

**Генеральная Ассамблея
Совет Безопасности**

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Генеральная Ассамблея
Десятая чрезвычайная специальная сессия
Пункт 5 повестки дня
Незаконные действия Израиля в оккупированном
Восточном Иерусалиме и на остальной части
оккупированной палестинской территории

Совет Безопасности
Восьмидесятый год

**Идентичные письма Постоянного наблюдателя от Государства
Палестина при Организации Объединенных Наций
от 11 февраля 2025 года на имя Генерального секретаря,
Председателя Генеральной Ассамблеи и Председателя Совета
Безопасности**

Имею честь довести до Вашего сведения подготовленный Государством Палестина План помощи и скорейшего восстановления в Газе, который был представлен премьер-министром Государства Палестина Мохаммадом Мустафой после вступления в силу соглашения о прекращении огня в Газе (см. приложение)*.

Буду признателен Вам за распространение настоящего письма и приложения к нему в качестве документа десятой чрезвычайной специальной сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи по пункту 5 повестки дня и документа Совета Безопасности.

(Подпись) Рияд Мансур
Министр
Постоянный наблюдатель

* Приложение распространяется только на тех языках, на которых оно было представлено.



Приложение к идентичным письмам Постоянного наблюдателя от Государства Палестина при Организации Объединенных Наций от 11 февраля 2025 года на имя Генерального секретаря, Председателя Генеральной Ассамблеи и Председателя Совета Безопасности



**Gaza Relief and Early Recovery Plan
Month 0-6**

State of Palestine

11 February 2025

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Acronyms

CTA	Central Treasury Account
C4W	Cash for work
GBV	Gender based violence
GoI	Government of Israel
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDP	Internally displaced person
IHL	International humanitarian law
INGO	International non-governmental organization
IRDNA	Interim Rapid Damages and Needs Assessment
MDLF	Municipal Development and Lending Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
USD	US Dollar
UXO	Unexploded ordnances of war
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene

Executive Summary

Following the ceasefire that began on 19 January 2025, the 19th Government of Palestine (GoP) presents this updated Relief and Early Recovery Plan¹. The primary objective of this Plan is to galvanize and coordinate critical assistance for the afflicted Palestinian populace, bolstering their resilience by reviving livelihoods and restoring essential communal infrastructures.

This Plan focuses on providing basic supplies of food, water, medicine, and shelter to those affected, while establishing temporary shelters for the displaced and providing psychological and social support. Work will also be done to secure the entry of humanitarian aid through effective coordination with international organizations and pressure to reopen the crossings.

This Plan serves as a foundational framework for resource mobilization, orchestrating collaborative endeavors, and harmonizing international and domestic initiatives. Its overarching goal is to safeguard our people and their capacities while reinstating pathways to dignified living standards and renewed prospects.

The estimated total investment of the projects and interventions of the Relief and Early Recovery Plan is \$3.5 billion.

The Government of Palestine considers the Relief and Early Recovery Plan to be a living document that can and will be adjusted to reflect the evolving conditions on the ground.

Human Loss and Humanitarian Crisis

Over 47,000 Palestinians have been killed (out of which around 70% are women, children and the elderly), over 110,000 more are injured. Over 10,000 people are still missing under rubble.

Since the outbreak of Israel's aggression, 1.9 million Gazans (90% of the entire population) have been internally displaced. With aid heavily restricted by Israel, all 2.1 million citizens are living a humanitarian catastrophe, teetering on the verge of famine and unequipped for harsh winter conditions.

The occupation's continued control over the Palestinian side of the Rafah crossing, along with the obstruction of aid and fuel entry, further exacerbates the humanitarian catastrophe. The Israeli attack on Rafah Governorate has deepened the suffering of the displaced who sought refuge there after the aggression on Khan Younis, Gaza, and the northern Gaza Strip.

Physical destruction

Nearly all essential infrastructure has been destroyed or rendered inoperable because of the aggression. Over 70% of civilian structures and 65% of roads have been destroyed. Gaza's infrastructure is devastated: physical (water and wastewater, roads and electricity, and

¹ This plan is the update of the Relief and Early Recovery Plan that was presented by the GoP in June 2024.

telecommunication networks), public (health and educational facilities, and public buildings), and private sector. The result is over 42 million tons of debris across the Gaza Strip, contaminated with hazardous materials and unexploded ordnance.

Strengthening economic and social empowerment

The Government of Palestine is prioritizing the most urgent response needs for the first six months. There is a critical emphasis on social protection needs, with citizens needing basic daily supplies, shelter, medical treatment, and psychosocial support. This Relief and Early Recovery Plan extends the social assistance effort throughout the other sectors by incorporating Cash for Work (C4W) into all possible activities. This is intended to provide an equitable opportunity for all able-bodied individuals who can support the Government's response to benefit directly from a daily wage and an opportunity to find employment during the first six months. The Relief and Early Recovery Plan also focuses on reactivating essential services by repairing infrastructure, reconnecting water and sanitation, energy and telecommunications networks, and enabling government agencies to quickly return to work. The Government recognizes the importance of the private sector to the future of the Gaza Strip, and so – while planning compensation and reactivation interventions for the next programs – it will use C4W to move private sector establishments towards functionality. In addition, reactivating agriculture and fisheries will be prioritized to promote food security.

Future Vision

The Government of Palestine is committed to implementing an effective humanitarian response that enhances the resilience of the population, while striving to achieve sustainable development in the Gaza Strip. These efforts require local and international cooperation to rebuild what was destroyed by the aggression and create a stable environment that supports the rights of Palestinians and secures their basic needs. This Plan is an integral part of the recovery and reconstruction efforts in the Gaza Strip and aims to respond immediately to the most urgent humanitarian needs resulting from the Israeli aggression, in coordination with international institutions within the framework of the Interim Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (IRDNA). The Plan seeks to lay the foundation for comprehensive and sustainable reconstruction, as its components will be completed in the coming few months.

Objectives of the Relief and Early Recovery Plan

The Relief and Early Recovery Plan aims to address the basic needs of the population affected by the aggression, including the provision of basic daily supplies such as food, water, and medicine. It also seeks to provide temporary shelter for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and provide medical treatment and psychosocial support. In addition to enhancing social protection by supporting the most vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities (PWDs). The government will also expand the scope of social protection programs to include those newly affected. The program also aims to stimulate the local economy by integrating the C4W program into relief activities, providing temporary job opportunities and enhancing affected families' income.

Implementation

The Relief and Early Recovery Plan will be implemented in coordination with the European Union, UN, and the World Bank, where the results of the IRDNA will be used to prioritize and implement field interventions during the first six months. Interventions will also be aligned with the programs of partner organizations to ensure optimal coordination. The multi-sectoral response includes providing urgent medical services by establishing mobile clinics, increasing hospital capacity, providing temporary housing units, and securing basic needs for the displaced, in addition to enhancing the distribution of food aid and expanding emergency cash programs.

