies, and crisis aid is made possible by the financial support it receives [15]. Communities and humanitarian groups are better able to react to crises when they have sufficient financing [16]. Organizations may facilitate the pre-positioning of supplies, the deployment of qualified personnel, and the development of efficient coordination mechanisms by increasing their readiness and response capability. As a result, wars and disasters are not as devastating [17]. Despite the critical need for humanitarian relief financing, other obstacles remain. However, the unpredictability of financial markets is a significant obstacle [18]. When funding sources change, humanitarian groups may find it more challenging to plan and execute resilience-building initiatives with a longer time horizon [19]. It is difficult for community resilience efforts to remain operational due to financing uncertainty [20].

Unequal treatment of different crises occurs because donor priorities and geopolitical situations influence the distribution of funds. Another problem with humanitarian support funding is focusing on short-term aid rather than long-term resilience-building, which may make less-publicized areas less resilient [8,21]. For long-term resilience enhancement, investments in capacity-building, infrastructure development, and community engagement are as crucial as emergency aid [8]. For relief funds to have the most significant effect on resilience, governments, humanitarian groups, and other stakeholders must work together [22]. They became more resilient via various factors, including cooperating, responding in tandem, and exchanging information. Several experts believe funding solutions with a longer time horizon should be examined [23]. Evidence from studies shows that community input into project design and funding allocation decision-making processes is growing in importance [24]. Participation in community activities increases cultural understanding, raises personal pride, and strengthens resilience-building programs [16]. More effort is going toward localizing aid, which entails giving local groups first billing regarding support [20]. By putting local knowledge and experience first, this method promotes resilience-building programs that are

appropriate to the context and have a long-term impact. This led to hypothesis H1: There is a relationship between humanitarian aid funding and humanitarian resilience.

Logistical support is an essential component of humanitarian operations and includes a wide range of responsibilities, including the acquisition, storage, transportation, and distribution of critical relief and assistance supplies [24]. Crucial to survival, it facilitates efficient aid distribution to areas hit by natural catastrophes. When humanitarian organizations' logistical operations are well-structured and supported, they can swiftly deploy trained workers, pre-stock critical supplies, and establish effective coordination systems [25]. The combined impact of these factors allows for a timelier, accurate, and efficient humanitarian response, lessening the terrible effects of crises and wars on the impacted communities [15]. Due to the large number of players, limited access, and rugged terrain that can arise during humanitarian crises, intricate logistical procedures are often required. Without efficient cooperation and communication of pertinent information, it may not be easy to coordinate these activities across different humanitarian groups, government agencies, and local partners [26]. Ample resources, competent workers, and appropriate facilities are necessary for logistical support to be practical [27]. In times of scarcity, humanitarian resilience may suffer due to less effective and efficient logistical operations. In hostile areas, such as war zones, humanitarian logistics workers and their possessions are often at risk [18]. Ensuring logistical operations are secure is crucial for keeping operations resilient and ensuring people are safe. The emergence of GIS, real-time data analytics, and supply chain management software has revolutionized logistics [19]. Humanitarian organizations might improve the efficacy and efficiency of their responses by using data-driven decisions, optimizing transportation routes, and monitoring the flow of aid supplies [28]. To provide accurate needs assessments, it is essential to be culturally sensitive, to encourage community ownership of relief efforts, and to include residents in logistical operations [29]. Logistical support might aid in building resilience if it considers local knowledge and involvement [27]. An investment in long-term resilience may be made by enhancing the capabilities of local actors to manage logistical operations. If people in the community are ready to handle emergencies, they may learn to depend less on others and become more independent. This led to the development of the following hypothesis, H2: There is a relationship between logistical support and humanitarian resilience.

Humanitarian personnel are at the heart of humanitarian response operations, a varied group that includes local and foreign officials, medical experts, engineers, logisticians, community organizers, and more [30]. Their responsibilities go beyond only delivering aid; they also work to strengthen communities and organizations' ability to weather, adjust, and recover from crises. During the periods of preparation and reaction, humanitarian staff have the most significant impact on humanitarian resilience [5]. Humanitarian workers offer expertise, specialized training, and years of practical experience in areas hit by crises. Better preparation measures, backed by this knowledge, allow communities to proactively lessen the impact of risks and react swiftly to future crises [10]. Quick deployment of skilled humanitarian workers to crisis zones is a distinct benefit. Being there at the first signs of trouble helps prevent humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities from worsening [31]. Humanitarian workers put themselves in harm's way all the time since they operate in dangerous and sometimes violent areas. Humanitarian groups' utmost priority is to guarantee their safety and welfare. It is essential to have sufficient funds and resources to recruit, train, and retain competent humanitarian workers [25]. A lack of resources may hinder the ability of organizations to send trained personnel to crisis zones. Cultural sensitivity and a thorough comprehension of intricate sociopolitical situations are essential for effective community participation [32].

Humanitarian workers must successfully navigate these complexities, build strong connections with local people, and tailor initiatives to meet their specific needs and cultural norms. Humanitarian workers build trust and self-determination among impacted populations by regularly consulting with them on relief intervention planning and decision-making [33]. Their role is to encourage community engagement and ensure that treatments consider cultural norms and specific needs in the area [34]. Local communities gain essential skills and information through capacity-building efforts guided by humanitarian workers. By lowering reliance on foreign help, these programs enable communities to self-govern resilience-building activities [35]. Crisis preparation and risk reduction methods are taught to communities by humanitarian professionals. By gaining this information, communities can better prepare for and handle emergencies independently, strengthening their resilience [36]. Building and maintaining community networks is an essential function of humanitarian staff. Community resilience is strengthened through these networks' facilitation of communication, exchange of information, and mutual support during times of crisis [37]. This led to the development of the following hypothesis, H3: There is a relationship between humanitarian personnel and humanitarian resilience.

