



strategic response to gaza 2014 hostilities





strategic response to
gaza summer 2014 hostilities

towards restoring dignity and development
for Palestine refugees in the gaza strip

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about unrwa

UNRWA is a United Nations agency established by the General Assembly in 1949 and is mandated to provide assistance and protection to a population of some 5 million registered Palestine refugees. Its mission is to help Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, West Bank and Gaza to achieve their full potential in human development, pending a just solution to their plight. UNRWA's services encompass education, health care, relief and social services, camp infrastructure and improvement, microfinance and emergency assistance. UNRWA is funded almost entirely by voluntary contributions.

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foreword by the commissioner-general

I hereby present the UNRWA plan for a sustained response to the severe devastation left in the wake of the dramatic events which unfolded in the Gaza Strip during 50 days of hostilities this summer. While a ceasefire still holds, the crisis is far from over for thousands of families in Gaza whose lives have been shattered, including the many children in the enclave who have endured warfare and its consequences for the third time in less than six years.

As the people of Gaza emerge from the most severe conflict they have witnessed in decades, their needs are greater than ever. Thousands of families are homeless and without livelihoods. Even those with homes find themselves in neighbourhoods where water, sewerage and electricity systems are demolished.

This document represents the firm commitment of UNRWA to Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip, to bring essential humanitarian aid in the form of food, shelter and basic services, while embarking also on needed recovery and reconstruction activities such as psychosocial programmes, infrastructure reconstruction and longer-term redevelopment.

However, this will only be possible if conditions allow. UNRWA requires the necessary access in particular for building materials to bring about an adequate and meaningful response.

I take this opportunity to thank the Palestinian Government of National Consensus and UN partners

for working so closely with us to prepare this document. Effective, consistent coordination with all relevant stakeholders will be indispensable to meeting our goal of restoring dignity and development for the people of Gaza. The international community, the Palestinian Government of National Consensus, United Nations agencies, national actors in the region and Non-Governmental Organizations will be the key interlocutors in this undertaking.

While immediate support and an initial phase of reconstruction are crucial for the population of Gaza, nothing is more important in the mid- to long-term than the creation of jobs through unfettered trade, freedom of movement and development. Only this will enable the people of Gaza to lift themselves out of poverty and dependency in their quest to lead lives of self-reliance and dignity.

The future of Gaza can no longer be one defined by the instability and poverty imposed by the blockade. The international community will need to move beyond the realm of humanitarian action alone and address the underlying causes of the crisis.

I thank the donor community for their tremendous support to the UNRWA Flash Appeal. I further appeal for generous support for the essential recovery and reconstruction responses detailed in this document. UNRWA and the rest of the UN family move forward with a much-needed agenda for a sustainable development of Gaza. I appeal for support to build a better future for Gaza.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'P. Krähenbühl'.

Pierre Krähenbühl
Commissioner-General
UNRWA

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Introduction

UNRWA is seeking US\$ 1.6 billion^[1] for emergency relief, early recovery and reconstruction priorities in the Gaza Strip. This includes US\$ 1.1 billion, as referenced in the State of Palestine National Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan for Gaza, envisioned for an initial two year period, and an additional US\$ 500 million for longer-term infrastructure development in the camps. Interventions will focus on shelter and infrastructure repair and rehabilitation, as well as providing for the most urgent needs of the 1.2 million Palestine refugees UNRWA serves in Gaza. UNRWA is playing a leading role in addressing the devastation caused by the recent conflict, and the pervasive effects of the Israeli-imposed blockade. The Agency is working in close cooperation with the international community, and in coordination with stakeholders in the region including the Palestinian Government of National Consensus, to move forward with the recovery and reconstruction response.

The work ahead remains critical, as is the urgency of its implementation. UNRWA, which has a proven capacity to implement post-conflict recovery and reconstruction in the Gaza Strip, is committed to getting assistance swiftly and directly to the affected population. The estimated 77,000 refugees who are left without a home are among those most urgently in need of transitional shelter assistance until they can return to their homes. Around 240,000 refugee children will remain a focus in rebuilding communities, especially among those suffering long-term injuries, and children who have been orphaned. The UNRWA response will also focus on vulnerable women, including those who have been widowed, and opportunities for families who have lost their livelihoods.

