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Prepared by The Applied Research
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Gaza Crisis - 2014

Preliminary Assessment



Photos by Shareef Sarhan - UNDP image Bank

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PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT FOR GAZA STRIP ASSAULT 2014



The Israeli attacks on the Gaza Strip since the 8th of July have resulted in a severe humanitarian crisis. The damages caused by this war far exceed the destruction caused by the previous two, with significant civilian casualties, widespread destruction of civilian buildings and infrastructure throughout the Strip and massive displacement of people. This is the worst escalation of conflict in the Gaza Strip since the beginning of the Israeli occupation of 1967, even surpassing the length and severity of Israel's 2008/2009 Operation "Cast Lead". The entire Gazan population of almost 1.8 million people is affected by the crisis in some way. Thousands of tons of munitions were fired on Gaza. Around 1,865 Palestinians have been killed (of which 459 are children, 238 females and 79 elderly) and up to 9,986 of the Palestinians have been injured (including 3,009 children, 1,900 women and 356 elderly)¹; taking into consideration that the numbers are continuing to increase as the killing of civilians is ongoing.

Approximately 490,000 people²(over a quarter of the population) are seeking refuge in UN or governmental schools, public buildings and with host families and churches; all of which were identified as safe shelters from the Israeli military missiles, though that has proven to not always be the case. Furthermore, the preliminary surveys done by the humanitarian agencies in Gaza showed that more than 70,000 people have lost their homes which are completely damaged³ in addition to numerous health centers, hospitals, mosques, electricity generating plant, water resources, sewage network, agricultural production lands and industrial production plants and facilities. Up to 44% of the Gaza Strip area has been declared as no-go area during hostilities, causing lack of access to operate, maintain and repair water infrastructure. These attacks on infrastructure have left large number of the Gazan people without food, water, shelters,

¹ World Health Organization (WHO), 6 August 2014. Situation Report #7. Occupied Palestinian territory-

² United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - occupied Palestinian territory (OCHA), 2014. GAZA CRISIS APPEAL- August 2014.

³ World Food Programme (WFP), 10 August 2014. External Situation Report # 21. Palestine – Gaza Emergency August 2014.

electricity, and/or medical services. Almost 90% of wells, wastewater treatment and desalination plants cannot operate due to power cuts and lack of fuel⁴.

It is worth mentioning that this war comes at a time of heightened vulnerability and instability in Gaza especially after the Cast Lead operation that took place in the year 2008/2009. Around 66% of the people in Gaza were receiving food assistance prior to this war and the food insecurity level or vulnerable to food insecurity stood at 72% of households⁵. Poverty rates and deep poverty, reached up to 38.8% and 21.1% respectively in the year 2011⁶. Unemployment has increased dramatically since mid-2013; reaching up to 46.9% on June 2014⁷. This is following a halt of the illegal tunnel trade and the impact of the blockade and longstanding access restrictions imposed by Israel preventing any economic activity. The on-going energy crisis is another challenge that faces the Gazan people, resulting in devastating effects on the water, sanitation and hygiene and health sector.

The UN agencies in cooperation with the Palestinian Governmental Ministries, local authorities and NGOs have established an integrated preliminary surveying system to estimate the damages, losses, and cost for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Gaza Strip in different socioeconomic, public, private and services sectors. This is considered on-going work to respond to the current war in the Gaza Strip. This preliminary assessment report is a first output for this collaborative work. The estimates of losses and damages included in this report are collected from up-to-date reporting from different sources including site/field information, official data from Governmental and international bodies, and remote sensing analysis utilizing satellite images.

At a later stage this collaboration will embark on conducting a comprehensive Geo-referenced assessment for Gaza, which will be presented as a web-based GIS platform that provides up-to-date feedback about the progress of rehabilitation and reconstruction works in Gaza at all sectoral levels, and feedback for intervention priorities and aid orientation. This tool will be essential to support the monitoring, evaluation and planning processes for Gaza rehabilitation; it will enhance the coordination among relevant agencies, and optimize the utilization of resources and funds.

⁴EWASH Advocacy Task Force. Gaza Water disaster: Damages to Water Infrastructure. 8th July – 5th August 2014.

⁵SEFsec report 2014. This includes food insecure and vulnerable to food insecurity.

⁶PCBS, 2012. Living Standards in the Palestinian Territory: Expenditure, Consumption, Poverty, 2011. Ramallah – Palestine

⁷PCBS. 2014. Labor Force Survey: (April-June, 2014) Round (Q2/2014)). Press Conference on the Labor Survey Results. Ramallah, Palestine.

AGRICULTURE



One of the sectors most extensively affected is the agricultural sector which was directly targeted by the Israeli tanks and missiles. Hundreds of sheep and cow heads have died as a result of missiles or missiles fragments' and from lack of feed and water; as the owners were unable to access their farms. Furthermore, a large number of the irrigation wells, irrigation systems, greenhouses, productive trees, post-harvest facilities and agricultural equipment were targeted and destroyed.

The fishery sector was also greatly affected specifically that fishermen could not access the sea and the seashores during the war period and many of the fishing boats were destroyed by the Israeli Military. Additionally, the fishing syndicate building was bombarded by Israeli missiles. Thus, the amount of fish available at the local Gaza market was reduced significantly; impacting the amount of available food in Gaza Strip. The survey showed that the direct value of occurred losses to the agricultural sector including plant, animal, infrastructure and fishery subsectors reached to \$315,149,436 while the indirect losses were estimated at \$134,000,000⁸ (See Figure -1- Table -1-). The plant production sector has the highest share of damages. The areas most affected in the agricultural sector by the destruction are Khan Yunis followed by Rafah, Gaza, North Gaza, and Middle Gaza.



USD 449,149,436
Value of Agricultural Damages

⁸ Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture – Gaza Strip, August 2014.

Figure -1- The distribution of incurred damages in the agricultural sector

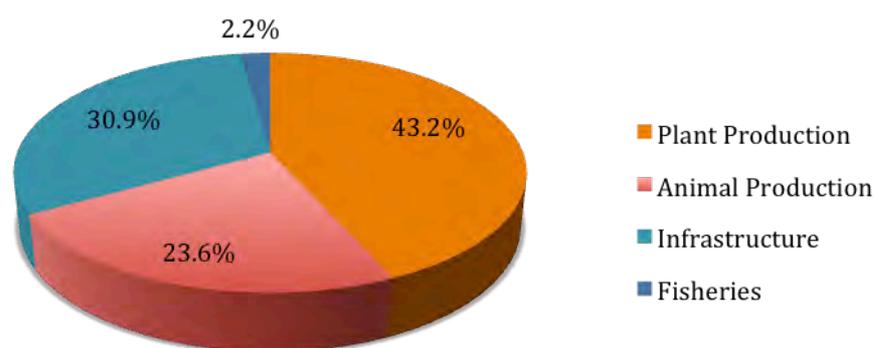


Table-1- Assessed direct and indirect damages in the agriculture sector

Item	Direct losses (US\$)	Indirect losses (US\$)	Total
Plant Production	131,666,036	62,500,000	194,166,036
Animal Production	54,676,500	51,500,000	106,176,500
Infrastructure	120,806,900	18,000,000	138,806,900
Fisheries	8,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000
Total	315,149,436	134,000,000	449,149,436