In times of crisis, humanitarian aid funding is essential because it provides the means to meet impacted communities' immediate and long-term needs. Concerning humanitarian efforts, there are significant implications for resilience-building about the link between budget distribution and community participation [38]. Sufficient money allows humanitarian groups to set aside funds for community engagement programs. A variety of activities, such as community meetings, feedback systems, and capacity-building programs, are included in these projects [39]. Trust, collaboration, and community ownership flourish when relief operations are adequately funded. The allocation procedure presents difficulties, although sufficient funds may improve community participation [40,41]. Donor preferences and reporting requirements are external variables that critics say might excessively impact money distribution decisions. Real and meaningful community participation might be undermined if resources are directed toward initiatives that coincide with donor goals [33,42].

Priorities must be given to the urgent needs of communities impacted by crises, such as providing shelter, food, and medical treatment [43,44]. Short-term relief operations and long-term community participation programs may be supported with sufficient resources. Some worry that short-term relief efforts may get more financing because of the emphasis on quickly providing results [45]. Due to their less immediate and quantitative nature, long-term community engagement efforts may attract less attention and financing, even though they typically deliver qualitative and permanent results. When it comes to allocating their donations, donors typically have strong views [13]. To satisfy the desires of their donors, humanitarian organizations may encourage community engagement programs by allocating funds to such programs [46]. The significance of community engagement in humanitarian interventions is becoming increasingly acknowledged by funders. Unanticipated outcomes may result from contributors' influence over the distribution of funds. Some worry that the priorities set by donors will only sometimes reflect what communities in crises need or want [22]. Often, organizations prioritize initiatives that will make funders happy above those that would involve communities and help them become more resilient. This led to the development of the following hypothesis, H4: There is a relationship between humanitarian aid funding and community engagement.

Efficient logistical assistance is crucial for humanitarian operations to succeed because it allows the timely transfer of relief goods to regions affected by emergencies. To build resilience, humanitarian activities must prioritize the link between community participation and logistical assistance [35,41]. Humanitarian organizations can quickly aid those affected by emergencies

because of the efficient logistical assistance they get. Swift and efficient assistance bolsters the community's confidence, cooperation, and pride in the relief effort. There is a favorable correlation between community engagement and logistical assistance availability [47]. Even while logistical assistance is critical, there are still several challenges. The complexity of logistical operations, which requires coordination among numerous stakeholders, might hinder effective community engagement [14]. Concerns about safety, scarcity of funds, and the need to demonstrate progress might cause community involvement programs to take a back seat [48]. To effectively engage the community, humanitarian organizations need adequate logistical assistance [49]. Meeting planning, feedback channel facilitation, and community assessment implementation are all examples of duties that may fall under this category. According to Adjognon *et al.,* [44], logistical assistance is crucial for the success of these initiatives since it increases confidence and fosters collaboration. It could be challenging to decide how to distribute limited materials [50]. Humanitarian organizations may need to cut corners to satisfy the expectations of community involvement and logistical assistance [51]. Priorities for immediate assistance may override those for community involvement in the long term.

Involving communities in decision-making and relief intervention design processes is crucial for effective community engagement [52]. Help with logistics allows humanitarian organizations to engage with locals, get their opinions, and spread their message. Confidence and pride are boosted when community members can express their sentiments and views about the relief effort more easily [53]. Just because community-centered tactics are made simpler with logistical assistance does not guarantee they will be effective. Cultural sensitivity, effective communication, and persistent effort are necessary for community involvement to provide meaningful results [54]. Issues with security, poor coordination, and competing priorities may all impede the successful implementation of community-centered programs. This led to the development of the following hypothesis, H5: There is a relationship between logistical support and community engagement.

The actions of humanitarian workers significantly impact the extent to which the community pitches in during times of crisis [55,56]. These experts perform various duties and bridge the gap between humanitarian organizations and those affected by disasters. Evidence shows how humanitarian workers improve community participation [57]. The unique insights, skills, and expertise these professionals offer to disaster-stricken regions pave the way for improved communication, collaboration, and trust-building. The presence of community members enhances involvement and ownership of relief initiatives. Despite the vital nature of their job, humanitarian workers face several challenges, including danger, lack of resources, and cultural sensitivity. Because of these issues and challenges in interacting effectively with communities, it is critical to establish robust support systems to assist them. When aid workers are well-funded and supported, organizations may allocate resources to initiatives that include the community [58]. Involvement in community assessments, meetings, and feedback mechanisms is possible. As a result of volunteers' hard work, these events can launch and function efficiently, fostering local understanding and mutual assistance [59]. In times of scarcity, distributing available resources to employees may be particularly difficult. Meeting the needs of both operational personnel and humanitarian workers might provide a challenge [60]. Funding more immediate rescue operations should precede efforts to engage communities in the long run.

Possessing cultural competence and understanding the context are necessary for successful community participation. Engaging communities, building trust, and supporting culturally appropriate behaviors require humanitarian workers to be culturally aware and receive adequate training [61]. They can get more involved in the community since they can adapt to and respect local customs. Workers in the humanitarian sector must be vigilant and educated at all times. Security and

coordination issues might make it hard for personnel to comprehend and adapt to complex crisis scenarios [62]. Communities may become more resilient with the aid of these professionals who teach people how to establish and sustain social networks. These networks make contact, information sharing, and mutual assistance easier during crises [63]. Humanitarian workers contribute to community empowerment by enhancing members' capacity to engage in decision-making and rehabilitation efforts [64]. Networking may be challenging for humanitarian workers owing to worries about security and coordination, even while it can empower people [65]. The sustainability of capacity-building initiatives over the long run is another concern when funds are tight. This led to the development of the following hypothesis, H6: There is a relationship between humanitarian personnel and community engagement.