Through the C4W program, citizens will be engaged in rehabilitation activities, such as clearing rubble and rebuilding basic infrastructure, with the program linked to the health, education, and infrastructure sectors to stimulate the local economy and alleviate unemployment. Advanced data management systems will be used to identify the neediest groups and enhance transparency and accountability mechanisms to ensure that aid reaches those who deserve it.

Timeframe

The Relief and Early Recovery Plan runs from January to July 2025 and is designed to meet the population's immediate needs, while laying the foundation for longer-term interventions within the Government of Palestine's recovery, reconstruction, and development planning efforts.

Government Priority

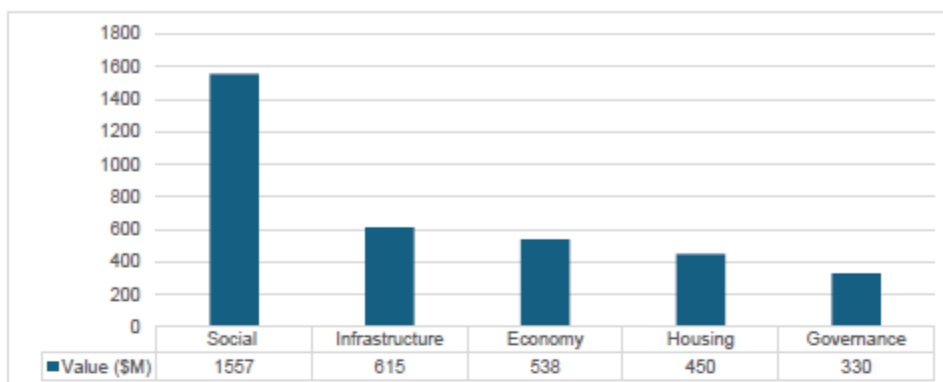
The Government of Palestine prioritizes meeting social protection needs as a key pillar of relief and early recovery. The Government will work in cooperation with the international community to ensure immediate humanitarian support, alleviate the population's suffering, and begin the recovery process of the sector. It will also provide temporary job opportunities for all able-bodied individuals who are able to support the Government's response to directly benefit from daily wages and employment opportunities over the next six months.

The Plan also focuses on reactivating basic services by repairing infrastructure and reconnecting water, sanitation, energy, and communications networks, and enabling government institutions to return to work. The Government of Palestine recognizes the

importance of the private sector for the future of the Gaza Strip and will therefore use the C4W program in its upcoming interventions to help private enterprises restore their productive capacity. Agriculture and fishing are also a priority to enhance food security.

The estimated total investment of the projects and interventions of the Relief and Early Recovery Program is \$3.5 billion, as described in the following table:

Sector	Value (\$M)	Subsectors	Value (\$M)
Social	1,557	Social Protection	860
		Health	562
		Education	115
		Cultural Heritage	20
Infrastructure	615	Debris and UXO removal	133
		Energy	220
		Transportation	106
		Municipal Services	72
		Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	53
		ICT	30
Economy	538	Employment	239
		Industry	126
		Agriculture	173
Housing	450	Temporary Housing	375
		Housing Rehabilitation	75
Governance and Public Administration	330	Public Administration	312
		Data and Documentation Systems	5
		Civil Protection and Community Safety	12
		Management of Land Ownership	1
Total	3,490		



The interventions in this Relief and Early Recovery Plan are underpinned by the Government's commitment to: a community led process; inclusive and equitable development; use of national systems; effective coordination; integrated and innovative response; and the centrality of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). The Government of Palestine also emphasizes that the success of any response in the Gaza Strip depends on an international commitment to end the Israeli siege and ongoing aggression against Gaza, as well as to lift restrictions on the movement and access of goods and people. This would enable the Government to operate freely and efficiently while delivering urgently needed services.

Furthermore, Relief and Early Recovery – and subsequent stages of recovery and reconstruction - must be guided by national ownership and rapid and effective implementation. Consideration of these two principles is also central to the financing mechanism proposed for the implementation of the Plan. In line with the principle of ownership, the Government of Palestine will facilitate the utilization of the Government's Central Treasury Account (CTA) as a financing mechanism to contribute to the response in Gaza. This will be complemented by other existing and applicable mechanisms, such as relying on the UN agencies, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), private sector, and NGOs to be the main implementing partners to ensure the integration of national, local, and international resources and efforts to maximize effectiveness.

To achieve the greatest possible level of coordination, exchange of information and participation in Relief and Early Recovery in the Gaza Strip, the Government has developed internal and external mechanisms for coordination and cooperation with participation of national institutions, UN agencies, and civil society and private sector representatives.

Coordination

The Government has set up the Governmental Emergency Operations Room. Its main aim is to enhance coordination and integrate governmental efforts on the ground to address shelter and relief and early recovery plans in the southern governorates.

Established by the Council of Ministers, the Governmental Emergency Operations Room works under the supervision of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Mustafa and is chaired by the Minister of Social Development, Dr. Samah Hamad.

The Operations Room adopts and monitors the implementation of the Relief and Early Recovery Plan. The Governmental Emergency Operations Room is composed of task forces from various ministries and agencies in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip and consists of 20 governmental and official institutions.

UNDP will represent the UN agencies in the Governmental Emergency Operations Room for coordination and technical support. UNOCHA will provide coordination and technical support for the Government's work with the Humanitarian Clusters.

The GoP will use the Governmental Emergency Operations Room to provide ongoing briefings on the Gaza response to Heads of Missions, UN agencies, and implementing partners.

1. Introduction

1.1 Scope of Damages and Losses

As a result of Israel's genocide in Gaza, more than 85,000 tons of explosives have been dropped across its urban areas, causing devastating human loss and physical destruction.

Everyone in the Gaza Strip is living in crisis, deprived of basic human rights, including access to electricity, water and sanitation, healthcare, and education. Out of the 48,000 killed Palestinians, around 70% are women, children and elderly. Over 112,000 more are injured, and around 14,00 people are still missing. Since the outbreak of Israel's genocidal aggression, around 90% of the entire population (1.9 million) have become internally displaced.

On the eve of this catastrophic genocide, nearly 60% of Palestinians in Gaza were already living in poverty—a desperate situation that has now only worsened. Today, after months of relentless bombing, displacement, and destruction, it is clear that the majority of Gaza's population is now trapped in multidimensional poverty, facing hardships on every front. The entire population — 2.1 million people in Gaza —are in urgent need of humanitarian aid.

Between 700,000 and 1.2 million Palestinians are now homeless, with no homes to return to, their lives shattered beyond recognition. The unemployment rate has skyrocketed to 80%, and an astonishing 91% of the population is now facing food insecurity at crisis levels. The situation has reached a point where 40% of Gazans have access to less than 6 liters of drinking water daily—some survive on only 500 milliliters. This is a humanitarian disaster of the highest order, exacerbated by a complete power blackout that is crippling health, water, and food production systems.

The situation is even more tragic for those living with chronic diseases, with 350,000 citizens now unable to access even the most basic healthcare services. The mental health crisis is no less severe—over 1 million children in Gaza require urgent psychological support, while all schools in Gaza have been closed for more than a year, leaving an entire generation without education.

