



REPORT

From the Early Recovery Mapping Workshop



- Early Recovery Mapping Workshop
- Taking stock of current and planned Early Recovery interventions
- Moving Forward with Early Recovery
- Conclusion

30 April 2009
Gaza City



INTRODUCTION

In spite of the continued blockade on the Gaza Strip, more than 100 participants from UN agencies, NGOs and public and private sectors, met in Gaza City to share information on what they have done to aid early recovery and what they plan to do.

Early recovery in the Gaza Strip is a multi-dimensional process that establishes the foundations for longer-term reconstruction and development by supporting and generating self-sustaining processes for post-crisis recovery, planning and financing. While it begins in a humanitarian setting, early recovery in Gaza is guided by development principles that seek to build on humanitarian programmes and catalyze sustainable development opportunities. It aims to generate self sustaining, locally owned, resilient processes for post-crisis recovery.

More than four months after the end of the Israeli military operation in the Gaza Strip, the living conditions of Gazans remain precarious and dire. While humanitarian assistance is being provided by United Nations agencies and their international and national partners, most early recovery and reconstruction activities are hampered by strict Israeli restrictions on access to goods, material and equipment into the Gaza Strip.

As a result, only limited repair of basic services has taken place. Education and health services continue to be overstretched. Some 30,000 people remain without regular access to potable water, houses are not being rebuilt and employment and livelihood opportunities continue to be scarce, thus increasing the dependency of the population on humanitarian assistance and cash transfers. In addition, lack of construction material and spare parts for waste water treatment and solid waste disposal are posing grave public health and environmental concerns.

A number of early recovery interventions are however taking place in the Gaza Strip,

and plans are being designed to help Gazans recover from the crisis and reconstruct their lives once access restrictions are lifted. The present report provides a snapshot of the status of current and planned early recovery interventions in the Gaza Strip by the Early Recovery Cluster and Network partners (United Nations agencies and their international and national partners).

The report is based on a mapping exercise conducted by the different IASC clusters and sectoral working groups operating in the occupied Palestinian territory with support from the Early Recovery Cluster/Network. The purpose of this mapping exercise was to allow for all partners to have a clear picture of where we stand in terms of current support and preparedness for early recovery in Gaza.

The outcome of this mapping exercise was discussed in a workshop organized in Gaza on 30 April 2009. The workshop gathered more than 100 participants from 56 organizations. This report also reflects the major findings and recommendations from the workshop.

56 organisations participated in the workshop, as follows: ACF, Al Azhar University, ALPC, ARD, ASDPD, BBC World Service Trust, CARE International, CHF, COOPI, CRIC, FAO, GTZ, GUCC, GVC, Handicap International, Help Age International, Islamic Relief, ILO, Italian Cooperation, LeMesurier, Medecin Du Monde, Merlin, Mine Action Group (MAG), Ministry of Education, NCCR, NDC, Norwegian Refugee Council, OCHA, OHCHR, Oxfam, Palestinian Youth Forum, PALtrade, Panorama, PARC, PEF, PHG, Pioneers, PNGO, PYU, Relief International, Save the Children, Sharek, Start Services, Tamer Institute, UAWC, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNSCO, USAID, WFP, WHO, World Vision.



1. Early Recovery Mapping Workshop

1.1 Purpose and process of the mapping exercise

Immediately after the end of the Israeli military operation, and in order to promote a coordinated response to the early recovery and reconstruction needs of the Gaza Strip, the Palestinian Authority, with support from all UN agencies and international and national partners, engaged in the preparation of the Palestinian National Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan for Gaza (PNERRP).

The Plan took stock of the rapid damage and needs assessment conducted by the UN and its partners and laid out the key priority areas of intervention necessary to help Gazans to recover from the December 2008 Israeli military operation and from the blockade imposed on the Gaza Strip for the past 24 months. The Plan was launched at the Sharm El-Sheikh conference on 2 March 2009 and received strong backing and generous commitments from the international community.

The report and mapping exercise provides a snapshot of the United Nations agencies and international and national partners' response to date to the needs of Gazans

identified in the PA plan. The exercise was coordinated over the course of April by the Early Recovery Cluster/Network, with the support of all cluster/sector working groups.

A matrix was developed to capture the current and planned early recovery interventions of cluster/sector working groups. The matrix is structured around the key priority areas of interventions laid out in the plan, and uses the same baselines as in the plan. The mapping exercise, however, allowed for the UN and its partners to consider additional priority areas not identified in the PNERRP that was prepared on the basis of a rapid assessment of damages and needs. A key feature of the matrix is that it maps partners' current and planned interventions against needs that they contributed to assess during the PNERRP preparation process.

The matrix is not and cannot be a comprehensive review of all partners' contributions. It is a living document that should evolve with time. The Early



Recovery Cluster/Network will place special emphasis in reaching out missing partners and in ensuring regular update of the matrix.

The mapping matrix is primarily an information tool. It has been designed to inform all stakeholders on the UN and its partners' capacity and preparedness to respond to the early recovery and reconstruction needs of the Gaza Strip.

However, the mapping matrix is also designed as a planning and coordination

tool. It enables the identification of gaps against needs and provides key information on the status of preparedness of the UN and its partners. In addition, it creates an opportunity for clusters and sectoral working groups to work more closely together and to identify prospects for cross-sectoral collaboration. Hence, the matrix is a useful tool to support and inform other UN and partners planning and reporting processes, such as the UNCT MTRP and the OCHA-based GRAD.

1.2 Purpose and methodology of the workshop

The workshop was organized with the primary objective to jointly validate and analyze the mapping matrix. Participants were asked to identify strengths and potential gaps in their current and planned ER interventions and were requested to draw concrete recommendations to address identified gaps. The expected output was to gather a set of concrete recommendations that clusters and sectoral working groups will be able to follow-up on.

The workshop was also used to initiate a joint thinking process around operational issues addressing in particular

- (i) Improving preparedness for implementing early recovery;
- (ii) Working with limited access;
- (iii) Improving cross-sectoral coordination; and
- (iv) Involving stakeholders and beneficiaries.

The workshop was divided into two working sessions, firstly, a retrospective of early recovery interventions and planning and, secondly, a discussion on how to progress early recovery in Gaza (see Appendix A for full agenda).



2. Taking Stock of Current and Planned ER Interventions

Participants in the first working sessions were organized along their respective clusters, grouped in 5 strategic areas: (i) Governance and Protection (ii) Shelter and Utilities Infrastructure (iii) Environment and Water and Sanitation (iv) Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods (v) Health and Education.

2.1 Governance & Protection

2.1.1 Current and planned interventions

Support to coordination and monitoring of early recovery and reconstruction plans and support to non-state actors form the brunt of the current and planned ER interventions in the Governance and protection sectors.

While UNDP is directly supporting the development of a coordination structure for early recovery, including information management as well as monitoring and evaluation systems, other actors, such as AMAN and the BBC World Service Trust, intend to engage in monitoring and supporting transparency and accountability of aid delivery.

Support to non-state actors is geared in two different directions: provision of direct support and capacity building to civil

society organizations (including media) that have been directly affected by the Israeli military incursion (Sharek, Panorama, BBC WST); and support to address the impact of the Israeli incursion and the 18 months blockade on the Gazan society. Projects targeting youth, and promoting social reconciliation and collective recovery, are planned by Panorama, Sharek, BBC WST.

In addition to these two primary areas of support, UNDP and Panorama also intend to engage, conditions permit, on building the capacity of local institutions, including local government and service delivery actors.

2.1.2 Findings and recommendations

Workshop participants highlighted that much information was still missing from the matrix reflecting some lack of



coordination among actors in the governance and protection sectors. In addition, participants noted that there were many community based organisations and human rights organisations that continue to be active in Gaza and that are not represented in cluster meetings. Greater linkages with these organisations are important to ensure that early recovery is comprehensive.

Recommendation: *Clusters to design an integrated outreach strategy to engage with all organisations working on governance and protection issues in Gaza*

There was a perceived predominance of focus on tackling governance early recovery in the proposed priority areas of intervention as identified in the PNERRP. Participants agreed that protection is an essential cross-cutting area that merits all clusters' attention, and that the Protection cluster has an important function to provide advocacy support to other clusters.

Recommendation: *a small task force comprising OHCHR, UNICEF and UNIFEM to develop a position paper on how to integrate protection and human rights into early recovery advocacy and planning*

Participants noted that the majority of available data sets on the situation and needs in Gaza post-incursion are focussed

on infrastructure. Some surveys have been conducted on the social and economic impact of the incursion, such as the UNDP Perceptions Survey. Additional surveys and baseline studies are however needed, in particular to look at core issues such as social fragmentation and cohesion, and access to essential services.

Recommendation: *Governance and Protection Clusters to establish a small task force to validate existing data sets, identify gaps and devise an approach to inform early recovery plans on societal issues*

Participants agreed that much work in the governance cluster, e.g. especially the re-establishment of a professional civil police force, is dependent on political reconciliation and other factors beyond control. However, participants raised the following as the major gaps or opportunities for early recovery programming:

- Legal support for people affected by the incursion including provision of legal advice and recourse
- Rehabilitating Local Government Units (LGUs) and restoring their service delivery capacity
- Addressing social fragmentation and impact of the incursion and the 18 month blockade through community based programmes and strengthening of civil society and grassroots organisations

2.2 Shelter and Utilities Infrastructure

2.2.1 Current and planned interventions

A core number of UN agencies and international partners (UNRWA, UNDP, UN Habitat, CHF, NRC, Mercy Corps and Islamic Relief), are currently engaged in early recovery shelter activities and plans.

However, due to the lack of access of construction materials into the Gaza strip, apart from Mercy Corps, shelter partners have not yet started implementing repair and reconstruction works. Compensation schemes and rental subsidies mechanisms have been devised, in particular by UNDP



and UNRWA, to provide alternative support to families whose houses have been damaged or destroyed by the Israeli military operation. These mechanisms are benefiting more than 43,000 families.

Plans have been developed and funding has been provided by donors to allow for housing reconstruction once access constraints are lifted. Support to housing reconstruction will be provided by means of cash assistance for reconstruction (UNRWA, UNDP), contracted repair works (UNRWA, Mercy Corps), and construction of new housing units (UNRWA, UNDP).

With regard to utilities infrastructure, UNDP appears to be the main contributor identified so far. Plans have been devised and funding has been received for the rehabilitation of the Gaza Power Plant and the construction of a new feeding line, as well as for the construction and rehabilitation of four bridges. Plans are also being developed for the rehabilitation of damaged municipal and regional roads and the Rafah and Gaza fishing ports.

2.2.2 Findings and recommendations

All participants concurred that, despite strong donor focus in the aftermath of the incursion, the continuing closure of borders undermines the sustainability of current initiatives and prohibits engagement at large. Participants stressed that more advocacy is required to push the message that rebuilding homes, a basic human right of the people of Gaza, simply cannot occur in the current situation.

This is of particular relevance when one considers that a major spill over effect of shelter and utility infrastructure early recovery interventions is the potential impact on livelihoods and economic recovery through job creation and the strengthening of local markets.

In the absence of improved access, interventions are limited to providing cash assistance and compensation to those affected by the loss of or damage to their houses and to distributing humanitarian emergency supplies, provisional shelter and non-food items.

Participants committed to address the gaps identified in their current interventions, particularly for the following beneficiary groups:

- Compensation for non-refugee households that suffered damage before the incursion
- Compensation for non-refugee renters who lost furniture and other household assets

Participants also agreed that more collaboration between involved actors is required to ensure an equitable distribution of compensation and well-coordinated early recovery interventions.

Recommendation: *Shelter Cluster to investigate possibilities of establishing a central database of beneficiaries combining refugee and non-refugee households*

Overall it was felt that the Shelter and Utilities Infrastructure clusters are reasonably well prepared for early recovery. In areas where current activities are severely constrained, such as electricity, there are plans in place to move forward as rapidly as possible given improved access. In addition, the Shelter Cluster already began working on establishing common standards and practices for reconstruction in order to ensure an acceptable minimum base level for all beneficiaries.

Recommendation: *Shelter Cluster to devise common standards and policies on housing reconstruction through a specially-created Task Force*



Although innovative solutions for reconstruction are being investigated, including recycling rubble and developing clay-based bricks, it was noted that these are not suitable for the scale of the work required. Transitional shelter schemes, such as pre-fabricated housing units (Islamic Relief), could be utilised as interim solutions. This initiative is also dependent on improved access.

Some gaps were identified in the utilities infrastructure sector, including repairing bridges and other infrastructure that were damaged prior to the incursion, as well as support for public services run by the private sector, e.g. privately-owned power plants.