The MoA has set the priority of interventions and their required finance for the agriculture sector based on the estimated value of damages. The interventions are categorized under immediate, recovery and long term interventions; covering the main agriculture subsectors. The immediate interventions include inputs, asset repairs, and cash. The Early Recovery interventions include rehabilitation of farms and infrastructures, cash support, and restocking. The Long term interventions include reconstruction of infrastructures, buildings, services, value chains development, and others. Accordingly, the total estimated value for immediate humanitarian interventions is \$139,200,000, for early recovery is \$129,800,000 and for long term interventions is \$182,149,400⁹. (See Table -2-)

Table-2- Finance requirements for priority interventions for the agriculture sector

Level of Intervention	Financing Requirements (US\$)
Immediate Humanitarian Intervention	139,200,000
Early Recovery Intervention	129,800,000
Long Term Intervention	182,149,400
Total	451,149,400

⁹Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture – Gaza Strip, August 2014.

HEALTH



The extent of injuries and casualties during this attack is shocking; it caused extensive disruption to the Gaza health system, compounded by damage to infrastructure and a breakdown of services, causing the whole system to struggle to cope with the high number of injuries in the face of medical supply shortages and power outages. Of course women, children and elderly are among the most vulnerable and affected groups. The siege that has been imposed continuously on the Gaza Strip by the Israelis affected the updating of the medical institutions and limited the availability of required equipment and medications. The current crisis has illuminated the dramatic effects of the massive shortage in the availability of medical needs especially the intensive care facilities, including equipment and tools, medicines, and the human resources.

The surveyed damages and assessed urgent needs of the hospitals and medical centers by the Ministry of Health (MoH) showed that the main hospitals were all affected by the Israeli bombardment and are not functioning according to their normal capacities, and cannot meet the current medical needs of the war. Since the onset of the war, 5 primary health clinics (PHCs) and 8 governmental hospitals were totally destroyed in addition to 24 PHCs were partially destroyed, 10 ambulances were damaged, 15 ambulances were partially damaged¹⁰. (See Map -1-). Not forgetting the huge number of disabled and psychological patients that now need treatment.



USD 47,392,500

**Value of Health
Sector Damages**

The identified urgent needs varies between reconstruction, repair, and maintenance of the damaged physical structure including the damaged structures (rooms, buildings, sections and walls), windows, doors, electrical generators, electrical, water and communication networks, and generators. Additionally, the MoH assessment covered the urgent needs for these hospitals and centers for medical equipment, Electro Mechanical Systems, emergency communication systems, spare parts for medical equipment and systems, and vehicles.

¹⁰ Palestinian Ministry of Health – Gaza Strip, August 2014.

The total estimated need to repair the actual damages to the health sector reached \$47,392,500¹¹. This preliminary estimated budget is only an emergency budget to bring these facilities to the operating capacity they had before the war (See Table -3-).

Table-3- Assessed damages in the health sector

No.	Description	Estimated Value of Damage (US\$)
1	Hospital Damages	5,670,000
2	PHCC's Damages	10,900,000
3	Medical Equipment and tools, Electro Mechanical Systems, emergency communication Systems	25,500,000
4	Spare parts for Medical Equipment and medical Systems	5,000,000
5	Vehicles	322,000
Total		47,392,500

The MoH propose set of priority of interventions for the immediate humanitarian and early recovery interventions including the following

Immediate humanitarian interventions:

- Support for PHC services and medicine to avoid epidemic infection, due contaminated water. Fix the damage water piping and sanitary, repair electrical, mechanical, medical equipment (generators, air condition, medical gases, communication, low voltages systems, UPS and all kind of medical equipment).
- Provision of secure and healthy shelters instead of the damaged PHC centers furnished and equipped.

Early Recovery interventions:

- Reconstruction, furnishing, equipping and rehabilitation for the hospitals and PHC clinics.
- Repair electromechanical and medical equipment.
- Provision of new electromechanical and medical equipment.

¹¹ Ibid.

EDUCATION



The impact of the attacks Gaza witnessed extended to include the education sector. Many schools have been directly targeted during the attacks. The number of government schools that have been completely damaged and cannot be used total 22, while 119 other schools are partially damaged and need rehabilitation in order to be used again. Furthermore, due to the huge number of Internally Displaced People (IDP), and the unavailability of safe places within Gaza, schools have been used as shelter for those who had to flee their neighborhoods, or whose houses have been damaged. School rooms have been transformed into bedrooms, hosting whole families, and there has been extensive use of schools' hygienic and other basic facilities. As of August 3, the number of IDPs who took shelter in both UNRWA and governmental schools was approximately 292,534.¹² The number of public schools used as shelters reached 25, distributed among the different governorates of the Gaza Strip.

It is worth mentioning that UNRWA schools were also used as safe shelters by the IDPs. According to UNRWA, “90 out of UNRWA’s 156 school buildings serve as shelters, and the remaining schools are either within the buffer zone or otherwise inaccessible.”¹³ In addition, private schools and pre-schools have been targeted by the attacks. (See Figure -2-)



USD 49,144,000
Value of Education
Sector Damages

The value of the damage of schools buildings and infrastructure reached approximately \$22,119,000.¹⁴ It is estimated that the reconstruction and rehabilitation of affected schools could take 3-10 months. And while schools that have been used as shelter will need to be restored to their pre-crisis state, the reconstruction of new schools to replace those that have been completely damaged will also be required. (See Map -2-)

¹² OCHA, August 2014. Gaza Crisis Appeal.

¹³ United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), 5 August 2014. Gaza Situation Report: Daily Update.

¹⁴ Ibid.