Only 37% of primary health care centers are partially functional, while 87% of schools need full reconstruction or major rehabilitation. And we cannot ignore the horrors faced by women—96.8% of women surveyed by the UNFPA have reported experiencing some form of gender-based violence (GBV) in Gaza. This is an unprecedented level of violence and suffering that no human being should have to endure.

The international community must step in now. We need urgent assistance to rebuild Gaza, restore basic services, and provide humanitarian relief to the millions of people whose lives have been destroyed. Without immediate and sustained support, our people cannot survive another day in these conditions. The recovery of Gaza is not just a matter of reconstruction; it is a matter of human dignity, survival, and justice.

1.2 International Humanitarian Law Context

Under international humanitarian law (IHL), it is the occupying power's responsibility to provide food, shelter, medicine, and other essential needs. In the case of the Gaza Strip, this responsibility lies with the Government of Israel (GoI). The GoI must facilitate the entry of the human, financial, and physical resources needed for the relief and early recovery, recovery, and reconstruction of the Gaza Strip, in compliance with its IHL responsibilities.

Previous reconstruction efforts were effectively undermined and stunted due to Israeli control mechanisms, including restrictions on sufficient quantities of construction materials and other materials and supplies needed. **Response to the urgent, life-threatening needs of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip must go hand-in-hand with broader changes to the regulations and regimes that will facilitate longer-term changes.** Unless the siege of Gaza is lifted as well as the restrictions on the movement of people and goods. Unless there is greater access to and control of natural resources (including land, water and energy), effective response and reconstruction will not be possible, and a catastrophe will continue to engulf Palestinians in the Gaza Strip.

2. National Planning for Response in the Gaza Strip

The Government of Palestine will lead the response to needs created by the genocide in the Gaza Strip, with support from all partners, including donors and supporting Arab and foreign countries, international organizations, UN agencies, and the Palestinian civil society and private sector.

The Government's Gaza Recovery, Reconstruction, and Development response is divided into three main phases, namely 1) Relief and Early Recovery, 2) Recovery, and 3) Reconstruction and Development. This enables the Government to deliver a rapid response to emergency needs after the ceasefire while also initiating an inclusive, sustainable, and development-focused process of recovery, reconstruction, and development.

Achieving the objectives of the Plan necessitates active engagement from civil society and the private sector, as well as significant material, human, and financial investments. These initiatives are informed by best international practices and experiences, emphasizing the importance of striking a balance between addressing immediate needs and medium-term objectives, as well as a balance between medium-term objectives of relief and early recovery and long-term goals of economic recovery, reconstruction, and sustainable development.

There will be an overlap between the three phases and their components in each sector. Some of these programs will span from the Relief and Early Recovery phase through the completion of the rebuilding process, with variations in activities within each phase. Moreover, the initiatives, projects, and programs undertaken in the second and third phases will serve as catalysts for sustainable economic and social development.

PHASE 1: RELIEF AND EARLY RECOVERY (0-6 months)

There is a critical emphasis on social protection needs, with citizens needing basic daily supplies, shelter, medical treatment, and psychosocial support. The social assistance effort should be extended, providing equal opportunities for all families and individuals, including both cash and food assistance. The relief and early recovery phase also focuses on reactivating essential services by rapidly repairing infrastructure (including reconnecting water and sanitation, energy, and telecommunications networks) and enabling government agencies to quickly return to work. It will also provide transitional solutions for housing (such as temporary shelter and rehabilitation for partly damaged housing) and health and education (including temporary facilities providing quick access to health services and resumption of the educational process). It will also cover opening main streets to facilitate people's and vehicles' movement and create better access.

The relief and early recovery would establish for a nationally owned and well-coordinated resilience process that lays the foundation for the post-genocide recovery and reconstruction processes.

PHASE 2: RECOVERY (6-36 months)

This phase will include continued provision of transitional housing and other basic needs, restoration of essential services, and revitalization of the private sector. This phase will include repairing minor and medium sized damage to the infrastructure and housing and creating short term job opportunities through cash for work programs (C4W), in addition to cash compensation to the affected workers, business owners, and other segments of the population. It will also include the continued repair of partially damaged housing units, factories, shops, and other private sector and community-owned facilities, besides rehabilitating roads and telecommunication lines, and repairing the water and wastewater, and electricity networks, and operationalizing the solid waste management sector.

PHASE 3: RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (6 months to 10 years+)

In the third phase, alongside infrastructural and economic recovery, the Government of Palestine will work with Palestinian civil society and private sector organizations, and its regional and international partners, - to re-envision and achieve a transformational reconstruction of the Gaza Strip, fully integrated into the State of Palestine, politically, socially and economically. With international and national investment, Gaza's potential can be fully activated, and its citizens provided with the sustainable, prosperous, peaceful lives they deserve. In the coming months, the Government of Palestine will further the planning iterations for this Phase while the implementation of the first two phases is undergoing.

3. Relief and Early Recovery Program (Month 0-6)

The situation in the Gaza Strip is unprecedented in scale and complexity. From almost total displacement to severe famine conditions in northern Gaza Strip, there is an overwhelming and urgent need for immediate action on the ground to save lives and prevent further collapse in living conditions, and severe harm to the population. Humanitarian actors (both national and international) are already actively and extensively working, despite the danger and limitations of the Israeli genocidal aggression. Following the ceasefire, relief and early recovery needs to ramp up, while certain components will start where and when the situation on the ground allows.

The primary objective of this initial Plan is to galvanize and coordinate critical assistance for the afflicted Palestinian populace, by identifying the urgent needs of the citizens of the Gaza Strip and providing the necessary financial, technical and human resources to respond to these needs. By sharing this Plan and its programs with Arab and Islamic countries, the international community and the UN agencies, the Government of Palestine provides the basic framework for the humanitarian interventions by all countries and organizations operating in the Gaza Strip and interested in ending the suffering of the population there. This Plan will contribute to protecting the Palestinian people in Gaza and laying the foundation for the next phases and programs of recovery and reconstruction.

Therefore, the interventions outlined in this Plan have been prioritized for their crucial role in restoring essential services and facilitating relief and early recovery efforts for the affected population and damaged critical infrastructure.

The Government has identified critical actions that need to be done in the first six months to ensure the welfare and protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and others, reactivate essential infrastructure for utilities, service delivery, economic activity and movement, stabilize the private sector, and restore production, particularly of critical businesses and enable government actors to return to delivery of essential services and enforcing the rule of law.

3.1 Guiding Principles

The following are the guiding principles that underpin interventions of this Relief and Early Recovery Program:

1. **Community participation process:** The active involvement of the community, directly and indirectly affected, is essential. Communities and affected populations in the Gaza Strip will have a clear voice in decisions about relief and early recovery, recovery and reconstruction, and solutions will be informed by the experiences and perceptions of community members. The Government's planning agencies will recognize differing community needs and work in partnership with the community. The planning process will be flexible and adaptive to the changing needs of the community.
2. **Inclusive and equitable development:** Response efforts will address the needs of the most vulnerable, including women and widows, children, the elderly and persons with

disabilities (PwDs) and will ensure their participation in planning, implementation and monitoring. Equality and women's empowerment will be crosscutting in all recovery activities, ensuring their participation and leadership in the relief and early recovery processes.

