

Gaza Recovery, Reconstruction & Development Plan



The Gaza Recovery, Reconstruction & Development Plan that was endorsed during the Extraordinary Arab League Summit held in Cairo on March 4, 2025 aims to address the humanitarian crisis, restore essential services, and rebuild Gaza while ensuring Palestinian ownership and preventing displacement.

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It upholds the Gaza Strip as an integral part of Palestinian territory and rejects any forced displacement. 2

A Gaza Administration Committee, composed exclusively of technocrats, will manage governance for six months as a transition to the Palestinian Authority. 3

Egypt and Jordan to train Palestinian police personnel for future security arrangements. 4

The plan calls for international peacekeeping presence under UN auspices to support stability.

Phase 1: Early Recovery Phase

(6 months, \$3 billion)



Removal of debris and unexploded ordnances from roads and infrastructure sites.



Establishment of temporary housing for 1.2 million people across eight designated locations.



Emergency repairs to partially damaged homes to accommodate 360,000 individuals.



Restoration of critical services, including water supply, electricity, and healthcare facilities.



Clearing and rehabilitation of major transportation routes, including Salah al-Din Road, to facilitate reconstruction.

Humanitarian & Economic Situation

CASUALTIES

47,000+

. 13,000 children

7,200 women

110,000+

DISPLACEMENT

1.9 M

Palestinians internally displaced

ECONOMIC LOSSES

\$53.2 B

in total losses and needs

SECTORAL IMPACT

\$16.3 B

in damage

Unemployment 80%

of Gazans unemployed $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Food Security} \\ 91\% \\ \textbf{face acute} \\ \textbf{food shortages} \end{array}$

Health

\$6.3 B

in losses; over 350,000 chronically ill individuals unable to receive treatment

Education

95%

of schools destroyed or repurposed as shelters

Infrastructure

\$2.9 B

in transportation damage; \$1.5 billion in WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) damage

Phase 2: Reconstruction Phase (5 years, \$50 billion)

Stage 1 (2 years, \$20 billion)



Construction of 200,000 new permanent housing units to accommodate 1.6 million individuals.



Reclaiming 20,000 acres of agricultural land for food security and economic sustainability.



Rehabilitation of essential infrastructure, including roads, power grids, and telecommunications.



Development of basic service networks, including education, healthcare, and public administration buildings.



Establishment of water, sewage, and fire prevention systems, including desalination plants, drinking and fire water reservoirs, irrigation water reservoirs, and wastewater treatment plants.

Stage 2 (2.5 years, \$30 billion)



Continued construction of infrastructure, service networks, and public buildings.



Development of a 600-acres industrial zone to stimulate economic growth and employment.



Construction of an additional 200,000 permanent housing units, bringing total housing to 460,000 units for 2.75 million people.



Establishment of a fishing port, a commercial seaport, and Gaza International Airport to boost trade and economic connectivity.



Implementation of the first phase of coastal development, including a 10 km Corniche Road.



Financial Requirements & Funding Sources



\$53 billion

Sources of funding:

- United Nations, international financial institutions, donor countries.
- Foreign direct investments and private sector contributions.
- Establishment of a trust fund under international supervision for financial management.

Key Initiatives & International Support

- A high-level ministerial conference in Cairo will be convened to mobilize financial support and propose investment projects.
- International and regional partners are called to support governance, security, and reconstruction efforts.
- The plan emphasizes Palestinian ownership and leadership of reconstruction efforts to ensure long-term stability and development.

