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**| RESEARCH ARTICLE**

## **Reconstruction as a Lever for Sustainable Development in Gaza: Between Reality and Prospects for Recovery After the 7 October 2023 War**

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**| ABSTRACT**

The 2023 conflict in the Gaza Strip resulted in unparalleled human, material, and structural damage, valued at approximately USD 18.5 billion, equivalent to almost a full year of Palestinian GDP. Beyond the extent of physical devastation, the hostilities revealed the profound vulnerability of Gaza's economy, public systems, and communal structure, and severely aggravated hardship, joblessness, and involuntary movement. This analysis explores how post-2023 rebuilding can surpass a brief humanitarian reaction to become a strategic instrument for enduring progress in Gaza. Employing a descriptive-analytical and specific-example method, the research utilizes recent evaluations by the World Bank, the UN, and ESCWA (2024–2025) to chart the extent and sectoral nature of the harm, pinpoint major organizational, fiscal, and political barriers, and dissect the connections between rebuilding and the economic, societal, and ecological foundations of permanence. The paper suggests a conceptual model that regards reconstruction as an evolving procedure rooted in “build back superior” tenets, strong local administration, and alignment with the 2030 Agenda. It then details a policy plan for 2025–2035 connecting accommodation, essential structures, earning potential, welfare provisions, rubble handling, and clean power into a unified national blueprint. The paper finishes by asserting that progress in Gaza will only serve as a true impetus for lasting development if it revitalizes populations, the marketplace, and organizations concurrently, under a domestically controlled structure that harmonizes emergency assistance with protracted structural changes.

**| KEYWORDS**

Reconstruction; Gaza Strip; 2023 conflict; Enduring progress; Post-conflict recuperation; Relief effort; Durability; Leadership; Rubble handling; Clean economy; Societal fairness.

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**1 – Introduction**

The 2023 war on the Gaza Strip is regarded as one of the most calamitous incidents in the progression of the Palestinian conflict. The conflict resulted in alarming humanitarian, material and structural consequences. This impact goes way beyond physical destruction, involving the breakdown of community infrastructure and disrupting normal life for many residents. Worldwide, the amount of damage is at all-time highs and total direct losses are expected to reach around USD 18.5 bn by the beginning of 2024. Most of the destruction has been confined to residential areas, commercial ventures, and critical utilities—comprising water and power networks, thoroughfares, and key service centers—resulting in an almost total stoppage of the Strip's functional ability and hindering the return of trade to its former condition. (World Bank, 2024, pp. 9–10).

These figures further highlight the extent of the structural disaster. The larger destruction of housing estates forced the displacement of households who also stripped themselves of refuge and income. Markets and small- to medium-sized enterprises also suffered substantial losses which would destabilize the regional economy and cause it to sink in. The harm to

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crucial infrastructure caused a marked drop in the standard of communal amenities such as medical care, schooling, and transit, and hampered the ability of governing bodies and municipal authorities to meet residents' daily necessities. (World Bank, 2024, pp. 9–10).

This was accompanied by a worsening in development indicators at the level of the State of Palestine overall. The GDP experienced a sharp decline of nearly 35% compared to a “no-war” scenario, highlighting the vast gulf between the anticipated developmental path in the absence of war and the actual path imposed under aggression. This goes beyond a fall in the overall GDP, as supply activities will have diminished, so too investments and purchasing capacity for households. This was coupled with the drastic rise of unemployment and poverty rates, particularly in Gaza that is heavily dependent on unstable labour opportunities and aid. As a result, reliance on social safety nets and aid organizations has grown, undermining the capacity of society to be even a basic level independent. (ESCWA, 2024, pp. 7–8).

Furthermore, the strife exposed the inherent fragility of the Palestinian economy to outside disturbances. Projections indicate that the happenings in Gaza impact not only the blockaded region itself but also impose added pressure on the broader Palestinian economy by interrupting provision channels, decelerating domestic and global commerce movement, and shifting the equilibrium of employment sectors between the West Bank and Gaza. Hence, the tallied losses are not simply figures but an indication of a significant developmental hindrance that will necessitate numerous years to surmount, particularly given the structural limitations placed upon the Palestinian economy. (ESCWA, 2024, pp. 7–8).

The information indicates that the rebuilding endeavor must surpass simple harm mending; it ought instead to be regarded as a chance to forge a strategic planning foundation for attaining lasting progress. This necessitates weaving in physical, societal, and environmental elements within a broad outlook for improvement—one that acknowledges the uniqueness of the Palestinian setting and its enduring structural hindrances. (United Nations in Palestine, 2025, p. 1). The aim is not simply to mend ruined installations or restart vital services, but instead to reform the growth pattern to become more robust against coming jolts and less susceptible to political and tangible setbacks.

Essentially, reconstruction goes beyond being purely a technical or fiscal endeavor linked to financing and accord conditions. Rather, it stands for a wide strategic necessity for fortifying communal, fiscal, and societal abilities needed for a fairer and steadier tomorrow. This demands boosting the functional effectiveness of local administrations, amplifying their capacity to strategize and administer assets, and establishing firm oversight structures that guarantee clarity and responsibility in deploying reconstruction funds. It also entails bolstering the groundwork of a flourishing market, assisting smaller and emerging ventures, and forging lasting means of support that reinsert affected populations—particularly young adults and females—into the commercial realm.

In the societal domain, recovery endeavors ought to be focused on mending the collective rifts and decline stemming from continuous uprooting, loss of housing, and mounting mental anguish. Therefore, projects for physical restoration should be coupled with mental health programs, upgrades to healthcare and schooling, and steps to boost people's senses of security and community, thus preventing the return of societal frailties in varied guises. From an ecological viewpoint, rebuilding calls for putting into practice durable and green building guidelines, fostering thrifty power and water consumption, and dealing safely with rubble and toxic refuse resulting from the fighting. This technique reduces those lasting environmental impacts and allows for restoration to become a force for good rather than further harm. Thus arises the need to consider reconstruction part of a process of 'sustained positive change' in a post-conflict context. It should not be cast as just a mere response to ruin, but an opportunity to reimagine commerce, promote societal equity and strengthen governance. This necessitates exploring restoration possibilities within an intricate and circumscribed political and fiscal climate typified by continuous movement and commerce limitations, shifting outside monetary backing, and the intertwining of aid concerns with political judgments. Taking these conditions into account, the dialogue concerning restoration moves from merely questioning the practicality of reconstruction to probing the core of that building: Will it bring back the same weaknesses, or will it chart a course for a new path of progress centered on human entitlements and worth? (United Nations in Palestine, 2025, p. 1).

## Research Problem

Notwithstanding the commencement of certain international and regional reconstruction endeavors in Gaza subsequent to the 2023 conflict, the brief-term humanitarian reaction has kept precedence in many outlines and undertakings. The primary issue of this examination resides in the lack of a unified developmental outlook that connects rebuilding with enduring sustainable growth requirements. Therefore, the central research query is:

**To what degree can post-2023 reconstruction in Gaza be shifted from an immediate humanitarian reaction into a lasting developmental impetus capable of rebuilding populace, the economy, and institutions?**

This central query prompts several secondary questions that help in examining its facets and transforming it into topics appropriate for investigation:

1. How far is post-2023 reconstruction in Gaza able to evolve from an emergent humanitarian imperative into a developmental instrument of sustainable impact that reconstructs the people, the economy and the institutions?
2. This basic question sets off several sub-questions that help examining it, converting the sum of the aspects into research themes:
3. What are the facilitating and limiting elements that dictate whether rebuilding can evolve into a thorough advancement procedure?
4. What main objectives and guidelines can guarantee the lasting success of reconstruction results and bolster local steadfastness going forward?

### **Emphasize Dual Impact**

The research's significance arises from its dual benefit across the scholarly/scientific and pragmatic/applied aspects. Its findings aim to progress principal understanding while concomitantly guiding public policies and the practical activities of entities complicated in restoration and progress initiatives.

### **First: Scientific Dimension**

The scholarly importance resides in the investigation's capacity to connect a major void in Arabic writings through relating reconstruction directly with lasting progress. Current analyses tend either to concentrate on the immediate welfare facets of aid and housing or to assess lasting progress in rather settled circumstances, without practically joining the pair in locales under control, restriction, and drawn-out unrest.

This inquiry thus acquires value by attempting to merge notions of financial and structural restoration with the Sustainable Development Targets (SDGs) within a specific Palestinian setting defined by the intertwining of rebuilding requirements with political, safety, and resource limitations. The work also puts forth a conceptual explanatory structure that could function as a base for post-conflict enquiries in the Middle Eastern sphere, by viewing rebuilding not solely as a practical or physical reply but as a systemic change route intended to boost robustness and reform formats of creation and organizational ties. This grants the pattern some broad applicability to comparable Middle Eastern instances that have undergone hostilities or upheavals, while appropriately noting situational variations.

### **Second: Practical Dimension**

Essentially, the research is important not just for its conceptual advancements but also because it utilizes the most recent worldwide evaluation reports (2024–2025), granting it current significance and a direct link to existing circumstances. It provides a crucial and practical review of these evaluations and aims to convert them into policy-focused understandings helpful for policymakers, funders, and global bodies operating in Gaza—whether in strategy, execution, or tracking and appraisal.

The research's unique input arises from its aim to pivot the model for rebuilding from brief, fragility-reinforcing actions to a method grounded in lasting viability and strong administration. This is shown by its stress on linking rebuilding funds to necessities for openness and responsibility, directing resources toward sectors that generate revenue, and guaranteeing widespread societal participation to reinforce local oversight of reconstruction endeavors.

Consequently, this endeavor could aid in crafting more effective and lasting rebuilding blueprints by furnishing pertinent parties with analytical instruments and concrete perspectives that assist in moving from immediate relief thinking to enduring structural development—one of the main topics highlighted in international documents on this matter. (World Bank, 2025, pp. 60–63).

### **Research Objectives**

- The interconnected scientific and practical aims this research intends to attain are outlined underneath
- 1. Evaluate the advancement (or absence thereof) of rebuilding in the Gaza Strip following the 2023 conflict, employing the newest fiscal and societal metrics as background.
- This aim endeavors to offer a thorough analytical interpretation of the redevelopment process, employing the freshest obtainable statistics and publications released subsequent to the 2023 hostilities. It underscores principal economic and societal markers reflecting the direct plus indirect effects of the offensive, encompassing reductions in GDP, joblessness and destitution rates, downturn in capital injections, standstill in production and amenity areas, and alterations in household earnings, outlays, and nourishment safety situations. Furthermore, it intends to track the headway of rebuilding blueprints since the cessation of the fighting, judge their alignment with the requirements of the impacted

populace and accepted initial recovery guidelines, and identify any divergences between planned targets and accomplished results.