UNRWA is the largest UN organization in the Gaza Strip, and the only UN agency that undertakes direct implementation. It is mandated to provide assistance and protection to Palestine refugees, who constitute over 70 per cent of the population in the Gaza Strip, and has over 12,000 experienced staff as well as established mechanisms for expanded operational capacity. UNRWA is therefore uniquely positioned to respond in emergency situations.

UNRWA expenditure in 2013 surpassed US\$ 423 million, which was equivalent to 15 per cent of the Gaza GDP. In 2013, UNRWA operations accounted for 8.1 per cent of all employment in the Gaza Strip and contributed to reducing the unemployment rate by 5.5 percentage points. Since the second intifada in 2000, UNRWA operations have injected more than US\$ 1 billion in the form of relief assistance, including food, cash and cash for work, and between 2011 and 2013 spent



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approximately US\$ 375 million in construction projects – including the completion of 30 schools in 2013 alone – despite protracted delays caused by lengthy approval and coordination processes with the Israeli authorities.

Throughout the conflict, and owing to the dedication and bravery of its staff, UNRWA provided humanitarian assistance to over 290,000 displaced who took shelter in 91 of 156 UNRWA school buildings. In addition to, and despite these enormous challenges, UNRWA was able to ensure continued delivery of core services, such as the operation of health centres, food distribution to over 830,000 refugees, and WASH services in the camps where over 40 per cent of Gaza's 1.2 million refugees live. The over US\$ 190 million received in pledges and valuable in-kind donations against its US\$ 295.4 million Flash Appeal enabled UNRWA to respond with much-needed assistance during the height of the hostilities, and to launch initial early recovery efforts with the holding of the 26 August ceasefire.

The UNRWA Flash Appeal presented needs, interventions and funding requirements for emergency relief through the end of 2014. In this document, the Agency presents an overview of needs, response and funding requirements to respond more comprehensively to the impact of the hostilities for 2015 and beyond. The forthcoming 2015 UNRWA Emergency Appeal will capture the enduring humanitarian interventions of the protracted crisis in Gaza and the increased needs caused by the summer hostilities. Reconstruction and development requirements to address refugee needs and contribute to a larger reconstruction and economic rejuvenation are likely to extend into a three to five year period.

[1] Of which, approximately US\$ 200 million has already been received, through the UNRWA Gaza Flash Appeal, to respond to the emergency needs and early recovery in Gaza.

Situational overview

During the course of the 50 days of conflict, the Gaza Strip witnessed extensive Israeli aerial bombardment, naval shelling and artillery fire, in addition to ground operations. This caused widespread loss of life, massive internal displacement,^[2] and extensive damage to the already weak public infrastructure. The scale of damage and destruction in the Gaza Strip during those 50 days is unprecedented, with more than 108,000 people rendered homeless as a result. Almost 70 per cent of fatalities were among civilians, of whom 34 per cent were children.^[3] According to the Palestinian Ministry of Health, more than 11,231 individuals have been wounded, including 3,436 children. Preliminary estimates indicate that up to 1,000 of the children injured will be left with a lifelong disability. Up to 1,500 newly orphaned children will need sustained child protection and welfare support.

While recovery and reconstruction of the Gaza Strip is essential to mitigating the profound impact of the conflict, and creating the necessary conditions for further development, a return to the status quo ante is not sustainable. The blockade on Gaza, which has entered its eighth year, continues to have a devastating effect on people's lives. Freedom of movement to and from the Gaza Strip remains severely restricted. The situation deteriorated further following the closure of the illegal tunnels under the border between Gaza and Egypt in June 2013, which had functioned as a necessary lifeline for the people of Gaza, including the over 1.2 million Palestine refugees. The curtailment of the tunnel economy largely eliminated import activities, decimated the private sector – pushing the population deeper into poverty – and made the Gaza population alarmingly dependent on humanitarian aid to cover essential needs even before the recent military operations caused extreme damage to the Gaza

infrastructure and socio-economic network.^[4]

Prior to the latest hostilities, unemployment had reached 45 per cent and food insecurity had reached 56 per cent of refugee households in Gaza. The biggest factor hindering food security in Gaza is the lack of economic access to food due to unemployment and inflation. It was already estimated in 2014 that these socio-economic conditions would not improve. This assumption has now become a certainty, as conditions have worsened in the immediate aftermath of the latest conflict.