Community engagement is at the heart of humanitarian operations and is essential for building resilience in disaster areas [66]. Community involvement's extent, effectiveness, and longevity greatly influence communities' ability to withstand, adjust, and recover from disasters. Many characteristics of high-quality community participation include inclusivity, trust, engagement, empowerment, cultural sensitivity, and effectiveness [67]. Collectively, these characteristics strengthen community involvement programs. When communities affected by disasters actively participate, the trust between relief organizations and those communities is enhanced. Building trust is crucial for effective communication, teamwork, and accepting assistance during distress [68]. Participation in decision-making and creating relief activities by communities helps to put responsibility for recovery on their shoulders [69]. An essential part of resilience is a sense of ownership, which empowers communities to take initiative and rely on themselves. Interventions that are culturally responsive and adapted to local traditions, beliefs, and conventions are characteristics of high-quality community involvement [70]. This approach guarantees that relief efforts are suitable for the setting, which increases their acceptance and effectiveness. The key to effective community involvement is keeping lines of communication open. The community is informed about the relief activities, and their views are considered when making choices. Sincerity and less room for misunderstanding are two benefits of speaking clearly and concisely [71]. Community members are more likely to participate in resilience-building activities when actively involved in high-quality engagement programs. They may be better prepared for future crises via community-based initiatives, risk reduction methods, and crisis readiness training [72]. When funds are tight, engaging the community in investing in high-quality could be difficult.

As important as it is to prioritize the distribution of personnel and funds, there is often a mad rush to satisfy immediate relief needs. Participation at a high level in one's community requires time and persistent work [73]. Since its effects may take time to determine if it works in contexts when time is of the essence. Achieving cultural sensitivity and contextual relevance requires constant learning and adaptation [74]. In complex emergencies with rapid course corrections, humanitarian organizations may encounter obstacles. An ongoing challenge is reaching marginalized and vulnerable populations while ensuring that engagement efforts are equitable and inclusive [75]. This led to the development of the following hypothesis, H7: There is a relationship between the quality of community engagement and humanitarian resilience.

5. Research Gap

There is a considerable knowledge gap regarding the Gaza Strip's particular circumstances, even if there has been much progress in the literature on resilience-building and humanitarian aid in conflict-affected areas. This region's long-running war, intricate political dynamics, and physical isolation contribute to its unique and challenging mix of problems. A complex and drawn-out war has

been affecting the Gaza Strip for decades. This one-of-a-kind setting has created complicated problems for humanitarian aid, so we need to look closely at how the length of the war affects aid variables and how they affect resilience. This study analyses the relationship between humanitarian organizations' techniques and their attempts to create resilience over time. The political dynamics in Gaza significantly influence how humanitarian resources, like money and human resources, are distributed. Due to the region's complicated political climate, humanitarian groups have unique challenges in providing relief in this area. To better understand the effects of political variables on resilience, this study will analyze how these variables affect resource distribution and allocation. Humanitarian activities in Gaza have distinct logistical obstacles due to the territory's geographical isolation and restrictions on the movement of people and materials.

Understanding how these obstacles are handled and how they impact the overall efficacy of support distribution and resilience-building initiatives requires investigating the mediating function of logistical support within this environment. Local social and cultural variables and the ongoing war both influences how the Gaza Strip community is involved. Understanding the unique possibilities and obstacles for community engagement in this setting is essential to develop tactics that connect with the locals and encourage actual ownership of relief and recovery initiatives. This study seeks to add to a more thorough knowledge of resilience, considering the prolonged duration of the Gaza situation. It will delve into how support elements are interdependent and how these aspects impact the well-being, independence, and capacity-building of humanitarian organizations and the Gaza people in the long run, in addition to providing immediate help. The project aims to fill this knowledge gap and provide insights that inform policy and practice worldwide in the Gaza Strip and other conflict-affected areas. The results can potentially enhance the region's stability and well-being by informing more effective and context-specific methods of humanitarian aid.

6. Methodology

Using SPSS and Analysis of Moment Structures (AMOS) allows for a comprehensive statistical examination of the gathered data. Early data processing steps that SPSS might assist with include data cleaning and descriptive statistics. The research's main analytical phase uses a powerful Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) tool, AMOS. Using 429 youths filling out the survey, the data was analyzed using SPSS and AMOS. A strong point of structural equation modeling (SEM) is its capacity to simultaneously evaluate complicated interactions among several variables. Applying structural equation modeling (SEM) to the interconnected criteria of this study—humanitarian aid funding, logistical support, and humanitarian personnel—allows for a thorough investigation of the factors influencing humanitarian resilience. We understand the interplay among these critical components through this detailed investigation, which goes beyond usual statistical methodologies. SEM is an excellent base to depend on to improve and assess theoretical models using empirical techniques.

This research may test the proposed model of successful humanitarian initiatives using structural equation modeling (SEM). Because SEM exposes the model to practical evaluation, research findings are more valid and accurate when applied. This could strengthen the study's theoretical underpinnings by checking whether the model's proposed parts and connections align with real-world data. SEM shows the interrelationships between variables, both directly and indirectly, which allows for a better understanding of complicated dynamics. In addition to discovering correlations, researchers may be able to study the elements that affect humanitarian resilience using SEM. A deep understanding of these facets is necessary for practitioners and policymakers to improve humanitarian operations by identifying the intricate systems with which they interact. Researchers may use it to measure the goodness of fit of the proposed model to the data and see whether it

works. It is also possible to examine the model's variables for accuracy and consistency using SEM, which allows one to evaluate measurement dependability. The study's credibility and robustness are enhanced by this comprehensive examination, which guarantees that the research is founded on a solid analytical basis.