- 2. Elucidate the reciprocal reliance between fruitful reconstruction and the tenets of enduring progress, specifying how this connection manifests across the fiscal, social, and ecological foundations.
- This aim is based on the premise that redevelopment can transcend immediate crisis response to become a route toward instituting a more sustainable progress pattern. The research clarifies how the repair of vital structures, dwellings, and business sectors can intersect with the three facets of sustainable growth:

**Economically:** through bolstering productive sectors, creating meaningful job prospects, and reinforcing the national economic foundation, thus lessening reliance on assistance and boosting robustness.

**Socially:** The resulting policy is to secure equitable distribution of recovery funding through a focus on supportive group engagement, active participation in society and increasing citizen access to the essential needs such as medical care, schooling, and shelter.

**Environmentally:** by embracing eco-friendly construction norms, safely handling debris and refuse created by conflict, and planning urban centers and living zones to maximize utility of resources and lessen ecological hazards.

Subsequently, the analysis aims to build a cohesive conceptual and applied framework for merging recovery and lasting progress, moving past the standard viewpoint that views them as separate or conflicting routes.

3. Specify and examine the structural, governmental, and fiscal limitations that impede sustainable rebuilding.

This aim highlights impediments stopping recovery from attaining enduring viability. In structural limits, logical limitations are the lack of administrative powers of local bodies, poor synchronization between multiple executors, and resource encapsulation. Government constraints include internal disagreement, commercial limitation, and safety uncertainty. Fiscal restrictions involve assessing the erratic pattern of support disbursements and their linkage to outside political aims, which curtails local determination. By grasping these interconnected difficulties, the investigation offers essential understanding to avoid the shortcomings of past recovery cycles.

4. Suggest a national structural blueprint intended to shift immediate rebuilding initiatives into a sustained developmental path that matches the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This aim moves past assessment toward offering remedies. It strives to formulate a national structural system for recovery, ensuring it is grounded in tenets of lasting progress and congruent with the aims and ambitions of the 2030 Agenda. It involves forming a distinct outlook of rebuilding as an extended developmental progression instead of a brief response; pinpointing quantifiable benchmarks; setting up oversight procedures that guarantee openness and responsibility; and forging efficient avenues for civic involvement in choices.

The blueprint also outlines particular routes for the residential area, essential services, the business sphere, and communal supports—connecting them all to the 2030 growth plan to guarantee consistency between national focuses and worldwide benchmarks. Such a system can function as a directional guide for both legislators and financial backers, allowing them to reroute rebuilding funds toward wider advancement objectives and cultivate a more robust and steady setting.

#### **Research Methodology:**

The research utilized a descriptive and survey-based approach, incorporating both numerical and non-numerical assessment of the situation, judged most appropriate for investigating an intricate and evolving environment like building activity in the Gaza Strip. The descriptive component seeks to offer a lucid and thorough depiction of the construction status subsequent to the 2023 conflict by monitoring fiscal, societal, and industry metrics, outlining current schemes and endeavors, pinpointing the participating parties, and charting funding and involvement modalities. The interpretative component, conversely, is dedicated to making sense of this information, deriving connections and broad tendencies directing building initiatives, emphasizing merits and drawbacks, recognizing avenues for progress, and investigating prospects for shifting recovery into a lasting growth path, via a careful review of statistics, metrics, narratives, blueprints, and execution techniques.

To this end, numerical assessment was utilized for economic and societal metrics—such as national output, joblessness and destitution rates, material damages, and monetary movements—together with textual assessment of writings, paperwork, and on-site experiences, permitting a richer grasp of the significance underlying the figures and uncovering their connected governing and organizational aspects. It involves a combination of numerical and non-numerical reporting to move beyond factual reporting. Rather, they intended to create a inclusive explanation framework for the situation in question. The specific

example method was also applied, viewing Gaza as a living instance for studying recovery obstacles in zones impacted by fighting, considering the distinct setting of confinement, control, and recurring escalations of assault, which result in compounded deterioration and complicate restoration efforts. (World Bank, 2024, pp. 12–13). This method permits concentrated inspection of one instance across time, tracking the evolution of building, carefully reviewing dealings amongst domestic and foreign participants, and noting how preliminary plans and structures shift into concrete carrying-out. It also permits drawing inferences and takeaways that might apply to diverse settings whilst stressing the specificity of the Palestinian reality. To achieve the investigation's purposes, a linked set of evidence gathering tools was employed, for example:

**Analysis of Official Documents and International Reports:**

A systematic examination of official records and reports released by the World Bank, United Nations, and ESCWA throughout 2024–2025 was performed, given their significance as main references for both quantitative and qualitative appraisal of the effect of the 2023 conflict in Gaza and ensuing rebuilding blueprints. This involved studying swift damage and needs evaluation reports, specialized studies, guidance papers, and aid and progress responses. This review permitted understanding of projected costs, key action zones, and viewpoints from global bodies concerning rebuilding hurdles and prospects, with a discerning eye on the foundation and breadth of these evaluations. (World Bank, 2024, pp. 12–13).

**1. Review of Recent Scientific Literature:**

The research reviewed current scientific writings pertaining to lasting progress and rebuilding in vulnerable and conflict-impacted areas, spanning the Palestinian situation alongside comparative Arab and worldwide examples. The survey identifies diverse sources, including literature, literature of peer reviewed papers and narratives of think tanks, colleges and organizations, think tanks, education institutions and international organizations.. Its chief aim was to establish a solid conceptual bedrock combining the concepts of redevelopment, enduring growth, and robustness, while exploring different frameworks for merging aid and progress initiatives in shifting contexts. This groundwork supported the conceptual structure and assisted in accurately defining the knowledge voids addressed by this inquiry.

**2. International Experience Comparison:**

A comparative examination of global experiences was performed on nations that endured devastating conflicts, notably Lebanon, Iraq, and Bosnia, to draw relevant insights for the Gaza situation. This included studying how recovery initiatives were designed, funded, and executed, their efficacy or shortcomings in turning rebuilding into lasting progress, the functions assumed by domestic and foreign parties, and the political, structural, and monetary barriers faced. Via this comparison, the research pinpointed shared elements and key divergences between these instances and the Palestinian setting, informing the tailoring of useful takeaways.

**Temporal, Spatial, and Thematic Scope:**

**a. Temporal Scope:**

The study's purview covers the timeframe from October 2023, signaling the beginning of the 2023 Gaza conflict, until the close of 2025. This interval includes early and middle phases of evaluation, rebuilding, and progress structuring, permitting observation of global and regional restoration methods across approximately two years following the hostilities, and charting shifts in intervention factors, financial resources, and modification blueprints.

**b. Spatial Scope:**

The regional concentration centers on the five administrative areas of the Gaza Strip (North Gaza, Gaza, Central Gaza, Khan Yunis, Rafah), constituting the main research segment where conflict effects and rebuilding initiatives appear. This territorial separation permits the scrutiny of intra-district variations regarding the scale of damages, the speed of rebuilding, and inequalities in amenities and facilities, all while sustaining a combined analytical view upon the setting of the Gaza Strip.

**c. Thematic Scope:**

The focus of this study is the relationship between rebuilding and perseverance and, specifically, the use of reconstruction as a means of attaining the other. The question intentionally ignores political or military aspects of the conflict. It focuses on how rebuilding projects, including reconstruction of infrastructure, economy and existing systems, help to build economic, social and ecologically sustainable development. This precise thematic emphasis permits a profound examination of a particular and highly operational element, preventing the scattering of focus across several, separate matters.

Through this unified methodology, the research seeks to offer a thorough and consistent scholarly appraisal of rebuilding in Gaza following the 2023 conflict, its ties to sustainable development, and the prospect of converting it into a sustained progressive trajectory, utilizing a blend of methods and instruments that increase validity and real-world use. (World Bank, 2024, pp. 12–13).

## Theoretical and Conceptual Framework:

### 1. Concept of Reconstruction (Reconstruction):

#### a. Concept of Reconstruction in Development Literature:

Rebuilding is described in development literature as an integrated process that re-establishes material assets and repairs organizational, economic, and social functions, going beyond merely “restoring the former state” toward safer and more inclusive organizational advancement (World Bank, 2025, pp. 60–63). In this definition rebuilding goes beyond the technical operation and forms a major structural change that affects the economy, institutional capacities, and communal welfare. Developing physical infrastructure, such as edifices and avenues, is considered to be a means for strategically redesigning cities and amenities to increase susceptibility and preparedness to eventual emergencies, such as conflicts, natural disasters or economic downturns.

From this viewpoint, the “Build Back Better / Stronger, Faster, and More Inclusive” (BBB/SFI) method has become a key recovery benchmark, urging governments not merely to restore what failed but also to address prior urban, infrastructural, and social deficits. Central to this methodology is risk minimization, climate resilience incorporation, and social inclusion within recovery and rebuilding initiatives (World Bank, 2020, p. 3; GFDRR, 2017, pp. 2–3). Effective rebuilding is contingent upon establishing genuine local stewardship, which demands that Palestinian institutions, local bodies, and civil society function as active partners in advancement, moving beyond a role of passive acceptance. Engaging impacted populations through participatory oversight is vital for setting priorities, maintaining clarity, and facilitating smooth information sharing across all stakeholders (government, donors, NGOs, etc.). A direct consequence of this is that duplicate tasks are reduced and the effectiveness of the work more generally improved. On top of that, explicit recovery blueprints are necessary to coordinate these actors; clarify what they are responsible for and to designate the best balance between identifying funding sources and specific sectoral goals for rebuilding each phase of construction. (World Bank 2020, pp. 4–5).

Special planning systems are needed in affected civilian areas, more so in isolated areas. The UN Human Relocation Strategy proposes the Urban Recovery Framework, or URF, which links relief efforts with reconstruction and growth, by focusing on essential necessities such as water, power, hygiene, transit and regional sources of funding (bazaars, fabric shops, housing). (UN Habitat, 2022, p. 1)

Supplementing this is the Sustainable Recovery Framework (SRF), providing practical direction for incorporating sustainability and inclusivity into planning, design, and execution, considering environmental effects, guaranteeing fair benefit sharing, and sustaining operational uptime of restored structures. (UNDP, 2023, pp. 2–3). Jointly, SRF and URF, together with BBB/SFI, constitute a conceptual and practical set of tools allowing administrations to shift reconstruction into enduring progress rather than swift physical mending.