3. **Use of national systems:** Operational and strategic decisions relating to the Relief and Early Recovery, recovery and reconstruction process will be made through already existing governance procedures, in full cooperation with UN agencies and donors. These interventions are not the exclusive domain of any single ministry or institution. The Government of Palestine will build on existing structures and relationships, based on full partnership and ownership by both Government and community.
4. **Effective coordination:** All ministries and organizations involved in implementation, management, coordination, or service delivery will endeavor to undertake activities in a collaborative manner, either within the framework of this Plan or beyond it. Coordination and communication between the community, line ministries, and local government authorities will assist in ensuring the success of relief and early recovery activities.
5. **Integrated and innovative response:** Planning for the longer-term development of infrastructure and resilience of communities will start alongside relief and early recovery actions. Furthermore, unprecedented times call for new approaches and solutions. The Government of Palestine will ensure innovation and best practices (from across the Government and the local and international communities) are integrated to facilitate dynamic, adaptive, and creative solutions and response.
6. **The pivotal role of UNRWA:** In fulfillment of UN General Assembly Resolution No. 302, UNRWA remains the designated support agency for Palestinian refugees. As such, UNRWA will play a central role in the recovery and reconstruction of the Gaza Strip, as well as the immediate response and delivery of humanitarian assistance.
7. **Triple NEXUS:** The relief works including relief and early recovery should be a vehicle towards recovery and development, and both should be tools that would lead to political stability and a peaceful environment through the implementation of the UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions that address the rights of the Palestinian people in freedom and dignity. The end of Israel's occupation of the State of Palestine and the achievement of the two-state solution, as outlined in numerous UN resolutions as well as the Arab Peace Initiative, is the only forward for the State of Palestine and the State of Israel to live side by side in peace and security. ,.

3.2 Prerequisites for Effective Implementation

The success of the Government of Palestine's immediate response – and following response phases - requires international commitment to the following requirements:

- **Comprehensive and clear governance of the Government of Palestine in the Gaza Strip is requested** to reintegrate the public institutions, restore order, and deliver the needed services and oversight of the relief, recovery, and reconstruction programs and activities.
- **Unrestricted movement and access of goods and people:** Without the guarantee of free movement and access, no response can be successfully planned, let alone

implemented. Therefore, the siege imposed for nearly two decades by Israel must be lifted. The GoI must expediently facilitate entry of materials and goods and must facilitate access and movement in the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

- **Release of the withheld Palestinian tax money:** The Government of Palestine and its institutions will not be able to undertake its responsibilities and efficiently and effectively function in the Gaza Strip, while the Palestinian tax money of more than 2 billion dollars is still withheld by the GoI in defiance of Paris Economic Protocol. These funds will facilitate the job of the Government to pay salaries, deliver services, and participate in the damage repair and reconstruction interventions.

4. Impact of the Genocide

Given the challenges with conducting on-ground assessments to ascertain the extent and nuances of the destruction, the Government of Palestine is relying on the findings of the Interim Rapid Disaster Needs Assessment (IRDNA) managed by the European Union, the UN, and the World Bank, with the Government's line ministries and agencies. The findings of the IRDNA will be published shortly. For this Relief and Early Recovery Plan, the Government of Palestine describes the damages and losses and will update the plan once the IRDNA findings are made public.

4.1 SOCIAL

During the Relief and Early Recovery phase, the Government is focusing on the damages and losses affecting the Social Protection, Education, and Health subsectors, as presented below in detail.

SOCIAL PROTECTION: Israel's genocide in Gaza came after 19 years of siege and decades of occupation and border closures. Even before the genocide, over 80% of Gaza's population was dependent on aid, with 47% facing food and health insecurity and 43% enduring unemployment. The situation has deteriorated exponentially, with nearly 2 million people displaced and unemployment reaching 80%. The overwhelming majority of people are now multidimensionally poor. More than 300,000 families are living below the poverty line, suffering from food insecurity, and relying on emergency aid to survive. At least 700,000 people require urgent social protection, including the injured, women (particularly widows), and children (particularly those who have lost at least one parent or have been left unaccompanied).

According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report, the entire Gaza Strip is classified as in acute food insecurity, with a risk of famine looming over the population from November 2024 to April 2025. The large-scale destruction of agricultural infrastructure and import restrictions have left Gaza dependent on emergency food aid. As a result, the rates of malnutrition have skyrocketed among children and pregnant and breastfeeding women, with significantly more cases expected in the next year. For example, one in ten children now suffers from acute malnutrition, compared to one in 100 children before the genocide. 95% of children under 2 years old are facing severe food poverty, with long-term impacts on health and development.

Service disruptions have escalated social vulnerability. Almost all (94%) social protection structures assessed are either partially or destroyed. There has been a devastating impact on social services, including disability support, child welfare, and women's protection services.

HEALTH: The health sector in Gaza has reached an unimaginable level of devastation. 94% of health facilities have been either destroyed or severely damaged, and essential healthcare services are unavailable or inaccessible. Key medical infrastructure, including primary care clinics, specialized hospitals, and emergency facilities, has been compromised. Over 1,700 health workers are reported as missing. Routine immunizations have been disrupted, and the

lack of hygiene and living conditions has sparked a rampant disease crisis. Citizens of Gaza struggle to access the most basic care due to the overwhelming shortages of medical supplies, including essential medications, surgical tools, diagnostic equipment, and fuel to power equipment. There is no capacity to treat trauma patients, and WHO estimates that up to 14,000 patients must be evacuated for specialized care.

This crisis has affected the most vulnerable—the children. 1.2 million children in Gaza are in dire need of mental health and psychosocial support. Over 17,000 children are now unaccompanied or separated from their families.

EDUCATION: The scale of destruction to Gaza's educational system is beyond comprehension, impacting the educational future of an entire generation. Educational activities have come to a complete halt, leaving 100% of children out of school. Approximately 625,000 students across all educational levels, including 75,000 university students, have lost a full year of their studies. 73% of both government and UNRWA school buildings have been partially or fully destroyed, and ten Palestinian universities have been rendered unusable. Of the remaining school buildings, two-thirds are now being used as shelters for internally displaced people (IDPs), further complicating any attempts to restore educational services.

Over 6,400 students and nearly 300 educational staff members have been killed, and 95% of educational facilities have either been fully destroyed or partially damaged. More than 658,000 school-aged children and 87,000 tertiary students are left without any access to learning spaces. The human toll and the damage to the physical infrastructure are staggering, but the long-term consequences will be felt for generations.

4.2 HOUSING

In line with its larger Recovery, Reconstruction, and Development strategy, the Government of Palestine has placed a greater focus on the Housing sector in this Plan, instead of including it in the Social Development sector (as per Palestinian national development practice). This is due to the scale of damages and losses and the essential task of securing housing for nearly all citizens of the Gaza Strip.