7. Findings

In this study, a comprehensive examination of gender distribution was conducted among the sample population. As shown in Table 1, the dataset consisted of 429 individuals. Among these, 224 were identified as female, representing 52.21% of the total sample. The remaining 205 individuals were categorized as male, constituting 47.79% of the dataset.

Table 1
Descriptive Statistics of Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Female	224	52.21
Male	205	47.79
Total	429	100

Table 2 provides a comprehensive overview of the marital status distribution within the study's sample population, comprising 429 individuals. The data reveals that most respondents, accounting for 58.04% of the sample, identified themselves as "Single." Additionally, 25.87% of the participants reported being "Married," while 7.23% indicated being "Divorced." 8.86% of the respondents identified their marital status as "Others." Top of Form

Table 2
Descriptive Statistics of Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Single	249	58.04
Married	111	25.87
Divorced	31	7.23
Others	38	8.86
Total	429	100

7.1 Reliability Analysis

Table 3 summarizes the reliability statistics, specifically the Cronbach Alpha coefficient, for crucial variables in the study. The reliability of these variables is a critical aspect of research, as it reflects the consistency and stability of measurements. The variables assessed in this table include "Humanitarian Aid Funding," "Logistical Support," "Humanitarian Personnel," "Community Engagement," and "Humanitarian Resilience." The Cronbach Alpha coefficient values are reported as follows: "Humanitarian resilience" demonstrated reliability with a coefficient of 0.748. "Logistical Support" exhibited slightly lower reliability with a coefficient of 0.702, still indicating acceptable internal consistency. "Humanitarian Personnel" had a Cronbach Alpha coefficient of 0.803, signifying good reliability. "Community Engagement" and "Humanitarian Aid Funding" displayed high reliability, each with a coefficient of 0.883, indicating strong internal consistency. These coefficients confirm the internal consistency and reliability of the measurement scales employed in the study, enhancing the confidence in the subsequent data analysis and findings.

Table 3
Descriptive Statistics of Reliability

	Cronbach Alpha Coefficient
Humanitarian Aid Funding	0.883
Logistical Support	0.702
Humanitarian Personnel	0.803
Community Engagement	0.883
Humanitarian Resilience	0.748

7.2 Validity

Table 4 summarizes the convergent validity statistics for key research variables. Concurrent validity is a crucial aspect of measurement validation, indicating the degree to which different measurements or items theoretically expected to be related demonstrate strong associations. In this table, various variables, including "Humanitarian Aid Funding," "Logistical Support," "Humanitarian Personnel," "Community Engagement," and "Humanitarian Resilience," are assessed for convergent validity using two essential metrics: the Composite Reliability (CR) and the Average Variance Extracted (AVE). The CR values indicate the internal consistency of the measurement items within each variable. In contrast, the AVE values represent the degree to which the variance captured by the measurement items is higher than the variance due to measurement error. For "Humanitarian Aid Funding," the CR and AVE values are 0.812 and 0.821, respectively, demonstrating strong convergent validity. Similarly, "Logistical Support" exhibits robust convergent validity with CR and AVE values of 0.823 and 0.708, respectively. "Humanitarian Personnel" also demonstrates convergent solid validity, as indicated by CR and AVE values of 0.894 and 0.731, respectively. "Community Engagement" displays convergent solid validity with CR and AVE values of 0.832 and 0.781, respectively. Finally, "Humanitarian Resilience" showcases high concurrent validity with CR and AVE values of 0.882 and 0.852, confirming the reliability and validity of the measurement items.

Table 4
Descriptive Statistics of Convergent Validity

Item	CR	AVE
Humanitarian Aid Funding	0.812	0.821
Logistical Support	0.823	0.708
Humanitarian Personnel	0.894	0.731
Community Engagement	0.832	0.781
Humanitarian Resilience	0.882	0.852

7.3 Discriminant Validity

Table 5 examines key research variables' discriminant validity by assessing their inter-correlations. Discriminant validity is essential in demonstrating that measurement items for different constructs are distinct and not highly correlated, ensuring that each variable captures a unique aspect of the research phenomenon. The table reveals the inter-correlation coefficients between "Humanitarian Aid Funding," "Logistical Support," "Humanitarian Personnel," "Community Engagement," and "Humanitarian Resilience." These coefficients demonstrate the extent to which these variables are related to one another. Results indicate that "Humanitarian Aid Funding" has a correlation coefficient of 0.110 with "Logistical Support," 0.120 with "Humanitarian Personnel," 0.188 with "Community Engagement," and 0.224 with "Humanitarian Resilience." "Logistical

Support" shows a correlation coefficient of 0.110 with "Humanitarian Personnel," 0.120 with "Community Engagement," and 0.221 with "Humanitarian Resilience." Meanwhile, "Humanitarian Personnel" demonstrates a correlation coefficient of 0.229 with "Community Engagement" and 0.336 with "Humanitarian Resilience." "Community Engagement" exhibits a correlation coefficient of 0.373 with "Humanitarian Resilience".

Table 5
Discriminant Validity

Variables	Humanitarian Aid Funding	Logistical Support	Humanitarian Personnel	Community Engagement	Humanitarian Resilience
Humanitarian Aid Funding	1				
Logistical Support	0.110	1			
Humanitarian Personnel	0.120	0.110	1		
Community Engagement	0.188	0.120	0.229	1	
Humanitarian Resilience	0.224	0.221	0.336	0.373	1

7.4 Regression Weights

Table 6 presents regression weights estimating the relationships between crucial research variables. The regression weights reveal the strength and direction of these relationships within the research framework. Notably, the analysis demonstrates the following significant relationships: first, a statistically significant relationship (p = 0.001) between humanitarian aid funding and humanitarian resilience, with a regression weight of 0.541; second, a significant relationship (p = 0.008) between logistical support and humanitarian resilience, with a regression weight of 0.262; third, a statistically significant relationship (p =0 .002) between humanitarian personnel and humanitarian resilience, with a regression weight of 0.411. Additionally, the analysis indicates meaningful relationships between community engagement and the contributing factors: a significant relationship (p = 0.008) between humanitarian aid funding and community engagement, with a regression weight of 0.452; a highly significant relationship (p < 0.001) between logistical support and community engagement, with a regression weight of 0.393; and a highly significant relationship (p < 0.001) between humanitarian personnel and community engagement, with a regression weight of 0.321. Finally, the study identifies a significant relationship (p = 0.002) between community engagement and humanitarian resilience, with a regression weight of 0.577.