To accurately measure the performance of reconstruction, a review must not be focused on output figures, such as the number of dwellings built or road segments restored. In addition, attention should be drawn toward the creation of a data-based method of tracking and knowledge-gaining that is supported in metrics that describe the fundamental principles of sustainability, such as:

- \* Gains in poverty and joblessness figures, along with the nature of work prospects.
- \* Better entry to healthcare and schooling facilities.
- \* Decreases in disparities across societal strata and areas.
- \* A measure of ecological sustainability of rebuilding, such as work related pollution, sound refuse handling procedures, and maximizing power and water efficiency.
- \* The robustness of local bodies and their aptitude for forecasting and organizing.

This approach is crucial for assessing advancement and gaining insights, ensuring that rebuilding genuinely aids in forging a tougher and fairer populace and sidesteps the trap of simply replacing one building problem with a different one. (UNDP, 2023, pp. 12–14). With this thorough conceptual structure, it is evident that recovery in Gaza following the 2023 conflict can—if properly planned based on prior international benchmarks—evolve from a simple urgent relief effort into a lasting progress driver that rebuilds people, the market, and organizations within a more extended view of advancement and robustness.

The Present Situation in the Gaza Strip After the 2023 Conflict

### **3.1 Numerical and Descriptive Summary**

Unified worldwide evaluations depict a grim snapshot of the degree of destruction in the Gaza Strip following the 2023 conflict, both regarding the financial cost of the damages and the deep structural effects on the population and the financial landscape. Immediate losses amounted to roughly \$18.5 billion by early January 2024, matching approximately 97% of the 2022 Gross Domestic Product in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This essentially implies that the fighting depleted almost a whole year's worth of national output compared to pre-conflict levels (World Bank, 2024, pp. 4; 9–10). This figure represents not only the magnitude of the physical devastation but also the vulnerability of the Palestinian financial system's production and monetary foundation, meaning any major impact poses a complete danger to the viability of all commercial pursuits.

Information indicates that the losses were centered mainly in the lodging sector (72%), signaling the widespread harm to living structures, city zones, and refugee settlements, causing broad displacement and the simultaneous forfeiture of tangible and communal wealth. Damages within the generating and support sectors (e.g., commerce, manufacturing, and general support) made up about 9% of the overall harm. This effect points to the serious detriment suffered by the small and medium-sized enterprises, bazaars, production plants, and storefronts that form the basis of the local marketplace, coupled with the broad interruption of vital resource flows and the subsequent stoppage of trade activities. (World Bank, 2024, pp. 4; 9–10). Subsequent to these were the well-being, schooling, power, fluid, and transit sectors, which experienced impacts to differing extents, resulting in an almost complete breakdown of the fundamental public amenities structure and converting the populace's everyday existence into a perpetual battle to secure the basic necessities of water, electrical power, medical attention, and schooling. Concerning fiscal outlay planning for recuperation, the Initial Damage and Liabilities Assessment (IRDNA), published in February 2025, projected that the entire monetary necessities for healing and rebuilding in Gaza and the West Bank totaled around \$53.2 billion across a decade, with roughly \$20 billion earmarked for the initial priority three months. (World Bank, 2025, pp. 35; 60–63). This period reflects the understanding that the early post-conflict years constitute a "pivotal interval" during which the emphasis must be on reviving essential provisions, housing uprooted people, restarting crucial systems, and starting preliminary routes for financial upturn, while subsequent years are devoted to finalizing rebuilding and fortifying the long-range growth path. This magnitude of requirements also poses immense hurdles regarding resource gathering, guaranteeing the continuity of financing, and harmonizing contributor support within a defined national structure.

On the aid and societal side, figures suggest that around 1.9 million individuals are internally displaced, a figure similar to much of the populace of the Gaza Strip, marking one of the largest surges in displacement in the record of the contemporary Palestinian struggle the critical infrastructure such as health, schooling, water access, hygiene, and power are in jeopardy. The causes range from physical destruction of systems to the ongoing equipment breakdowns and operating problems of current networks. The UN has highlighted the acute difficulty of operations in Gaza due to fighting, the severity of harm, and access to safe places. These obstacles have severely hindered the delivery of assistance and support, causing a deep gap between the enormous necessities and the capacity of the service and relief sector to react. (United Nations in Palestine, 2025, pp. 2–3).

Financially, ESCWA reports indicate a notable downturn in economic operations of almost 35% when compared to a "non-conflict" scenario, with interruption and diverse kinds of destitution attaining unparalleled heights. (ESCWA, 2024, pp. 7–9). This suggests that the impact was not temporary or situation-specific, but rather hit the essence of Palestine's productive framework, worsening the weakness of the employment market, diminishing household spending ability, and intensifying dependence on assistance and transfers. The steep decline showcases the mutual reliance of the economies in Gaza and the West Bank, due to their joint dependence on commercial movements, remittances, the job market, and public fiscal structures. This linkage demonstrates that strong revival of Gaza is necessary for achieving even a minimum level of fiscal equilibrium throughout the Palestinian territory.

In this regard, these measurable and descriptive metrics constitute an essential initial step for grasping the scope of the quandary confronting any revival and rebuilding venture in Gaza. It not only shows the magnitude of what mandates physical rebuilding, but also uncovers the profundity of the societal, financial, and organizational disparities that must be tackled if reconstruction is to evolve into a lasting growth trajectory, rather than simply an interim answer to the catastrophe.

### **3.2 Sectoral Consequence of Harm and Deficits**

Given the foregoing, it turns vital to transition from a broad survey of the deficits to a finer-grained sectoral examination. This appraisal underscores how the detriment was spread across varying industries, which segments bore the brunt, and which warrant precedence in revival and repair endeavors. Table (3.1) offers loss valuations by sector as of January 2024 (in millions of US dollars), allowing for:

\* A contrast of the degree of harm across residences, fundamental utilities (water, power, transit), societal areas (medical and schooling), and generating segments (commerce, manufacturing, support activities).

\* An evaluation of the degree of connection between the immediate physical effect and the interruption of financial and societal operations within every segment.

\* An initial numerical standard for favoring actions in revival blueprints, ordering sectors based on the extent of detriment and their vital function in restoring everyday existence and business pursuits.

Hence, Table (3.1) functions as a primary diagnostic instrument, connecting the numerical appraisal of losses with ensuing deliberations on prioritizing, funding avenues, and industry-specific arrangement methods within the recovery and reconstruction context.

Table (3-1) Value of damages in sectors

Sector	Damage Value (million dollars)	Percentage of the total
<b>Housing</b>	13,298.7	%72.0
<b>Trade, Industry, and Services</b>	1,655.5	%9.0
<b>Agriculture</b>	628.8	%3.4
<b>Health</b>	553.7	%3.0
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	502.7	%2.7
<b>Environment (Debris Management)</b>	411.3	%2.2
<b>Transport</b>	358.0	%1.9
<b>Education</b>	341.2	%1.8
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	319.4	%1.7
<b>Energy</b>	278.5	%1.5
<b>Communications and Information Technology</b>	90.2	%0.5
<b>Municipal Services</b>	19.6	%0.1
<b>Total</b>	18,465.8	%100

Source (World Bank, 2024, p. 9–10)

Assessment: The chart indicates that the shelter industry sustains the majority of the harm, as demonstrated by relocation figures and the worsening of essential amenities. As per the World Bank (2025, pp. 60–63), Revitalizing economic activity and livelihoods necessitates connecting resettlement with necessary services and the mending of urban infrastructure within a cohesive structure.

### 3.3 Debris Handling and Ecological Aspects

Recent figures suggest that the quantity of rubble generated due to the conflict reached between 41 and 47 million tons by October 2024, relative to around 26 million tons in January of that year. This shows a marked increase in the buildup of shattered material and the worsening of the built environment as fighting persists and the scope of damage widens. This duration shows that the issue is not fixed or settled upon the stopping of conflict, but a shifting emergency that worsens over duration, presenting fresh difficulties for any recuperation and rebuilding endeavors. The UN Environment Programme reported that around 2.3 million tons of this debris is tainted with asbestos. This changes the matter of rubble oversight from a simple "rubble clearing" task to a vital public wellness and ecological security worry, considering the cancer-causing dangers presented by asbestos if not managed with precise attention. (World Bank, 2025, pp. 61–63).

Considering these facts, debris handling emerges as a pervasive priority impacting numerous domains concurrently:

A. Public Health: Constant exposure to dust and contaminants, notably asbestos, endangers the well-being of inhabitants and laborers at clearing locations, escalating the probability of pulmonary ailments and tumors over the intermediate and eventual term.

B. The primary ecological health issue at hand, which occurs in metropolitan areas, roadway shoulders and other key structures, is the accumulation of rubble on metropolitan locales, roads, and other places. This poses direct threats to earth structure, atmospheric purity, and subterranean water supplies. Meanwhile, this causes the city to lose its appearance and to prevent essential efforts for site reclamation in the future.

C. Reconstruction Itself: Absent ordered rubble oversight, repairing residences and systems will prove challenging because extensive regions will stay filled with debris, and the wellness hazards will make numerous zones uninhabitable. Endeavor.



Thus, debris handling is not simply a preliminary phase before building, but instead a vital element of the recuperation and lasting construction framework. Uncontrolled removal or random dumping might temporarily lessen the look of the issue, but it creates more profound difficulties concerning contamination and subsequent land deployment. Correct debris administration, conversely, permits the attainment of several integrated objectives, the foremost of which are:

A- Decreasing wellness dangers by classifying tainted supplies (such as asbestos) and dealing with them per accepted security procedures.

B- Regaining a segment of the fiscal worth through separating and reprocessing metal, concrete, and certain substances usable in infrastructure ventures. This bolsters the round economy and offers brief job openings in the reprocessing field.

C- Readying grounds for rebuilding by clearing space and smoothing damaged sections, permitting urban redevelopment or the repurposing of land for housing, service, or commercial uses.

Considering the aforementioned quantity of rubble, these immense amounts cannot be dealt with utilizing established or divided techniques. A thorough administration structure is crucial. Rubble oversight is a mixture of organizational, special and logistical components, encompassing, but not limited to,:

A. A distinct administrative structure that names the body answerable for dealing with debris and sets up methods for alliance with local authorities, global bodies, and the commercial sector.

B. A method for separating debris at worksites or in main accumulation points to isolate tainted and perilous substances from reusable or recyclable items and materials fit only for disposal.