The devastation of Gaza's housing sector is nothing short of catastrophic. Over 90% of housing units in Gaza have been severely or partially damaged. Over 700,000 Palestinians now find themselves without homes to return to, living in overcrowded shelters, public buildings, or with host families. Displaced families are forced into overcrowded, unsanitary, and unsafe spaces, with the average shelter offering only 1.5m² per person—far below the minimum emergency standard of 3.5m² per person. Nearly 40% of the damage has occurred in the Gaza Governorate alone, while the Gaza district bears the brunt of the destruction. The direct revenue loss from the housing sector is staggering, with the loss of property tax revenues, domestic wages, and rental income. The collapse of housing infrastructure has amplified the vulnerability of women and children, exacerbating their suffering in ways unimaginable.

This overcrowding, lack of privacy, and scarcity of resources are leading to an increase in disputes, violence, and GBV, leaving women and children especially vulnerable. These shelters are wholly inadequate, unable to protect from harsh weather conditions.

4.3 INFRASTRUCTURE

During the Relief and Early Recovery phase, the Government of Palestine is focusing on the damages and losses affecting the Energy, Transportation, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Municipal Services, and ICT subsectors, as presented below in detail.

Note: The assault has resulted in the generation of an estimated **42 million tons of rubble**, including **30 million tons of debris** already accumulated. This rubble potentially contains up to **10,000 human remains** and **800,000 tons of asbestos** and other hazardous contaminants. Over **7,500 tons of unexploded ordnance (UXOs)** are scattered throughout Gaza, much of it buried beneath the rubble². Removing these hazards and debris is an immensely challenging and dangerous task, one that will take at least three years under current conditions.

ENERGY: The main power plant in Gaza, which supplied the region with electricity, was forced to shut down on October 11, 2023, due to damages and fuel shortages. Since then, Gaza has been thrown into an energy crisis, with the consequences felt in every aspect of life. Healthcare facilities are unable to function, water systems have collapsed, and food production is nearly impossible.

80% of power generation and distribution assets have been destroyed or rendered non-operational, plunging the entire region into an almost complete blackout for months. Operating expenses skyrocketed by 700% in some sectors.

TRANSPORTATION: Most of the internal and external road networks, transportation facilities, public and private vehicles, and public service centers were destroyed. Of the 26 major transport assets, 24 have sustained damage. Nearly 62% of the total road network is destroyed or heavily damaged. 85% of the rolling stock, including cars, taxis, and heavy-duty vehicles, has been destroyed.

Two thirds of the main roads and 92% of the secondary roads are destroyed, and 55,000 vehicles are damaged, which is significantly impeding population movement and hindering the delivery of essential relief and social services.

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH): The situation in the WASH sector is catastrophic. The collapse of water and sanitation systems has left the majority of Gaza's population without basic services. 84.6% of critical WASH infrastructure damaged, operational services have drastically declined, leaving no functional wastewater treatment plants. Over 270,000 tons of solid waste rotting in the streets and piling up around IDP shelters.

The Gaza Power Plant has been severely impaired, and as a result, 80% of the population has been cut off from essential water supplies. The collapse of the water system has triggered a

² UN Mine Action Agency (UNMAS)

public health disaster. Three of every five Gazan cannot access the minimum 6 liters of water per person per day, and most households had no soap. This has led to a rise in communicable diseases, particularly acute watery diarrhea, Hepatitis A, and skin diseases, hitting the most vulnerable. Women represent more than two-thirds of the cases of gastrointestinal diseases and Hepatitis A.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES: Local government services are heavily damaged, with fatalities amongst municipal staff, widespread damage to municipal buildings, facilities and equipment, and the collapse of the solid waste management systems, with significant health risks. Municipal revenue streams have nearly collapsed.

ICT: Gaza's telecommunications sector is crippled. 74% of telecommunications assets have been completely destroyed, with another 16% partially damaged, and only 10% minimally damaged. Mobile infrastructure has been nearly dismantled entirely. Warehousing and facilities have been destroyed, and the fiber optic backbone has suffered substantial harm. The damage has cut off crucial channels for emergency response, healthcare coordination, and social connection.

4.4 ECONOMY

During the Relief and Early Recovery phase, the Government of Palestine is focusing on the damages and losses affecting the Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Employment subsectors, as presented below in detail.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY: There has been systematic and targeted destruction of commercial establishments, markets, bakeries, workshops, and goods warehouses. Over 80% of industrial facilities have been completely or partially destroyed, wiping out critical infrastructure, machinery, raw materials, and finished products. Commerce has been severely impacted, with over 32,000 commercial establishments destroyed and more than 10,000 partially damaged. Import and export activities that sustain Gaza's economy have been completely disrupted. The construction and contracting industries are also hit hard, with most under-construction projects targeted and destroyed, leading to the bankruptcy of numerous companies that would be the backbone of rebuilding efforts.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES: The agricultural sector is in ruins, creating a food security crisis. Thousands of farmers and producers have been murdered, injured, or displaced, while many have been prevented from accessing their agricultural lands. More than 80% of agricultural infrastructure has been destroyed. 55% of irrigated land used for field crops, 78% of vegetable-growing greenhouses, and 94% of fishing boats have all suffered severe damage, crippling production capacity and disrupting essential water access for crops. The livestock sector is equally devastated, with poultry farms, barns, fish farms, fishing ports, processing facilities, and cold storage destroyed.

Thousands of hectares of farmland have been poisoned or rendered infertile—soil destruction that may take decades to rehabilitate. The fisheries sector has been decimated, with 94% of

fishing boats destroyed and 100% of cold storage and processing facilities rendered non-functional.

EMPLOYMENT: Unemployment is at 80%, doubling the pre-genocide rate. An 84.7% decline in economic activity has left tens of thousands without jobs or any viable means of income. Families, already struggling, are now unable to meet even the most basic needs—food, shelter, and medical care. Labor market institutions have been severely damaged, leaving them completely incapacitated.