Recommendation: *Shelter and Utilities Infrastructure to review baseline needs data to ensure it incorporates pre-existing needs and includes support for priority private sector organisations.*

2.3 WASH and Environment

2.3.1 Current and planned interventions

Limited rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities is being implemented, due to lack of access of construction materials into the Gaza Strip. Some support has been provided in the immediate aftermath of the war to conduct emergency repairs of wastewater facilities (ACF, ICRC, PWA, UNICEF) and work is ongoing on water distribution networks (Islamic Relief, UNICEF, ACF) and on hygiene promotion (ACF, Save the Children). However, the current support provided does not meet the needs of the sector.

Plans have been prepared for the rehabilitation of water reservoirs and wells (CMWU, UNDP, and Islamic Relief) as well as for the further rehabilitation of water networks. In addition, major work is being planned, including the restarting of suspended projects, for sewage treatment and safe wastewater disposal. However, many of these planned interventions cannot take place with the current access constraints.

2.3.2 Findings and recommendations

Access is the obvious but major constraint for early recovery in this area. Funding is available, in particular for water and sanitation interventions but the limited availability of materials and equipment inside Gaza severely constrains implementation. Nevertheless, preparedness for early recovery is well advanced in both sectors, through joint planning exercises with the active participation of actors and local communities in order to ensure that the planned interventions address the needs on the ground.

To date, water and sanitation activities have focussed on humanitarian interventions. According to the WASH Cluster, approximately 32,000 people remain without access to water, predominantly in areas where water networks were severely or partially damaged during the Israeli incursion. Several agencies are planning or beginning to implement more sustainable projects such as providing water storage tanks, constructing/repairing filling points and investing in desalination plants.

Recommendation: *Engaged agencies to discuss how best to scale-up projects to provide sustainable water supplies but also to consider supplementary water vendors in the interim as required.*

The safe disposal of sewage and wastewater remains a particular problem in the Gaza Strip, especially in Khan Younis and the Middle Zone where there are no adequate sewage networks or completed wastewater treatment facilities. Improved access for essential materials to repair facilities is urgently required to avert the possibility of a severe public health crisis in Gaza.

Recommendation: *Engaged agencies to discuss how best to advocate for emergency access of essential material for wastewater treatment.*

The lack of an integrated and comprehensive water quality surveillance system is also a particular weakness at present. The Ministry of Health Public Health Laboratory (MoHPL) provides a critical chemical and microbiological analysis service but inoperable technical equipment, lack of reagents, and lack of international technical experts are severely constraining operations.

Recommendation: *Engaged agencies to develop plans to improve the capacity of the water quality surveillance system*

To the exception of COOPI who is supporting household collection of solid waste through a labour-intensive scheme, interventions in solid waste management have been limited to date. Needs, however, are considerable. Landfill capacity is exceeded and solid waste is not properly disposed of, and constitutes a growing

public health threat. Further support to the municipal authorities is required to replace and repair solid waste management assets, such as trucks and bins. In addition, participants noted that there are significant opportunities to recycle solid waste for re-use in other areas, such as composting.

Recommendation: *Interested partners to discuss areas of cooperation and joint implementation opportunities in solid waste management and recycling.*

A joint operational plan on rubble removal has been developed under the umbrella of the Environment Sub-cluster of the GLUE Cluster (Early Recovery) by UNDP, NRC, CHF, Mercy Corps, UNMAT and UNICEF to ensure closer coordination of the different actors involved in the sector. Rubble removal can be implemented under the current conditions, and plans are being prepared for removal activities to start quickly. According to the operational plan, labour-intensive schemes will be used whenever possible. The crushing component of the plan will be the responsibility of UNDP. Rubble removal is however a complex and risky operation, especially in view of the possible presence of UXOs buried under the rubble. UNMAT is supporting the different partners in this regard and is conducting risk assessments on the sites identified for rubble removal. Much support is however needed to ensure community awareness on UXOs.

Recommendation: *Set up community awareness campaigns to inform the public about plans and progress in removing rubble*

In addition, despite effective communication in the immediate aftermath, further mine risk education programmes are urgently required due to the continued prevalence of unexploded ordnance.

2.4 Food, Agriculture, Livelihoods

2.4.1 Current and planned interventions

Despite access constraints, a number of agriculture and livelihoods interventions are being implemented in Gaza.

UN agencies, international and local partners (such as FAO, ACAD, PARC, NPA, ACPP, the Arab Fund, ACF, PCOA) are already rehabilitating damaged agricultural assets, such as agricultural lands, orchards, greenhouses, seed banks, agricultural roads and irrigation networks, albeit in a limited manner due to lack of access of construction materials. A large number of additional interventions are planned to further support the sector once access limitations are lifted. Additional funding is however requested to allow for a more comprehensive recovery of a sector that is critical for food security, livelihoods and employment.

With regard to non-agricultural livelihoods, much of the support provided by agencies such as UNRWA, UNDP, COOPI, CHF, Save the Children, World Vision and other partners is in the form of cash-for-work/labour intensive service delivery projects, including waste management, street cleaning and minor rehabilitation works. In addition, UNDP and UNRWA are supporting small businesses through micro-finance schemes.

Plans are also being developed to compensate enterprises for damages to productive assets (UNDP), or to re-finance defunct or indebted enterprises (UNRWA). Vocational and skills training are another priority area for UN agencies and partners, targeting young graduates (UNDP, ILO, Sharek), focusing on the construction sector (ILO) or on the establishment of innovation centres (Sharek). Support to

technological knowledge management and to employment service centres are also envisaged (ILO, UNRWA).

2.4.2 Findings and recommendations

All participants agreed that the Food Security, Agriculture and Livelihoods sectors have a number of assets, including support from a number of well-qualified and experienced organizations. In addition, despite the lack of access of materials and equipment in the Gaza Strip, partners succeeded in implementing a number of projects covering almost all geographical areas of the Strip. Participants also appreciated that the approach selected by the partners created important economic opportunities for the people of Gaza and hoped that the donor pledges would contribute to increase pressure on the Israeli Government to ease access to the Strip.

Participants however noted that the advocacy support from the sectors could be stronger, and that better coordination between international and national partners was needed to avoid overlaps. More efforts should be placed to enhance the participation of target groups and beneficiaries in planning and design, in order to ensure that local priorities are truly taken into consideration. Participants thus welcomed this workshop initiative and highlighted that early recovery created important opportunities for strengthening collaboration between international and national partners.

With regard to the livelihoods sector, participants deplored the lack of standards and regulatory frameworks set for wages and social benefits and called for increased involvement of all partners in micro-finance schemes and loans. Participants



also concurred that more focus should be placed on building the technical capacity of the labor force, including the youth, and on sustainable job creation instead of emergency cash for work schemes.

Participants also highlighted a number of gaps in the planned interventions, including cash assistance to damaged agricultural and industrial establishments. In view of the cross-sectoral nature of the

three sectors, all participants agreed to the need to improve inter-sectoral coordination.

Recommendation: *As a follow up to the workshop, the livelihoods, agriculture and food security clusters agreed to hold a joint workshop to develop a strategy based on the outputs of the workshop*

2.5 Health and Education

2.5.1 Current and planned interventions

Provision of equipment, technical assistance and psychosocial support form the brunt of the current early recovery interventions implemented in the education and health sectors. Due to access constraints, little rehabilitation of damaged education and health facilities has taken place.

In the Education sector, school equipment, furniture, stationery, education kits and recreation materials have been and are being provided by a number of partners, including Islamic Relief, UNESCO, Save the Children, Sharek, CARE, NPA and UNICEF. In addition, organizations are providing remedial learning opportunities (UNICEF, UNESCO, Sharek) and are training teachers and education personnel (Save the Children, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNRWA, Welfare Association). Psychosocial support to schoolchildren is being supported by organizations such as Islamic Relief, NPA, Tamer, Welfare Association, Sharek, NAD and IMC.

In the Health sector, a wide array of medical equipment and supplies has been procured by a number of organizations (ICRC, Islamic Relief, Merlin, MDM, CARE, Save the Children), including ambulances

and drugs. In addition, technical expertise and training is provided by ICRC, MDM, Merlin, IMC, PRCS, Save the Children and People in Need, with a specific focus on maternal and newborn health services, surgery and chronic diseases.

2.5.2 Findings and recommendations

Participants welcomed the use of the mapping matrix in order to ensure that early recovery planning is both comprehensive and targeted to the needs on the ground. However, participants in the Education Cluster noted important gaps in the data available.

Recommendation: *Further outreach to the education cluster in order to better map out current and planned early recovery interventions*

To date, interventions in the health cluster are approximately 90% funded and a number of areas are well covered by partners, including supply of essential drugs (to the exception of some specialised drugs), medical equipment, ambulances, and foreign technical expertise.

Participants, however, pointed out that early recovery planning so far had not been extensive or ambitious enough. This

is partly due to the lack of clarity from donors on funding availability for Gaza early recovery. Many organisations have thus limited their plans to the shorter term.

Recommendation: *further dialogue with donors, especially those involved in the Sharm El-Sheikh conference, is required to enable planning by operating organisations and turn pledges into commitments.*

A number of gaps in the Education Cluster current and planned interventions were identified. In particular, participants noted that as the number of children with disabilities had increased significantly, more attention should be given to their physical and educational needs. A similar approach is required to respond to the psychosocial needs of children: while a large proportion of activities conducted so far in the education cluster have had psychosocial components, more focus is however required on longer term initiatives in this area.

Participants also highlighted the need to also focus on supporting private schools and their pupils: to date, interventions have targeted UNRWA schools and public schools, leaving out a number of private schools that were also damaged and not

responding to the needs of schoolchildren who were also undoubtedly affected. In addition, attention should also be given to pre-schools and universities and not only to primary and secondary schools.

With regards to teacher's training, while a number of organizations are currently supporting teachers at different levels, it was noted that a more comprehensive and coordinated approach is required.

In the Health sector, participants agreed that more focus should be placed on the epidemiological surveillance system, managed by the Ministry of Health and UNRWA that remains weak. In addition, maternal health care, obstetrics and post-natal care should remain priority areas for further engagement, in view of the high maternal and infant mortality ratios. Agencies should also consider procuring some specialized equipment that is often not available.





3. Moving Forward with Early Recovery

Participants in the second working session were organised around four operational topics: (i) Improving preparedness; (ii) Working with limited access; (iii) Improving cross-sectoral collaboration; (iv) Involving stakeholders and beneficiaries.

3.1 Preparedness for early recovery

As highlighted above, many early recovery interventions are currently prevented by lack of access and lack of funding. Focus has thus been so far on humanitarian or time-critical early recovery interventions. This session focused on answering the following question: if tomorrow access restrictions are lifted and if funding is available, are we ready to fast-track early recovery interventions?

Participants were asked to revise their status of preparedness and to enquire in particular on the availability of plans, designs and surveys, as well as on the current coordination mechanisms in place. Participants were also asked to look into the capacity of counterparts and stakeholders to implement and to recommend measures and mitigation mechanisms to improve preparedness.

Participants recognized that despite extensive needs assessments conducted

by various organisations in Gaza, they still had difficulties in translating these into plans, and that thus far interventions had necessarily focussed on short term initiatives, such as cash assistance, water vendors and distribution of non-food items. This was done at the expense of sustainable early recovery interventions such as long-term job creation and economic development and infrastructure rehabilitation to enable delivery of essential services to the people of Gaza.

Participants also cautioned that in looking at early recovery plans, one should not only focus on restoring Gaza to the situation immediately preceding the recent war but must instead factor in the devastating impact of the long-term economic blockade on the Strip. Moreover, operations will need to be sensitive to the potential destabilising effects of large-scale reconstruction on local markets and resources.



There is however a degree of confidence on partners' ability to scale up interventions rapidly in the event of improved access. The importance to "localise" reconstruction as much as possible through the use of local

companies, grassroots organisations and communities themselves to exploit local knowledge and ensure a much-needed economic windfall, was acknowledged by all.

3.2 Cross-sectoral collaboration

While humanitarian interventions can to some extent be implemented on a sector basis, early recovery interventions entail multi-faceted livelihood issues and reconstruction work and need to be closely linked and coordinated across sectors. Participants were asked to revise the status of cross-sectoral coordination and to issue recommendations on how to concretely enhance collaboration between cluster and sector working groups.

Early Recovery Network, Sector/Cluster Leads meetings and joint NGO meetings chaired by AIDA.

Recommendation: *participation at cross-sectoral meetings in Gaza should be encouraged and key information shared in a more systematic manner, e.g. through dissemination of minutes, posting on the OCHA website and regular updates to the GRAD and the Survey of Surveys.*

Participants recognized that to date, the extent of cross-sectoral collaboration has been limited with clusters having little visibility over what other clusters are doing. Participants noted that a number of cross-sector fora do exist, including the

Participants agreed that there are a number of opportunities for cross-sectoral collaboration on specific cross-cutting issues:

- Cash for work: common policies on contracts, terms and remuneration would be beneficial for many organizations across multiple sectors that employ cash-for-work based programmes.
- Sustainable job creation: this was noted as a particularly important cross-cutting issue given the unemployment rate of approximately 48% in Gaza.
- Human rights and protection: with a particular focus on disabilities to ensure that due attention is given to this group to ensure access to services etc.

