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Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People



Annual Project Report

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Executive Summary

The Inclusive Transitional Community Neighbourhoods programme (ITCN), implemented by UNDP/PAPP with support from the Government of Germany through KfW, advances an integrated, area-based approach to help crisis-affected communities in the Gaza Strip to restore access to dignified transitional shelter, essential services, livelihoods, and strengthened social cohesion.

The first phase of the ITCN programme has unfolded under a volatile environment marked by immense needs, restricted access, and insecurity. Many families continue to live in overcrowded and inadequate shelter conditions, facing the impact of the collapse of water, sanitation, and electricity networks and health and education infrastructure. These realities show the urgency of continued assistance and the importance of advancing a structured transition from emergency response toward early recovery. Despite these constraints, the programme delivered measurable results through a phased and adaptive approach combining operational readiness actions like design, approvals, procurement, site assessment, and planning, with rapid implementation on the ground whenever conditions allowed.

Under Output 1.1 (**Shelter Solutions**), the programme advanced dignified transitional shelter through complementary modalities. A total of 188 RHUs were installed at the pilot site (Al Zaitoun) for shelter, including 75 units supported through KfW, housing 389 people, while 800 locally fabricated metal tents were installed and handed over, housing 4,082 people across Gaza, the Middle Area, and the South. A structured beneficiary satisfaction survey among metal tent recipients found that 72.2% reported the local shelters provided a minimum level of dignity and privacy, an important signal of impact for families enduring prolonged exposure and harsh conditions. Corrective measures based on this feedback were applied directly to strengthen installation quality and weatherproofing before remaining units were handed over. In parallel, UNDP has launched an LTA procurement process for the delivery and installation of Metal Prefab units; the process is at the last stage of awarding.

Under Output 1.2 (**Basic and Social Services**), essential services restoration prioritised WASH interventions to reduce immediate public health risks. Eight wastewater hotspots were rehabilitated through the installation of 1,575.8 linear metres of UPVC pipelines and 77 manholes, complemented alongside cleaning of 311 sewage manholes. These measures helped mitigate urgent health and environmental threats for an estimated

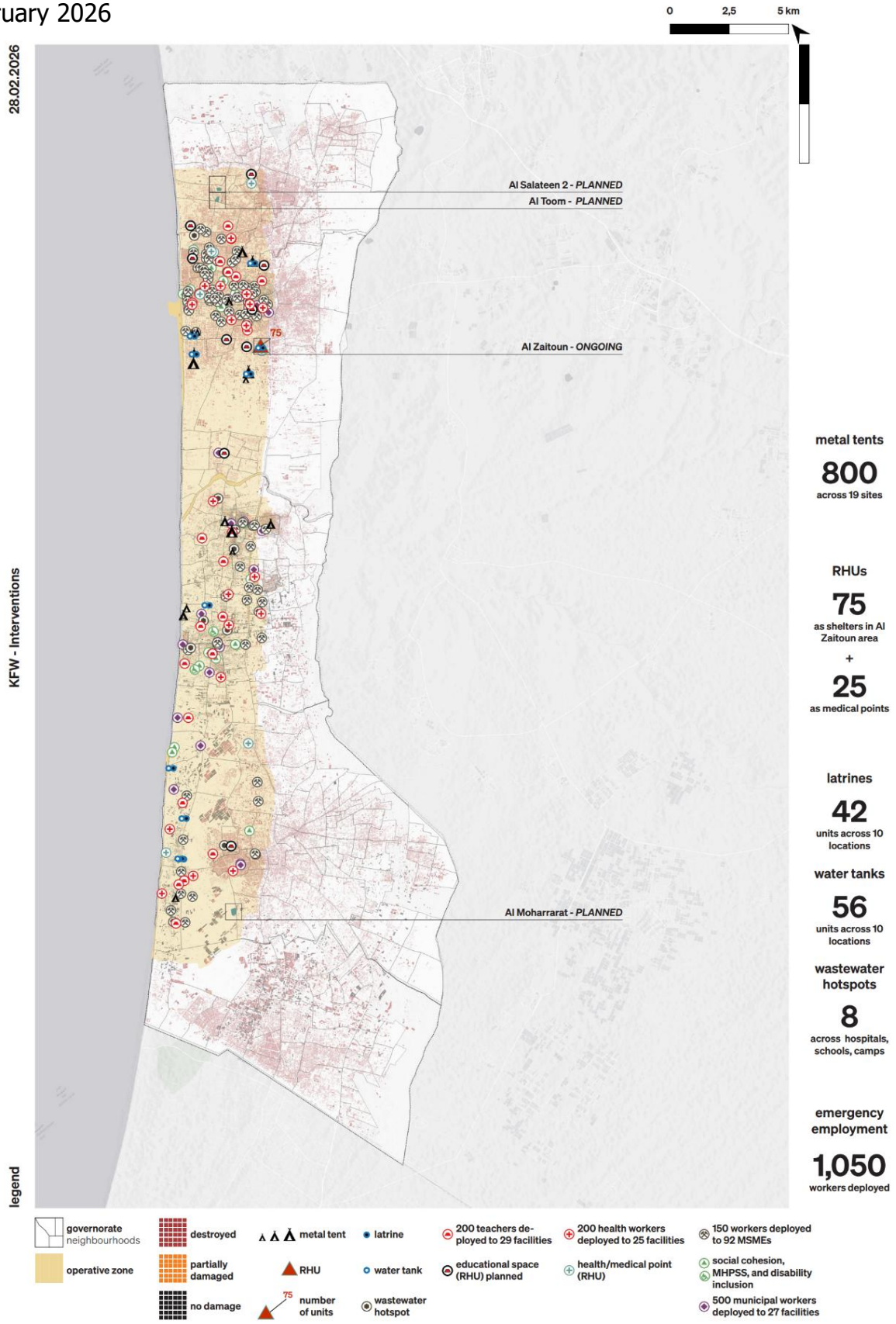
250,000 people affected by the collapse of the sewage network. 25 RHUs were deployed as medical points, enabling resumption and continuity of basic health services, for 335,000 individuals (indicative service-contact/catchment estimate). In addition, the programme is advancing plans to establish 50 RHU-based educational points in coordination with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) to support continuity of learning for displaced children; 20 units (40%) are planned to be financed through KfW's contribution. Minimum service standards at shelter sites were supported through the installation of 150 mobile latrine units and 200 water tanks, of which 42 latrine units and 56 water tanks were supported through KfW, supporting 1,680 individuals by providing basic sanitation and household water storage where services remain severely disrupted.