4.5 GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

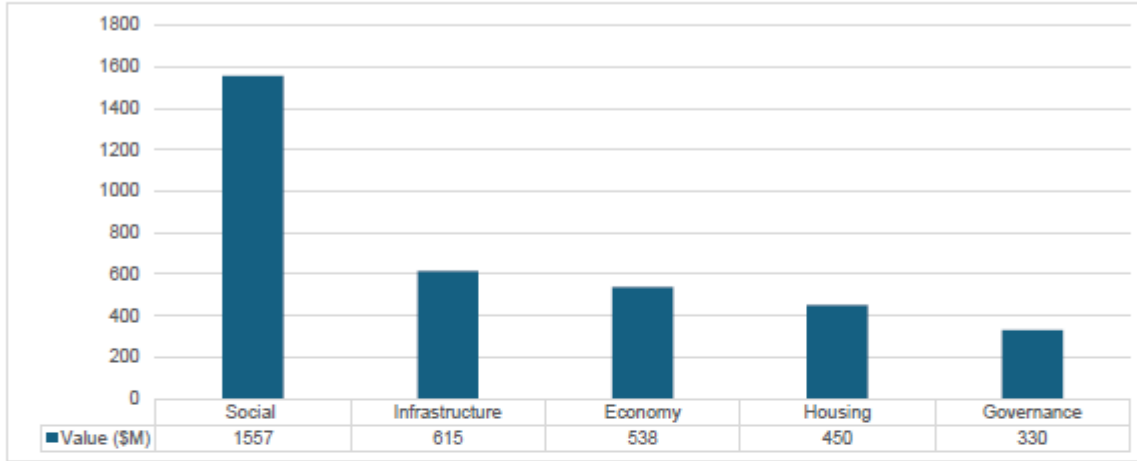
There is an ongoing Government-led assessment of damages and losses in governance and public administration, which is not covered by the IRDNA. What is clear is that the genocidal assault has severely affected public buildings, with government buildings and municipalities destroyed and many more damaged. The murder and displacement of civil servants at all governmental levels and in all sectors have made normal government functioning almost impossible. As a result, government agencies are unable to respond to urgent citizen needs, including for rule of law and municipal services.

5. Summary of Emergency Response Needs and Priorities

The Government of Palestine is prioritizing the most urgent response needs for the first six months. There is a critical emphasis on social protection needs, with citizens needing basic daily supplies, shelter, medical treatment, and psychosocial support. **The total value of these priority needs and the planned interventions is \$3.5 billion.**

Chart: Total value of planned interventions by sector (\$ millions)

Sector	Value (\$M)	Subsectors	Value (\$M)
Social	1,557	Social Protection	860
		Health	562
		Education	115
		Cultural Heritage	20
Infrastructure	615	Debris and UXO removal	133
		Energy	220
		Transportation	106
		Municipal Services	72
		WASH	55
		ICT	30
Economy	538	Employment	239
		Industry	1
		Agriculture	173
Housing	450	Temporary Shelter	375
		Housing Rehabilitation	75
Governance and Public Administration	330	Public Administration	312
		Data and Documentation Systems	5
		Civil Protection and Community Safety	12
		Management of Land Ownership	1
Total	3,490		



The table below describes the goal and total value of the Government’s planned response by sector. The detailed summary and cost breakdown is provided in Annex 1.

Table: Summary of proposed interventions with total value by sector

Sector	Value (\$M)	Priority Focus
Social	1557	The Government of Palestine is prioritizing providing essential support and protection through emergency food aid, cash assistance, and mechanisms for GBV prevention. In the health sector, the priority is to restore and enhance healthcare services by establishing field hospitals, rehabilitating health infrastructure, and ensuring maternal, mental health, and vaccination services. Additionally, in the education sector, the priority is sustaining learning opportunities by funding temporary schooling sites and facilitating remote education in partnership with universities.
Infrastructure	615	The Government is prioritizing debris removal, infrastructure rehabilitation, and energy restoration to enable essential services, improve connectivity, and provide

Sector	Value (\$M)	Priority Focus
		immediate humanitarian aid access. Key measures include waste management, road clearance, and water and sanitation improvements to ensure public health and sustainability. Additionally, the priority is on solar energy solutions, grid rehabilitation, and transportation upgrades, enhancing long-term resilience and operational efficiency in Gaza.
Economy	538	The Government is prioritizing the stimulation of economic recovery and resilience through temporary employment programs, wage subsidies, and support for small businesses, prioritizing women-led enterprises. In the industrial sector, the priority is rehabilitating damaged facilities, restoring operations, and supporting local products, while improving technical skills and market access. Agricultural priorities are restoring farming activities, livestock production, and fishing infrastructure, complemented by renewable energy solutions to ensure sustainable recovery.
Housing	450	The Government is prioritizing addressing housing and shelter needs by conducting damage evaluations and providing 30,000 prefabricated housing units, with \$240 million allocated for procurement. This includes rental support for 22,500 families to secure temporary housing over five years and financial assistance to families hosting displaced relatives. It also includes the rehabilitation of 10,000 partially damaged homes.
Governance and Public Administration	330	The Government's priority is to strengthen governance and administrative capacities by rehabilitating key institutions, including ministries and service councils, and equipping them with necessary infrastructure for service continuity. There is a priority focus on streamlining civil documentation processes, establishing unified data systems, expanding service delivery through new centers, and providing documentation for managing property ownership. Furthermore, the GoP prioritizes community safety and protection by training volunteers, deploying officers, and establishing command centers to coordinate emergency response and recovery efforts.

Across these sectors, there will be overlaps in the delivery of priority needs, such as debris removal, cash assistance, job creation, support for economic initiatives, and mental health services. To manage these overlaps, the following inter-ministerial coordination will ensure effective implementation of interventions.

Intervention	Coordinating Ministry	Responsible Ministries
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Intervention	Coordinating Ministry	Responsible Ministries
Debris Removal	Public Works and Housing	Public Works and Housing; Interior; Transport and Communications; Local Governance; Agriculture; Education and Higher Education; Telecommunications and Digital Economy
Cash Assistance	Social Development	Social Development; Labor
Cash-for-Work (Job Creation)	Labor	Labor; Social Development; Agriculture; Health
Support for Small Projects and Economic Initiatives	Labor	Labor; Women's Affairs; Agriculture; Industry
Psychological Support	Social Development	Social Development; Education and Higher Education; Health
Disability Support (Assistive Devices)	Social Development	Social Development; Education and Higher Education; Health

6. Financing and Institutional framework

6.1 Financing Mechanisms

Response to the urgent and massive needs in the Gaza Strip must be guided by two pivotal principles: **national ownership and rapid implementation.**

Consideration for these two principles is also central to the financing mechanism proposed for the implementation of the Plan. In line with the principle of ownership, and integration of local and international resources and efforts, **the utilization of the Government's Central Treasury Account (CTA) as one of the financing mechanisms for response in Gaza will achieve transparency and rationalization of resources and efforts and will prevent duplications and conflicts.**

However, recognizing the constraints of international organizations, the Government of Palestine accepts that other financing mechanisms are necessary to complement funding through Government channels to allow for flexibility of funding and rapid implementation. Nevertheless, to serve the aim of efficiency and effective co-ordination, **the Government of Palestine urges donors to restrict this external funding to the limited number of existing mechanisms that have been shown as effective and are believed to be sufficient for an effective response, recovery and reconstruction effort.** These mechanisms include mainly:

- **UN Agencies:** Direct funding can be provided to established UN agencies already working on the ground, including UNRWA and UNDP, for a range of issues including support to the refugee population, UXO removal and infrastructure development.
- **World Bank:** Funding can be provided via the multi-donor trust funds managed by the World Bank.
- Donor countries governmental development bodies.
- Other established and credible funds such as MDLF, Al-Aqsa Funds and other similar mechanisms.

The private sector and NGOs are important implementing partners, and they are expected to receive funding via the above financing channels.