As mentioned in the United Nation report “Gaza in 2020: A Livable Place?” (2012), “[Gaza’s] economy is fundamentally unviable under present circumstances. Gaza is currently kept alive through external funding and the illegal tunnel economy.” With the collapse of the tunnel economy over a year ago, and the level of devastation inflicted on the Gaza Strip during the 50 days of military operations, increased aid dependency has become inevitable in the short and long term, at individual, sectoral and macro levels, and will continue to be so unless fundamental internal and external obstacles are addressed in parallel to relief and early recovery efforts. UNRWA supports the call by the UN Secretary-General on all parties to take the necessary steps to establish a permanent peace and to address the underlying causes of the conflict.

After the third and by far most destructive conflict in the last six years, the population's coping mechanisms have been depleted and public services are operating below minimum standards. The level of desperation of a people locked in 365km² has grown dramatically since the latest military operations, as evidenced by the attempts of over 1,000 Palestinians from Gaza to escape, over 300 of whom perished in a shipwreck off Libya.



[2] 290,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in UNRWA shelters at the height of the hostilities; an estimated 500,000 in total according to the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

[3] Data on fatalities and destruction of property is consolidated by the Protection and Shelter clusters based on preliminary information as of 4 September, and is subject to change based on further verifications.

[4] 74 per cent of households reported receiving at least one form of assistance in 2012, including food assistance

Strategic approach

The focus of UNRWA interventions is directed towards the critical needs of the refugee population both in the immediate aftermath of the conflict and thereafter, as Gaza moves from the de-development of recent years to redevelopment that builds on the capacity and potential of Gaza. UNRWA is leading the needs assessments for the refugee population, and using information from the assessment to direct its interventions. The focus in the near term is on mitigating the impact of the hostilities on Palestine refugees, and in the longer-term towards contributing to Gaza as a liveable place in 2020 and beyond.

Ultimate responsibility for critical infrastructure shall remain within the purview of the public service sector and will require additional expertise, capacity and funding, as presented by the Palestinian Government of National Consensus. In collaboration with partners, UNRWA will need to provide logistical capacity and expertise to assist in rehabilitating critical infrastructure affecting refugees. Given UNRWA responsibilities towards the 70 per cent of the Gaza population who are refugees, UNRWA will coordinate its activities closely with the Palestinian Government in the shelter, economic and social sectors.

In accordance with the State of Palestine National Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan for Gaza, UNRWA strategy is designed according to emergency relief, recovery and reconstruction phases. The interventions of the emergency relief phase were presented within the UNRWA Flash Appeal, which remains relevant as the displacement of refugees extends now into its fourth month. The recovery phase includes early initiatives to address critical needs, enabling the Palestine refugees in Gaza to transition. More extended recovery initiatives focus on sustainable livelihoods initiatives and stabilising UNRWA services. Larger-scale interventions to provide long-term shelter, to rehabilitate camps, and to address redevelopment needs, in a manner that complements the efforts of government and other key development actors, are captured within the reconstruction phase.

Acknowledging the interdependency between 'new' and 'old' needs, the strategic approach of UNRWA to Gaza's recovery includes addressing within the scope of its mandate some of the underlying issues that hamper the re-development of Gaza. As part of "Gaza in 2020 - UNRWA Operational Response", interventions in the areas of urbanisation and environmental health infrastructure have been selected as complementary to the recovery and reconstruction undertakings within the current operating environment.