C. National workplace safety and health guidelines relevant to work crews and subcontractors, guaranteeing the utilization of individual protective gear and effective misting and dust suppression steps.

D. Charts of temporary keeping locations and ultimate landfill zones to limit ecological effect and avoid the formation of new "fixed dumps" that impede future design.

E. Avenues for incorporating the local populace by offering structured employment prospects in gathering, classifying, and conveying tasks, thereby connecting waste handling with enhanced livelihoods, while adhering to safety and ecological norms.

From this viewpoint, debris administration is more than just a technical fix; it's a vital connection between immediate aid efforts (clearing paths, debris elimination). The rubble handling structure involves several stages: debris removal from residences and temporary housing, the initial revitalization stage (readying locations for rebuilding), and the extended progress stage (space planning, facility construction, and employing reclaimed materials in civic initiatives). It also signifies a practical assessment of putting into practice the "Building Back Better and More Resilient" guidelines, where the degree to which interested parties follow ecological and societal oversight differs in one of the most intricate and vital zones.

In this setting, Table 3.2, "Elements of the Suggested Rubble Handling System (2024–2027)," offers a blueprint for this system. It details the core elements necessary during the first years of recovery, such as: the organizational setup; operational routes connected to gathering, sorting, transport, and reprocessing; environmental and safety oversight processes; financial backing; and ways to partner with private enterprise and local groups. This table acts as a hands-on instrument for converting the environmental and logistical hurdles related to rubble into a staged plan of action aligned with the structure for enduring recovery and rebuilding. (World Bank, 2025, pp. 61–63).

**Table (3-2): Components of the proposed rubble management system (2024–2027)**

Item	The primary objective	Expected Outcome	Environmental and Institutional Considerations
Surveying and Classification	Determining the quantities and types of rubble	Hazard Mapping and Storage Sites	Joint oversight by municipalities and the Ministry of Public Works
Sorting and Reuse	Separating contaminated and uncontaminated rubble	Reduced Landfill Costs and Increased Recycling	Implementation of occupational safety protocols
Recycling	Utilizing safe aggregate for landfill	Reduced Demand for Primary Resources	According to sustainable building specifications
Safe Landfilling	Containing hazardous pollutants	Reduced Soil and Water Pollution	Selection of sites far from groundwater
Hazardous Waste Management	Treating medical and military waste	Reduced Health Risks	Separate and secure transport routes
Institutional Framework	Unifying coordination and oversight	Comprehensive National Debris Management Plan	Establishment of a joint national committee for debris management

Source: (World Bank, 2025, p. 61–63)

### 3.4 The Humanitarian Situation and Basic Services

The humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip following the 2023 war illustrates a near-total collapse of the foundations for a decent life. The effects of massive displacement have worsened because vital supplies had been cut off and health, education, and living conditions declined. Data in reports by the United Nations, the World Bank, and ESCWA show that the predicament is not just a temporary emergency, but a systemic crisis impacting people, infrastructure, and the macroeconomy concurrently (United Nations in Palestine, 2025, pp. 2–3; World Bank, 2025, pp. 26–27, 29–30, 60–61; ESCWA, 2024, pp. 7–9).

#### 3.4.1 Displacement and Requirements

Approximately 1.9 million displaced individuals suffer from insufficient shelter and worsening health and education provision. This means that most residents of the Gaza Strip have to move out of their homes and seek shelter in encampments. In dark spaces, under fire, or inside in very dire conditions, or in a situation of extreme danger. This long-term movement represents not only the collapse of housing, but also the break-in of social and familial support systems, the loss of livelihood and a major strain on small aid infrastructure. Congestion in shelters provides conditions that help infectious disease emergence and makes it harder for most vulnerable populations, including women, minors, elderly persons, and disabled persons to provide privacy and security. These situations result in a multiplicity of basic needs in food, water, sanitation, and hygiene that impedes aid agencies' ability to respond adequately.

#### 3.4.2 Public Well-being

Medical establishments have sustained significant harm, and the supply mechanism for medicines has been interrupted or gravely impaired, rendering the delivery of basic and specialized medical assistance exceedingly hard (World Bank, 2025, pp. 26–27). Many Hospitals and health centers have been completely or partially destroyed; others are unable to function due to

shortages of fuel, supplies and medical staff. In a state of increasing injuries, psychological disease, and chronic illnesses, the healthcare system finds itself on an equal footing with an additional burden for which it does not have the required resources. Furthermore, environmental hazards have escalated due to the accumulation of medical refuse and the inability to handle it appropriately, jeopardizing soil and water pollution and the spread of contagion within and outside medical facilities. This leads to a negative cycle: improper refuse handling heightens the danger of illness, and a fragile medical system reduces its ability to respond, thereby intensifying and prolonging the general health crisis. (World Bank, 2025, pp. 26–27).

**3.4.3 Education**

The schooling field has seen a near-total interruption of face-to-face instruction since late 2023, owing to the ruin or harm of many educational facilities, the reprogramming of others into havens for relocated individuals, and the lack of even basic necessities for a secure study setting (World Bank, 2025, pp. 29–30). This interruption risks denying a whole cohort of youth and young adults years of attendance, intensifying the hazards of leaving school, juvenile employment, and early marriage, with extensive repercussions for the nation's human assets.

Within this setting, there is an evident requirement for catch-up instruction initiatives that encompass concentrated and modified syllabi, and for short-term instructional venues (like portable classrooms or substitute structures) that permit the resumption of some manner of schooling even amidst relocation and devastation. Emotional support is likewise necessary for learners and educators, observing the deep distress they have endured, which impacts their capacity to study and instruct. (World Bank, 2025, pp. 29–30).

**3.4.3 Energy and Water**

Power and water grids have been significantly damaged, resulting in a marked reduction in the populace's capacity to reach essential amenities (World Bank, 2025, pp. 60–61). The interruption of primary power cables and the ruin of transformers and distribution systems have lowered the hours of accessible electricity, if any, and have directly influenced hospital functionality. Several important infrastructures including water pumping sites, sewage purification sites, and other crucial infrastructure were also impacted.

Water systems, boreholes, purification facilities, and wastewater treatment centers endured widespread harm, causing a drastic lack of potable water and compelling a substantial portion of the inhabitants to depend on polluted sources or scarce, irregular provisions. This increases the frequency of waterborne illnesses and poses a severe risk to households, particularly in displacement and crowded cities. The worsening of energy and water provisions is not judged only by technical metrics; it directly affects human respect and the capability to manage routine existence, presenting a major obstacle to any revival and rebuilding initiatives. (World Bank, 2025, pp. 60–61).

**3.4.5 Macroeconomics**

On the macroeconomic side, the financial downturn intensified because of the shrinking of output and the halt of commerce brought about by ruin, limits on mobility, and breaks in supply routes. ESCWA data suggest that joblessness attained peak figures, surpassing 60% in certain regions, mirroring an almost complete failure of the official work sector and a growing dependence on casual methods. Fringe activities and humanitarian assistance (ESCWA, 2024, pp. 7–9).

This degree of joblessness and multifaceted destitution signifies that considerable portions of the populace can no longer guarantee their fundamental requirements for sustenance, housing, and amenities, and that families' potential for independence is essentially nil. The collapse of commercial activity erodes the Palestinian Authority's income and financial base, limiting its ability to pay for communal necessities and act as a stimulus, which is perpetuating its pattern of long-term reliance on foreign aid. As such, the humanitarian disaster is not separate from the fiscal crisis; they are two sides of the same systemic collapse in the framework of trade and society. (ESCWA, 2024, pp. 7–9).

To wrap up, this summary illustrates that the aid circumstances and the condition of essential utilities in Gaza following the 2023 conflict surpass the limits of urgent reactions and necessitate an encompassing method connecting prompt assistance with the restoration of services.

**Table (3-3): Disruption of essential services and early recovery needs**

Services	Current situation	Urgent needs (0–12 months):	Long-term considerations:
Health	Limited operation, supply	Logistical support and mobile	A sustainable medical

	shortages	equipment	waste management system
Education	Near-total shutdown	Temporary schools and blended learning programs	Rebuilding schools to safety standards
Water and Sanitation	Severe network damage	Mobile desalination plants and backup power	Integrated water resource management
Energy	Widespread outages	Hybrid generators and renewable energy sources	Investing in solar energy
Transport	Main roads disrupted	Opening humanitarian corridors and repairing roads	Designing risk-resistant infrastructure

Source: (World Bank, 2025, pp. 26–27; 60–63).

### 3.5 Analytical and Policy Conclusions

The evaluation of the present circumstances reveals that revitalization in Gaza cannot be divorced from the renewal of human capital (learning, healthcare, aptitudes, and communal well-being) and institutional capacity (the ability of organizations to strategize, execute, and administer). Given the extent of the devastation and the buildup of difficulties, reconstruction is not simply about reconstructing buildings, but about reinstating the capability of the populace and the governing body to operate as a unified and robust framework. Viewing it this way, several analytical and strategic deductions arise, most prominently:

1. The imperative to unify shelter and vital provisions within a single blueprint to guarantee the reestablishment of fundamental requirements.

In truth, addressing shelter and fundamental provisions (water, power, hygiene, medical care, and schooling) as distinct matters results in disjointed actions and diminishes their effect on individuals' existence. Moving households to zones devoid of water, power, schools, and sewage infrastructure does not represent true recuperation; instead, it simply transfers their hardship from temporary lodgings to fresh, unprovided residences. Consequently, rebuilding initiatives ought to be framed to combine:

- \* Supplying secure and suitable dwellings for impacted families,
- \* Reinstating or developing necessary utility grids within those same residential zones,
- \* Connecting this to sustenance enablement initiatives (minor efforts, job assistance, payment for labor schemes, etc.) to assure families can stay in and profit from these residences.