As for the Arab States, they can channel their support through bilateral agreements, from the economic and social council of the Arab League, through the Islamic Development Bank and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development in Kuwait, and other facilities that in turn may utilize the above financing mechanisms to provide its support in a way that enhances the role of the Government of Palestine.

The use of alternative funding mechanisms should not undermine the Government's leadership role on the response in the Gaza Strip.

6.2 Coordination Mechanisms

The Government has set up the Governmental Emergency Operations Room. Its main aim is to enhance coordination and integrate governmental efforts on the ground to address shelter and relief and early recovery plans in the southern governorates. The Operations Room adopts and monitors the implementation of the Relief and Early Recovery Plan.

Established by the Council of Ministers, the Governmental Emergency Operations Room works under the supervision of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Mustafa and is chaired by the Minister of Social Development, Dr. Samah Hamad. It works in close coordination with the Council of Ministers and its Secretary General, Dr. Dawas Dawas. Its headquarters are at the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers.

The Governmental Emergency Operations Room is composed of task forces from various ministries and agencies in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip and consists of 20 governmental and official institutions. In its initial phase, this includes the following institutions:

Ministry of State for Relief Affairs (as coordinator), Ministry of Social Development, Palestinian Red Crescent Society, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Communications and Digital Economy, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Women's Affairs, General Authority for Civil Affairs, General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, Water Authority, Land Authority, Energy and Natural Resources Authority, Department of Refugee Affairs, General Administration of Crossings and Borders, Office of the Prime Minister's Advisor for Arab and Islamic Funds Affairs.

UNDP will represent the UN agencies to the Governmental Emergency Operations Room for coordination and technical support. UNOCHA will provide coordination and technical support for the Government's work with the Humanitarian Clusters.

The Government of Palestine will use the Governmental Emergency Operations Room to provide ongoing briefings on the Gaza response to Heads of Missions, UN agencies, and implementing partners. Briefings will be given by the Prime Minister, as well as by the Minister of Planning and the Minister of Social Development.

6.3 Implementation and monitoring mechanisms

The implementation mechanisms will be decided on by the Government of Palestine in coordination with the donor or funding agency. These mechanisms can include direct implementation by the Government through sub-contracting or local private sector companies or non-governmental organizations, via a UN agency in cooperation with a line ministry, or through a governmental organization of the donor country or an NGO from this country. Flexibility in selecting the implementation mechanism will strongly exist at the different levels and for the

different sectors and magnitude of funding and nature of the project, as long as competitiveness, transparency, quality and efficiency are taken into consideration.

There will also be high flexibility regarding the execution modalities and the monitoring and supervision of the implementation processes, but emphasis will be placed on giving a large space to Palestinian private sector institutions in the supply and construction processes, through the contract with the implementing agency within competitive contracting processes (transparent tenders) that guarantee the highest possible level of transparency, integrity and efficiency.

Among the possible execution modalities can be decided on by the relevant ministry to implement it directly, or for UN agencies to do so, or jointly selected in cases of programs and projects that are implemented jointly between a ministry and its partner UN agency. Execution can also be carried out by NGOs or those affiliated with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Development in donor countries, either individually or in cooperation with Palestinian ministries and UN agencies.

In addition, wide opportunities will be provided for Palestinian NGOs, non-profit organizations, civil society organizations and community associations to participate in the execution and management of programs, projects and activities related to relief efforts and the restoration of essential services, either by receiving direct funding or by working as a local implementing entity under the supervision of ministries, international organizations or foreign institutions.

Monitoring is essential and must be central to all programs and projects. The monitoring and reporting tools will be selected by the implementation partners of certain projects; however, monitoring should be considered not only a quality assurance tool, despite its importance, but also as a learning exercise towards performance improvement and implementation excellence in the future projects and programs. Evaluation of the funded projects is another important performance improvement and learning tool, and it can be either internal or external, and can also include financial or management auditing, which will be decided by the donor and/or funding institutions.

Annex 1: Financing Needs Tables

Total value: \$3.5 billion

Sector/Sub-sector	Value (\$M)	Priority focus	Value (\$M)
Social	1,557		
Social Protection	860		
1. Emergency Food Aid	300	Provide emergency food assistance to 400,000 families	300
2. Cash Assistance	420	Provide multi-purpose cash assistance to 350,000 affected and displaced families in Gaza (200\$ per month per family, aligned with EMPCA programme)	420
3. Emergency Non-Food Items	100	Provide emergency non- food Items for displaced families	100
4. Disability & Elderly Support	40	Provide assistive devices for PWDs and the elderly	40
Health	562		
1. Temporary Health Facilities and Field Hospitals	30	Provide 25–30 mobile clinics to deliver primary healthcare and emergency services	15
		Establish 3 field hospitals in critical areas, including northern and southern Gaza	15
2. Restoration and Rehabilitation of Health Services	236	Reactivate clinics and hospital departments with minor damage	20
		Restore laboratories and blood banks, including the central public health lab	30
		Deliver essential medicines, treatments, and consumables	100
		Import medical devices and imaging systems from West Bank warehouses	11
		Supply generators, oxygen stations, and fuel for hospitals	40
		Cover operational expenses for hospitals, including food, cleaning services, and utilities	35
3. Emergency Health Services and Equipment	13	Provide 35 ambulances, spare parts, and fuel for emergency response	5
		Establish field teams to accompany ambulances and ensure rapid emergency response	8
4. Maternal and Reproductive Health	15	Provide mobile and fixed safe birth centers, focusing on northern and southern Gaza	15
5. Mental Health and Rehabilitation Services	130	Establish community mental health centers across all governorates	60
		Conduct psychological support campaigns for vulnerable populations	30
		Provide rehabilitation services, prosthetics, occupational therapy, and assistive devices	40

Sector/Sub-sector	Value (\$M)	Priority focus	Value (\$M)
6. Nutrition Services	9	Address malnutrition through infant formula and supplements	6
		Construct and equip a nutritional stabilization center	3
7. Pandemic Preparedness and Vaccination	23	Resume the national vaccination program with at least 95% coverage	6
		Activate epidemiological monitoring systems for infectious diseases	4
		Provide cold chains for vaccines	3
		Supply medicines for infectious diseases, including hepatitis B and C	5
		Conduct vaccination campaigns against polio, measles, rubella, and mumps	5
8. Patient Evacuation and Workforce Recruitment	106	Transfer emergency and critical cases for treatment outside Gaza	100
		Recruit 400 additional healthcare workers based on a needs assessment	6
Education	115		
1. Education Infrastructure	65	Conduct a comprehensive survey, maintenance, and rehabilitation of existing school and educational buildings, including kindergartens and universities, and supply them with furniture and equipment	30
		Provide temporary classrooms and educational facilities with furniture and equipment	35
2. Student and Teacher Support	25	Continue providing remote education for students, supply stationery and educational materials	21
		Support psychological relief for students, train teachers and education sector workers, and support students with disabilities	4
3. Remote Learning and Digital Support	25	Provide technical equipment and tools, and support virtual training-based learning opportunities	25
Culture and heritage	20		
1. Culture and heritage	20	Inventory of the affected archaeological and heritage sites	20
Infrastructure	615		
Debris and UXO removal	134		
1. Debris removal	133	Manage 5 million tons of debris through transportation, sorting, recycling, and disposal	125
		Clear and reopen primary roads and assess damage	5
		Restore main roads to ensure minimum connectivity across the region	3
2. UXO removal	1	Clear roads and access points to enable delivery of humanitarian aid and essential services	1
Energy	220		
1. Emergency Energy Generation	6	Provide diesel-powered generators to hospitals, schools, and shelters to maintain essential services	6