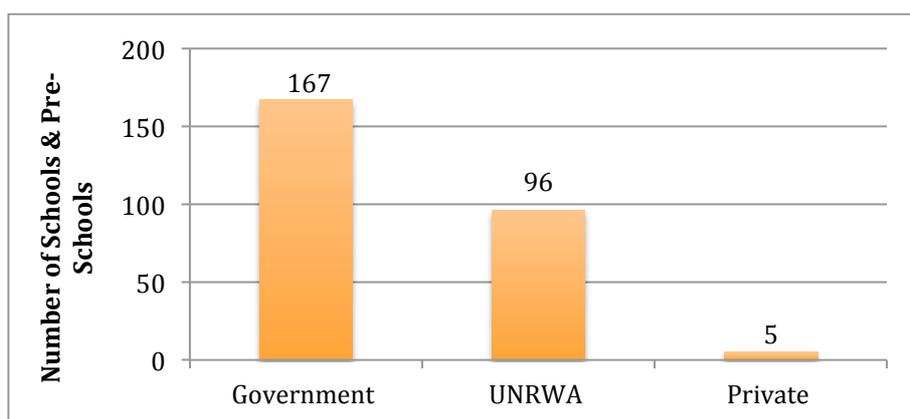


Figure -2- Number of affected schools & pre-schools¹⁵

Damages incurred by schools were not limited to buildings and infrastructure, but also include the destruction of supplies. Resources such as furniture, computers, technology tools, libraries, stationary and science laboratory equipment were destroyed or damaged. The value of these damaged supplies reaches approximately \$11,025,000.¹⁶ Furthermore, 5 buildings of higher education institutes have incurred major damages. Those belong to the Islamic University, Al Aqsa University, Palestine Technical College, and the University College of Applied Sciences. The value of damages incurred by these institutes is estimated at \$16,000,000.¹⁷

According to OCHA, partners in the rehabilitation process might need to “explore the possibility of temporary learning spaces or transportation support for students left without access to schools in their home communities”¹⁸, especially since the new school year in Gaza is expected to start soon. Furthermore, the immediate humanitarian rehabilitation process of the education sector includes the provision of school uniforms; bags; and stationary to students, in addition to the rehabilitation of schools that have incurred minor damages and the psychosocial support needed to deal with the psychological repercussions of the war. The early recovery interventions would tackle the rehabilitation of heavily damaged schools and university buildings, and the provision of equipment needed to implement student activities. Furthermore, long-term interventions will be needed in order to construct and furnish new schools that respond to the growing needs of the population in the Gaza Strip. (See Table #-)

Table -4- Financing requirements for the rehabilitation of the education sector¹⁹

Level of Intervention	Financing Requirements (US\$)
Immediate Humanitarian Intervention	67,871,840
Early Recovery Intervention	39,528,160
Long Term Intervention	47,500,000
Total	154,900,000

¹⁵ Palestinian Ministry of Education & Higher Education – Gaza Strip, August 2014.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ OCHA, August 2014. Gaza Crisis Appeal.

¹⁹ Palestinian Ministry of Education & Higher Education – Gaza Strip, August 2014.

HOUSING



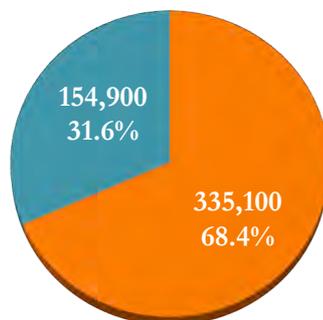
Still recovering from the 2008-09 and 2012 wars, the 1.8 million Palestinians of the Gaza Strip have yet to deal with the inflicted damage to Gaza's housing and shelter infrastructure, further devastated by the recent 2014 war. The war that took the lives of nearly 2000 Palestinians and injured more than 10,000 has also hit Gaza's housing sector severely. As a direct result of the Israeli bombardment; more than one-fourth of Gaza's population has been categorized as IDPs (and the number is anticipated to increase). According to reports from the field; 68.4% (335,100 individual) of those displaced have become so due to the extensive damages of their houses, currently assessed at 60,000 housing units. The value of the damages incurred by these houses it estimated at \$970,000,000.²⁰



60,000 Houses Affected

USD 970,000,000

Value of Damages



- As a direct result of house destruction
- Other (Running for their lives)

Total: 490,000

Figure -3- Palestinian IDPs in Gaza

²⁰ Palestinian Ministry of Public Works & Housing – Gaza Strip, August 2014.

The damaged houses of Gaza were categorized according to the extent of damage inflicted on the houses: a total of 55,800 housing units have been affected.²¹ This number reflects that almost 23% of housing units within the Gaza Strip have incurred a level of damage and destruction due to the Israeli attacks. Figure -4- shows the number and damage levels that occurred to houses in Gaza Strip.

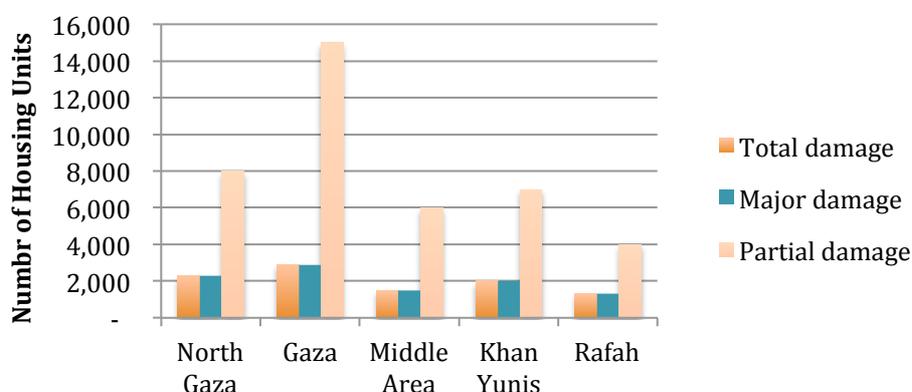


Figure -4- Number of affected houses by governorate

For the rehabilitation of the housing sector, immediate humanitarian interventions (within 2 months) include the provision of cash and non-cash assistance (for the purchase of food, medicine, and blankets) to IDPs whose houses have incurred major damages or have been completely destroyed is needed. The early recovery stage will require the following interventions:

- ▣ Dismantling and removal of explosive materials, and rubble.
- ▣ Temporary sheltering for IDPs, through renting temporary apartments or the provision of mobile homes and caravans.
- ▣ Urgent maintenance for housing units, and urgent repair of damaged buildings.

Long term interventions would target the repairing of damaged housing during the recent assault, in addition to the reconstruction of housing units due to previous assaults. This would also include the maintenance of roads that have been targeted within these neighborhoods.

Table -5- Financing requirements for the rehabilitation of the housing sector²²

Level of Intervention	Financing Requirements (US\$)
Immediate Humanitarian Intervention	20,000,000
Early Recovery Intervention	163,500,000
Long Term Intervention	1,147,500,000
Total	1,331,000,000

²¹ Palestinian Ministry of Public Works & Housing – Gaza Strip, August 2014.

²² Ibid.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE



The impact of the attacks severely impacted the water, sanitation and hygiene sectors. Primary water pipelines, water reservoirs, house connections, sewage pipelines, wastewater treatment plants and sewage pumping stations were damaged and have been directly targeted during the attacks. The damages to the water infrastructure has resulted in cutting or severely restricted water provision to Gaza's citizens, where the damages to the wastewater treatment plants and the sewage network has caused sewage flooding in the residential areas and the mixing of sewage with water, posing a severe environmental threat and risk of water-borne diseases.