This unification mirrors worldwide appraisals that successful development restores the "roles" of the neighborhood and the urban center, not solely its physical forms. (World Bank, 2024, pp. 9–12). A comprehensive approach encompassing housing, services, and livelihoods fosters a more amenable setting for the firmness of displaced persons and spans the divide between swift humanitarian aid and enduring progress. 2. The Requirement for a National Scheme for Aggregate Oversight with Defined Ecological and Structural Benchmarks

Considering the immense volume of aggregate, and the reality that a large segment of it is spoiled with noxious substances like asbestos, the matter of aggregate is no longer a minor technical detail, but rather a crucial one impacting public welfare, city layout, rebuilding pace, and ecological durability. Thus, there is an urgent call to devise a national blueprint for aggregate stewardship, founded upon:

- a) Instituting a distinct guiding entity for the challenge, with explicit authorities and duties, and structured collaboration with local governments, departments, and global bodies.
- b) Enforcing mandatory ecological and wellness rules, especially concerning the management of tainted and perilous substances, to guarantee the safeguarding of laborers, inhabitants, and earth assets.
- c) Creating cohesive channels for gathering, segregating, hauling, repurposing, and ultimate discarding, connecting them to nearby work prospects and utilizing them to buttress the loop economy.
- d) Weaving the concern of aggregate stewardship into the national recuperation structure as a foundational component that cannot be tackled without its settlement. World Bank analyses suggest that the lack of a national blueprint with regulatory and ecological criteria impedes advancement and worsens forthcoming health and fiscal strains. (World Bank, 2025, pp. 61–63). Consequently, embracing such an approach is not a supplementary option, but a fundamental requirement for any viable progress trajectory.

3. The Significance of Harmonizing Humanitarian Assistance with Enduring Progress to Prevent Habitual Reliance on Outside Support

ESCWA analyses verify that the situation in Gaza unveiled a considerable reliance on external funding. While this assistance is crucial for preserving lives presently, it might—unless connected to growth avenues—become an element in solidifying

susceptibility and prolonging a condition of “constant emergency.” (ESCWA, 2024, pp. 7–9). Consequently, a vital and essential policy goal surfaces:

A. Guaranteeing ongoing humanitarian supplies in response to pressing needs. food, housing, wellness, etc.  
B. Concurrently, a growing share of assets ought to be channeled toward enduring growth initiatives, like bolstering productive domains, improving human potential (instruction, job expertise, and physical condition), and reinforcing regional governance. Attaining this harmonization aids the transition from a framework rooted in “constant support” to one of “rebuilding fueled by progress,” where assistance acts as a spur for launching generating endeavors, generating employment, and putting capital into structures and amenities, rather than as a set, unending safety cushion. This, subsequently, slowly lessens the steady reliance on outside funding and bolsters the economy’s and community’s aptitude for self-sufficiency. (ESCWA, 2024, pp. 7–9).

4. The imperative to guide international aid toward ecologically sound and enduring endeavors like solar-powered desalination, refuse, and material reclamation.

Considering the scarce natural assets, water shortage, and ecological decline in Gaza, it is no longer acceptable to reconstruct infrastructure and the economy adopting energy-demanding, ineffective, and high-emission consumption habits. Consequently, a crucial policy objective is to shift international building financing toward sustainable and green programs, such as:

- a) Solar-powered water purification ventures or projects employing alternative renewable power sources, aiming to lessen dependence on hydrocarbons and reduce operational expenditures and variances.
- b) Treatment of refuse and medical waste within expert frameworks that combine lessening ecological harm with harnessing energy from waste or recovered substances.
- c) Recovery schemes for construction debris and salvageable components in the building and construction trades, fostering a circular economy and offering comparatively cheaper construction supplies.

These methods conform to the World Bank’s counsel that infrastructure investments ought to focus on “lasting viability,” instead of reviving an unsuccessful economic-environmental paradigm. (World Bank, 2025, pp. 60-63). Notwithstanding the strict constraints, they also present Gaza with a chance for a slow shift towards a progress trajectory closer to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, especially concerning water, power, and the surroundings.

Based on these findings, it is evident that rebuilding Gaza subsequent to the 2023 conflict is not simply a technical or monetary scheme, but a broad reform and advancement agenda. This necessitates a reshaping of main focus areas and connecting financing and program choices to restoring populations, bodies, and the natural world, within a national structure that directs collaboration and assures that every unit of currency spent now helps to lessen, instead of sustaining, the proneness to harm of the future.

#### **4- Rebuilding as a Catalyst for Enduring Progress in Gaza**

##### **4-1 Conceptual Opening: Reconstruction as a Basis for Metamorphosis, Beyond Solely Crisis Relief**

Research by the World Bank and the United Nations have pointed out that the contemporary notion of reconstruction has for some time since moved beyond being simply a direct physical reply to damages. It has transformed into a reshaping growth procedure focused on longevity, intending to bring back institutional capabilities, build up foundational systems, and nurture societal and human assets in a balanced fashion. (World Bank, 2025, pp. 12–14). Worldwide endeavors in disaster and conflict rebuilding show that merely “mending what existed” frequently results in the replication of the same vulnerability patterns. Conversely, embracing a transformative perspective enables more profound changes in economic and societal strategies, institutions, and operations.

Within this setting, rebuilding is no longer solely a collection of engineering or construction efforts. It has developed into a thorough process of action, employing the “impact of devastation” to reconsider core issues such as: How are services and advantages allocated across areas? How are assets administered? Who profits from governmental expenditures? How can urban centers and locales be rendered more robust against forthcoming upheavals? Rebuilding thus becomes a political and advancement necessity, rather than just a technical assignment.

Regarding Gaza, this dismantling methodology is especially vital. Rebuilding cannot be confined to substituting ruined structures and facilities; it must embody a structure for fiscal revision and societal integration, incorporating spatial fairness and ecological durability within the routes toward advancement. (ESCWA, 2024, pp. 11–13). The present divisions of services, areas, and infrastructure in Gaza mirror decades of population strain, land shortage, insufficient planning, and the focusing of hardship in tightly packed urban zones and camps. Consequently, rebuilding along the identical patterns will unavoidably recreate the same imbalances.

This is where the notion of “rebuilding as a means for enduring progress” gains its real importance. It pertains to turning breakdowns into chances for fundamental shifts, where the vast capacity for reconstruction—monetary, organizational, and

governmental—is utilized to reshape economic and societal arrangements in a fairer and more welcoming fashion. (UNDP, 2023, pp. 3–5). Reconstruction literature suggests that rebuilding, if well-conceived, can be a crucial method for:

- \* Steering funding toward productive sectors that create earning possibilities.
- \* Bettering the effectiveness and fairness in sharing essential supplies.
- \* Stabling local government and empowering their involvement in designing and carrying out projects.
- \* Rebuilding confidence between citizens and the government, and among vulnerable communities and contributors.

In this manner, reconstruction shifts from being a "forced responsibility" to a "changing asset," carrying the potential to restart a fresh development path, particularly in a troubled and contested area such as the Gaza Strip.

#### 4-2 The Conceptual Structure for Merging Reconstruction and Lasting Progress

Contrasting findings show that realizing joint benefit between rebuilding and progress is not random. Instead, it demands a thoughtful organizational and strategic layout resting on four linked foundations, each acting as a base for creating a renewal and improvement scheme able to produce enduring development benefits.

##### 1. The Institutional Component

This foundation requires setting up a national rebuilding oversight agency with definite authoritative and monetary capabilities. This entity would function as an important nucleus for coordinating activities with contributors, government departments, regional governance, non-profit, and business community.

This pattern—the presence of a "national guiding organization" for rebuilding—has been effective in post-conflict situations like Lebanon in 2007 and Sierra Leone in 2010, where it allowed for:

- a- Harmonizing perspectives concerning rebuilding goals.
- b- Preventing overlap and disagreements among the strategies of various groups.
- c. Instituting transparent systems for handling and responsibility.
- D. Improving the nation's ability to steer the recovery agenda instead of simply receiving disparate initiatives. (World Bank, 2020, pp. 3–5).

Within the Gazan setting, this entails possessing a Palestinian organizational framework exhibiting the technical and political capability to bargain with contributors, oversee assets, and reach extensive determinations, thus fostering domestic stewardship of the rebuilding effort.

##### 2. The Economic Component

This foundation depends on weaving reconstruction blueprints into national advancement blueprints, guaranteeing that rebuilding initiatives are not viewed as separate urgent actions detached from mid- and long-range advancement perspectives. This necessitates channeling funding toward areas offering a broad impact, such as: A. Farming and provisions distribution networks, bolstering sustenance certainty and rural and city sustenance bases.

B. Green power generation, especially sun-based power, to lessen power overheads and reliance on imported fuel. c) Resilient shelter, employing more productive building techniques and lessening running costs for households and the government. (ESCWA, 2024, pp. 9–10).

This method aids in greater job prospects, a wider output foundation, diminished want, and converts building expenditures into valuable outlays that provide enduring advantages for the federal finances.

##### 3. The Societal Aspect

This foundation emphasizes rebuilding as a means for bringing back susceptible and relocated populations into the local marketplace, instead of merely a technical or building operation directed from the top, separate from community requirements. Given the worldwide surge of displaced individuals and refugees—UNHCR figures showing that the count of those forcibly relocated surpassed 117.3 million by late 2023—reconstruction strategies resting only on physical structures without involving impacted populations in the workforce become a formula for sustaining precariousness and reliance on assistance rather than freedom. (UNHCR, 2024, pp. 5–7).

Given this comprehension, rebuilding is redefined as a socio-economic endeavor focused on generating authentic job prospects, improving standards of living, and establishing fresh social bonds between the government and the populace. The UNDP directives concerning sustenance and financial upturn in precarious environments suggest that recuperation initiatives ought to be formulated to "widen the scope of recipients of expansion and commit resources to the most susceptible segments, emphasizing gender parity and youthful involvement." (UNDP, 2023, pp. 10–12). In this way, a rebuilding effort is not successful unless it results in employment, fresh abilities, and venture prospects for the affected populations themselves.

##### A. Enabling women and young individuals to engage in rebuilding activities

This aspect is founded upon an expanding belief in development studies that putting resources into women and youth during the recovery period magnifies the effect of reconstruction and boosts its endurance. Recent UNDP directives suggest that livelihood initiatives in settings impacted by conflict should feature distinct sets of technical and professional instruction (TVET), backing for micro and small businesses, and societal venturing, acknowledging the distinct obstacles women and youth encounter in reaching funding, data, and career connections (UNDP, 2023, pp. 11–12).

In this setting, women and youth are viewed not merely as "victims," but as direct participants in:

- Professional instruction programs linked to building, facility upkeep, and auxiliary services (movement, stock control, workplace protection, sustainable power, etc.).
- Neighborhood-level construction projects such as the repair of schools, medical facilities and public bazaars, where instruction is integral to compensation.
- Recovery-related business creation, like local construction material ventures, digital assistance, and small-scale ecological solutions, allowing women and youth to take a principal part in restoring their neighborhoods instead of being pushed to peripheral positions. Global observation indicates that economically empowering women in post-conflict situations favorably affects food security, schooling, and household stability, and lessens violence based on gender. This is substantiated by UNDP findings showing that gender parity is not an abstract ideal, but rather essential for quickening expansion and lessening destitution in vulnerable settings. (UNDP, 2023, p. 12).