3.3 Improving linkages with stakeholders

Participants agreed that involving stakeholders and beneficiaries is key to ensure that support is based on needs and gives consideration to local capacities to implement. The following groups were identified in particular: private sector and trade unions; CSOs and local communities; Media; Universities, academics and researchers; and the De-facto Gaza authorities. Discussions centered on

reviewing the extent to which operational agencies are currently involving these groups in planning and to propose mechanisms to improve the relationship. Below are the key recommendations that were made by the participants:

Stakeholder Group	Recommendation
Private Sector and Trade Unions	Forum set up to promote dialogue, e.g. Private Sector Council. PALTrade will operate as an intermediary in this regard.
CSOs and local communities	Reach out to communities by focusing on: (i) how to convey information, for instance through translation and use of alternative mediums such as notice boards, and (ii) increasing the scale of information sharing, e.g. by providing technical assistance to CSOs and involving beneficiaries in project design and monitoring.
Media	Media is not being utilized effectively to communicate and advocate about early recovery. Internally, media focal points should be appointed in each cluster to develop a common approach and strategy for information sharing. In addition, the Governance cluster should look at interventions to increase support to local media.
Universities, academics and research bodies	Participants agreed that this community is a potentially important and useful resource for early recovery, e.g. to conduct monitoring and evaluation and also to promote early recovery and information sharing. It was recommended to hold a seminar on early recovery with interested academics and universities to increase their involvement.
De-facto Gaza authorities	Organizations operating in Gaza have differing constraints and policies on their interactions with the de facto authorities in Gaza. Participants agreed however that dialogue should focus on technical issues and avoid sensitive subject areas as far as possible.

3.4 Working with limited access

To date, access limitations are severely hampering humanitarian and ER interventions. Materials and equipment that are necessary to re-build the damaged infrastructure are not allowed in, and visibility for access in the medium-term is limited. In addition, agriculture interventions in the buffer zone in the Gaza Strip are particularly limited at present. Participants were asked to review their current and planned interventions and identify the ones that can take place in the current access constraints.

Recommendation: All organizations reiterated the demand for improved access to Gaza in order to begin early recovery interventions. It was agreed to put further pressure on donors and the international community in particular to push for a rapid and durable increase in access for early recovery.

There are a number of small-scale early recovery activities that are being implemented on the ground in the interim, particularly using labor-intensive

methodologies. A number of potential interventions suggested by participants that could be further developed and adopted by organizations in the Gaza Strip, include:

- Cash-for-work schemes in solid waste management and rubble removal
- Recycling rubble and solid waste for income generation and re-usage of materials
- Strengthening existing local production capacities: such as pipe manufacturing companies and agricultural cottage industries
- Developing solutions utilising available materials such as clay-bricks
- Public awareness and education campaigns on wide-ranging issues such as hygiene, mine risk education, citizen engagement

Despite these innovative approaches, participants were unanimous in stressing that early recovery cannot occur without the restoration of access to the Gaza Strip.



4. Conclusions

The 30 April early recovery mapping workshop was the first event of this type, with more than 100 participants from 56 international and national organizations. The workshop clearly demonstrated the unanimous commitment of all humanitarian and development partners to support the Gaza population recover from the Israeli incursion and the two-year blockade, and live a dignified life in a safe and stable environment.

However, recovery cannot occur unless access restrictions to the Gaza Strip are lifted. Houses cannot be rebuilt, water supply networks cannot be repaired, thousands of tons of untreated waste will continue to be discarded in the nature every day, schools and hospitals will continue to be overstretched, and the civilian population will continue to live with the scars of the destruction around them.

Appendix A: Early Recovery Mapping Agenda

30 April 2009 – Roots Ballroom, Gaza

- 09:30 Registration – Welcome Tea & Coffee
- 10:00 Welcome and Introduction – purpose of the workshop
Roberto Valent, UNDP Deputy Special Representative, ER Cluster Lead
- 10:10 Methodology and structure of the workshop
Laurent Marion, ER Advisor
- 10:20 Break-out session 1: Taking stock of current and planned ER interventions
Sector/clusters organised into 5 strategic area groups. Each group to (i) review and validate the mapping matrix, (ii) identify strengths and (iii) gaps and (iv) recommend interventions to address identified gaps.
- 11:30 5 minute presentation by each group to plenary followed by questions
>> Output 1: set of concrete recommendations to address identified gaps
- 12:15 Break-out session 2: Moving forward with early recovery
Participants voluntarily organize themselves around four operational topics: addressing (i) improving preparedness for implementing ER, (ii) working with limited access, (iii) improving cross-sectoral collaboration and (iv) involving stakeholders and beneficiaries. Appointed moderator to lead discussion in each area. Participants propose key recommendations for the area they cover.
- 13:00 5 minute presentation by each group to plenary followed by questions
>> Output 2: set of key action points for each of the four operational topics
- 13:45 Closing statements – Next steps
Roberto Valent, UNDP Deputy Special Representative, ER Cluster Lead
- 14:00 Lunch

Appendix B: Early Recovery Mapping Workshop – Participants List

30 April 2009 – Roots Ballroom, Gaza

Name	Organization	Sector/Cluster	Email
Masoud S. Keshta	FAO	Environment	masoud.keshta@fao.org
Jo Popplewell	Merlin	Health	pc.gaza@merlin-opt.org
Joanna Kotcher	Merlin	Health	hc.gaza@merlin-opt.org
Najla Shawa	WASH	WASH	nalshawa@oxfam.org.nl
Graham Henderson	WASH	WASH	graham@notomys.com
Adele Perry	Handicap International	Disability	ta.hi.pal@gmail.com
Tamer Qarmout	UNDP		tamer.qarmout@undp.org
Adel Abu Ikweil	CARE	WASH	abu_ikweil@carewb.org
Jehad Alkhatib	UNDP	Agriculture/Environment	
Philippa Copland	MAG	Mine Action	philippa.copland@maginternational.org
Leon Magnussen	MAG	Mine Action	leonmagnussen@hotmail.com
Mark Russen	MAG	Mine Action	mark.russen@maginternational.org
Aesha Abo Shaqfa	Sharek	Education/Psychosocial	aesha.aboshagfa@sharek.com
Numor Sharif	MOEHE		numorsharif@hotmail.com
Nabil Sawalhi	UNRWA	Shelter	n.sawalhi@unrwa.org
Yousef Al Bourai	Italian Cooperation	Emergency	yousef@itcoop-jer.org
Heba Hamarna	MDM-F	Health	fieldco.deputy.gaza.mdmpalestine@gmail.com
Mofeed Albanna	ASDPD	Agriculture	asdpgd2004@yahoo.com
Mahmoud H. Abadraz	IR	Education/Health	cwpm@irpal.org.ps
Shamikh K. Badna	Palestinian Youth Union		
Nasir Jabr	UNRWA/MD	Livelihoods	n.jabr@unrwa.org
M. Matar	UNRWA/MD	Livelihoods	m.matar@unrwa.org
Nirmeen Elsarraj	OHCHR	Governance	nelsarraj@ohchr.org



Alaa Ghalayini	NDC	Agriculture	aghalayini@ndc.ps
Ehab Ashour	PHG	Agriculture	ehashour@hotmail.com
Elena Qleibo	OXFAM	Livelihoods	egleibo@oxfam.org
Mahmoud Shatat	ACF	WASH	wspm-pt-ga@acf-e.org
Hamada Albayari	OCHA		al-bayari@un.org
Jorge Martinez	WHO	Health	jma@who-health.org
Yousef El-Shami	COOPI	WASH	eng.gaza@coopi.org
Mohsan Ghazali	CHF International	Shelter	mghazali@chf-pal.org
Omar Al-Naqa	Start Services	Shelter	onaqa@yahoo.com
Mazen Hamada	Al-Azhar University	Education	mazenhamada@hotmail.com
Atef Owda	CHF International	Shelter	aowda@chf-pal.org
Moheeb Shaath	Sharek	Education	moheeb.shath@sharek.ps
Sue	Le Mesurier	ECOSEC	lemesurier@clear.net.nz
Lara Nelson	Sharek	Governance	lara.nelson@sharek.ps
Naema Mabed	Help Age International	ER	nmabed2002@hotmail.com
Shamikh Badna	PYU		palpeople@hotmail.com
Jamal Abu Alqumsan	GUCC		jamalsalem93@hotmail.com
Fadel Alsaloul	UNRWA		
Alaa Harb	UNRWA		alaharbo@yahoo.com
Ahmad Alkebet	Panorama		ahmad@panoramacenter.org
Hossam Madhoun	ACF	WASH	ho6-pt-ga@acf-e.org
Maher Safi	UNRWA	Job Creation	m.safi@unrwa.org
Mohsen Abu Ramadan	PNGO	Employment & WASH	acadgaza@p-i-s.com
Tariq Zourob	CHF	Governance	tzourob@chf-pal.org
Elise Peron	MDM-F	Health	fieldco.gaza.mdmpalestine@gmail.com
Hala Othman	UNDP	WASH/Education	Hala.othman@undp.org

Rami Mahani	Islamic Relief		epm@irpal.org.ps
Ahmed Sourani	PARC	Agriculture	adming@palnet.com
M. Elbakri	UAWC	Agciculture	info@uawc.net
Amjad Shawa	PNGO	Governance	pngo@palnet.com
Samir Afifi	PEF	Environment	safifi@iugaza.edu.ps
Daniela Riva	GVC	WASH	daniela.riva@gvc-italia.org
Jerome Socie	COOPI	WASH	socie@coopi.org
Walid Mousa	World Vision	Livelihoods	walmidmousa2000@yahoo.com
Zeyad Elshakra	UN-HABITAT	Shelter	Zeyad.elshakra@un.org
Osama Abueita	UNFPA	Health	abueita@unfpa.org
O. Wistrom	UNESCO	Education	o.wistrom@unesco.org
Victoria Sibson	Save the Children	Nutrition	v.sibson@savethechildren.uk
Ahmad Ashour	TAMER	Education	ahmad-ashour@live.com
Mona Zakout	Save the Children	Education	mzakout@savethechildren.org
Mohammed Arouki	UNDP		mohammed.arouki@undp.org
I. Abu Shamala	UNICEF	Education	iabushamala@unicef.org
Amal Tarazi	Pioneers	Livelihoods	amal@pioneer.ps
Shadi Al-Najjar	ALPC	Rehabilitation	shadi_2005@hotmail.com
Bashar Ashour	PHG	WASH	basher@phg.org
Eve Sabbagh	BBC WST	Governance	evesabbagh@bbc.co.uk
F. Snounu	USAID	Education/Health	fsnounu@usaid.go
Mohammad Halabi	World Vision	Livelihoods	mohammad_al_halaby@wvi.org
Amani El-Haddad	ALPC	Rehabilitation	amanyhaddad_81@hotmail.com
Heba Zayyan	UNIFEM	GTF	heba.zayyan@unifem.org
Mohsen Abu-Hassan	Save the Children	Health	mabuhassan@savethechildren.org
Maryan Koehler	Save the Children	Solid Waste	mkoehler@savethechildren.org



Wael Safi	GTZ	Rubble	wael.safi@gtz.de
Ahmad Abu-Shammala	OCHA		abushammaleha@un.org
Sheri Ritsema	UNICEF	Child Protection/MRE	sritsema@unicef.org
Nehaia Abu-Nahla	WFP	Food/Nutrition	nehaia.abu-nahla@wfp.org
Christina Blunt	OCHA	Coordination	blunt@un.org
Ali Abu-Kumail	Paltrade	Livelihoods	akumail@paltrade.org
Iman Hussein	UNDP	Infrastructure	iman.hussein@undp.org
Nisreen Al-Borno	NCCR	Protection	nccrgaza@yahoo.com
Manal El-Bashiti	ARD	Food/Nutrition	manal@ardpla.com
Jabr Qudiyh	RI	Humanitarian	jabr.qudiyh@ri.org
Saverio Mamnarella	CRIC	Early Recovery	cricgaza@gmail.com
Mark Henderson	Save the Children	Livelihoods	m.henderson@savethechildren.org.uk

Early Recovery Network Response Mapping Matrix

Sector/Cluster:

Education

Baseline data (GERRP & additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP & additional)	Current & planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Linkages with other clusters	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 totally destroyed kindergartens • 60 partially destroyed kindergartens • 10 totally destroyed schools, school supplies & furniture • 168 partially destroyed schools (public & private) • 6 totally destroyed university buildings • 16 partially destroyed university buildings • 80% attendance at school • \$55.351m damage to Education 	1. Reconstruct & rehabilitate totally destroyed & damaged kindergartens, schools & university buildings (GERRP)	1.1 Minor renovation of 6 schools completed and rehabilitation of 20 damaged in the incursion underway	Direct Implementation	Islamic Relief		All Gaza Strip		X			X		Ongoing (full)
		1.2 Repair of minor damages in schools & universities, e.g. providing nylon sheeting	Provision of materials and equipment	Sharek		All Gaza Strip	gender			X			Completed
		1.3 Repair of damaged schools		Welfare Association	tbc	tbc			X		X		Planned (funded)
		1.4 Rehabilitation of MoE buildings and education centres, including 5 toilets		Qatar Charity (Islamic Development Bank)		tbc			X		X		Planned (funded)
		1.5 Small-scale repairs to 157 partially damaged schools and 56 partially damaged pre-schools and provide temporary safe, adequate and decent educational facilities for students from 14 totally damaged schools and kindergartens	Local contracting	UNDP / PAPP	UNICEF, UNESCO, MOEHE	Gaza Strip		X			X		Planned (unfunded)
		1.6											
	2. Provide essential materials including supplies, safety equipment & furniture as well as teaching / learning materials including textbooks, stationery & blackboards (GERRP)	2.1 Provision of school equipment and stationery including school bags, as well as toys and books for kindergartens		Islamic Relief		All Gaza Strip		X		X			Ongoing (full)
		2.2 Provision of school equipment (furniture etc)		UNESCO		All Gaza Strip							Ongoing (full)
		2.3 Distribution of recreation material		Save the Children		All Gaza Strip							Ongoing (full)
		2.4 Distribution of backpacks to schoolchildren	Provision of materials and equipment	Sharek		All Gaza Strip		X		X		shelter & NFI	Completed
		2.5 School stationery		CARE		All Gaza Strip							Ongoing (full)
		2.6 School stationery		Norwegian People's Aid		All Gaza Strip							Ongoing (full)
		2.7 Education kits and aids		UNICEF		All Gaza Strip							Ongoing (full)
		2.8 Provide school furniture and equipment to partially and totally damaged schools (see above)	Local contracting	UNDP / PAPP	UNICEF, UNESCO, MOEHE	Gaza Strip		X			X		Planned (unfunded)
		2.9											
	3. Provide psychosocial support & special measures to ensure educational inclusion (GERRP)	3.1 Psychosocial support for schools through class-based approach (6 sessions) and workshops for teachers		Islamic Relief		All Gaza Strip		X		X			Ongoing (full)
		3.2 Recreational activities		Norwegian People's Aid		All Gaza Strip		X		X			Ongoing (full)
		3.3 Direct psychosocial support for schoolchildren through team of 25 volunteers in 10 schools in North Gaza		Tamer		North Gaza		X		X			Ongoing (full)
		3.4 Psychosocial support to school-children		Welfare Association		All Gaza Strip		X		X			Ongoing (full)
		3.5 support of needy children in education field		Sharek		All Gaza Strip		X			X		Ongoing (limited)
	4. Begin to address overcrowding in schools & increase attendance as well as develop new strategies for remedial learning (GERRP)	4.1 Provision of alternative education spaces		Save the Children		All Gaza Strip							Ongoing (full)
		4.2 Remedial learning for low achieving students at both primary (12 schools and centres) and prep (6 MoE schools) level, including extracurricular activities		UNICEF	Tamer Institute	All Gaza Strip							Ongoing (full)

Baseline data (GERRP & additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP & additional)	Current & planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Linkages with other clusters	Status		
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required				
		4.3 Catch up teaching for Tawjihi students & remedial learning centres		Sharek, UNESCO		All Gaza Strip	gender, youth	X		X			Ongoing (full)		
		4.4 Remedial learning over the summer for groups of 20-25 students for 2hrs per day in arabic and maths		UNICEF		tbc (crowded schools)							Ongoing (full)		
		4.5													
	5. Capacity building of education staff to meet the extraordinary conditions generated by the Israeli military attack (GERRP)	5.1 Coordination and capacity building; Training and capacity building of education personnel; Training of trainers		Save the Children		All Gaza Strip								Ongoing (full)	
		5.2 Coordination and capacity building; Training of trainers		UNESCO		All Gaza Strip								Ongoing (full)	
		5.3 Implementation of Education Management Information System (E-MIS) for MoE		UNICEF		All Gaza Strip				X		X		Planned (funded)	
		5.4 Training of Trainers (ToT) on child friendly teaching practices over the summer		UNRWA / Save the Children		All Gaza Strip				X	X			Planned (funded)	
		5.5 Training for newly hired teachers		UNICEF		All Gaza Strip				X	X			Ongoing (full)	
		5.6 Training approx. 100 teachers in early childhood best practise in maths and science		Welfare Association		Khan Younis and elsewhere				X	X			Ongoing (full)	
		5.7													
	Additional baseline data (not GERRP):	6. School Feeding (ADDED)	6.1 School Feeding		WFP		All Gaza Strip							Ongoing (full)	
			6.2 School Feeding for pre-school (ongoing) and primary schools (planned)		Islamic Relief		All Gaza Strip								Ongoing (full)
			6.3												
		7. Additional priority areas	7.1												
			7.2												
Strategic approach to the sector:															

Early Recovery Network Response Mapping Matrix

Sector/Cluster:

Environment and Natural Resources (ER)

Baseline data (GERRP and additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP and additional)	Current and planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Cross Cutting Issues	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water quality contaminated by wastewater - Air pollution - Land and soil flooded and contaminated with wastewater - 600,000 tons of rubble - Accumulation of solid waste & destruction of SWM equipment - Landfills reached maximum capacity - Accumulation of huge amounts of medical waste with very poor capacity to manage it - \$29.2m required for natural resources and the environment 	1. Water resources (GERRP)	1.1 provide emergency water resources and supply quality monitoring for affected areas in the Gaza Strip	Direct Implementation	UNDP/PAPP	CMWU; PWA	Gaza Strip	Health, WES, governance	X		X		Health, Agriculture	Planned
		1.2 (1) Supply of a Reverse Osmosis Brackish Water Desalination Plant (RO-BWDP) to S72 municipal well, Al Bureij Municipality. (2) Strengthening of Local Water Committees in Al Bureij and Al Nusseirat Camp. (3) Water quality monitoring campaign (household and network level). (4) Awareness campaigns.		Gruppo di Volontariato Civile	TdH-It, PWA-CWMU	Al Bureij		X		X			Completed
		1.3 Supply of 2 small Reverse Osmosis Brackish Water Desalination Plants to 2 water wells		Oxfam	CMWU	Zawayda and Bani Suheila							Planned (funded)
		1.4 Supply of 6 medium Reverse Osmosis Brackish Water Desalination Plants to 6 wells (50 m3 per day)		UNICEF	CMWU	Middle Area, Khanyounis, Rafah				X			Planned (funded)
		1.5											
	2. Land, Soil and Biodiversity (GERRP)	2.1 Conduct rapid EIA including implementing mitigation measures to recuperation of aquifers and decontaminate agricultural land downstream of Gaza Waste Water Treatment Plant.		UNDP/UNEP	PWA, EQA, Local authorities,	Gaza Strip		X				Agriculture, Livelihoods	Planned , EIA will be conducted by UNEP with UNDP support in the coming three months
		2.2											
		2.3											
	3. Air pollution (GERRP)	3.1 Build the capacities of EQA and the metrological staions in Gaza to monitor air pollution and provide the necessary equipment	Direct Implementation	UNDP	EQA, MoT, Local authorities	TOC	Health	X			X	Health	Planned (unfunded)
		3.2											
		3.3											
	4. Solid Waste Management including hazardous waste (e.g. medical waste) (GERRP)	4.1 Emergency solid waste management	Cash for work	CARE		Beit Lahya, Beit Hanoun		X		X		Health, WASH	Completed
		4.2 Solid waste collection by: Bulldozers for concrete, animal truckings (donkeys); Rehabilitation of the dump site	Cash for work	COOPI		Gaza City (current), Beit Lahya & Beit Hanoun (planned)		X		X			Ongoing (full)
		4.3 environmental clean up campaign in area of 5 km2 in the north of gaza city.	Cash for work	UNICEF		Gaza City		X		X			Ongoing (full)
		4.4 Conduct health care hazardous waste management assessment in the Gaza Strip including implementation of pilot project	Direct Implementation	UNDP/PAPP	UNDP/PAPP, UNEP, Municipalities, Ministry of Health, MoL, G	Gaza Strip		X		X			Planned (unfunded)
		4.5 Immediate support to Local Authorities to handle and dispose accumulated and generated municipal solid waste.	Direct Implementation	UNDP/PAPP, Municipalities	UNDP/PAPP, Municipalities	Gaza Strip		X		X			Planned (unfunded)
	5. Rubble removal and UXOs (GERRP)	5.1 UXO assessments, safety training, technical support, disposal	Direct Implementation	UNMAS	MAG, NPA	Gaza Strip		X			X		Ongoing (limited)
		5.2 Mine risk education		UNICEF	tbc	Gaza Strip		X		X			Ongoing (full)

Baseline data (GERRP and additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP and additional)	Current and planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Cross Cutting Issues	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
		5.3 Temporary Job Creation through Rubble Removal at 15 sites/neighborhoods	Cash for work	CHF	tbc	Gaza, Beit Lahiya, Khan Younis		X		X			Planned (unfunded)
		5.4 Job creation program in the southern governorate through removing rubbles of 7-10 public building	Cash for work	NRC	tbc	Southern governorate		X		X		Health	Planned (funded)
		5.5 Clearing rubble from 400 households in category 3 by end of December 2009	Cash for work	Mercy Corps	tbc	Gaza, North		X		X			Planned (funded)
		5.6 Assessments, Training, Demolishing buildings (public and private), Sorting and transfer of rubble, Preparation of dump site for all rubble, Stockpiling of rubble, Hazardous waste disposal, Recycling	Direct Implementation	UNDP	UNDP, UNICEF, UNMAS, Local aahourties, UNEP	Gaza Strip		X			X	Health, Shelter	3.2 Million dollars are available through funds from Cida to clean and remove rubble form Gaza City. Mobilisation of other resources are currently ongoing
		6. Marine and coastal pollution (GERRP)	6.1 (look at 7.1)									Health, Livelihoods	
		6.2											
	Additional baseline data (not GERRP):	7. Additional priority areas	7.1 Environmental Impact Assessment (detailed post conflict Assessment)		UNEP	UNDP, local authorities, NGOs	Gaza Strip	Health, WES, Agriculture, development, Governance	X			X	Health, WASH, Agriculture
		7.2											
Strategic approach to the sector:													

Early Recovery Network Response Mapping Matrix

Sector/Cluster:

Food Security & Agriculture

Baseline data (GERRP and additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP and additional)	Current and planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Linkages with other clusters	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33,000 dunums of fruit trees destroyed • 14,280 dunums of vegetable crops destroyed • 14,650 dunums of field crops destroyed • 35,750 cattle, sheep & goats killed • Over 1 million birds & chicken killed • 10,300 beehives destroyed • 78 licensed wells destroyed • 2,712 dunums of green houses & nurseries destroyed • 2,020 animal shelters & fisheries destroyed • 14,000 dunums of irrigation networks destroyed • 450 plastic & concrete pools destroyed • 100 km of agricultural roads destroyed • 200 agricultural stores destroyed • Destruction of agricultural equipment • Severe damages to Ministry of Agriculture infrastructure • \$265.791m damage to Agriculture & Food Security 	1. Rehabilitate agricultural lands & invest in next year's crops (GERRP)	1.1 Rehabilitation of 2,100 dunums of agricultural land	Local construction / rehabilitation	CARE international	Local farmer associations and cooperatives	El Attatra and Abo Haleema areas in North West of Beit Lahia		X			X		Planned (unfunded)
		1.2 Rehabilitation of damaged land (planned) and date palm orchards (ongoing)	Local rehabilitation	FAO	MoA, farmers association	Beit Lahya, Alfukhari, Khuzaa, Alqarara, Alzaytoun, Alshokeh, Rafah, Khan Younis		X			X	livelihoods	Ongoing (limited)
		1.3 Rehabilitation of damaged land and greenhouses (planned) and establish seed banks (ongoing)	Local rehabilitation	PCOA	none	Al-shokah and Khan Younis	gender	X			X	livelihoods, food security	Ongoing (limited)
		1.4 Reactivate agricultural land production for vulnerable farmers	Provision of inputs and equipment	Palestinian Farmers Union (PFU)	farmers associations	North Gaza	gender	X			X	livelihoods, food security	Planned (unfunded)
		1.5 Emergency Support for vegetable farmers	Provision of inputs	Associates for International Resources and Development (AIRD)		Beit Lahya, Alfukhari, Alzaitoun, Rafah, Khan Younis, Gaza, Khuzaa	gender	X			X	livelihoods, food security	Planned (unfunded)
		1.6 Enhancing food production; replanting 4400 dunums of vegetables field; Increase the productivity of 6000 dunums of horticulture; Rehabilitation of 6000 dunums of citrus, fruit and olive orchards	Provision of materials and equipment and cash for work	UNDP/PAPP	NGOs	Gaza Strip	Gender through promoting women headed households	X			X	livelihoods	Planned (funded)
		1.7 Rehabilitation of damaged land, food production and greenhouses		NDC	Local NGOs	Gaza Strip		X			X		Ongoing (limited)
		1.8 Rehabilitation of damaged agricultural land		PARC	CBO's	Gaza Strip		X			X		Ongoing (limited)
		1.9 Repairing irrigation networks for 500 dunums of land and palm trees (ongoing) plus Rehabilitating land and greenhouses (planned)		NPA	Local NGOs	Gaza Strip	livelihoods	X			X		Ongoing (limited)
		1.10 Rehabilitating greenhouses and fruit production		ACAD		Gaza Strip							Ongoing (full)
		1.11 Land rehabilitation		Arab Fund	Local communities	Gaza Strip							Ongoing (full)
		1.12 Land rehabilitation		ACPP	PHG	North and East		X		X		food security	Ongoing (full)
		2.1 Emergency support to livestock herders (feed, drugs, animal sheds)	Local construction	Arab Agronomist Association (AAA)	ACS, AIRD	Gaza Strip	gender	X			X	livelihoods	Planned (unfunded)
		2.2 Emergency support for cultivated greenhouses and destroyed agricultural wells	Provision of materials and equipment, local reconstruction	ACPP	PHG	Gaza Strip	gender	X			X	WASH, livelihoods	Planned (unfunded)
		2.3 Support to resume greenhouse production and irrigated farming	Provision of materials and equipment, local reconstruction	Economic and Social Development Centre (ESDC)	Khan Younis cooperative for prod. and marketing; Albatool Charity, Beit Lahia cooperative	Gaza Strip	gender	X			X	livelihoods	Planned (unfunded)
		2.4 Rehabilitation of damaged greenhouses, irrigation water networks and nurseries	Provision of materials and equipment, local reconstruction	UAWC	MoA, PWA, agricultural associations	Beit Lahya, Al Zaitoun, Beit Hanoun,		X			X	livelihoods, food security	Planned (unfunded)
	2. Reconstruct and rehabilitate agricultural assets such as licensed wells & water pipelines, irrigation networks, greenhouses, nurseries, animal shelters & fisheries (GERRP)												