Table 6
Regression Weights

Variables			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P
Humanitarian Resilience	<---	Humanitarian Aid Funding	0.541	0.116	4.663	0.001
Humanitarian Resilience	<---	Logistical Support	0.262	0.051	5.137	0.008
Humanitarian Resilience	<---	Humanitarian Personnel	0.411	0.118	3.483	0.002

Variables			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P
Community Engagement	<---	Humanitarian Aid Funding	0.452	0.080	5.650	0.008
Community Engagement	<---	Logistical Support	0.393	0.045	8.733	***.
Community Engagement	<---	Humanitarian Personnel	0.321	0.036	8.916	***
Humanitarian Resilience	<---	Community Engagement	0.577	0.227	2.541	0.002

8. Discussions

The Gaza Strip is in dire need of humanitarian aid due to the decades-long warfare that has plagued the area. Relief, rehabilitation, and capacity-building initiatives rely heavily on humanitarian support financing, essentially a lifeline for this community. The regression weight shows a favorable and statistically significant correlation between humanitarian aid funding and humanitarian resilience in Gaza (0.541; p =.001) in Table 6. Emergency relief, medical aid, and food security initiatives are all made possible with the support of humanitarian aid funds, which allow for swift response operations. Having access to funds is crucial for addressing immediate needs in Gaza, as the population encounters ongoing crises such as armed confrontations and mobility restrictions. Communities can better weather and react to future crises when funds are available to support preparation programs. This preventative measure is critical for strengthening humanitarian resilience in an area characterized by persistent instability.

There are still problems with allocating resources, even if humanitarian aid funding has a significant influence. Political forces frequently impact funds in the complicated Gaza setting. Long-term success may be difficult if short-term relief measures are prioritized above initiatives to strengthen resilience. If we want our support money to have the most significant possible effect on resilience, we must strike a balance between these goals. Given the region's complicated political dynamics, allocating humanitarian relief funds inside the Gaza Strip is a complex and multi-faceted problem. Political factors may significantly impact the distribution of funds for humanitarian aid. Several parties, such as international organizations, donor nations, and local authorities, may influence funding allocation. Some regions or people may get more funding than others because of this. There is ongoing difficulty in finding a way to meet the requirements for immediate support while also investing in efforts that create resilience in the long run. In times of crisis, humanitarian groups often encounter demands to prioritize immediate needs, such as food and medical support. As important as this is, it might take money away from programs that help communities be better prepared for crises in the future. There may be a shortage of funding for humanitarian groups working in Gaza. Humanitarian aid is in high demand, but resources are scarce. Due to this limitation, tough decisions about the distribution of funds are required, which might result in unfulfilled essential demands. Effective coordination among humanitarian actors is crucial to guaranteeing the efficient and transparent allocation of relief funds. When political conflicts or a lack of openness in the distribution of resources impede coordinating processes, problems may ensue. It is crucial to allocate resources in a way that prioritizes the needs and wants of the communities that the crises have impacted. Nevertheless, achieving community engagement in decision-making processes in areas impacted by violence might be especially difficult. Allocating sophisticated and situationally appropriate resources is necessary to tackle these difficulties. The research findings align with many scholars who stated that finding a middle ground between providing short-term aid and fostering

long-term resilience is critical [76,77]. While emphasizing open and community-centered allocation processes, humanitarian groups must negotiate the political terrain. This led to validating the hypothesis: H1: There is a relationship between funding of humanitarian assistance and humanitarian resilience.

Logistics support includes various tasks, such as storage facilities, transportation infrastructure, and the movement of workers and materials. Timely and targeted relief distribution in the Gaza Strip is impossible without logistical support since access is frequently limited owing to conflict-related obstacles. A good and statistically significant association between logistical support and humanitarian resilience in Gaza is shown in Table 6 by the regression weight of .262 (p =0.008). Logistics machinery makes quick action in times of crisis possible. The capacity to quickly transport food, medicine, and building materials may be lifesaving in an area where conflicts and humanitarian crises often escalate suddenly. Communities can lessen the effect of crises and set the stage for resilience-building initiatives when they respond quickly. Logistical support is about reacting rapidly and preparing for future crises. It is possible to strategically store necessities thanks to sufficient storage space and well-kept transit networks. Because of this, communities can handle disturbances better and react swiftly to new problems. The research findings align with the conclusions from researchers who stated that being well-prepared is crucial for a resilient area that has seen repeated wars [48]. Despite its critical importance, logistical support encounters several obstacles in Gaza. Mobility restrictions and access limits might impede the effective transfer of relief supplies—additionally, resource availability and political complexity limit logistics infrastructure growth and upkeep. Finding a medium between humanitarian goals and logistical support is a constant struggle. A community-centric strategy considers the preferences and requirements of communities impacted by crises and is also necessary for adequate logistical support. Aid is more likely to be relevant and suitable when the community is involved in making logistical decisions. However, reaching this degree of engagement may be difficult in the complicated and politically volatile context of the Gaza Strip. This led to the validation of the following hypothesis, H2: There is a relationship between logistical support and humanitarian resilience.