#### **B. Crafting Specific Initiatives to Assimilate Displaced Individuals into the Local Job Market Rather Than Sustaining Them on Assistance**

A combined document by the OECD and UNHCR suggests that incorporating refugees and internally displaced people into national and sectoral development blueprints is a "sensible method" that lessens the length of emergencies and decreases ongoing reliance on relief support by acknowledging them as possible additions to the economy, the fiscal system, and public utilities. (OECD & UNHCR, 2023, pp. 8–11).

Given this, merely handing out funds or sustenance to relocated individuals is inadequate. Assistance initiatives ought to be slowly reformed to:

1. Incorporate displaced persons into regional job markets by easing entry to paperwork, validating prior competencies, offering development tracks resulting in jobs, and matching instruction with actual market demands.
2. Formulate encouragement for nearby employers to motivate them to hire displaced persons in the building, service, farming, and minor business sectors, whilst guaranteeing fair labor standards and welfare safeguards.
3. Connect emergency monetary aid to moving objectives, such as finishing a skills course, starting a modest enterprise, or blending into regional supply networks, instead of offering them as unconditioned, limited-duration giveaways.

World Bank assessments on societal harmony and involuntary movement demonstrate that socially mindful economic integration measures that consider the requirements of both recipient communities and displaced persons lessen friction and disputes concerning assets and bolster confidence in state agencies instead of encouraging feelings of victimization or unfair treatment. (de Berry & Roberts, 2018, p. 3–5).

#### **Revitalization as a Chance to Restore Social Capital and Cultivate Belonging**

In this regard, rebuilding transforms from merely "reconstructing what was present" into a prospect to reform social connections among people and the government, and between relocated individuals and host populations. Scholarly evaluations indicate that compelled migration severs both side-to-side (among individuals and groups) and up-and-down (among citizens and organizations) bonds, and that any tangible outlay that overlooks this aspect risks duplicating the very structures of exposure and disadvantage. (de Berry & Roberts, 2018, pp. 4–5).

In short, civic involvement in decision-making, execution and sharing of investment gains is crucial for successful rebuilding. This can be done through:

- Participatory approaches to rebuilding priorities for local councils, community discussions, interactive surveys to ensure representation of women, youth, and displaced people.
- "Work-for-pay" and "cash-for-involvement" approaches in facility projects, where local populations actively partake in renovating their schools, roads, and marketplaces, and partake in the direct rewards (income, abilities, sense of proprietorship).
- Clear guidelines for selecting recipients of recompense, land allocations, and small enterprise prospects, thus lessening partiality and malpractice and bolstering faith in authorities.

Connecting rebuilding with economic re-entry and fostering social harmony, based on recent comparative findings, makes this foundation a true catalyst for enduring progress, instead of merely a technical reaction to physical harm. When refugees, women, and young people are viewed as active economic and societal collaborators, rebuilding becomes a path toward a fairer and more robust populace, instead of a temporary measure that perpetuates pre-conflict disparities and frailties.

#### 4. Environmental Aspect

This foundation underscores that rebuilding which overlooks the natural surroundings will result in a host of new difficulties in the medium and subsequent terms. Consequently, lasting rebuilding necessitates:

- a) The collaborative and secure oversight of debris and refuse.
- b) The reprocessing of rubble whenever feasible and its utilization in facility initiatives according to technical guidelines.
- c) The utilization of ecologically sound building implements and techniques that bolster the circular economy and lessen emissions and contamination (World Bank, 2025, pp. 60–63).

Through this, rebuilding becomes the opportunity to revitalize the connections between society and its natural resources more sustainably and productively.

The interplay of these four foundations forms a thorough conceptual structure that can be employed in the Gaza setting to direct plans and programs, confirming that rebuilding is not solely a reaction to immediate necessities but rather a strategic chance to reconstruct a stronger, fairer, and more durable citizenry.

#### 4.3 Key Elements of Sustainable Reconstruction

Based on the previous frameworks, some tangible pieces can be found containing the notion of sustainable rebuilding in concrete methods or strategies.

The most vital of these are:

First: Urban Renewal and Intelligent Facilities

Intelligent facilities are a central component of sustainable rebuilding. Recreating structures and amenities using the same conventional means, which have proven ineffective, is no longer acceptable. Therefore, it is advisable to adopt adaptable city concepts and versatile digital infrastructure that allow for:

- \* Distant monitoring of power and water,
- \* Prompt handling of demands, breaches, and operational failures,
- \* Shrinking waste by around 30% via smart measuring and control systems. (UN-Habitat, 2022, pp. 2–4).

Within the Gaza Strip, this involves building stronger power, water, and sewage systems capable of partial reinstatement even during crises, and organizing supply distribution to lessen downtime and boost effectiveness.

It is also envisioned that public transit systems and thoroughfares will be built employing reclaimed materials from broken-down structures, thus realizing both ecological and fiscal gains. This will lead to:

- \* Lowering the expense of construction supplies,
- \* Decreasing pressure on quarries and natural reserves, \* Generating employment prospects in the area of reusing building matter, \* Enhancing links among housing zones, commerce, and amenities, which encourages the revival of the regional marketplace.

Second: The Regional Economy and Restoration Funding

Follow-up scenarios from conflicts indicate that every unit of currency placed into structured rebuilding can yield between \$1.5 and \$2.0 in Gross Domestic Product during the initial three years. (World Bank, 2024, pp. 10–11). This shows that rebuilding, if properly steered, can be an effective impetus for expansion in the near and intermediate term.

Hence, in the Gaza setting, the subsequent is suggested:

- \* Channeling funding toward productive endeavors (farming, minor manufacturing initiatives, local repair-related support services), as opposed to depending only on aid focused on consumption.
- \* Stimulating the local private market via:
- \* Small-scale funding options for modest and growing businesses,
- \* Safety nets for financial risks,
- \* Joint public-private ventures (PPPs) for essential structures and utilities.

In this manner, rebuilding expenditures become backing for employment generation and continuing commercial efforts, instead of purely a monetary infusion routed via relief avenues without enduring effect. Third: Societal Fairness and Local Authority

Equal standing should be a core tenet woven into recovery blueprints, beyond just a broad declaration. This entails:

- a) Reallocating assets and openings so that building efforts are not centralized in specific locales while disregarding other, harder-hit or poorer zones.

- b) Emphasizing compensation for the most impacted populations, particularly households that forfeited both residences and sources of income concurrently.

It is also sensible to set up extensive "payment for labor" schemes that permit local inhabitants to participate immediately in clearing rubble, mending basic systems, and erecting communal amenities, observing safety regulations and equitable pay benchmarks. (ESCWA, 2024, pp. 13–14). These programs:

- \* Furnish households with prompt income to assist them in satisfying their essential requirements,
- \* Cultivate a feeling of stewardship and linkage to renovation endeavors,



\* Aid in the revival of societal confidence through the unified endeavor to remake neighborhoods and urban centers. The investigator maintains that communal empowerment and social equity must be foundational cornerstones of any rebuilding initiative, rather than just theoretical concepts mentioned in documents. From her perspective, restoring structures holds no value if the communities themselves continue to endure the disparities that intensified their vulnerability. She stresses that the allocation of funding and building chances ought to be channeled primarily toward the most impacted and deprived sectors of Gaza, with special consideration for families who have forfeited both their residences and means of subsistence, as they have the greatest demand for rapid and fair assistance to facilitate their recovery. The researcher deems "cash-for-work" schemes both an astute and compassionate methodology, as they not only supply immediate earnings for families but also offer individuals a real avenue to take part in mending thoroughfares, clearing debris, and developing essential services they become part of the recovery process that they are working toward rather than passive recipients of assistance. She notes that that participation, in addition to enhancing mutual shared bonding, enhances individual empathy and improves perception of attachment, transforms the construction of the reconstruction plan into a social endeavor to rejuvenate cities and citizens simultaneously.

#### Fourth: Ecological Durability and Prudent Asset Oversight

Durable rebuilding necessitates incorporating blue economy notions into all deployment stages, guaranteeing that the natural surroundings is not a tertiary consideration but a vital prerequisite for human and fiscal continuation. This might be encapsulated in a selection of tangible aims, such as:

- \* Reusing a minimum of 60% of refuse by setting up dedicated separation, breaking down, and repurposing sites in infrastructure projects, thereby lessening the necessity for fresh base materials and curbing contamination. (World Bank, 2025, pp. 61–63).
- \* Utilizing solar power for water and desalination operations, pumping stations, and treatment amenities, thus lessening reliance on imported fuels and lessening service interruptions owing to energy deficits.
- \* Employing climate-adaptive construction standards that factor in increasing temperatures, water shortages, and the prospect of future emergencies, via better ventilated and insulated architectural layouts, and the selection of lower-energy materials for cooling and illumination. (World Bank, 2025, pp. 61–63). Incorporating these elements into a thorough post-2023 Gaza revitalization plan will turn the rebuilding effort into a true engine for progress, instead of just an urgent reply, and move the area toward a route of renewal that balances physical rebuilding with bolstering lasting economic, societal, and ecological fortitude.

The analyst contends that weaving the tenets of the blue economy into the renewal procedure is not an academic indulgence or a technical choice that can be deferred, but instead a core necessity for establishing a feasible future in Gaza following the 2023 conflict. In her opinion, broad waste reprocessing, utilizing solar power, and embracing weather-adaptive building norms are not separate ecological actions, but vital mechanisms that convert reconstruction from a repair of harm into a real progress undertaking. The analyst stresses that this method bolsters the autonomy of the Gaza Strip, lessens its reliance on brought-in supplies and outside energy, and guarantees infrastructure able to endure recurrent issues. In addition, she feels that ecologically sustainable city designs are good for the surrounding environment, and therefore indirectly affect the standard of living of inhabitants by saving water, saving heat, and reducing electricity costs. From her standpoint, centering the environment in construction is the initial move toward a rebuilding that tackles the core sources of vulnerability, rather than simply mending what has been ruined, and positions Gaza on a track of fairer, enduring, and self-governing advancement.