Baseline data (GERRP and additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP and additional)	Current and planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Linkages with other clusters	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
		2.5 Rehabilitation of irrigation pipes, networks, wells, storage ponds and greenhouses	Provision of materials and equipment, local reconstruction	FAO	MoA, farmers association	Bet Lahya, Alfukhari, Khuzaa, Alqarara, Alzaytoun, Alshokeh		X			X	livelihoods	Planned (unfunded)
		2.6 Emergency distribution of agricultural inputs	Provision of materials and equipment	Oxfam GB	Ma'an Development Centre	Gaza Strip	gender	X			X	livelihoods	Planned (unfunded)
		2.7 Establish/restore backyard farming activities (small-scale animal shelters, small irrigation networks, small scale livestock, etc.)	Technical assistance, provision of materials and equipment, capacity building	OXFAM Novib	PARC, ACS, AAA	Al-zaytoun, al-toufa, beit lahya, al-shoukah	gender, youth	X			X	livelihoods	Planned (unfunded)
		2.8 Rehabilitation of agricultural wells and main lines	Local construction	Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG)	none	Al Zaytoun and Beit Lahya		X			X	livelihoods	Planned (unfunded)
		2.9 Rehabilitation of 118 fishing boats and provision of required gearing box	Provision of materials and equipment and cash for work	UNDP/PAPP	NGOs	Gaza Strip	Gender through promoting women headed households		X	X		livelihoods	Planned (funded)
		2.10 renovation of 700 units of greenhouses, disinfection of 150 dunms	Provision of materials and equipment and cash for work	UNDP/PAPP	NGOs		Gender through promoting women headed households	X				livelihoods	Planned (funded)
		2.11 Rehabilitation of 4 dunms of nurseries	Provision of materials and equipment and cash for work	UNDP/PAPP	NGOs	Gaza Strip	Gender through promoting women headed households	X			X	livelihoods	Planned (funded)
		2.12 Rehabilitation of 39 ground water wells	Provision of materials and equipment	UNDP/PAPP	NGOs	Gaza Strip	Gender through promoting women headed households		X		X		Planned (funded)
		2.13 Greenhouses and pipelines for irrigation networks		PARC	CBO's	Gaza Strip		X			X		Ongoing (full)
		2.14 Rehabilitation of agricultural water wells		NDC	Local NGOs	Gaza Strip			X		X		Planned (funded)
		2.15 Fishing nets and gear for 500 fishermen and fishing boats for next summer		NPA	GSAF	Gaza Strip		X			X		On hold / delayed
		2.16 Rehabilitate water wells in agricultural land		NPA		North and East							Planned (funded)
	3. Replenish livestock & beehives & aquaculture (GERRP)	3.1 Support for beekeeper livelihoods	Provision of materials and equipment	Economic and Social Development Centre (ESDC)	Beit Hanoun Agricultural Cooperative	Beit Hanoun, Al-Buraje and East Gaza	gender		X		X	livelihoods	Planned (unfunded)
		3.2 Replenishment of small-scale livestock assets for backyard food production	Technical assistance, provision of materials and equipment, capacity building	FAO	MoA, women's associations	Bet Lahya, Alfukhari, Khuzaa, Alqarara, Alzaytoun, Alshokeh	gender	X			X	livelihoods	Planned (unfunded)
		3.3 Narrowing the gap of the food security through provision of input materials for 128 poultry farms		UNDP/PAPP	NGOs	Gaza Strip	Gender through promoting women headed households	X					Planned (funded)
		3.4 Provide rural women with livestock and beehives through livelihoods support programme		NPA	PFA	Khan Younis and Middle		X		X		livelihoods	Ongoing (full)
		3.5 Reconstruction of x square meters of poultry & Livestock farms	Non-local construction	UNDP/PAPP	NGOs	Gaza Strip	Gender through promoting women headed households		X		X		
	4. Reconstruct agricultural pools & rehabilitate agricultural roads (GERRP)	4.1 Rehabilitation of agricultural road	Cash for work	Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	UAWC	Gaza Strip	gender, youth	X			X	livelihoods	Planned (unfunded)
		4.2 Rehabilitation of Agricultural roads.	Local construction	UNDP/PAPP	NGOs	Gaza Strip	Gender through promoting women headed households	X					
		4.3 Rehabilitation of 200 water ponds	Non-local construction	UNDP/PAPP	NGOs	Gaza Strip	Gender through promoting women headed households		X		X		

Baseline data (GERRP and additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP and additional)	Current and planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Linkages with other clusters	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
		4.4 Rehabilitation of agricultural roads		ACF		Gaza Strip			X	X			Ongoing
		4.5 Repaired damaged roads and ponds		PARC		Gaza Strip			X		X		Planned (funded)
		4.6 rehabilitate agricultural pools with plastic ponds		OPEC / OFID		Khan Younis			X		X		Planned (funded)
	5. Reconstruct & rehabilitate Ministry of Agriculture facilities	5.1											
		5.2											
	6. Compensate farmers, including agricultural stores, equipment & marketing infrastructure (GERRP)	6.1 Compensation for agricultural sector through cash assistance to farmers		UNDP	local NGOs	Gaza Strip	cash liquidity		X	X		livelihoods, food security	Planned (unfunded)
		6.2											
	7. Increasing the capacities of the logistics and management of food	7.1											
		7.2											
	8. Scaling up local food industries to reduce dependence on imported products by investing in equipment and increasing access to capital (GERRP)	8.1 Setting up home gardens and domestic farms	Provision of materials and equipment, capacity building	Swedish Cooperative Centre (SCC) (no funding) and SMDM (with funding)	Union of Agricultural Works Committee (UAWC)	Gaza Strip	gender	X			X	agriculture	Ongoing (limited)
		8.2 Promote backyard production	Provision of materials and equipment, capacity building	Accion contra el Hambre (ACF)	Life and Hope Association	Northern Gaza	gender	X			X		Planned (unfunded)
		8.3 Support affected families with home garden units	Provision of inputs and equipment	Union of Cooperative Association for Saving and Credit (UCASC)	Saving and Credit Association in Gaza	Beit Lahya, Al Zaitoun, Gaza City, Jabalya Camp, Alshajae'ah, Almegraquah, Alshokah	gender	X			X	livelihoods, food security	Planned (unfunded)
		8.4 Production of compost		ICRC	PFA	Khan Younis and Rafah		X		X			Ongoing (full)
		8.5 Start production of local fodder for animals from palm trees and other sources		NPA	GEF			X		X			Ongoing (full)
		8.6 Promote home gardens		PARC									Planned (unfunded)
	9. Food provision with a livelihood protection component (ADDED)	9.1 Purchase food from affected farmers and distribute to affected families	Joint ops & coordination services	Palestinian Centre of Organic Agriculture (PCOA)	None	Gaza Strip	gender?	X		X		livelihoods	Planned (unfunded)
		9.2 From poor farmers to poor families	Joint ops & coordination services	Associazione di Cooperazione allo Sviluppo (ACS)	PARC, AAA	Gaza Strip	gender, youth	X		X			Planned (unfunded)
		9.3 Support small scale farmers by purchasing food for food distributions		ACTED	Palestinian Farmer Union (PFU)	Northern Gaza	gender, youth	X		X		livelihoods	Planned (unfunded)
		9.4 Provision of food available on local markets to vulnerable families in Gaza through a voucher scheme		WFP	OXFAM GB, Maan Development Centre	Khan Younis: Jar el Sot, Bottom el Sameen, Khan Younies City Centre; Gaza City: Zeytoun, Shajajia, Daraj, Tufaj		X		X		livelihoods, health & nutrition	Planned (funded)
	10. Provision of school feeding programmes (GERRP)	10.1 Distribution of fortified biscuits and milk to school children	Food distribution	WFP	CHF?	Gaza Strip	gender, youth	X		X		health & nutrition	Ongoing (full)
		10.2 Distribution of daily nutritious snacks to refugee pupils	Food distribution	UNRWA	none	Gaza Strip	gender, youth	X		X		health & nutrition	Ongoing (full)
		10.3											
	11. Regulating market supplies and prices, and providing agricultural subsidies (GERRP)	11.1											
Strategic approach to the sector:													

Early Recovery Network Response Mapping Matrix

Sector/Cluster:

Governance (ER)

Baseline data (GERRP and additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP and additional)	Current and planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Linkages with other clusters	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
- 14 totally & partially destroyed municipal buildings (MoPW, UNDP) - 16 totally & partially destroyed municipal facilities & commercial markets (ibid) - Severe damage to the Ministry Complex, Palestinian Legislative Council, Ministries of Interior, Justice, Civil Affairs, and Rafah Governorate (ibid) - 2 totally destroyed NGO facilities (UNDP / GUCC) - 60 destroyed and damaged NGO facilities (PNGO) - 58 totally destroyed PNA security facilities (PNA) - 6 partially destroyed PNA security facilities (ibid) - 7 totally destroyed PNA Civil Defense facilities (ibid) - 3 partially destroyed PNA Civil Defense facilities (ibid) - 75% of population feel insecure (UNDP) - \$67.693m damage to Governance Sector (PNA est.)	1. Rehabilitating Local Government Units (LGUs) and restoring their service delivery	1.1 1.2 1.3											
	2. Strengthening civil society organizations and facilitating coordination among stakeholders (GERRP)	2.1 Logistical and technical rehabilitating of civil institutions 2.2 Mapping the aftermath condition for ngos & needs 2.3	Capacity building	PANORAMA Center Sharek	Civil Institutions GUCC	Gaza strip	Gender, youth,	X	X	X			Planned (unfunded)
	3. Strengthening capacities of public institutions and courts (GERRP)	3.1 Conduct a Functional Assessment/Review of public systems and institutions (courthouses, local government associations, etc.) for comprehensive interventions to facilitate efficient safe-guarding of public regulations, service delivery, and security sector reform.	Direct Implementation	UNDP/PAPP, Municipalities, and Ministries	UNDP/PAPP, Municipalities, and Ministries	Gaza Strip		X		X			Ongoing
		3.2 Ensure basic capacity development requirements for public institutions, particularly local governance units (i.e. - village councils), are met based on the functional review and other assessments.	Direct Implementation	UNDP/PAPP, Municipalities, and Ministries	UNDP/PAPP, Municipalities, and Ministries	Gaza Strip		X		X			Ongoing
		3.3 Safe-guard basic procedures and regulations for rehabilitation of civil and public services (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Works, Ministry of Housing and public works, Ministry of Local governance) including population data, death certificates, issuance of passports, licensing requirements, etc.	Direct Implementation	UNDP/PAPP, Municipalities, and Ministries	UNDP/PAPP, Municipalities, and Ministries	Gaza Strip		X		X			Ongoing
		3.4 Enhance the relationship between the local councils and civil community	Capacity building	PANORAMA Center	Local Councils and Civil Institutions	Gaza Strip & WB			X	X			Planned (unfunded)
		3.5 Local councils, decentralization and development	Capacity building	PANORAMA Center	Local Councils and civil institutions	Gaza Middle Governorate		X		X			Ongoing (limited)
	4. Supporting governance institutions to enable them to facilitate early recovery interventions, including defining roles and responsibilities (GERRP)	4.1 Facilitate the development of a strategic inter-agency early recovery response framework and establish corresponding coordination structure.	Direct Implementation	UNDP-PAPP, Early Recovery Cluster Members.	UNDP-PAPP, Early Recovery Cluster Members.	Gaza Strip		X		X			Ongoing
		4.2 Develop and implement an information management strategy in support of early recovery coordination.	Direct Implementation	UNDP-PAPP, Early Recovery Cluster Members.	UNDP-PAPP, Early Recovery Cluster Members.	Gaza Strip		X		X			Ongoing
		4.3 Set-up Do No Harm monitoring and evaluation system and beneficiary tracking system of the early recovery response.	Direct Implementation	UNDP-PAPP, Early Recovery Cluster Members.	UNDP-PAPP, Early Recovery Cluster Members.	Gaza Strip		X		X			Ongoing