The needs of refugees are enormous and the results that UNRWA aims to achieve can only be accomplished if the proposed interventions are fully implemented. This will be conditioned largely by the operating environment. As part of the planning process, in coordination with the government and UN Agencies, a number of assumptions and key enabling conditions have been identified:

- The operating environment within Gaza enables access by humanitarian actors to the populations to be served.
- The Palestinian Government of National Consensus exercises authority and governmental oversight in Gaza, including rehabilitation and development in the aftermath of the conflict and functionality of public services to the public at large.
- UNRWA receives speedy approval for pending and proposed construction projects from the Israeli Coordinating Office for Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT) so that the necessary construction materials enter the Gaza Strip in a timely and predictable manner.^[5]
- UNRWA receives the necessary financial contributions and continued understanding and support of the key issues for Palestine refugees in Gaza.

Planning assumptions at this time include the following:

- » Upon sustained cessation of hostilities, no more than an estimated 40,000 IDPs requiring temporary shelter remain in the 19 UNRWA collective centres past March 2015 with significant reductions by June 2015.
- » Non-refugee assistance, including for those remaining in UNRWA collective centres, is provided by other responding actors.

[5] In addition, UNRWA will remain ready to review its logistics pipeline so that it can utilize any and all open border crossings between Israel and Gaza, pending a final outcome of negotiations and access opportunities.



Response

Emergency relief

UNRWA has been at the forefront of emergency relief efforts throughout the conflict. At the height of the conflict, UNRWA hosted over 290,000 displaced in 91 schools which served as designated emergency shelters across the Gaza Strip. Covering the basic needs of those seeking shelter included food assistance, provision of potable and non-potable water, distribution of non-food items for hygiene and sleeping arrangements, psychosocial activities including but not limited to counselling, access to primary health care, and initial emergency education activities for school-aged children. Operating the shelters is a colossal undertaking, with over 4,000 staff working onsite at the shelters, nearly 400 staff supporting the response from central and area emergency offices, and a further 660 staff to sustain the necessary logistical operations. Operations ran 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for most of the 50 days. UNRWA continues the same round-the-clock operations as the emergency shelters transition to collective centres where almost 60,000 displaced remain.^[6]

The schools which will remain as collective centres need to be adapted to serve as extended shelters, for example through provision of power and showering facilities to support residential necessities. They will also need to be winterized as the fall rains and winter cold approach. UNRWA will similarly adapt to continue providing basic needs – hot meals, hot water, and sufficient warmth for sleeping are under consideration.

UNRWA is participating in a Technical Working Group, comprised of relevant UN Agencies and the Ministry of Social Affairs, to ensure a coordinated approach towards identifying, verifying and appropriately tailoring assistance based on the actual needs of the vulnerable families outside collective centres who are as yet unable to embark on recovery. UNRWA will retain responsibility for the refugee caseload while seeking a consistent approach that will be employed by other actors to assist the non-refugee caseload.

[6] This "remaining displaced" exceeds the displacement experienced at the height of Cast Lead.

Early recovery

Every person has a right to a decent standard of living, including housing. UNRWA commenced a shelter assessment in September, in close coordination with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH) and UNDP, with the additional support of the World Food Programme (WFP), to determine damage resulting from the hostilities in the Gaza Strip. This prioritizes initially the areas hardest hit during the conflict, including Beit Hanoun, al-Shuja'iyah and East Khan Younis. A significant surge capacity of social workers and engineers will be required to complete the assessment in November.



With an estimated 14,000 refugee homes uninhabitable, many refugee families, whose homes have been destroyed or severely damaged by the conflict are in transitional situations outside UNRWA facilities. As many as 5,000 or more families are either being hosted by other families or else have found rental accommodations. The Agency will provide these families with a one-time allowance of US\$500 to purchase basic requirements such as clothes and household items, and a monthly "transitional shelter cash assistance" subsidy - on average US\$ 225 - depending on family size that can contribute either to a rental fee or to a hosting household.^[7] This same assistance package is available to additionally eligible families once they have vacated the collective centres. Families whose homes are determined to be uninhabitable but nonetheless in need of repair – an estimated 28,000 refugee families - will be provided with assistance, either through cash support

for self-help repairs, in-kind assistance in the form of basic items such as tarpaulin and nylon, or potentially vouchers to purchase necessary supplies.