#### 4-4 Sustainable Reconstruction Policy Matrix

Table (4-1): Reconstruction Matrix as a Lever for Sustainable Development in Gaza (2025–2035)

Field	Short-term (0–3 years)	Medium term (3–7 years):	Long-term (7–10 years)	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):
Institutional	Establishment of the National Reconstruction Authority and unification of the database	Enact financing and regulatory legislation	Integrating reconstruction within the national development plan	Establishment and full operation of the authority
Economic	Urgent funding for the housing and infrastructure sector	Stimulate the private sector and local investment	Diversifying the economy towards green energy and industry	5% annual output growth
Social	Cash-for-work programs for displaced persons	Empower women and youth in	Strengthening social capital	20% increase in the

		recovery projects		community trust index
Environmental	Collecting and sorting rubble and launching recycling campaigns	Develop sustainable solar energy and desalination projects	Implementing circular economy policies	60% recycling of aggregates
Educational and Health	Construction of temporary schools and facilities	Update curricula to incorporate sustainability	Technical education that supports the green economy	30% reduction in the educational gap

The analyst posits that the suggested framework for resilient renewal constitutes a workable foundation upon which to proceed, as this structure does not simply address the devastation left by the conflict, but rather perceives rebuilding as a chance to inaugurate a fresh trajectory for progress in Gaza. She notes that segmenting the work into short-term, intermediate, and extended steps helps to arrange actions and to choose what to do in time and what to wait for later, especially given the complex nature of the Gaza Strip.

The analyst stresses that commencing with administrative reform—like forming a central reconstruction body and standardizing records—is vital to assuring probity and coordinating assets amongst the diverse vested parties. On the fiscal side, the analyst holds that shifting from emergency subsidies to fostering outside investment and subsequently to broadening the economy toward clean power presents an alternative that paves the way for enhanced fiscal autonomy and less reliance on outside provisions. On the communal aspect, the analyst deems payment-for-work schemes and the elevation of women and young people as contributors to buttressing societal harmony and internal affiliations, which is no less crucial than restoring the physical structures. Concerning the ecological element, she emphasizes that the transition from debris handling to sustainable power ventures and then to enacting circular economy tenets mirrors a developed comprehension of the environment's function in supporting progress, not obstructing it. She further asserts that incorporating schooling and welfare within the structure imparts a more humane aspect, because any renewal process loses its significance if it isn't coupled with earnest outlays in the populace themselves. Broadly, the analyst feels this structure has the potential to be an authentic blueprint for a more enduring and fair tomorrow, contingent upon the desire, funding, and dedication to the protracted perspective it necessitates.

#### 4-5 Subsequent Trajectories and Prospects

Converting renewal into a catalyst for lasting advancement in Gaza fundamentally demands adopting a holistic outlook that prioritizes restoring people over physical structures, and reframing rebuilding as an extended collective undertaking, instead of merely a short-term construction endeavor. Human advancement involves channeling resources into healthcare, pedagogy, and emotional aid, cultivating aptitudes, and instilling a feeling of worth and belonging, thereby enabling individuals to become principal contributors to the renewal process, rather than passive recipients of its successes. It also entails re-evaluating the standards governing the relationship among the government, the populace, and the private entity, ensuring they rest on collaboration and mutual undertaking, rather than undue concentration of power or mutual unawareness.

In this setting, certain future avenues can be conceived as openings to redirect the rebuilding process in Gaza:

#### 1. Forging a Three-Way Alliance among the State, Community, and Private Sector

Sustainable renewal necessitates an integrated setup wherein governance is tasked with strategizing, arranging, and overseeing, while civil organizations are afforded room to articulate their imperatives and partake in execution and appraisal. The national voluntary sector is motivated to mobilize money to support recovery projects (physical projects, rebuilding, amenities, renewable power, etc.) . This cooperation allows.

Increased efficiency in asset deployment by reducing overlap and redundancy.

By engaging citizens in choices enhancing citizen confidence with their government administrations.

Creating a steadfast investment climate which motivates domestic and foreign capital to commit to investments with long-term sustainable outcomes.

#### 2. Reconceptualizing International Funding as Enduring Progress Investment

International fiscal assistance should be perceived not simply as emergency relief infused during times of turmoil and subsequently dissipated, but as pioneering capital within the economic and social fabric. This mandates that donors and local collaborators alike:

\* Connect funding to defined targets related to reinforcing institutional competencies, backing income-generating areas, and advancing essential services.

\* Pivot from funding predicated on "immediate projects" to multi-year blueprints possessing a cumulative effect, whose outcomes are judged by human progress and longevity benchmarks, not solely by the quantity of edifices erected.

\* Embrace novel funding mechanisms (assurances, credit lines, fiscal pools, private sector stimuli) that permit the reallocation of some assets from relief expenditures to generative investment. From this viewpoint, international backing transforms into an associate in shaping the future, rather than merely an instrument for containing the emergency. This allows Gaza to re-configure its fiscal and regulatory framework on sounder footings. Instead, avoid lingering in a cycle of unrelenting dependency on urgent and irregular aid streams.

### 3. The "Green Gaza 2035 Agenda" as a Blueprint for Enduring Change

It is anticipated that UN and EU leadership will foster the initiation of the "Green Gaza 2035 Agenda," which can serve as a standard for reconstruction and a regional showcase for resilience and lasting transformation. In essence, this agenda can be grounded upon several tactical foundations, the paramount among which are:

\* Green Energy Transition: Broadening the utilization of solar power and other renewable energy sources to run water, sanitation, and wastewater systems, and diminishing dependence on expensive and inefficient fossil fuels.

\* Sustainable water and food stewardship: Discovering advanced remedies for water purification, recycling treated wastewater, and modernizing metropolitan and suburban farming techniques to bolster water and food security.

\* Circular economy for debris and refuse: Transforming a substantial portion of rubble and waste into functional resources in construction, infrastructure, and small-scale trades, thereby forging fresh job prospects and lowering ecological harm.

\* Robust Cities and Districts: Re-conceptualizing impacted zones according to tenets of spatial fairness, furnishing impartially allocated communal spaces and amenities, and adopting building codes that withstand climatic and conflict-related events.

The achievement of such a blueprint would render Gaza a practical testing ground for a pattern of "rebuilding amid adversity," the insights from which could be deployed in other locales inside and outside the Arab sphere. The Gazan public is also offering a new prospect for tomorrow, not simply "recreate the past," but in order to create a better just, lasting and creative model. The Gazan public is also presenting a novel outlook for tomorrow. Overall, the substantial possibility lies in re-establishing rebuilding in Gaza as a calculated method for restoring populace, the economy, and bodies within a developmental structure and green perspectives extending past 2030 and 2035. This would convert the Gaza experience—despite the severe conditions—into a source of motivation and a symbolic paradigm for fairer and more lasting recovery routes in situations hampered by conflict globally.

The analyst posits that changing reconstruction in Gaza into a true impetus for sustainable progress necessitates a core evolution in outlook, commencing with the person before bricks and mortar. She maintains that genuine remodeling is not attained just by restoring structures and residences, but rather when people feel they are a core component of the endeavor, possessing a location, a perspective, and a function therein. As a consequence, the analyst stresses the importance of donating resources to health, school, and emotional support, along with strengthening values and practices that enable citizens to help shape their destiny. It can be redeemed, instead of passive recipients. The analyst further contends that succeeding in this metamorphosis demands rethinking the connection among the government, community, and private sphere within a clear alliance of entitlements and duties. The state would carry the burden of planning and arranging, civil society would partake in defining priorities and overseeing execution, whilst the private sector would be afforded authentic latitude to add to economic upturn. In the analyst's view, redefining international financing as a long-term progress investment—rather than solely a response to crisis—would boost Gaza's capacity to forge a more durable and autonomous economy. The analyst also feels that initiating a strategic blueprint akin to the "Gaza Green Plan 2035" might present a singular chance to integrate renewable power, manage water and food in creative manners, cultivate a circular economy for debris and waste, and erect more sturdy urban centers. She is convinced that the triumph of such an approach would change Gaza into an inspiring template for reconstruction that surpasses simple reaction to molding the future, demonstrating that environments burdened by crisis—with foresight and resolve—can fashion more inventive, equitable, and sustainable progress encounters.

## **Summary and Suggestions**

### **Initial: Summary**

The findings suggest that the rebuilding process in the Gaza Strip subsequent to the 2023 hostilities cannot be viewed as merely an urgent or technical phase for mending the ruin. Instead, it is a historical mandate to initiate a sweeping structural developmental transformation that will redefine the growth path of the Territory for subsequent decades. Given the numerical and descriptive evidence, reconstruction extends well beyond simply putting back damaged edifices and systems. It becomes a mission to restore individuals, businesses and organizations, through a structure that is grounded in longevity, fairness, and robustness.

The evaluations uncovered that the strife caused considerable tangible and monetary setbacks surpassing \$18 billion, harming vital sectors that constitute the main cornerstones of civilian existence, particularly residences, systems, and public utilities, encompassing medical care, schooling, power, water, and transit. (World Bank, 2025, pp. 12–14) These deficits are not confined to financial numbers; they show a widespread change in people's everyday lives, a loss of tangible and ethical prosperity; and a devastating change in quality of life. But, the terrible events, even if somewhat shocking, provide a way to reinvent the economic

and social structure on new groundwork on endurance and structural strength, but its vulnerability, despite its danger, is a strategic path towards remaking the economic and social foundation on groundwork upon new groundwork centered around endurance and structural toughness. The rebuilding phase constitutes a crucial moment to re-evaluate city design approaches, service sharing, funding streams, and the character of the connection among the government, citizens, and private enterprise. Through employing a style of "building as a catalyst for lasting progress," the considerable resources designated for recuperation can be converted into reshaping investment that tackles the primary sources of frailties instead of simply their visible outcomes. (UNDP, 2023, pp. 5–7).

The research underscores that the achievement of current rebuilding in Gaza relies upon four linked and crucial aspects:

#### 1. Authority Strengthening

This necessitates creating a national rebuilding oversight body boasting autonomy and fiscal and structural capability. Such a body could steer the blueprinting and alignment process among regional and global entities, confirming that control stays domestic and that needs are established by the Palestinian populace itself, instead of being dictated externally. Authority strengthening further encompasses building oversight systems, clarity, and tracking and appraisal, thus boosting confidence between inhabitants and rebuilding organizations.

#### 2. Area Linkages

This entails weaving rebuilding into national advancement blueprints and connecting it to enduring expansion routes and a closed-loop economy, instead of seeing it as a separate or short-term endeavor. This implies that living quarters, foundational works, and utility projects ought to be tied to a distinct scheme for employment generation, fostering productive sectors, and bettering human advancement metrics, thus ensuring rebuilding becomes a firm impetus for advancement, not simply an appended obligation.