Baseline data (GERRP and additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP and additional)	Current and planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Linkages with other clusters	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
		4.4 For Integrity and Transparency Assurance: Monitoring Post-War Reconstruction and Relief Process in Gaza, necessary. (complete proposal is available)	Training, basline survey, monitoring, studies, reporting, public herings, conferences, workshps...	AMAN Gaza and Ramallah.	AMAN pool of experts, AMAN's networks (ex. Youth against corruption, ...)	Gaza Strip: all places to which aid or reconstruction effoerts were/will be introduced.	Women will be taken into consideration, at the action management and beneficiary levels.	X		X			Planned (unfunded)
		4.5 Initial needs assessment on accountability of aid services	Survey	BBC WST		All Gaza Strip governorates		X		X		All other clusters	Completed
		4.6 Quickly delivering effective aid and collective recovery information	Face-to-face training,	BBC WST		Gaza city and Deir Al-Balah refugee	Women, youth, children and disabled	X		X	X	All other clusters	Planned (partially funded)
		5.1											
		5.2											
		5.3											
		6.1 Civil Peace Project		PANORAMA Center	Schools and civil institutions	Gaza Strip		X		X			Ongoing (limited)
		6.2 Youth and children psychosocial support project		PANORAMA Center	Civil Institutions	Gaza Strip			X	X			Planned (unfunded)
		6.1 Promotion of social reconciliation among university students	Capacity building, workshops, seminars	Sharek	AUG, IUG	Gaza	Youth, gender	X			X	Education	Planned (unfunded)
		6.3 Psychological support and collective recovery	Radio satires, capacity-building	BBC WST	UNWRA			X	X	X	X	Psychosocial	Planned (partially funded)
		6.4 Producing Lifeline and Children programmes	Production, consultations via	BBC WST		Gaza city and Deir Al-Balah refugee	Women, youth, children and disabled	X		X		All other clusters	Planned (partially funded)
	Additional baseline data (not GERRP):	7.1 Initial needs assessment of damage to media infrastructure and equipment	Fiels visits, technical assessment and survey	BBC WST		Gaza city and Deir Al-Balah refugee camp		X		X		Infrastructure	Completeed
		7.2 Initial needs assessment of information needs	Survey	BBC WST		All Gaza Strip governorates		X		X		All other clusters	Completed
		7.3 Building the capacity of local radio in understanding audiences	Face-to-face training, in-house	BBC WST		Gaza city and Deir Al-Balah refugee	Women, youth, children and disabled	X		X	X		Being implemented now
		7.4 Initial needs assessment on accountability of aid services	Survey	BBC WST		All Gaza Strip governorates		X		X		All other clusters	Completed
		7.5 Quickly delivering effective aid and collective recovery information	Face-to-face training,	BBC WST		Gaza city and Deir Al-Balah refugee	Women, youth, children and disabled	X		X	X	All other clusters	Planned (partially funded)
Strategic approach to the sector:													

Early Recovery Network Response Mapping Matrix

Sector/Cluster:

Health

Baseline data (GERRP and additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP and additional)	Current and planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Linkages with other clusters	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
<p>Damage assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 totally destroyed clinics including equipment, supplies and furniture • 19 partially destroyed clinics • 5 partially destroyed hospitals • 1900 disabled casualties require medical assistance • \$35.720m damage to Health and Nutrition subsector <p>Health risks still facing Gaza's population include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent disability & death for patients with traumatic injuries due to lack of follow up care • Diarrhoea outbreaks from water- & food-borne diseases due to poor water & sanitation & weak public health monitoring system • Increased incidence/severity of mental health problems • Deterioration of health & nutritional status, especially high micronutrient deficiencies in women & children • Complications due to lack of access to specialised tertiary care 	1. Providing essential health care & treatment to	1.1 Provide equipment for health care facilities		ICRC	MOH	Gaza		X			X		Ongoing (full)
		1.2 Equipment, ambulances, supplies	Provision of materials and equipment	Islamic Relief				X			X		Ongoing (full)
		Equipment to health care facilities	Provision of materials and equipment	MERLIN	MOH, HAI	North, Middle, South Gaza		x					Ongoing (full)
		health facilities are provided with medical supplies better able to help pregnant and newborns in need	Budget support	Save the Children	public aid society, patient friend society & Alawda hospital	North Gaza and Gaza City					X		Completed
		1.3 Provision of medical supplies and materials	Joint ops & coordination services	MDM	MOH	Khan Younis, Gaza		X		X			Ongoing (full)
		Provision of 5 specialists for chronic health disease clinic.	Technical assistance	MERLIN	PMRS	Gaza		X		X	X		Ongoing (funded)
		Provision of mobile clinic	Joint ops & coordination services	MERLIN	PMRS	Gaza Strip Central and South					X		Ongoing (funded)
		1.4 Supply medical equipment and drugs	Provision of materials and equipment	CARE		Gaza		X			X		Ongoing (full)
			Provision of materials and equipment	MERLIN	Central Blood Bank Society	Gaza city		X			X		Ongoing (funded)
		1.5 Home visits for chronic disease patients	Technical assistance	MERLIN	MOH	North, Middle and South Districts		X			X		Planned (funded)
		1.6 health facilities are provided with medical supplies & better able to help pregnant and newborn in need	Budget support	Save the Children	public aid society, patient friend society & Alawda hospital	North Gaza and Gaza City							comleted
		1.7 Ambulance support	Direct budget support	ICRC	MOH	Gaza Strip		X			X		Ongoing (full)
		1.8 Increased access to health care, surgery, post op services, mobile clinics	Direct budget support	MJSF	MOH	Gaza City Middle Area, North		X			X		Ongoing (limited)
	2. Providing essential newborn, child & maternal health care & treatment to	2.1 Assessment and ER preparedness	Technical assistance	MAP	UNFPA, UNICEF	Gaza			X		X		Planned (funded)
		2.2											
	3. Capacity building of health, nutrition & psychosocial health staff to meet the extraordinary conditions generated by the Israeli military attack (GERRP)	3.1 Surgical expertise training	Capacity building	ICRC	MOH	Gaza City			X	X			Planned (funded)
		Training 50 PHC GPs and nurses in 10 PHC centers the identification and management of common medical problems	Capacity building	MDM		North-East south							
		3.2 Providing surgeons		ICRC	MOH	Gaza City		X		X			Ongoing (full)
		3.3 Technical assistance to PHCC	Joint ops & coordination services	MDM	MOH	Gaza Strip		X		X			Ongoing (full)
		Training 50 PHC GPs and nurses in 10 PHC centers the identification and management of common medical problems	Capacity building	IMC	MOH	North East South							Ongoing (limited)
		3.4 Vocational training	Technical assistance	PRCS	MOH	Rafah	Livelihoods	X		X			Planned (funded)

Baseline data (GERRP and additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP and additional)	Current and planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Linkages with other clusters	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
	4. Addressing the psychosocial needs of men, women, boys & girls, teachers, doctors, & emergency workers, including through school-based & after-school activities (GERRP)	3.5 Pilot project to use local MA and PHD students/graduates of Public Health Dept. to assess and improve PS service delivery of various sectors (a school, PHC facility and CSO) and community in one small community	Capacity building	People In Need	TBD	TBD: in need of identifying community where little support is currently being provided	Psychosocial Support Delivery by local staff	X			X	Psychosocial Sub-cluster	Planned (funded)
		4.1 Mother & children are provided with healthy practices and knowledge	capacity building ,technicalsupport	Save the Children	Ardelinsan, medical relief, UHWC	Northeast of Gaza, East Gaza, Middle area and South area	Child centerness and gender equality	X			X		
		Increase availability & utilization of material and newborn health services at community and PHC level	capacity building, and technical support	Save the Children	Ardelinsan, medical relief, UHWC	East north Gaza, east Gaza, Middle Area and south Area	Childn centerness and gender equity		X		X	WASH, Child Protection	Ongoing
		4.2 Psychosocial support, community mental health services	Technical assistance	NAD	Community workers	Gaza		X		X			Ongoing (limited)
		4.3 Mental health training, services	Technical assistance	IMC		Gaza City, Khan Younis		X		X			Ongoing (full)
		School outreach project	Capacity building	IMC	MOH	North East South							Ongoing
		4.4 increase availability & utilization of maternal and newborn health services at community & primary health level		Save the Children	Ardelinsan, medical relief, UHWC	Northeast of Gaza, East Gaza, Middle area and South area	Child centerness and gender equality				X	WASH, Child Protection	ongoing
		4.5 Patient assessment and assistance	Technical assistance	MSF		Gaza		X		X			Ongoing (full)
Additional baseline data (not GERRP):	5. Health education and awareness (ADDED)	5.1 Physical therapy and care of patients with disability	Technical assistance	Handicap	ALPC, PPTA, PRCS, SPHP, PMRS	Gaza City, Strip		X			X		Planned (funded)
Strategic approach to the sector: the strategy is guided toward addressing the needs of mother and child health, nutriton, food issues in order to raise standard of attaining health and development goals .													

Early Recovery Network Response Mapping Matrix

Sector/Cluster:

Livelihoods (ER)

Baseline data (GERRP and additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP and additional)	Current and planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Linkages with other clusters	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
- 269 totally destroyed establishments in industrial, commercial & service sectors - 432 partially destroyed establishments in industrial, commercial & service sectors - 21 severely damaged guest houses, hotels, restaurants & tourist facilities - 7,700 jobs lost through destruction of businesses - 1,700 households lost their main breadwinner through death or injury - 65% of population living below the consumption poverty line - \$146.413m required for industry and other private sector establishments	1. Repairing and restoring machinery and factories (GERRP)	1.1 Immediate support to and compensation for damages to private sector productive assets.	Direct Implementation	UNDP/PAPP, Private sector partners	UNDP/PAPP, Private sector partners	Gaza Strip		X			X		Planned (unfunded)
		1.2											
	2. Rebuilding local manufacturing production (GERRP)	2.1											
		2.2											
	3. Micro and small enterprise promotion through increased access to finance including grants and loans (GERRP)	3.1 Provision of microenterprise, small-scale enterprise and solidarity group loans to enterprises in Gaza, together with housing and consumer loans to refugee and non-refugee families to repair, build and improve homes and household assets. Increase UNRWA's current financing to the private and household sector from 200 loans valued at US\$400,000 each month to 1,250 loans each month values at US\$2 million per month or US\$24 million annually.	Direct financing of clients by UNRWA's microfinance department through its network of branch offices	UNRWA Microfinance Department	NA	All regions of Gaza, urban, camp and rural	Poverty, gender and youth	200 loans each month	1,250 loans each month after opening of commercial crossings	None for current outreach	Opening of trade flows for higher scale of outreach	Food security & Agriculture	Ongoing (limited)
		3.2 Develop small enterprises to create income generation opportunities to impoverished and marginalized households (DEEP modalities).	Direct Implementation	UNDP/PAPP, NGOs, and private sector partners	Sharek and others	Gaza Strip		X		X			Ongoing (limited)
		3.3 Business Management Training, equipment and access to finance	Direct Implementation	ILO/UNDP	Sharek	Gaza Strip		X		X	X		Planned (unfunded)
	4. Reconstruction and revitalization program for and by local companies (GERRP)	4.1 Refinancing defunct enterprises and clients with bad debts	Direct refinancing by UNRWA's microfinance department of over 2,000 clients with bad debts	UNRWA Microfinance Department	Old clients with bad debts and closed or idling enterprises	All regions of Gaza, urban, camp and rural	Poverty, gender and youth	X		X			Planned (unfunded)
		4.2 59 small-scale infrastructure projects, generating employment (suspended).	Direct Implementation	UNDP/PAPP, and relevant local authorities		Gaza Strip			X		X		On hold / delayed
		4.3 Screening and certification of Small construction contractors	Direct Implementation	ILO	CHF, Employers association	Gaza Strip		X		X			Planned (funded)
	5. Promote vocational and skills training to develop a highly-skilled and market driven workforce (GERRP)	5.1 Develop short-term employment and training opportunities for unemployed fresh graduates in partnership with CSOs	Direct Implementation	UNDP/PAPP, CSOs, JCP, Private sector partners	UNDP/PAPP, CSOs, JCP, Private sector partners	Gaza Strip		X		X			Ongoing
		5.2 Assessment and analysis of employment and construction skills gaps as well as opportunities in Gaza	Direct Implementation	ILO	CHF, Sharek	Gaza Strip		X		X			Planned (funded)
		5.3 Provision of short cycle employment oriented vocational training courses to train unemployed youth and job seekers for priority jobs in the construction sector with a focus on green construction jobs	Direct Implementation	ILO, UNDP, UNHABITAT		Gaza Strip			X		X		Planned (unfunded)
		5.4 Job creation and retention for unemployed graduates	Capacity building, cash for work	Sharek	Universities, NGOs and private sector	Gaza Strip			X	X			Planned (unfunded)