With the conditional cash assistance component, refugee families who have incurred unanticipated costs, including medical and burial expenses, will be eligible for reimbursement of total or partial costs. Refugees who submit claims and the relevant documentation will be considered for reimbursement according to eligibility and priority criteria set by the Agency.

Community outreach and education programming initiatives by UNRWA staff and partner organizations, including Youth Activity Centres, Community-Based Rehabilitation Centres, Women's Programme Centres, and Community-Based Organizations involved in the Gender Initiative, will be expanded to cover topics such as health, gender-based violence, psychosocial wellbeing and explosive remnants of war, among other topics. Expanded programming capacity requires restoration of some facilities and assets, development of educational information communication materials, and surge capacity to undertake these efforts.

At least 118 UNRWA facilities have been damaged during the hostilities, primarily schools, as well as health centres, sanitation offices and social services installations. Minor repairs are underway and coordination is in progress to obtain materials needed to carry out major repairs. A significant amount of furniture and other equipment was damaged by military operations or while schools were in use as shelters, and will need to be replaced. Early recovery efforts will address both hard and soft needs, including repair to physical structures as well as the restoration of core services, including support to UNRWA staff through psychosocial activities. Both aspects are integral to restoring UNRWA quality service provision across health, education, social services, microfinance and camp improvement interventions.

Substantial damage has been widely reported to water and wastewater networks across the Gaza Strip, although the Coastal Municipal Water Authority and other stakeholders are still conducting their damage assessments. Accordingly, UNRWA anticipates a continuing need to provide fuel to the Health and WASH clusters to support local hospitals, clinics, local WASH utilities and solid waste management actors. Furthermore, preliminary assessments by UNRWA environmental engineers indicate extensive damage to environmental health infrastructure inside some refugee camps in Gaza. The Agency will repair or replace damaged water, sewage and waste water networks, as well damaged pipes and tanks in refugee houses to ensure that refugee camps have basic WASH services restored to the household level.

^[7] Requirements to document the transitional solution – a rental agreement or undertaking with the hosting family – will only be activated from 2015 in an effort not to add another burden on the displaced at this fragile period.

Reconstruction towards development

Ensuring a lasting housing solution is available to refugee families whose homes were destroyed by the military operation is a top priority for the Agency. UNRWA will pursue multiple avenues within the framework of a shelter strategy agreed in the shelter cluster, including with the Government of National Consensus ministry leadership, with a view to securing homes for refugee families, creating additional housing stock that offers a temporary shelter solution for IDPs, supporting private sector revival through the generation of jobs and contracting, and aligning with governmental urban planning policy. While committed to advancing with speed and quality, UNRWA anticipates that the requisite 14,000 homes will be built in the course of the next three to five years under current access mechanisms and a more rapid approval process.

Comprehensive development work also needs to be carried out inside and outside the refugee camps to address chronic problems such as crowded residences, random expansion of buildings, unplanned land use, narrow roads and alleys, and deteriorated shelters. Developing Gaza's refugee camps has become necessary to improve environmental health and the socioeconomic living conditions of the camp residents. As each camp is unique, camp improvement plans will be tailored to the needs of residents and with community participation – from private housing to public spaces.

Complementing the reconstruction efforts inside the Beach camp, UNRWA plans to construct a tidal barrier that will further protect the shore from natural



erosion, in order to safeguard the coastal road and nearby shelters benefiting the camp's 90,000 residents. As with all construction projects, this will provide meaningful employment opportunities in the Gaza Strip.

UNRWA recognizes that development in Gaza depends not only on physical reconstruction, but also on an investment in human capital. The envisaged livelihoods programming is designed to jump-start the long-term wage earning potential of refugees from selected sub-populations in Gaza, with a particular emphasis on youth, women and farmers. When coupled with recovery-oriented interventions, such as cash-for-work and conditional cash assistance, livelihoods interventions seek sustainability to halt the contraction of the Gaza economy, offering economic opportunities to impoverished families, and increasing their resilience to shocks.