Helpers, doctors, engineers, and community organizers are all part of the wide range of occupations represented by humanitarian people. In addition to helping with short-term needs, their presence and activities are crucial for strengthening resilience in the long run. With a regression weight of 0.411 (p =0.002) in Table 6, there is a positive and statistically significant association between humanitarian workers and humanitarian resilience in the Gaza Strip, characterized by prolonged war and periodic crises. First responders in times of crisis often consist of humanitarians who provide much-needed supplies like food, shelter, and medical treatment to those in need. Because of their extensive training and background, they can quickly determine what is required and effectively organize the reaction. Humanitarian workers provide aid and train locals to handle emergencies better in the future through capacity-building programs. Improving humanitarian resilience in a territory marked by persistent instability is the primary goal in Gaza. Despite their essential role, there are several obstacles to deploying humanitarian workers in Gaza. Security concerns, access limits, and political factors might hinder support personnel's timely arrival and successful operation. The safety and security of workers must be prioritized while navigating these problems, which necessitates tight interaction with local authorities and security actors. Community engagement multiplies the effect of humanitarian staff. The research findings align with many researchers who stated that when communities impacted by crises have meaningful relationships with one another, it encourages them to participate in the healing process [7,8]. The effectiveness of humanitarian personnel's activities relies on their ability to build trust and comprehend the dynamics

of the local area. Actual community engagement is complex in any setting, but it may be incredibly challenging in a war-torn area like Gaza. Humanitarian workers are working to enhance the resilience of humanitarians in the Gaza Strip. The presence of humanitarian professionals is positively and statistically significantly correlated with resilience-building activities, according to the regression weight analysis. In an area facing repeated crises, their efforts range from immediate response to capacity-building, making them critical players. Safety precautions and strategic cooperation are essential to overcome staff deployment challenges, such as security problems and access limits. To further optimize the influence of humanitarian workers on resilience within this unique and demanding setting, it is vital to adopt a community-centric strategy that emphasizes community engagement and ownership. The significance of humanitarian personnel's presence and support in strengthening the resilience of the Gaza populace in the face of prolonged crises is highlighted by acknowledging their vital role. This led to validating the following hypothesis, H3: There is a relationship between humanitarian personnel and humanitarian resilience.

Relief, rehabilitation, and development operations rely on funding from humanitarian support. Community participation programs in Gaza rely on finance, which is especially important given the population's history of suffering during decades of violence. Table 6 shows a positive and statistically significant link between humanitarian aid funding and community engagement, with a regression weight of 0.452 ($p = 0.008$). Humanitarian support funds enable community-focused programs. As a result of these programs, locals can better voice their opinions, understand their needs, and have a hand in making development projects a reality. The people of Gaza are well-versed in the possibilities and threats facing their communities, and with the help of financing, venues for meaningful interaction may be built. Building capacity and skill sets are just as important as actively participating in community engagement for it to be effective. Community members' knowledge and capacities are bolstered through humanitarian support initiatives. This gives kids the skills to handle problems independently and build resilience for the future. Funding is essential for educational programs, vocational training, and skill development programs. Funding for humanitarian aid substantially affects community participation, but it has problems. The cash distribution may be impacted by Gaza's complicated political context, which might impede community-driven projects. Further, it might be challenging to keep people engaged over time and to ensure their opinions are considered. Humanitarian aid support significantly improves community engagement in the Gaza Strip. The regression weight analysis shows that funding and community participation are positively correlated. Funding has an effect because it empowers communities through engagement, capacity-building, and skill development. The findings align with other researchers who stated that maintaining community participation as a cornerstone of resilience-building initiatives requires careful and deliberate measures to overcome obstacles, such as shifting political dynamics and environmental concerns [20,78]. In the face of prolonged crises, the vital role that funding plays in encouraging community engagement highlights its significance in aiding the rehabilitation and long-term welfare of the people in Gaza, this led to validating the following hypothesis, H4: There is a relationship between humanitarian aid funding and community engagement.

Activities like transporting, storing, and distributing humanitarian materials are all part of logistical support. To overcome obstacles to aid distribution and enable community engagement activities in the Gaza Strip—a region defined by war and access restrictions—logistical support is essential. A strong and positive correlation exists between logistical support and community participation, as shown in Table 6, with a regression weight of 0.393 ($p < 0.001$). Aid groups can reach out to more populations, even those in rural areas or those most in need, when they have efficient logistical support. Thanks to this improved accessibility, more people in the community, including

those in remote places, can be reached and engaged with. Logistical support helps bring together disparate groups in Gaza, where many people are living in relative isolation because of the ongoing fighting. Initiatives focused on the community cannot be implemented without logistical support. Timely delivery of resources, equipment, and human resources allows for the execution of projects according to community requirements. Community members are often involved in these projects decision-making, design, and implementation phases, giving them strength and pride. There are still obstacles, even if logistical support significantly affects community engagement. Security concerns and limited access make it challenging to deploy humanitarian workers and supplies efficiently in war zones like Gaza. Constantly shifting priorities make it difficult to devote sufficient logistical resources to short-term support and community participation initiatives with a longer time horizon. It also takes continuous work to keep community engagement relevant and community driven. Additionally, long-term sustainability should be aided by effective community participation. With the help of logistical support, initiatives may be put into motion to build more resilient communities over time. The research findings align with the findings of other scholars who stated that to establish sustainable resilience in Gaza's complicated and prolonged crisis environment, these projects might involve infrastructure development, livelihood programs, and educational efforts [6]. A key facilitator of community engagement in the Gaza Strip is logistical help. The regression weight analysis shows a favorable and statistically significant correlation between logistical support and community participation. Supporting humanitarian access, community-centric methods, and sustainable project execution is crucial for building community participation through logistical support. Strategic planning and cooperation are necessary to overcome security and access problems while retaining meaningful engagement. The significance of logistical support in enabling community engagement is shown by the fact that it helps the people in Gaza remain resilient in the face of continuous crises. This led to the validation of the following hypothesis, H5: There is a relationship between logistical support and community engagement.