Furthermore, the bombing of the Gaza Strip's power station causing a shortage of electricity, compounded by the shortage of fuel needed to operate the power station, pumping stations of water wells and the waste water treatment plants, as well as the desalination process were disabled while water supply to the houses, sewage collection and treatment were severely restricted. Due to the massive damages to the water and sanitation infrastructure and the lack of access to clean water and sanitation facilities, at least 1.4 million²³ of Gaza's population has been affected and left, particularly the children, vulnerable to serious public health risks.



USD 34,434,100
**Value of Damages in
Water, Sanitation
and Hygiene Sector**

The value of damages to the water and sanitation infrastructure is estimated at \$15,739,000 and \$7,590,100, respectively.²⁴ This is in addition to another \$11,105,000 for the total damages took place among water and sanitation vehicles/ equipment and IT/stationary and for unforeseen damages. This total amount is distributed as illustrated in table -5-.

²³ OCHA, August 2014. Gaza Crisis Appeal.

²⁴ Palestinian Water Authority/Water sector - Gaza Strip. 2014.

Table -6- Estimated Value of damages in the water and sanitation infrastructure, vehicles, IT and unforeseen items

No.	Sub-Area	Type of Damage	Estimated Cost (US\$) of Repair/Reconstruction
1	Water Wells	Partially	\$419,000.00
	Water Wells	Completely	\$1,650,000.00
2	Water Network	Partially	\$3,310,000.00
	Water Network	Completely	\$4,325,000.00
3	Water Tank	Partially	\$1,300,000.00
	Water Tank	Completely	\$4,400,000.00
4	Desalination Unit	Partially	\$205,000.00
	Desalination Unit	Completely	\$130,000.00
5	Wastewater Network	Partially	\$2,427,100.00
	Wastewater Network	Completely	\$2,492,000.00
6	Wastewater Pump Station	Partially	\$1,447,000.00
7	WWTP	Partially	\$1,224,000.00
8	Water & Sanitation Vehicles & Equipment Damages		\$8,850,000.00
9	IT and Stationary Damages		\$255,000.00
10	Unseen Damages		\$2,000,000.00
Total USD			\$34,434,100.00

It should be noted that the most affected areas by the destruction of the water and sanitation sector are the governorates of Gaza followed by North Gaza Governorate. (See Figure-5-)²⁵

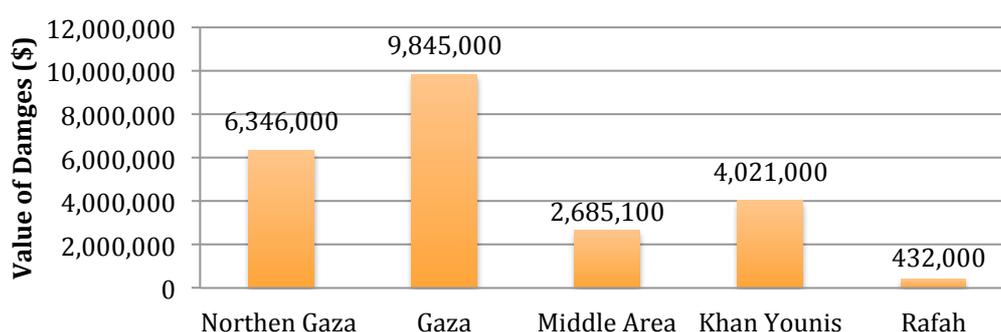


Figure -5- Estimated value of damages incurred by the water and sanitation infrastructure by governorate

For the rehabilitation of the water and sanitation infrastructure, immediate humanitarian interventions are needed to repair the damaged water supply and wastewater facilities, provide potable water for domestic use and sanitary installations for displaced population, provide fuel, generators and equipment to operate facilities. Early recovery interventions would include reconstruct the damaged water supply and wastewater facilities, supply fuel to operate the facilities, provide potable water for domestic use for displace population, and supply water and sanitation vehicles, spare parts and equipment. The long term interventions would provide additional water quantity with good quality through; constructing regional seawater desalination, Gaza North-South carrier and short term seawater desalination plants, improving the efficiency of water distribution network, constructing new efficient wastewater treatment plants and improving the efficiency of the existing ones, increasing the coverage sewerage network ratio, and reuse the treated wastewater for agriculture, and water governance. The total estimates for the different interventions at the three stages immediate, recovery and long term are detailed in table-6-.

²⁵ Ibid.

Table -7- Financing requirements for the rehabilitation/reconstruction of the water and sanitation sector²⁶

Level of Intervention	Financing Requirements (US\$)
Immediate Humanitarian Intervention	30,826,100
Early Recovery Intervention	32,690,000
Long Term Intervention	620,000,000
Total	683,516,100

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE & TRANSPORTATION



One of the major challenges that have faced relief workers, doctors, and paramedics during the war on Gaza is the destruction of roads. This has made the process of reaching people in serious need for help very challenging, and has resulted in the inability to evacuate casualties and other civilians under attack. In addition, the destruction of roads has constrained international and local aid agencies from providing people with basic needs such as water and food, and has contributed to the increasing risk of diseases as well as the severity and seriousness of many injuries and casualties.

Damages to the road infrastructure included the destruction of primary, secondary and side roads. As a result, and in order to facilitate emergency relief missions, many municipalities had to act in order to open blocked streets – especially primary ones – through the rental of tractors to remove the rubble and facilitate the movement of people evacuating areas under attack. Figure -7- reflects the value of damages affecting the road network according to governorate.



USD 77,759,500
**Value of Damages in
 Road Infrastructure
 and Vehicles**

²⁶ Palestinian Water Authority/Water sector - Gaza Strip. 2014.

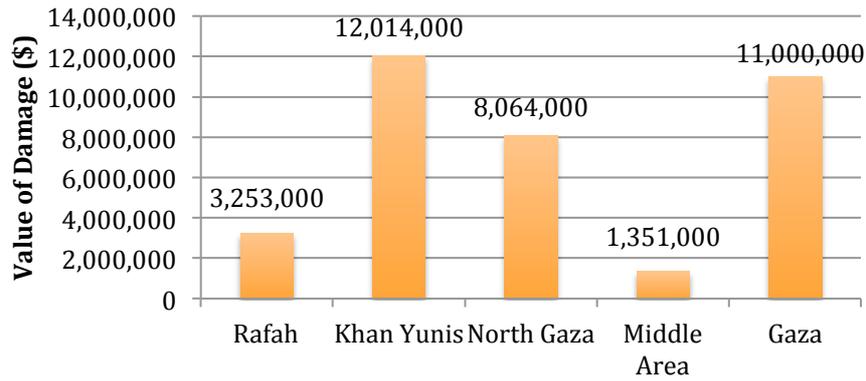


Figure -6- Estimated value of damages incurred by the road infrastructure according to governorate²⁷

The destruction resulting from the continuous attacks was not limited to road networks and infrastructure, but also included the targeting of private vehicles owned by citizens. Accordingly, the estimated damage value of completely destroyed private vehicles is \$34,140,000. In addition, the value of partially damaged private vehicles is estimated at \$7,737,500.²⁸ (See Figure -8-)