UNRWA will expand its Graduate Training Programme, a subcomponent of the cash-for-work programme that targets youth who have recently completed their university studies, and provide them with professional contracts with local companies to build their work experience. Similarly, the Young Women Leaders Programme aims to close the skills-gap between the labour market and the educated labour force, thereby ensuring young female graduates are developing skills required by the labour market.

UNRWA will continue to provide alternative tertiary educational opportunities through its Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programme, expanding this to support courses in reconstruction and potentially green technology in the construction sector. The Gaza Gateway aims to support the local economy by providing recent Information and Communications Technology (ICT) graduates with the opportunity of gaining practical commercial experience, while opening to new markets.

Sustainable recovery in Gaza necessitates far more than simply rebuilding what has been destroyed. Lifting the blockade and addressing Gaza's structural challenges, such as water scarcity, the electricity deficit, high levels of urbanisation, and increasing needs resulting from rapid population growth, are key elements in reducing the area's vulnerabilities, and setting the basis for a re-development process that offers economic opportunities and a sense of safety and security for the people of Gaza.

Below are the corresponding UNRWA interventions for the three phases, recognizing that the phases will unfold somewhat concurrently. The estimated funding requirements are based on calculations derived from initial assessments, precedents set by 2008 and 2012 hostilities and recent market prices.



Response summary

Sector of Intervention	Needs	Response	Funding Required in US\$
Emergency Relief			
Food Distribution	Individuals staying at shelters/Collective Centres (CCs), as well as the general population, require food assistance to meet their minimum caloric intake as a consequence of the hostilities and the repercussions on food insecurity.	Provide food to IDPs in shelters/Collective Centres (CCs) and exceptional food distribution to all refugee households not already receiving food from UNRWA.	150,195,000
Non Food Items (NFI)	Families displaced by the emergency require hygiene and basic household items, including materials for emergency shelter activities; shelters require expanded washing facilities and winterization.	Distribution of NFIs to displaced and other conflict-affected families. Equipping Designated Emergency Shelters (DES) as CCs for prolonged stay of IDPs.	37,290,000
Shelter Minor Repairs	Shelters damaged during the emergency in need of minor repairs.	Repair of minor damages to eligible refugee families for an estimated 28,000 shelters (final figure pending final assessment).	45,875,000
Health	Families in CCs require basic first aid, healthcare and corresponding pharmaceuticals.	Ensure the provision of health services to the displaced at CCs and UNRWA health centres, including new mothers, with sufficient stock of essential drugs, medical supplies and fuel.	7,905,000
Psychosocial Support (PSS)	The duration and severity of the hostilities have had an effect on the whole Gaza population, eroding even more the already fragile psychosocial coping mechanisms.	Providing psychosocial support to IDPs staying at CCs and additional PSS at installations and partner CBOs in the months immediately following the hostilities.	5,100,000
Education	Learning environment has been affected by the hostilities, thus undermining students' capability to reach minimum academic standards.	Provide alternative methods of learning and emergency education activities reaching school-aged children across the Gaza Strip.	495,000
Cash-for-Work (CFW)	Emergency response and early recovery operations requiring additional labour, while families are in need of the CFW opportunity.	Engagement of unskilled and skilled labourers to support emergency response activities, including CCs.	6,680,000