A wide range of occupations are represented among humanitarian staff, including educators, community organizers, doctors, and support workers. Community engagement, capacity-building, and empowerment are additional responsibilities beyond immediate assistance. Table 6 shows a significant and positive link between community engagement and humanitarian professionals' presence in Gaza, characterized by persistent war and crises, with a regression weight of 0.321 ($p < 0.001$). In crises, humanitarian workers are often the first to arrive on the scene and provide much-needed aid, medical treatment, and relief. Their presence builds trust in communities, which is essential for long-term engagement. Humanitarian workers' ability to respond quickly and their extensive knowledge is crucial in resolving urgent needs in Gaza, where residents endure repeated crises. Humanitarian workers participate in capacity-building projects in addition to providing urgent aid. Participation in these programs gives people in the community the tools they need to solve problems independently. Humanitarian workers help Gazan communities become more self-sufficient through initiatives like health awareness campaigns, vocational training, and other such programs. Although humanitarian professionals have a profound effect on community engagement, there are obstacles to their deployment. Humanitarian workers may face challenges regarding prompt arrival and efficient operation due to security concerns, access limits, and political factors. To guarantee people's safety, it is frequently essential to coordinate with local authorities and security players. The research findings align with other scholars who stated that humanitarian workers and a community-centric strategy are necessary for effective community engagement [20,78]. People feel more invested and empowered when they are heard, their needs are considered, and they participate in community decisions. Engaging people meaningfully in a conflict-affected area

like Gaza may be challenging. People in the Gaza Strip are becoming involved because of humanitarian workers. According to the regression weight analysis, their existence positively and significantly correlates with community engagement. This led to validating the following hypothesis, H6: There is a relationship between humanitarian personnel and community engagement.

Several factors contribute to the overall quality of community engagement, such as how actively community members are involved, how inclusive decision-making is, and how well humanitarian activities address local needs. A favorable and statistically significant association between community engagement and humanitarian resilience was shown in Table 6 by the regression weight of 0.577 ($p = 0.002$) in Gaza, a region defined by continual violence and crises. Participation and ownership on the part of community members are hallmarks of high-quality community engagement. In Gaza, communities that take part in making decisions, designing projects, and seeing them through to completion are more likely to be resilient. Initiatives are more likely to be culturally aware, relevant to the setting, and tailored to their needs and interests if they are involved. One measure of excellence in community engagement is using feedback systems that allow community members to voice their opinions and suggestions. Responding to community input allows humanitarian operations to better adjust to changing conditions and emergent needs. Quickly adapting to changing crisis dynamics is crucial for resilience in Gaza. Communities are given power through high-quality community engagement, which helps people learn new things and share what they know. When people in a community learn new things, have more opportunities to further their knowledge, and participate in training, they are better able to handle problems on their own. In Gaza, where people endure repeated crises, capacity-building programs help people become more resilient over the long run. There are obstacles, but the benefit of humanitarian resilience from high-quality community participation is substantial. Ensuring participation is relevant, open, and community-led could be challenging. In conflict-affected environments like Gaza, it is a constant struggle to balance the varied demands and viewpoints of populations while being culturally sensitive and responsive. One crucial factor that has been identified as driving humanitarian resilience in the Gaza Strip is the level of community participation. The regression weight analysis showed a positive correlation between resilience and community engagement quality. The research findings align with those of other scholars who stated that critical components of high-quality engagement include transparency, empowerment, responsiveness to input, and active engagement [79,80]. Persistent attempts at coordination, communication, and partnership with impacted communities are necessary to address engagement-related difficulties. This led to the validation of the following hypothesis, H7: There is a relationship between community engagement and humanitarian resilience.

9. Recommendations

There must be a balance between short-term aid and longer-term initiatives to strengthen resilience in Gaza since crises there tend to go on for a long time. Projects that help with sustainable development, developing capacity, and community empowerment should get the most funding from humanitarian groups and donors. Programs that help people make a living, get an education, and prepare for future crises are all part of this. The timely and successful distribution of relief depends on logistical support and the deployment of humanitarian staff. Coordination procedures must be strengthened among humanitarian players, local authorities, and security services to overcome access obstacles and guarantee staff safety. Protecting aid workers and allowing unfettered access to regions impacted by crises requires implementing security measures. Humanitarian efforts should prioritize community participation. Communities affected by crises should be actively and meaningfully involved in decision-making processes, and humanitarian organizations should promote

community-centric methods that emphasize inclusion and active engagement. Effective community engagement requires tailored communication tactics that account for cultural sensitivities and local conditions. Humanitarian groups, municipal governments, civic society, and businesses must work together to strengthen Gaza's resilience. Coordination of reactions, sharing of knowledge, and pooling of resources may be achieved by cultivating partnerships. It is essential to promote collaborative efforts that tackle the complex problems confronting Gaza, emphasizing holistic and integrated strategies for resilience-building.

Efforts to increase resilience should not be done independently. For crises to be effectively addressed and resilience to be built, humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts must be integrated across sectors. To achieve synergies and the greatest possible effect, it is recommended that projects that connect health, education, livelihoods, and infrastructure development be supported. Establishing robust feedback channels is crucial to enabling humanitarian groups and communities impacted by crises to communicate with one another. People in the community should have a chance to have their voices heard, provide suggestions, and influence how initiatives are planned and carried out. Open lines of contact should be kept open to ensure community input is considered and addressed. Humanitarian groups must conduct themselves in a politically impartial and conflict-sensitive manner. It is essential to work towards reducing damage, preventing disagreements from worsening, and establishing trust with everyone involved. To maintain access and credibility in complicated war contexts like Gaza, humanitarian workers must remain neutral.