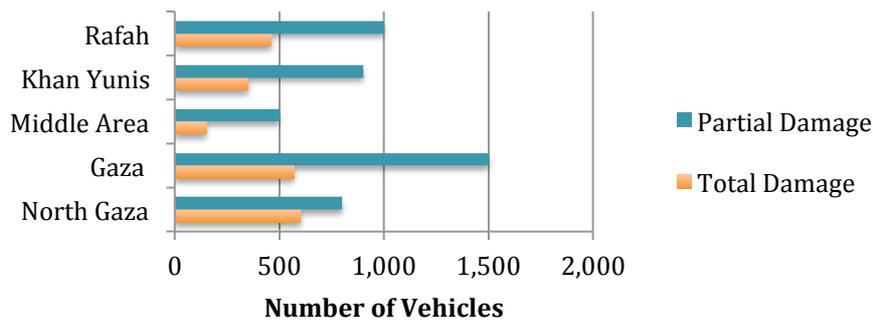


Figure -7- Number of damaged private vehicles by governorate

It is worth mentioning that almost 249 public vehicles were also destroyed in this attack. Those are vehicles owned by the civil defense, Ministry of Health (MoH), Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS), municipalities and other government agencies, with a damage value of \$2,877,500. Furthermore, 10 agricultural tractors have been affected, with a damage cost of \$200,000.²⁹

²⁷ UNDP Gaza Office, August 2014.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

ELECTRICITY



The Israeli offensive on the Gaza Strip has caused infrastructural losses in the Electricity Sector estimated at some \$55,842,582. This includes damage to the Gaza Electricity Distribution (GDECO) Corporation's main storage warehouse, the electrical and steel structures of the electricity networks in the Gaza Strip, the destruction of the only local power plant supplying electricity to the Gaza Strip (located in Nuseirat) - which was attacked by Israel on July 29, and the destruction of Gaza North substation. The only local power plant is currently not functional with the fuel stock burnt, and will need at least a year to repair.³⁰ According to OCHA's Gaza Emergency situation report (as of 12 August 2014), the volume of electricity purchased now from Israel and Egypt meets less than 30% of the estimated demand of electricity in the Gaza Strip.³¹ As a result, Gaza's electricity company is preparing to implement a new distribution scheme, entailing cycles of six hours of supply followed by 12 hours of outage. However, the majority of households in the areas most affected by bombardments, including eastern Gaza City, Beit Hanoun, Khuza'a and eastern of Rafah, are not likely to benefit from this due to the severe damage sustained to the internal distribution network.³²

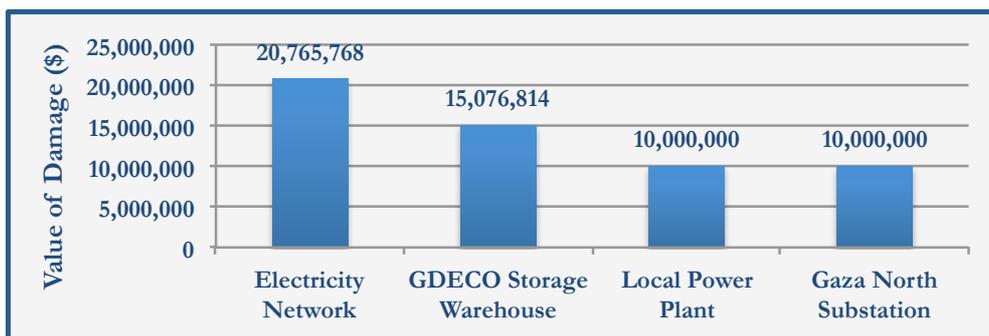


Figure -8- Estimated value of damages in electricity sector³³

³⁰ EWASH, 2014. Gaza Water Disaster. Occupied Palestinian Territory: EWASH Advocacy Task Force.

³¹ OCHA, 2014. Occupied Palestinian Territory: Gaza Emergency Situation Report. Occupied Palestinian Territory.

³² Ibid.

³³ Palestinian Energy Authority – Gaza Strip, August 2014.

The immediate humanitarian interventions needed in order to supply Gaza Strip’s population with electricity and fill the current gap, is to complete the reform of the rest of the Israeli lines and conduct urgent maintenance for all lines return electricity to full capacity (120 MW), and reduce shortage in power supply.

Furthermore, there is an urgent need to contract with local contractors to temporarily repair the main lines coming from the Israel Electric Corporation (IEC), and reform the damaged networks (22 kV & 0.4 Kv). In addition, the rental of a temporary storage warehouse for GDECO is required. For the stage of early recovery, interventions such as the construction of a new warehouse; repairing the damaged local power plant; and the provision of alternative sources of electricity in case of disturbances are required. For long term interventions, switching Gaza power plant from industrial diesel fuel to natural gas might be essential, and it would cut the production cost and increase efficiency. Restoring Gaza west substation to its original design 220KV system would also be needed. (See Table -#-)



USD 55,842,582
Value of Electricity sector Damages

Table -8- Financing requirements for the rehabilitation of the electricity sector³⁴

Level of Intervention	Financing Requirements (\$)
Immediate Humanitarian Intervention	1,400,000³⁵
Early Recovery Intervention	48,842,582
Long Term Intervention	178,000,000

³⁴ Palestinian Energy Authority – Gaza Strip, August 2014.

³⁵ This total does not include the cost of renting a temporary warehouse for GDECO.

PALESTINIAN MONETARY AUTHORITY (PMA) & BANKS



Banks within Gaza Strip have not survived the damage caused by the Israeli attacks. Many of Gaza Strip's banks along with facilities belonging to the Palestinian Monetary Authority (PMA) have incurred some degree of damage to their buildings and infrastructure, ranging from minor to major, while others – like the Nuseirat Branch of the Arab Islamic Bank – have been completely destroyed. The continuous attacks on Gaza Strip have paralyzed the banking sector, during which no banks were able to open doors to people in order to withdraw cash needed for daily urgent needs, while many ATM machines were destroyed, or inaccessible due to the unsafe situation. Figure -#- shows the value of damages incurred by the infrastructure of the PMA and the banking system.