Sector of Intervention	Needs	Response	Funding Required in US\$
Emergency Relief			
Environmental Health (WASH)	Non-functioning water and sanitation services and other sanitation hazards increase the possibility of communicable disease outbreaks.	Provision of potable and non-potable water to shelters and vulnerable refugee households. Clearing of transitional dump sites.	16,280,000
Early Recovery			
Conditional Cash Assistance	Palestine refugee families require assistance in covering the extraordinary expenses stemming from the emergency.	Reimbursement (total or partial) of the cost of medical care and burial expenses. Replacement of household items.	11,140,000
Transitional Shelter	Refugee families whose homes are uninhabitable require assistance with transitional shelter expenses.	Transitional shelter cash assistance for rental or hosting.	68,560,000
Health	UNRWA primary health care services are overloaded catering to health needs both emerging from the conflict as well as expanded coverage.	Ensuring full operations of increased UNRWA regular health services. Expand community health education and outreach programming. Providing comprehensive services to survivors of gender-based violence (one-stop-shop service).	9,640,000
Psychosocial Support (PSS)	The duration and severity of the hostilities have had an effect on the whole Gaza population, including UNRWA responders, eroding even more the already fragile psychosocial coping mechanisms	Providing enhanced psychosocial support to the general Palestine refugee population in need, including children in UNRWA schools. Providing psychosocial support to UNRWA staff working during the emergency. Responding to women's emerging needs as a result of the conflict through public awareness raising and creating social and recreational opportunities	9,100,000

Sector of Intervention	Needs	Response	Funding Required in US\$
Early Recovery			
Education	Learning environment has been affected by the hostilities, thus undermining students' capability to reach minimum academic standards.	Provide remedial education classes and additional support to students.	17,500,000
Environmental Health (WASH)	Non-functioning water and sanitation services and other sanitation hazards increase the possibility of communicable disease outbreaks.	Provision of fuel to local WASH utilities, MoH health facilities, and partners on solid waste management. Reconstruct and repair environmental health infrastructure in selected camps.	11,100,000
Repair and Rehabilitation of UNRWA Installations	UNRWA installations with minor and major damages require repair, rehabilitation or reconstruction and replacement of assets.	Perform necessary maintenance and small-scale repairs on UNRWA installations. Repair or replace damaged furniture.	24,740,000
UNRWA enhanced capacity	Need for additional support to UNRWA staff to absorb additional activities and cope with the aftermath of the conflict, in terms of materials and human resources, as well as psychosocial support.	Increasing UNRWA capacity to carry out additional activities, including surge capacity and leave coverage. Increasing UNRWA security capacity in Gaza.	6,000,000
Reconstruction for development			
Shelter Repair	Refugee homes damaged during the emergency are in need of repair or reconstruction.	Reconstruction and new construction for refugees whose previous homes were irreparably damaged.	679,000,000
Repair and Rehabilitation of UNRWA Installations	UNRWA installations with minor and major damages require repair, rehabilitation or reconstruction.	Rehabilitation and repair of UNRWA installations including schools, health centres, food distribution centres, and offices.	1,100,000
Camp and Infrastructure Development	Camp environmental health and socio economic conditions negatively affected by chronic problems such as crowded residences, random expansion of buildings, unplanned land use, narrow roads and alleys, and deteriorated shelters.	Holistic rehabilitation of refugee camps to provide conditions conducive to the sustainable development of the Gaza Strip.	538,000,000

Sector of Intervention	Needs	Response	Funding Required in US\$
Reconstruction for development			
Environmental Health	Beach camp residents' access and homes in jeopardy due to natural erosion of the shore.	Construct a tidal barrier that will further protect the shore from natural erosion, in order to safeguard the coastal road and nearby refugee shelters.	3,000,000
Cash-for-Work	Emergency response and early recovery operations requiring additional labour, while families are in need of improving their financial coping mechanisms.	Provide poor households with short-term cash-for-work opportunities.	17,400,000
Livelihood Support	Cessation of economic activity during the emergency and the destruction of a significant section of the economic infrastructure in Gaza have reduced the already limited wage earning potential.	Support TVET and apprenticeship opportunities for youth, including the integration of green technology and training for young women.	9,900,000
		Support the private sector through outsourcing UNRWA business to newly created businesses. Increasing UNRWA security capacity in Gaza.	
Total			1,676,000,000







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communications division
unrwa jerusalem
po box 19149, 91191 east jerusalem

t: jerusalem (+972 2) 589 0224, f: jerusalem (+972 2) 589 0274
t: gaza (+972 8) 677 7533/7527, f: gaza (+972 8) 677 7697

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