Improving resilience requires investing in strategies to be ready and reduce risk. Communities should have the information and means to react appropriately in an emergency. Programs to enhance resilience should include early warning systems, training on crisis preparation, and efforts to reduce risk. For humanitarian and resilience-building initiatives to be successful, decisions must be founded on evidence. Investing in solid data collection, analysis, and monitoring systems is crucial for humanitarian organizations. This will allow them to analyze the effectiveness of initiatives and detect developing patterns. Organizations may better adjust their plans and distribute resources using data-driven techniques. Humanitarian aid is essential, but Gaza will only be able to face the storm if there is a long-term political settlement and genuine peace. To promote a peaceful conclusion and address the underlying causes of the conflict, humanitarian groups, and international players should participate in advocacy initiatives. To build resilience for the long term, sustainable peace must first be achieved. The suggestions provide a thorough blueprint for strengthening the Gaza Strip's ability to withstand humanitarian crises.

10. Contributions

The research's deep knowledge of resilience dynamics in conflict-affected countries is one of its key achievements. This analysis delves into the complex nature of resilience building in a protracted crisis setting like Gaza by examining the various factors that impact it. These factors include funding, logistics, personnel, and community engagement. As a result, it goes beyond simplistic notions of resilience and emphasizes the role of these factors. Future research and humanitarian practitioners may benefit from this perspective as they work to create more effective resilience-building initiatives. Policymakers and humanitarian practitioners working in Gaza and other conflict-affected places may benefit significantly from the suggestions drawn from this investigation. Resource allocation, community participation, systems for coordination, and conflict sensitivity are the four pillars upon which these evidence-based suggestions rest. This study helps make humanitarian policies and practices more effective and impactful by establishing these suggestions based on empirical analysis.

For many places throughout the globe, the Gaza Strip is a microcosm of a larger combat zone. The results and suggestions of this analysis are transferable to other contexts, providing useful direction for humanitarian efforts in areas struck by long-term crises, political unrest, and repeated wars. All communities may benefit from the focus on conflict sensitivity, cross-sectoral integration, and community participation. This study highlights the importance of humanitarian professionals in guiding resilience-building initiatives. It stresses the need for humanitarian workers' ongoing support and acknowledgment by showing their contributions to community engagement, capacity-building, and quick response. The effectiveness of humanitarian operations depends on recruiting and maintaining qualified experts in these areas, and this acknowledgment is vital for that. This study significantly contributes by highlighting the importance of community-centric methods in humanitarian action. To create resilience, it emphasizes the significance of feedback loops, community engagement, and empowerment. This community-centered concept encourages humanitarian organizations to listen to and work with impacted communities. This approach makes a connection between theoretical study and actual aid work. It helps bridge the gap between academic research and the day-to-day work of humanitarian organizations by offering insights based on empirical evidence and practical suggestions. To guarantee that humanitarian efforts are evidence-based and flexible enough to meet the changing needs of communities impacted by crises, it is crucial to establish a bridge between research and practice. Significant contributions to humanitarian studies are made by analyzing the elements influencing humanitarian resilience in the Gaza Strip. It has broad relevance to situations impacted by violence worldwide, offers suggestions for policies and practices based on data, and gives a detailed explanation of resilience dynamics. This study helps improve humanitarian operations by highlighting the importance of humanitarian staff and advocating for ways that focus on the community. Insights gained from this investigation might improve the lives and resilience of people impacted by crises, not only in Gaza but in comparable situations globally.

11. Limitations

The results may not generalize to other situations, which is the first restriction. Decades of fighting, political circumstances, and access limitations have created a dynamic and unusual environment in the Gaza Strip. Although the research offers insightful considerations in this particular setting, it may not immediately apply to other conflict-affected areas characterized by distinct cultural and political processes. Hence, it is essential to pay attention when interpreting and applying the results in varied circumstances. Problems with access may also impact data verification and collection in the Gaza Strip. Furthermore, the quality of community interaction is one kind of data that could be intrinsically hard to define and assess precisely. This study delves into a wide range of elements that impact humanitarian resilience. We can only go so far into each component. To better grasp, it would be helpful to analyze each component, including its sub-factors and how they interact. Some finer points in the interrelationships between the variables may not have been thoroughly investigated because of restrictions on the amount and quality of the data used in this research.

Finding correlations between variables is the primary goal of the study. Although statistically significant associations exist, it may be challenging to determine whether these interactions are causative and in what direction. For example, while there is a positive correlation between humanitarian funding support and resilience, the evidence does not prove that more investment leads to more resilience. Relationships that are complex and multi-faceted could be involved. Over time, the dynamics of the fighting in the Gaza Strip have changed. Due to the dynamic nature of crises in the area, this study may only describe the situation at a particular moment. It is possible that the

research does not entirely account for how political events, security crises, and changes in access and financing might affect resilience-building initiatives. Stakeholders, such as impacted communities, humanitarian groups, and local authorities, may have different viewpoints and experiences than what is reflected in the study due to its emphasis on quantitative analysis. Qualitative research approaches like focus groups and interviews might be useful in understanding these stakeholders' perspectives and requirements better. The impact of other forces, such as local and global political forces, on the Gaza Strip's ability to withstand humanitarian aid is under-considered in the study. The setting and success of humanitarian activities are susceptible to these outside influences. There is a constant evolution in humanitarian methods and attitudes. A particular moment in time's setting and behaviors are reflected in this study. The study can overlook recent developments in the humanitarian sector or fail to account for new advances.

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