USD 458,850
 Value of
 Banking sector

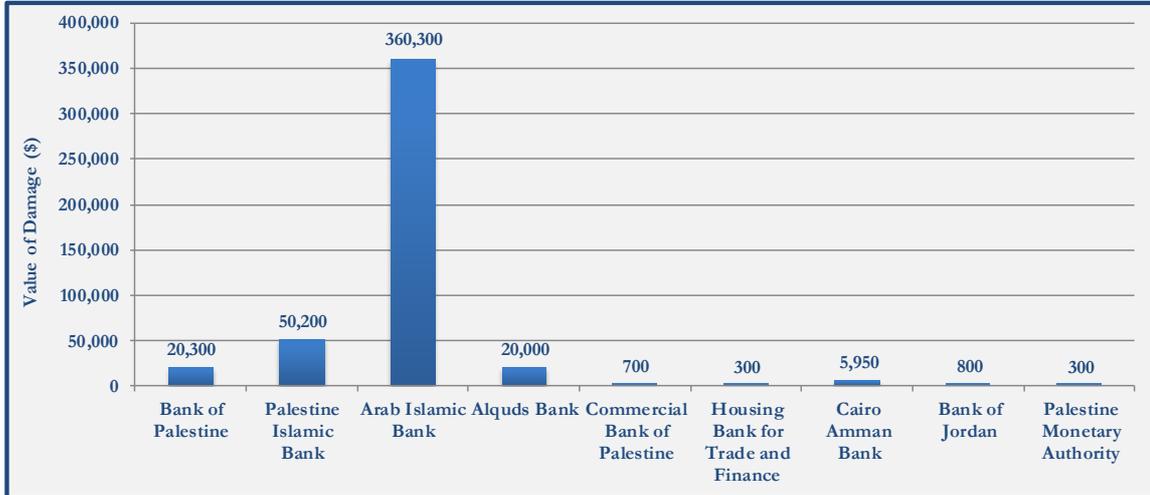


Figure -9- Estimated value of damages in the PMA & banking sector³⁶

Early recovery interventions would be needed in order to repair, reconstruct, and rehabilitate the affected bank branches, in order for these to start their operations again, and serve their clients.

³⁶ Palestinian Ministry of Planning & Administrative Development – Gaza Strip, August 2014.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



The Israeli assault on the Gaza Strip has affected the telecommunications and information technology sector. During the attacks, the network and connections of the only fixed telecommunication company in Gaza Strip – Paltel – has been severely damaged. Furthermore, cellular telecommunication companies such as Jawwal have incurred major damages. Major Internet Service Providers (ISPs) have also been targeted, either directly or through the destruction of their equipment, facilities, or connections. (See Figure -10-) The total value of damages in this sector is estimated at \$33,567,668.



USD 33,567,668

Value of Damages in the Telecommunications & IT

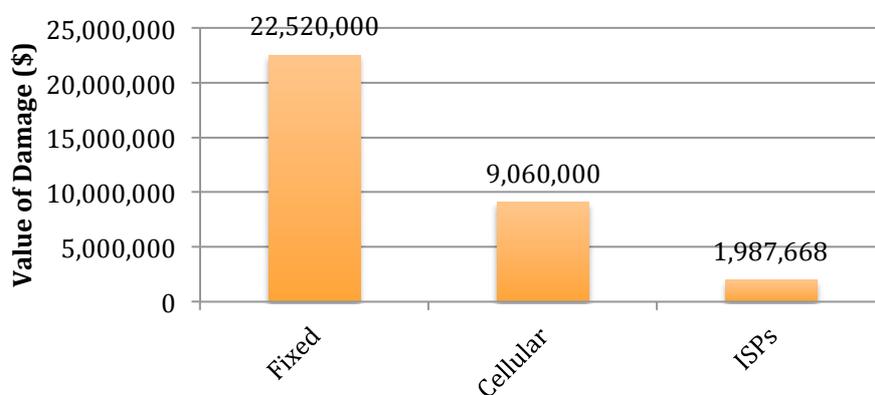


Figure -10- Estimated value of damages incurred by the telecommunications & IT sector³⁷

³⁷ Palestinian Ministry of Telecommunications & Information Technology - Gaza Strip, August 2014.

For the rehabilitation of damages in the telecommunications and IT sector, long term interventions are needed in order to repair the damage incurred by Paltel and Jawwal networks. In addition, the launching of Wataniya network – which has been restricted by Israel – would also be needed, in order for this sector to grow, and in order to respond to the growing needs of the population in Gaza Strip. This rehabilitation would require allowing the entry of civil work and telecommunications equipment needed, in addition for allowing the building of a 3G network in Gaza Strip.

MUNICIPAL FACILITIES



The facilities of the local authorities - represented by municipalities - on which the citizens of Gaza Strip depend for the provision of public services have incurred severe damages. These damages have prohibited municipalities from practicing their essential role during the attacks. Despite the continuous attack on the Gaza Strip, municipality workers have managed to provide emergency services such as opening blocked roads.

The damages incurred by municipalities include those affecting the main buildings of these municipalities, recreational facilities under their supervision such as public parks, and municipal equipment including computers and printers. Figure -10- reflects the value of damages incurred by all municipal facilities according to governorate.



USD 9,278,680
**Value of Municipal
Facilities' Damages**

It is important to note that road, electricity, water, and sewage networks under the supervision of these municipalities have been severely damaged as well, but all these damages have been mentioned in the corresponding sectors, while this sector reflects damages incurred by municipal facilities only.

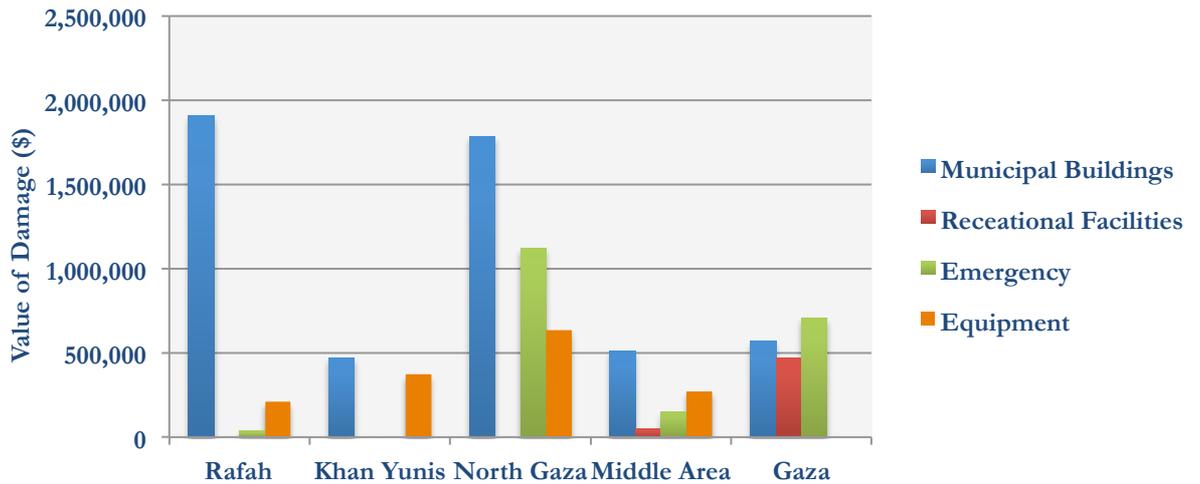


Figure -11- Estimated value of damages incurred by municipal facilities, according to governorate