#### 3. Societal Fairness

Thorough rebuilding must assure equitable and clear remuneration for impacted populations, reinserting them into the economy and community, whilst enabling females and young adults to actively participate in headway via work openings, skill-building, and new ventures. Fairness here extends beyond the geographic placement of efforts, but also involves shaping processes that favor those who have suffered loss of domicile and income, and susceptible cohorts typically overlooked during rebuilding.

#### 4. Ecological Durability

Through incorporating reuse concepts and renewable assets into the planning and execution of building endeavors, lasting ecological consequences are lessened, debris and refuse are converted into helpful commodities, and dependence on costly and uncertain standard power sources is minimized. (UNDP, 2023, pp. 5–7).

The assessment likewise indicated that comparable situations in post-conflict nations (such as Lebanon, Bosnia, and Rwanda) reveal that the shift from "physical rebuilding" to "developmental rebuilding" necessitates three foundational elements:

- a) Robust local governance able to direct the reconstruction blueprint and resist external funder pressure or limited political maneuvering.
- B. A comprehensive, step-by-step planning structure that blends the broader national perspective with granular, site-specific, and sequential initiatives, establishing quantifiable, deadline-driven goals.
- C. Transparent verification systems guaranteeing efficient allocation and fair sharing of assistance, deterring misuse of funds and partiality, and empowering community organizations and press outlets to execute an active monitoring function. (World Bank, 2020, pp. 4–5).

The predicament in Gaza, with its inherent fragilities, harmed infrastructure, and intricate demographic, economic, and security strains, necessitates a holistic methodology linking swift recovery with enduring expansion. Rebuilding ought to serve as the bedrock for realizing the aims of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals at the local tier. From this vantage point, Gaza must not be viewed as a ravaged locale perpetually reliant on aid, but rather as a territory possessing human and intellectual aptitude that, if expertly steered, can pioneer an inventive route toward reform and advancement in one of the planet's most demanding settings.

## II. Suggestions

Drawing upon recent findings and an appraisal of pertinent global accords, this examination puts forward a collection of actionable implementation suggestions, grouped by timeline and organizational structure, offering a blueprint for policymakers, benefactors, and local parties involved:

#### 1. Institutional Suggestions

##### a. Instituting an Independent National Body for Recovery and Enduring Progress

This entity would be constituted by specific legislation, vested with governmental and monetary authority, and would function as the chief liaison among ministries, contributors, the commerce sector, and civil society. Its duties would encompass:

- \* Devising a national sustainable recovery blueprint consistent with the 2030 Development Outlook.

- \* Determining sectoral and geographic recovery priorities grounded in damage evaluations and necessities.
- \* Supervising resource apportionment and tracking the execution of projects, in concert with implementing agents.

This structure mirrors global accounts stressing the need for a designated "guiding body" for recovery. B. Developing a Digital Tracking and Assessment Framework

This system will employ definite Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to gauge headway in each domain (lodging, welfare, schooling, utilities, power, and the local marketplace). It will permit:

- \* Regular data updates and the public dissemination of some of this information to boost clarity.
- \* Course correction based on outcomes, not on uninteresting projects.
- \* Offering a large database of data that can be used to organize and study studies in planning and analysis.

## 2. Economic Suggestions

### A. Energizing Public-Private Alliances

To hasten the finalization of large-scale infrastructure and lasting energy schemes, thereby lessening the strain on the national treasury and utilizing the commercial sector's proficiency in execution and administration. These alliances might involve:

- \* Solar-powered water purification centers.
- \* Smart electrical grid initiatives.
- \* Creating smaller and mid-sized industrial zones to foster local advancement.

B. Channeling a segment of international funding toward bolstering small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) as a primary impetus for employment and domestic output, via:

- \* Budget-friendly financing blueprints.
- \* Risk backing portfolios.
- \* Guide and instruction packages for business owners. This methodology aids employment growth, reduce unemployment and guarantee robustness against changing conditions.

### C. Establishing a sovereign capital pool for rebuilding

This pool will be overseen with openness and under stringent governance, and it will be employed to gather fiscal provisions earmarked for rebuilding (grants, favorable credit options, and private sector involvement). A proportion of its excess capital will be placed in long-range productive sectors (renewable power, vital infrastructure, and practical tertiary education), assuring resource longevity and yielding future returns.

## 3. Social Suggestions

### A. Implementing "stipend-for-labor" schemes

These schemes will ease the involvement of neighborhood populations in debris clearance, infrastructure mend, and the erection of communal amenities, resulting in:

- \* Prompt earnings for affected households,
- \* Active involvement of inhabitants in restoring their localities,
- \* Diminished reliance on direct consumer welfare payments.
- \* Making national blueprints for reincorporation of internally displaced persons (IDPs).

b- Guaranteeing their accommodation and entry to vital functions within a comprehensive structure that includes:

- \* Relocation to organized and viable sites,
- \* Provision of fundamental amenities (education, health, utilities, electricity),
- \* Psychological and professional support programs to reinsert them into the workforce and society.

c- Elevating the involvement of females and youth in all reconstruction phases through:

- \* Specialized vocational training courses in the building, renewable energy, and administration sectors.
- \* Dedicating a fraction of job openings in rebuilding projects to women and young adults.
- \* Championing youth-led endeavors to launch private ventures in recycling, services, and urban cultivation.

## 4. Environmental Suggestions

a- Embracing a national blueprint for managing debris and refuse, predicated on reusing at least 60% of the total aggregate, and specifying:

- \* Zones for sorting and processing.
- \* Technical and ecological benchmarks for reclamation and disposal.
- \* Methods for involving the private sector and local groups in the aggregate supply chain.
- Encourage the use of clean power sources such as sunshine and wind energy for utilities, schools, and health centers. This cuts operational spending, increases service reliability and reduces oil dependency which is political and fiscal unpredictable.

b- Creating national benchmarks for sustainable construction, centering on energy efficacy, lessening carbon discharges, bettering thermal containment, and advocating for the utilization of eco-friendly building components. This will ease operational burdens on families and organizations and render structures more resistant to environmental shifts.

## 5. Educational and Knowledge Suggestions

A. A practice in the areas of sustainability and emergency handling, especially in engineering, spatial design, finance and social sciences. This will provide a group of competent practitioners capable of tackling the reconstruction and sustainable progress issues current global standards will support.

B. Founding a national center for practical investigation in sustainable reconstruction, in collaboration with local and global universities. This center would be charged with:

- \* Undertaking applied studies on optimal methods in sustainable fabrication.
- \* Assessing the effect of rebuilding schemes on progress and the surroundings.
- \* Delivering scholarly counsel to decision-makers and funders.

With this comprehensive set of suggestions, the study seeks to transform reconstruction in Gaza from a crisis reaction into a long-term national undertaking. This venture places durability, fairness, and human self-respect at the core of the rebuilding effort and converts the hardship following the 2023 conflict into a starting point for a novel, more steady, and equitable development trajectory for existing and succeeding generations. Third: Outlooks for Future Inquiry

This research unlocks avenues for several prospective lines of study that could deepen the theoretical and practical comprehension of the nexus between rebuilding and sustainable progress in the Gaza Strip, and address knowledge deficits not examined thoroughly in this paper. The most important are listed below, which are the path most important among these pathways.

#### 1. Evaluating the Lasting Ecological Effect of Rebuilding on Subsurface Waters

Subsurface water supplies in the Gaza Strip constitute one of the paramount foundations of water security, and concurrently one of the most susceptible to depletion and contamination. With the expected surge in rebuilding efforts—especially in housing, utilities, minor industries, and transit systems—there is an urgent necessity for specialized investigation that appraises the enduring ecological consequences of these actions on aquifers regarding:

- \* Withdrawal and pumping volumes contrasted with natural replenishment volumes.
- \* Degrees of saltness, nitrates, heavy elements, and contaminants originating from debris and industrial and municipal refuse.
- \* The effect of urban expansion and populace increase on natural subsurface water absorption zones. This inquiry can employ hydrological frameworks and computational analyses of rebuilding and urban sprawl projections, incorporating data on climatic conditions, increasing temperatures, and precipitation insufficiency, to suggest urban planning and rebuilding methods that factor in the "ecological sustaining capacity" of the subsurface water reserve. It may also serve to establish ecological benchmarks for rebuilding that mandate the utilization of environmentally sound processes in waste management, sewage purification, and the blueprinting of crucial utilities, thereby safeguarding this essential water source for the extended term.

#### 2. Exploring the Societal and Mental Dimensions of Indemnity and Relocation Programs

The bulk of existing scholarship concentrates on the tangible and structural facets of indemnity and relocation schemes, whereas the societal and psychological aspects of these programs remain less scrutinized within the Gazan setting. This underscores the requirement for interpretive on-site research that probes:

- \* How do individuals and households regard the impartiality of the compensation and qualification benchmarks?
- \* How does the shift from ruined dwellings or encampments to contemporary lodging—frequently in socially and geographically distinct surroundings—reconfigure their sense of self, affiliation, and safety? What are the protracted mental outcomes of recurrent displacement and the loss of shelter and vocations, and how might these be lessened through stabilization blueprints that address the mental and societal aspects, rather than solely the material ones?

These analyses can depend on thorough discussions, focused assemblies, and household reviews, merging sociological and community psychology approaches to devise workable suggestions for governance bodies. These suggestions ought to center on conceiving more compassionate frameworks less prone to generating communal isolation or "geographical separation" amongst inhabitants and their newly established vicinities. They also help to support cooperative practices that allow residents to participate in relocation processes by promoting cooperative action. Instead, rather than passive recipients of decisions.

#### 3. Formulating digital economic frameworks to gauge the influence of rebuilding expenditure on Gross Domestic Product over the subsequent decade:

Rebuilding disbursement is viewed as one of the foremost probable "favorable surges" for the Palestinian economy in the forthcoming era. But, the nature of this influence, its timing and departmental allocation still requires precise digital practices.

Consequently, forthcoming research is suggested contingent upon:

- \* Creating econometric setups or partial/comprehensive oversight (CGE) frameworks that incorporate projected rebuilding spending figures with the composition of the Palestinian economy prior to and subsequent to the conflict.
- \* Fabricating varied scenarios for the volume, scheduling, and components of rebuilding expenditure (e.g., cautious, standard, and ambitious forecasts), and analyzing the effect of each upon GDP, employment, private investment, and the public treasury over the ensuing ten years.
- \* To determine the investment multiplier across various sectors (like building, manufacturing, and services), enabling the spotting and ranking of those areas yielding the maximum combined fiscal and societal advantages via focused rebuilding expenditures.

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