Sector/Sub-sector	Value (\$M)	Priority focus	Value (\$M)
2. Fuel Supply	10	Ensure fuel availability to operate Gaza's power station for 60 days to support reconstruction efforts	10
3. Solar Energy Solutions	12	Deploy portable solar systems for refugee areas and health centers to ensure immediate electricity access	12
4. Electrical Grid Rehabilitation	122	Clear debris and rehabilitate damaged electrical infrastructure for rapid restoration of services	122
5. Power Supply Restoration	70	Repair and reactivate power lines from the Qatar Electricity Company	70
Transportation	106		
1. Roads and Bridges	85	Clear and reopen main roads to provide access to public services and create alternative routes	2.5
		Rehabilitate and operationalize major roads across Gaza	80
		Repair and reconstruct damaged bridges to restore connectivity	2
2. Border Crossings	6	Remove rubble and obstructions to reopen routes leading to border crossings	1.5
		Repair and equip border crossings for smooth operations	4
3. Public Transportation Fleet	15	Replace public transport vehicles for essential services, including health and municipal operations	15
Municipal Services	72		
1. Waste Management	20	Implement municipal waste management systems, including waste collection and transportation mechanisms	16
		Transport 500,000 tons of accumulated waste from 70 informal dumps to official landfill sites	2
		Establish and operate medical waste treatment systems for environmental and public health safety	2
2. Infrastructure Rehabilitation	50	Remove debris from roads in local jurisdictions to restore population movement and access	20
		Rehabilitate damaged water and sewage networks to ensure sustainability of basic services	30
3. Strategic Planning and Emergency Preparedness	2	Rent and establish temporary project coordination headquarters and employ specialized cadres	1
		Develop aerial photography and spatial plans, including emergency and shelter plans	1
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	53		
1. General Interventions	30	Supply fuel for water and sanitation facilities	6
		Provide generators for facility operations	2

Sector/Sub-sector	Value (\$M)	Priority focus	Value (\$M)
		Supply spare parts for facility maintenance	10
		Install solar energy systems for wells and drainage pumps	6
		Extend power lines to main water and sewerage facilities	6
2. Water Supply Interventions	12.5	Maintain and rehabilitate 40 wells across Gaza	2
		Support private wells with solar cells	0.5
		Install mobile desalination plants	1.5
		Maintain existing desalination plants	1
		Restructure water distribution networks	5
		Maintain water tanks	2
		Upgrade water quality monitoring with labs and equipment	0.5
3. Urgent Interventions	10.5	Provide water tankers to deliver water to affected areas	2
		Distribute hygiene kits to displaced populations	1
		Supply bottled drinking water	1
		Provide Jeter trucks for cleaning sewage lines	4
		Supply portable sewage pumps	2.5
ICT	30		
1. Urgent Interventions	30	Enhancing mobile wireless communication services, Maintenance and integration with microwave links.	15
		Repairing the fixed and core telecommunications network.	10
		Activating fixed wireless access sites based on mobile radio locations and providing internet services via Wi-Fi.	3
		Rehabilitation of destroyed headquarters, showrooms, and service centers, and construction and rehabilitation of main exchanges and warehouses.	2
Economy	538		
Employment	239		
1. Temporary Employment	225	Provide 100,000 temporary jobs for 3–6 months with \$500 monthly wages through cash-for-work programs	225
2. Training and Capacity Building	10	Develop remote work hubs and provide freelancer training	10
3. Direct Financial	4	Provide cash assistance to workers and families who have lost employment. Enable displaced	4

Sector/Sub-sector	Value (\$M)	Priority focus	Value (\$M)
Assistance		workers to secure temporary accommodation	
Industry	126		
1. Damage Assessment and Needs Evaluation	0.1	Conduct a field survey to identify operational and damaged facilities and assess needs for restarting operations	0.1
2. Production Support and Continuity Measures	125.5	Providing and supporting production requirements to maintain the operation of functioning industrial facilities and restart operable ones	125.5
3. Promoting Local Products	0.4	Prioritize products from operational factories in Gaza for emergency relief efforts	0.4
Agriculture	173		
1. Damage and Resource Assessments	3	Conduct a detailed evaluation of damages and losses in the agricultural sector	1
		Analyze the state of natural agricultural resources, soil degradation, and irrigation systems	2
		Offer direct financial support to cooperatives, particularly in agriculture and fisheries	3
2. Crop Production Rehabilitation	65	Rehabilitate nurseries and expand the cultivation of vegetables, field crops, and fruit trees	35
		Provide essential materials such as seeds, fertilizers, irrigation systems, and plastic covers	30
3. Livestock Production Rehabilitation	20	Rehabilitate hatcheries and provide feed, vaccines, and medicines to restore livestock production	20
4. Water Resources and Irrigation	50	Rehabilitate water sources and irrigation systems necessary for agricultural production	50
5. Agricultural Infrastructure	7	Restore agricultural roads to ensure access to farms and production sites	7
6. Fishing Sector Rehabilitation	25	Restore fishing infrastructure, including boats, nets, and storage facilities	25
Housing	450		
Housing and Shelter	450	Conduct field evaluations of housing unit damages	15
		Provide 30,000 prefabricated housing units	360
		Rehabilitate 10,000 partially damaged houses	75
Governance	330		
1. Governance and Public Administration	312	Establish and equip temporary government headquarters for key line ministries and agencies for essential functions and cover operational expenses, including salaries, fuel, and maintenance.	312
2. Data and	5	Create a unified database between Gaza and the West Bank for accurate civil registry updates	0.5

Sector/Sub-sector	Value (\$M)	Priority focus	Value (\$M)
Documentation Systems		Establish infrastructure and procure biometric equipment for passport issuance and civil services	3
		Verify and register local and international NGOs to ensure legal compliance	0.5
		Provide necessary legal documents for citizens and institutions	0.5
		Procure necessary devices for issuing IDs, passports, and other civil documentation	0.5
3. Civil Protection and Community Safety	12	Train and organize approximately 3,000 volunteers and retired personnel for search, rescue, and recovery operations. Deploy 340 trained officers and staff across Gaza's affected areas. Establish field and central command centers to coordinate rescue and relief efforts	12
4. Land documentation	1	Enabling the Land Authority to provide its services based on its documents to preserve citizens' property and thus maintain civil peace and reconstruction	1