Among Gaza Strip's municipalities, Beit Hanoun – located within North Gaza Governorate – has incurred the most damages in terms of its infrastructure, and municipal facilities. According to municipal officials, the severity of damages has turned the city into an uninhabitable area. The city of Beit Hanoun has incurred damages to many of its main roads, whose value is estimated at \$4.6 million. Furthermore, the city's main water network has been partially damaged, not to mention the damages on 5 of its main wells. It is estimated that the value of damages incurred by Beit Hanoun's municipality and its public infrastructure reaches \$10,560,000. *





The Gaza deep and unprecedented humanitarian crisis resulted in a weak and un-operational rule of law institutions and dysfunctional justice system causing lack of access to justice by citizens. The un-operational rule of law institutions include courts, prosecution departments, rehabilitation centers, prisons, police stations. The buildings of several civil society organizations (CSOs) were targeted and damaged by the Israeli shell during the assault; such as Al-Atta Charitable Society /Association IUG, University of Palestine and UCAS, Al Azhar University and Hayat Women Shelter³⁸. CSOs including CBOs and academic institutions' staff were unable to report to work; many have suffered out of the dangerous and unsafe situation and were obliged to leave their houses and take refuge in shelters, some have lost close family members, and some were killed. With such a dysfunctional justice system, violence at IDPs (internally displaced persons) centers including sexual assaults, and sexual exploitation, besides other criminal disputes among IDPs, such as drug use, thefts, family feud, etc were all reported during the assault.

It is also important to note that Land, property and housing are under dispute; the plight of thousands of IDPs won't be resolved in years particularly whose houses were completely destroyed or massively damaged. In addition, IDPs will face lots of complex problems such as: identity, papers and documents, compensations, reconstruction, access to public services, inheritance rights, identification of landmarks, etc. Personal Status issues such as Women; in particular widows will face issues such as forced marriages, custody, alimony, property, and identity issues. In addition to the orphan children who will be the victims of this entire dispute.

For the early recovery priority interventions the following is needed³⁹:

- Support civil society swift restoration through minor repairs and rehabilitation of infrastructure of the damaged institutions, provision of in kind as well as rental subsidiaries

* Beit Hanoun Municipality, August 2014.

³⁸ Hayat Shelter is the only shelter run by CS in Gaza and designated for the protection of ladies and girls victims of domestic violence

³⁹ UNDP Office, Gaza Strip, August 2014.

and other needs; and to enhance their engagement in supporting rule of Law and access to justice.

- ❑ Scale up the magnitude of legal assistance rendered to vulnerable groups including IDPs and returnees on land, housing and property and identity/ documents issues particularly women suffering from violence, sexual exploitation, exclusion and discrimination.
- ❑ Support confidence building measures including awareness raising, guidance, dialogue, outreach, and community legal empowerment.
- ❑ Support national human rights groups/organizations efforts vis-a-vie monitoring, documentation and international advocacy to combat International Human Law (IHL) and Human Rights (HR) violations.
- ❑ Support Ministry of Justice through policy dialogue on legal harmonization and institutional reintegration efforts, legislative reform and technical capacity building of judges , prosecutors , clerks and policemen.
- ❑ Pending on the political developments on the ground, provide support to key justice institutions that sustained damages, including minor repairs and maintenance contributions.
- ❑ Support community security through strengthening the criminal justice mainly the efforts to address HR and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), including legal recourse of SGBV victims and development of a community-based monitoring mechanisms as well as safety nets for women and other responses.

Another intervention during the Early Recovery period is the Civil Society Emergency Legal Support Programme: CS Emergency Legal Support Programme. This UNDP /PAPP Rule of law programme is in the process of launching a flexible fast track initiative based on consultation with Civil Society partners to support rule of law and respond to the dire, urgent and huge needs of the population for legal assistance, legal awareness and community reconciliation. The initiative will last for 6 months. For total estimates for the early recovery interventions see table - 9-⁴⁰.

Table-9- Financing requirements for rule of law interventions

Early Recovery Interventions	Financing Requirements (US\$)
Gaza CS Emergency Legal Support Programme (6 months)	\$280,000
Supporting Human Rights Organization (6 months)	\$250,000
Total	\$530,000

⁴⁰ Ibid.

RELIGIOUS SITES



The hostilities and attacks on Gaza have also reached the religious sector, under the supervision of the Al Awqaf. Similar to shelters, houses, schools, and health facilities, the attacks did not leave out religious buildings and houses of worship which have also incurred major damages. Among the mosques of the Gaza Strip, a total of 64 mosques have been completely damaged, while 150 have incurred partial damages.⁴¹

Additionally, other facilities under the supervision of the Palestinian Ministry of Awqaf have been targeted. Those include 12 graveyards, 3 zakat committee offices, the building of the Waqf directory in the city of Gaza, and a storehouse for the Zakat committees in Bani Suhaila stocked with hundreds of humanitarian aids and packages. The attacks also damaged a Christian church.



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**Affected Religious
Sites and Facilities**

⁴¹ UNDP Gaza Office, August 2014.

SUMMARY OF DAMAGES

Under these circumstances, it is clear that there has been severe loss of human life, significant damage to buildings, municipal, health and educational infrastructure across Gaza; leaving an extremely fragile environment in terms of food security and livelihoods, serious shortage to access to water and hygiene articles. Women and children have been most affected during the current hostilities as evidenced by the high number of fatalities, injuries and displacement amongst them. There are also indications of gender specific needs related to psychosocial support for boys and girls and also women.

The protection of civilians and the adherence to international humanitarian law, human rights law, and the respect for the right to life should be of paramount concern. Additionally, the destruction and damages should be investigated as soon as possible to assess the real value of damages due to this war. The response should ensure that gender sensitive approaches are mainstreamed throughout the response starting with data collection for assessments of needs. In the immediate term, this is particularly critical to interventions related to shelter and non-food items (NFI). The international bodies should act rapidly against the political restrictions; especially those affecting access to food, water, electricity, medication, construction material to save the lives of the Palestinian people and protect them from potential disease outbreak and other public health crises as well as to respect them as human beings.