Baseline data (GERRP and additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP and additional)	Current and planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Linkages with other clusters	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
		5.5 Establishment of innovation centers for youth and entrepreneurs	capacity building, technical assistance, consultation services, access to e-libraries,	Sharek	ILO, universities and private sector	Gaza Strip		X		X			Planned (funded)
	6. Employment generation including through cash for work, microgrants (GERRP)	6.1 Develop (gender sensitive) Short-term employment opportunities using intensive labour techniques for both skilled and unskilled workers	Direct Implementation	UNDP/PAPP, CSOs, JCP, Private sector partners	UNDP/PAPP, CSOs, JCP, Private sector partners	Gaza Strip		X		X			Planned (unfunded)
		6.2 Develop short-term employment and training opportunities for unemployed fresh graduates in partnership with CSOs	Direct Implementation	UNDP/PAPP, CSOs, JCP, Private sector partners	UNDP/PAPP, CSOs, JCP, Private sector partners	Gaza Strip		X		X			Ongoing
		6.3 Selection & employee of unemployed people to remove rubbles from damaged houses in range 18-40 years old.	Cash for work	CHF	LAC (Local Action committee)	North, Gaza and Khanyounis		X			X	Logistics	Planned (funded)
		6.4 Short term CFW (20 days)	Cash for work	Save the Children		Gaza North		X				Agriculture	Ongoing (full)
		6.5 Solid waste collection by: Bulldozers for concrete, animal truckings (donkeys); Rehabilitation of the dump site	Cash for work	COOPI		Gaza City (current), Beit Lahya & Beit Hanoun (planned)		X		X			Ongoing (full)
		6.6 Selection & employee of unemployed people to rehabilitate greenhouses, agricultural lands, fishing nets and fishing boats.	Direct Implementation	World Vision	Local Committees	75% North Gaza, 25% South Gaza	Gender			X		Agriculture	Planned and will be implemented next week
		6.7 Temporary job creation in a range of unskilled, skilled, professional and graduate training positions (more details available in GAZA Flash Appeal, UNRWA QRP).	Cash for work	UNRWA	Mostly direct implementation, some in partnership with municipalities, CBOs	Across Gaza	gender	X		X			Ongoing (limited)
		6.8 Short term cash for work road rehabilitation and sewing workshops/DFID and ECHO	Cash for work	Oxfam GB	MA'AN	Gaza City and southern governorates	gender-25% of direct beneficiaries are women/children not allowed to be direct beneficiaries of the cash for work scheme	X		X		Agriculture	Planned (funded)
		6.9 small income generating schemes at HH and community level -Rooftop gardens/rabbit raising/fish farming (DFID and ECHO)	HH and community participation	Oxfam GB	MA'AN	Jabalia, Gaza Governorate, southern Govs.	gender - HH target for participation	X		X		Agriculture and environment	Planned (funded)
Additional baseline data (not GERRP):	7. Socio-economic monitoring (ADDED)	7.1 Establishment of a poverty monitoring system for Gaza.	Direct Implementation	UNDP/PAPP, CSOs, and research institutions	UNDP/PAPP, CSOs, and research institutions			X		X			Ongoing (full)
	7. Employment Services and livelihood coordination (ADDED)	7.1 Provision of information services on appropriate technology, local economic development and green jobs	Direct Implementation	ILO	Sharek	Gaza Strip		X		X		Agriculture and environment	Planned (funded)
		7.2. Establishment of a Employment service center referring job seekers to Vocational training and job opportunities	Direct Implementation	ILO/UNRWA	UNRWA	Gaza Strip		X		X			Planned (unfunded)
		7.3 Undertake Participative Value Chain Analysis of the construction sector	Direct Implementation	ILO	UNDP < UNHABITAT, Local public, private, civil society stakeholders	Gaza Strip		X		X		GLUE	Planned (unfunded)

Baseline data (GERRP and additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP and additional)	Current and planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Linkages with other clusters	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
		7.4 Establishment of a Local Economic Forum for the construction sector	Direct Implementation	ILO	UNDP< UNHABITAT, Local public, private, civil society stakeholders	Gaza Strip			X	X		GLUE	Planned (unfunded)
Strategic approach to the sector:													

Early Recovery Network Response Mapping Matrix

Sector/Cluster:

Shelter & NFIs

Baseline data (approximate numbers) (GERRP and additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP and additional)	Current and planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Linkages with other clusters	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
• Totally destroyed/ beyond repair: 2,300 refugee houses (UNRWA) and 1,200 non-refugee houses (UNDP). • Major damages: 1,000 refugee houses (UNRWA) and 1,100 non-refugee houses (UNDP). • Minor damages: 25,000 refugee houses (UNRWA) and 10,000 non-refugee houses (UNDP)	1. Emergency Response to refugee and non-refugee families.	1.1. Stockpiling tents and NFIs for 50,000 people (refugees and non- refugees)	Stockpiling	UNRWA	none	all area stores		Ö		X		Logistics	Ongoing (funded)
		1.2. Set-up emergency Communal Shelters (refugees and non- refugees)	Provision of in-kind assistance	UNRWA	none	all affected areas	Gender (sanitation)	Ö		X		Protection, Health	Planned (funded)
		1.3. Distribution of NFIs to refugees and non-refugees in the Emergency Shelters (mattresses, blankets, plastic sheeting)	Provision of in-kind assistance	UNRWA	none	all affected areas		Ö		X			Ongoing (funded)
		1.4. Distribution of Tents to eligible refugee families, in their own plot.	Provision of in-kind assistance	UNRWA	none	all affected areas		X		X			Ongoing and Planned (funded)
		1.5. Stockpiling of NFIs for 5,000 families (food, non food, psychological kits, cooking kits, plastic sheeting)	Stockpiling, Distribution	CHF	none	all affected areas		X			X	Logistics	Ongoing (funded)
		1.6. Distribution of Second round of 100 tons plastic sheeting	Stockpiling, Distribution	CHF	none	all affected areas		X			X	Logistics	Ongoing (funded)
		1.7. Distribution of NFIs (private donations)	Provision of in-kind assistance	CHF	none	all affected areas		X			X	Logistics	Planned (funded)
		1.8.											
	2. Emergency cash-assistance for shelter repair to eligible refugee and non-refugee families.	2.1. Survey of refugee households (technical and social).	Site and Family visit	UNRWA	none	all affected areas	Disabilities (SHC)			X			Ongoing (funded)
		2.2. Provision of cash for minor repairs up to \$5000 (approx 25,000 eligible refugee families).	Direct budget support	UNRWA	none	all affected areas					X	OCHA, Cluster Leads > HC	Ongoing (funded)
		2.3. Provision of \$3000 to approx 1,000 eligible refugee families with houses in need of major repairs.	Direct budget support	UNRWA	none	all affected areas					X	OCHA, Cluster Leads > HC	Ongoing (funded)
		2.4. Provision of \$5000 to approx 2,300 eligible refugee families with houses totally destroyed or beyod repair.	Direct budget support	UNRWA	none	all affected areas					X	OCHA, Cluster Leads > HC	Ongoing (funded)
		2.5. Survey of non-refugee households (technical and social).	Site and Family visit	UNDP	none	all affected areas		X		X			Completed
		2.6. Provision of cash for minor repairs up to \$5000 (approx 10,000 eligible non-refugee families).	Direct budget support	UNDP	none	all affected areas		X			X	OCHA, Cluster Leads > HC	Ongoing (funded)
		2.7. Provision of \$3000 to approx 1,100 eligible non-refugee families with houses in need of major repairs.	Direct budget support	UNDP	none	all affected areas		X			X	OCHA, Cluster Leads > HC	Ongoing (funded)
		2.8. Provision of \$5000 to approx 1,200 eligible non-refugee families with houses totally destroyed or beyod repair.	Direct budget support	UNDP	none	all affected areas		X			X	OCHA, Cluster Leads > HC	Ongoing (funded)
		2.9.											
	3. Major Repair and Reconstruction of houses to eligible refugee and non-refugee families.	3.1. Provision of cash assistance OR use of contractors to repair major damages in 2,000 refugee houses (old and new caseload).	Direct budget support and/or Technical assistance and/or Provision of materials, Local construction	UNRWA	none	all areas		X			X	OCHA, Cluster Leads > HC	Planned (partly funded)

Baseline data (approximate numbers) (GERRP and additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP and additional)	Current and planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Linkages with other clusters	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
		3.2. Finalizing major repairs of 112 refugee houses under existing projects.	Direct budget support and/or Technical assistance and/or Provision of materials, Local construction	UNRWA	none	all areas		X			X	OCHA, Cluster Leads > HC	Planned (funded)
		3.3. Reconstruction of 1,400 refugee houses (old caseload) and 2,300 refugee houses (new caseload). OPTION 1: use contractors to build in people's land; OPTION 2: cash installments for self-construction. OPTION 3: use contractors to build projects on new land.	Local construction	UNRWA	none	all areas	Environment, Access to Land.	X			X	OCHA, Cluster Leads > HC, Logistics, Early Recovery (rubble removal, environment, infrastructure)	Planned (unfunded)
		3.4. Continue existing assistance to 1,300 eligible refugee families through contractors in new land.	Direct budget support	UNRWA	none	all areas		X			X	OCHA, Cluster Leads > HC, Logistics, Early Recovery (rubble removal, environment, infrastructure)	Ongoing (funded but some funding stopped)
		3.5. Assessment and Selection of 600 eligible non-refugee families for housing in own land.	Site and Family visit	UNDP	none	probably in North Gaza governorate		X		X			Planned (funding discussions ongoing)
		3.6. Cash assistance in installments to approx 600 eligible non-refugee families with houses fully destroyed or beyond repair - <i>self contract and build in own land.</i>	Direct budget support, Technical assistance	UNDP	none	probably in North Gaza governorate		X				Early Recovery (rubble removal)	Planned (funding discussions ongoing)
		3.7 Assessment and Selection of 100 eligible non-refugee families for housing in new land (families living in illegal conditions?).	Site and Family visit	UNDP	none	North Gaza		X		X			Ongoing (funded)
		3.8 Land acquisition		UNDP	none	North Gaza	Environment	X		X			Completed
		3.9 Cash assistance in installments to approx 100 eligible non-refugee families with houses fully destroyed or beyond repair - <i>contracted labor to build in new land.</i>	Direct budget support, Local construction	UNDP	none	North Gaza		X			X	OCHA, Cluster Leads > HC, Logistics, Early Recovery (rubble removal, environment, infrastructure)	Ongoing (funded)
		3.10. Cash assistance in installments to 100 eligible non-refugee families	Direct budget support and Technical assistance	UN-HABITAT	Local counterpart to be defined	Gaza Strip to be coordinated with others	Environment (rubble removal), Land Authority	NA	NA		X	Early Recovery	Planned (funded)
		3.10 Repair and rehabilitation of 450 shelters moderately damaged (category 2)		Mercy Corps		Gaza City and East Gaza			X		X		Ongoing (funded)
		3.11 Construction of 100 mobile homes (30m2) according to need (sourced from outside Gaza)		Islamic Relief (France)		tbc			X		X		Planned (unfunded)
	4. Rental subsidies to eligible refugee and non refugee families.	4.1. Provision of rental subsidies between \$100 and \$150 every 4 months to 2,000 eligible refugee families - project will end when reconstruction is possible.	Family visits	UNRWA	none	all areas	Age, Gender, HIV, Disabilities	X		X		Protection	Ongoing (partly funded)
	5. Continuous support to refugee Special Hardship Cases (SHC).	5.1. Poverty survey ongoing for SHC.	Local construction	UNRWA	none	all areas			X		X	OCHA, Cluster Leads > HC	Ongoing (funded)