According to this preliminary assessment, the value of damages resulted by this war are estimated to reach up to **\$1,727,027,316⁴²** for the different sectors (See Figure -12-). These estimates would reflect the initial needs generated at the sector level and address the urgent funding requirements for rehabilitation/reconstruction of Gaza. (See Map -3-)

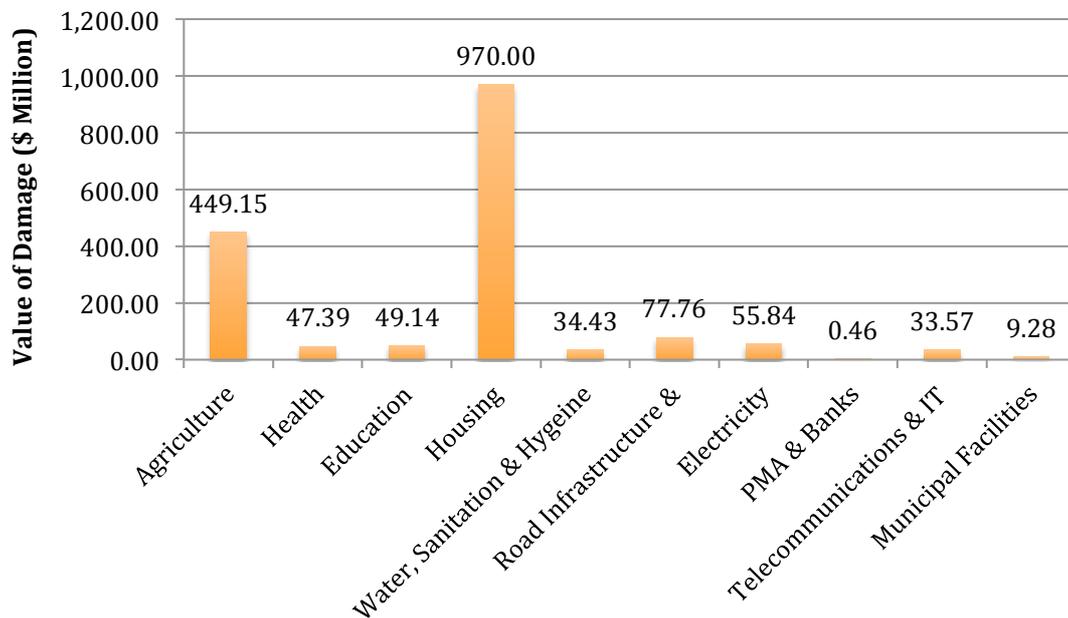


Figure -12- Estimated value of damages by sector

⁴² It is worth noting that this number does not include the value of damages incurred by all economic sectors (such as industries, factories, commodities etc) within Gaza Strip. Data on other sectors is still being collected.

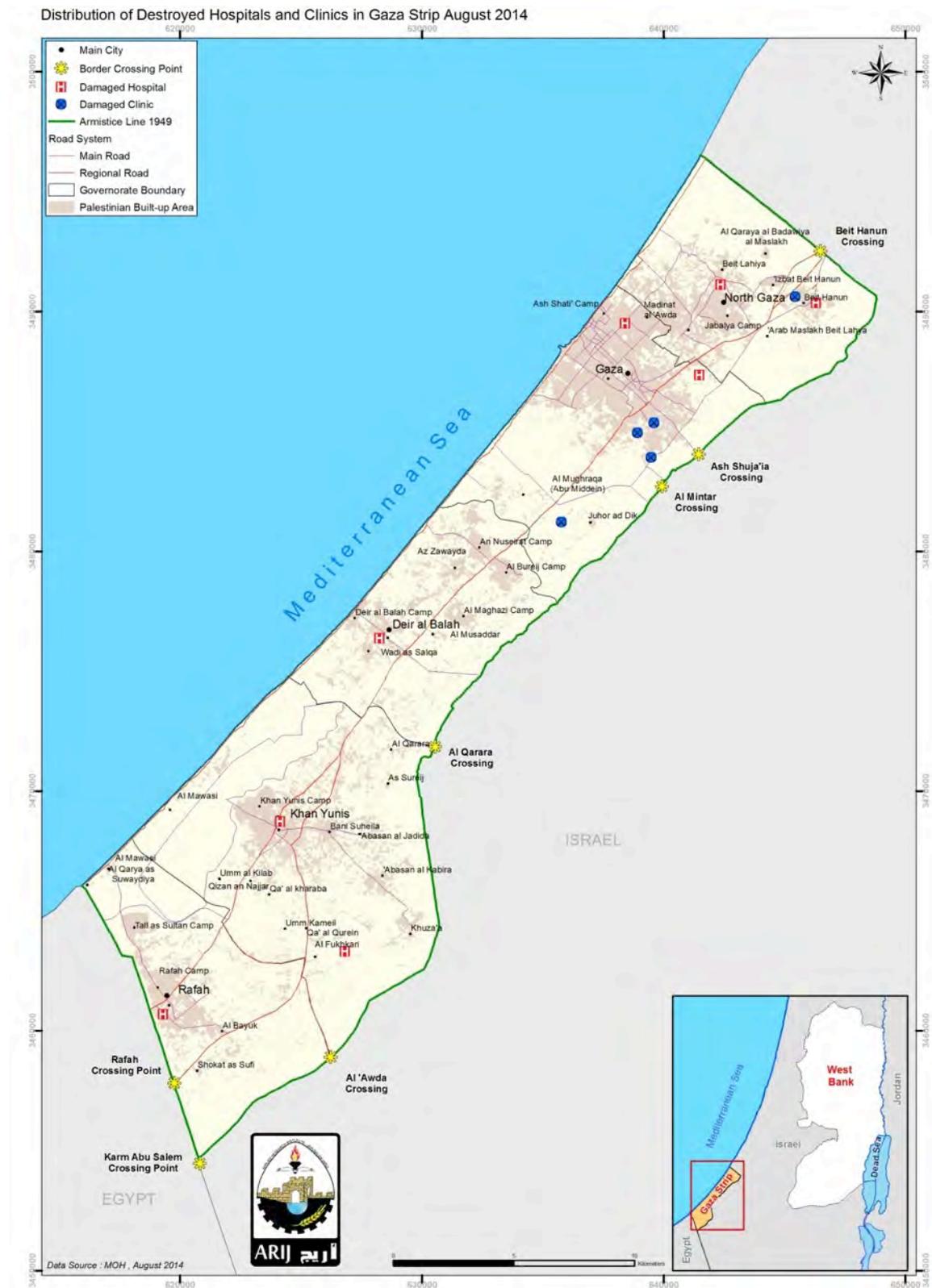
The estimated finance required for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of damages incurred by the different sectors within Gaza Strip are detailed in Table -10-

Table -10- Financing requirements for all mentioned sectors

Sector	Immediate Humanitarian	Early Recovery	Long term
Agriculture	139,200,000	129,800,000	182,149,400
Health	N.A	N.A	N.A
Education	67,871,840	39,528,160	47,500,000
Housing	20,000,000	163,500,000	1,147,500,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	30,826,100	32,690,000	620,000,000
Road Infrastructure & Transportation	N.A	N.A	N.A
Electricity	1,400,000	48,842,582	178,000,000
PMA & Banks	N.A	N.A	N.A
Telecommunications & IT	N.A	N.A	N.A
Municipal Facilities	N.A	N.A	N.A
Rule of Law	N.A	530,000	N.A
TOTAL	259,297,940	414,890,742	2,175,149,400



Map -1- Distribution of Destroyed Hospitals and Clinics in Gaza Strip, August 2014



Map -2- Distribution of Destroyed Schools in Gaza Strip, August 2014