Baseline data (approximate numbers) (GERRP and additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP and additional)	Current and planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Linkages with other clusters	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
		5.2. Repairs and Reconstruction through contractors (1,110 funded; 4,000 unfunded)	Local construction	UNRWA	None	All area						OCHA, Cluster Leads > HC, Early Recovery	Planned (unfunded)
	6. Technical support for communities.	6.1 Neighborhood Technical Support Centers	Technical assistance	UN-HABITAT	NRC, Local counterparts to be defined	Gaza Strip to be coordinated with others	Link with cash programmes to be articulated, legal support to be added (NRC?)	Security of buildings, further adhoc repairs with available material	Family level support as needed		X	Early Recovery	Planned (unfunded)
		7.1											
Strategic approach to the sector:													

Early Recovery Network Response Mapping Matrix

Sector/Cluster:

Utilities Infrastructure (ER)

Baseline data (GERRP and additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP and additional)	Current and planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Linkages with other clusters	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe damage to power generators & electricity grid Severe damage to 5 gas stations & the General Petroleum Corporation Massive damages to street lights Severe damage to municipal & regional roads 3 totally destroyed bridges 2 partially destroyed fishing ports Total destruction of Seaports Authority offices Severe damages to Rafah International Airport Severe damages to landline & mobile networks \$147.6m required for energy, transportation and telecommunications 	1. Need assessment of the cluster (ADDED)	1.1 Damage and need assessment of the infrastructure facilities	Field visits and technical assessment	UNDP	World Bank	Gaza Strip	—	X		X		None	Completed
	2. Restore electricity grid & street lights (GERRP)	2.1 Rehabilitation of Gaza Power Generating Plant (USD 3,886,230)	Non-local construction	UNDP	PEA	Middle area	—	X			X	None	Planned (funded)
		2.2 Construct feeding line from Power Plant and implement phase 1 of Installing Networks and Transformers. (US\$ 1,113,770.)	Local construction	UNDP	PEA & GEDCO	Gaza City	—	X			X	None	Planned (funded)
	3. Restore & rehabilitate gas stations & the General Petroleum Corporation (GERRP)	3.1											
	4. Reconstruct & rehabilitate municipal & regional roads, bridges & Seaports Authority offices (GERRP)	4.1 Reconstruction of 23.0 km of internal roads in Al Nasser and Rafah Areas in Rafah Governorate. (US \$6 M)	Local construction	UNDP	MoLG, Local Municipality	Rafah Governorate	—	X			X	Environment	Planned (unfunded)
		4.2 Rehabilitation of 0.5 km of internal roads in Al Nasser areas in Rafah Governorate. (US \$110,000)	Local construction	UNDP	MoLG, Local Municipality	Rafah Governorate	—	X			X	Environment	Planned (unfunded)
		4.3 Rehabilitation of 0.756 km of internal roads in Al Moghraqa, Wadi Gaza and Al Zahra Areas in the Middle Governorate.(US \$290,000)	Local construction	UNDP	MoLG, Local Municipality	Middle area	—	X			X	Environment	Planned (unfunded)
		4.4 Rehabilitation of 2.567 km of internal roads in Abssan Al Jadidah, Khuzaa, Qararah and Fukhari Areas in Khan Younis Governorate. (US \$510,000)	Local construction	UNDP	MoLG, Local Municipality	Khan younis Governorate	—	X			X	Environment	Planned (unfunded)
		4.5 Rehabilitation of 1.511 km of internal roads in Zaiton, Tal Al Hawa Shijaiya and Sina'a st. in Gaza City. (US \$2,200,000)	Local construction	UNDP	MoLG, Local Municipality	Gaza City	—	X			X	Environment	
		4.6 Rehabilitation of 31.223 km of internal roads in Beit Lahia, Beit Hanoun, Um Al Naser and Jabilia localities in the North Gaza Governorate.(US \$12,000,000)	Local construction	UNDP	MoLG, Local Municipality	North area	—	X			X	Environment	Planned (unfunded)
		4.7 Construction of Wadi Gaza- Buriej Bridge (US\$230,000)	Local construction	UNDP	MoPW, Local Municipalities	Middle area	—	X			X	Environment	Planned (funded)
		4.8 Construction of Moghraqa-Nuseirat Box Culvert(US\$160,000)	Local construction	UNDP	MoPW, Local Municipalities	Middle area	—	X			X	Environment	Planned (funded)
		4.9 Rehabilitation of Sikka Bridge in Nuseirat (US\$260,000)	Local construction	UNDP	MoPW, Local Municipalities	Middle area	—	X			X	Environment	Planned (funded)
		4.10Construction of western wing of Wadi Gaza Bridge - Salah Al Deen (US\$ 1,500,000)	Local construction	UNDP	MoPW	Middle area	—	X			X	Environment	Planned (funded)
	5. Rehabilitate fishing ports & international airport (GERRP)	5.1 Rehabilitation of Gaza and Rafah fisherman sea port. (US\$ 6.5M)	Local /Non local construction	UNDP	MoT and Sea Port Authority	Rafah Governorate and Gaza City	—	X			X	Environment & Livelihood & Food security	Planned (unfunded)
	6. Restore & rehabilitate landline & mobile networks (GERRP)	6.1											
Additional baseline data (not GERRP):	7 Additional priority areas	7.1											
		7.2											

Early Recovery Network Response Mapping Matrix

Sector/Cluster:

WASH

Baseline data (GERRP and additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP and additional)	Current and planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Linkages with other clusters	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11 totally & partially destroyed water wells - 4 totally & partially destroyed water reservoirs - 25.5km of totally destroyed water distribution networks & pipelines - 836 totally destroyed house water connections - Severe damages to the waste water collection networks - Severe damages to water & waste water facilities - Severe damages to basins and inlet pressure pipelines in North Gaza Emergency Sewage Treatment - Severe damages to solid waste containers - \$6.279m damage to WaSH - 64% of population with access to sewage collection systems - 80 litres water consumption per capita per day (min target 150l/c/d) 	1. Reconstruct & restore water wells, reservoirs, & waste water collection networks (GERRP)	1.1 Digging new water well		Islamic Relief	CMWU	Khan Younis / Al Mawasi							
		1.2 Rehabilitation of 5 agricultural wells operating on electricity instead of fuel.		Islamic Relief	CMWU	North of Gaza							
		1.3 (1) Construction of new water well. (2) Rehabilitate water wells (3) Supply generators for wells (4) Cleaning of wet wells and waste water pumping stations.		SIDA	CMWU	Jabalia							Planned (Funded)
		1.4 Construction of water lifting station to pump water from reservoir to the main network		UNICEF	CMWU	Rafah							
		1.5 immediate reconstruction and rehabilitation of water reservoirs in the Gaza Strip	Direct Implementation	UNDP/PAPP, CMWU	UNDP/PAPP, CMWU	Gaza Strip		X			X	Health; environment	Planned (unfunded)
		1.6 Rehabilitation of water supply system, including water wells and zoning		UNDP/PAPP	CMWU	Rafah & Beit Hanoun		X			X	Health; environment; shelter	Planned (unfunded)
		1.7 Installation of water storage tanks to 400 households		OXFAM	CMWU	Gaza Strip							
		1.8 Installation of water pumps for 400 Households		OXFAM	CMWU	Gaza Strip							
		2.1 Rehabilitation of water networks in 7 neighborhoods (15 Km networks and HH connections)		Action Against Hunger	CMWU	Gaza City, Rafah, East of Khanyounis							
		2.2 Construction for water distribution networks to serve El Salam and El Brazil areas.		Islamic Relief	CMWU	Rafah		X		X			Ongoing (full)
	2. Restore water pipelines, networks & house connections (GERRP)	2.3 Install water pipeline and house connections		Save the Children	CMWU	Rafah and Khanyounis		X		X			Planned (funded)
		2.4 Construction of water supply line, main and distribution network in Rafah, Al Mughraqa, Jabalya, Beit Lahiya and Beit Hanoun		UNICEF	CMWU	Rafah, Al Mughraqa, Jabalya, Beit Lahiya and Beit Hanoun		X		X			Ongoing (full)
		2.5 (1) Rehabilitation of water networks and household connections (2) install 6 inch pipe		CARE	CMWU	Beit Lahiya							Planned (funded)
		2.6 Rehabilitation of water supply system, including water wells and zoning		UNDP/PAPP	CMWU	Rafah & Beit Hanoun		X			X		Planned (unfunded)
		3.1 Emergency sanitation facilities (cleaning waste water spillage, and repair waste water pumping stations in the north and Gaza		Action Against Hunger		Beit Lahiya, Jabalya, Gaza City		X		X			Completed
		3.2 Emergency waste water infrastructure repairs		Action Against Hunger		Gaza City		X		X			Completed
	3. Reconstruct waste water facilities (GERRP)	3.3 Emergency waste water infrastructure repairs		ICRC		Gaza City		X		X			Completed
		3.4 Emergency waste water infrastructure repairs		Oxfam		All Gaza Strip							Planned (funded)
		3.5 Emergency waste water infrastructure repairs		PWA		Beit Lahiya, Beit Hanoun, Gaza City							Ongoing (limited)
		3.6 Emergency waste water infrastructure repairs		Unicef									Ongoing (full)
		4.1 Emergency Pipeline from temporary sewage lagoons to the sea		CMWU		Khanyounis		X		X		Environment, Health	Ongoing (funded)
		5.1 Health sessions on hygiene and rational use of water		Action Against Hunger	CMWU	Rafah and Khanyounis							Ongoing (funded)

Baseline data (GERRP and additional)	Priority areas of intervention (GERRP and additional)	Current and planned interventions	Typology of implementation	Responsible party	Partners	Location	Cross-cutting issues to be addressed	Sequencing (✓)		Accessibility		Linkages with other clusters	Status
								Immediate	Subsequent	No access required	Access required		
		5.2 Conduct health sessions and distribution of awareness material		Save the Children		Beit Lahiya, Beit Hanoun, Rafah, Shokut as Sufi		X		X			Ongoing (full)
Additional baseline data (not GERRP):	6. Strengthen local capacities to deliver and coordinate services (ADDED)	7.1 provide emergency water supply quality monitoring for affected areas in the Gaza Strip	Direct Implementation	UNDP/PAPP, CMWU	UNDP/PAPP, CMWU	Gaza Strip		X		X		Environment	Planned (unfunded)
	7. Increase Gaza strip wastewater treatment capacity (link to reconstruction and development) (ADDED)	8.1 Construction of EAST Khan Yunis Sewage Treatment Plant (on hold)	Contracting	UNDP/PAPP	CMWU	Khan Yunis		X			X	Environment	Funded (on hold)
	8.2												

Strategic approach to the sector:

Tips for completing the Early Recovery Mapping Matrix

1	Sector/Cluster	Select the tab at the bottom corresponding to your sector / cluster, e.g. if you are conducting education interventions, enter these in the Education tab.
2	Baseline	Review the baseline data for the sector/cluster. Please enter any updated information in a different colour to enable consolidation by each sector/cluster as a whole.
3	Priority Areas of Intervention	Review the priority areas for intervention. Please enter any additional priority areas in a different colour to enable consolidation by each sector/cluster as a whole.
4	Current and Planned Interventions	Enter your organisation's current and planned interventions in each priority area. Entries should summarise the objectives of the interventions rather than describing specific project activities occurring on the ground. Insert additional rows if required but, as a rule of thumb, please aim to <u>insert only one row per each priority intervention area</u> that your organization is involved in. This will ensure ease-of-use and avoid duplication with the Gaza Response Activity Database (GRAD).
5	Typology of Implementation	Select the most appropriate implementation typology for each intervention, e.g. capacity building. Either use the dropdown list of categories or enter free text (for instance if there are multiple typologies involved).
6	Responsible party and partners	Enter the name of your organisation and any partners and counterparts
7	Location	Enter the geographical area at the most appropriate administrative level (e.g. Gaza Strip, governorate, locality, neighbourhood, specific hospital) for the intervention as a whole.
8	Cross-cutting issues	Enter key cross-cutting issues, such as gender, disability and rights-based approaches, for each intervention.
9	Sequencing	Classify each intervention in terms of sequencing into either: (i) immediate (should be done straight away) or (ii) subsequent (can wait or needs to wait until prior conditions are met).
10	Access	Select the access requirement for the intervention, either: (i) no access required or (ii) access required (i.e. improved access through lifting of restrictions for items such as construction materials at scale).
11	Linkages with other clusters	Enter potential linkages of each intervention with other sectors/clusters.
12	Status	Select the status of each intervention using the dropdown: Planned (unfunded), Planned (funded), Ongoing, Completed.
13	Strategic approach for early recovery	The definition of a common strategic approach to early recovery for each sector/cluster is expected to be the key output from the mapping workshop (no input required at this stage).

Please refer to the ER Mapping Response Guidelines for more detailed information on completing this process. Contact Laurent Marion (laurent.marion@undp.org), ER Advisor or Neil Taylor (neil.taylor@undp.org), ER Information Management Officer for help and clarification.