Under Output 1.3 (**Livelihoods and Market Reactivation**), the programme supported livelihood stabilisation and service continuity through dignified short-term employment. A total of 1,050 people (40% women) accessed cash-for-work opportunities across health, education, municipal works, and productive enterprises. Formation of a steering committee and other readiness measures for MSME and women-led home-based production support were advanced, including selection processes, bill of quantities development, and initial capacity-building to enable phased roll-out.

Under Output 1.4 (**Social Cohesion and Community Engagement**), the programme strengthened social cohesion, inclusion, and psychosocial well-being through specialised partners. Community participation and accountability structures were reinforced through the formation and training of three inclusive community focus groups with 60 members alongside a youth protection Training of Trainers programme for 50 youth, who then reached 187 additional people with community-level awareness sessions. Targeted psychosocial and protection support reached 2,187 individuals through Psychological First Aid (PFA) services and public awareness sessions, including 106 persons with disabilities; 1,614 women participated in Safe Circles, including 91 women with disabilities. Child- and caregiver-focused interventions were expanded, providing psychosocial support to 347 children, in addition to 60 community members trained on child protection standards and referral pathways. Specialised, disability-focused services improved inclusion and referral pathways: 1,449 hearing screenings; and 327 assessments for physiotherapy/ occupational therapy, speech therapy, and psychosocial support were conducted.

Map: ITCN Interventions Supported through KfW

February 2026



Background & Situational Analysis

The Gaza Strip continues to experience a humanitarian crisis of extraordinary and unprecedented scale.

Since October 2023, over 71,000 people have been killed and 171,000 injured. Nearly 90% of the population has been displaced. Approximately 80% of all structures and 92% of housing stock have sustained damage or destruction.

The destruction of housing and infrastructure is extensive, with more than 350,000 units partially or completely destroyed. Water and sanitation, electricity, health, and education infrastructure stand at a fraction of pre-conflict capacity, and unemployment has exceeded 80% as businesses, factories, and commercial infrastructure have been devastated across the Strip. For the vast majority of Gaza's population, the most basic conditions for dignified life, including shelter, clean water, income, healthcare, education, have ceased to function reliably.

Given the scale of destruction, large segments of the displaced population are unable return to their original homes within the short to medium term. For these families, transitional shelter remains an urgent priority and constitutes a bridge between humanitarian response and early recovery, until debris removal and reconstruction equipment becomes accessible.

The period covered by this report was marked by continued operational volatility. A temporary ceasefire in early 2025 allowed limited improvements in the humanitarian response but broke down within weeks. A subsequent ceasefire announced in October 2025 remains in effect, contributing to relatively improved operating conditions in some areas and enabling expanded humanitarian access.

However, operating conditions remain severely constrained. Approximately half of the Gaza Strip remains inaccessible, and all movement requires security coordination. Severe import restrictions continue to affect the delivery of essential equipment and machinery, including generators, solar panel components, and metal prefabricated units, limiting long-term planning. Instances of violence continue across the Strip, and staff safety remains a primary operational consideration.

Despite these challenges, progress on the ground has been achieved. Import approvals for Relief Housing Units (RHUs), a critical programme milestone, were secured in late 2025, and initial installations are now underway. The foundations being laid now, in terms of site assessment, supply chain readiness, institutional partnerships, and delivery systems, position the programme to move quickly and at scale if a fuller opening to reconstruction becomes possible and conditions on the ground improve.



The ITCN Programme: Overview & Development

The ITCN programme was signed in December 2024 - launched in January 2025 - as part of UNDP/PAPP's broader Gaza Early Recovery Programme that bridges urgent humanitarian response with early recovery.

The programme seeks to restore access to dignified transitional shelter, essential public and social services, and livelihood opportunities for crisis-affected communities, while supporting social cohesion. As a pilot initiative, ITCN aims to establish scalable delivery systems and operational models to inform broader recovery efforts.

The programme adopts a neighbourhood-based approach, recognising that shelter provision alone is insufficient to restore dignified living conditions. Interventions are therefore designed and implemented at neighbourhood level to ensure alignment across shelter, services, livelihoods, and community engagement. Interventions serving transitional neighbourhoods also deliberately benefit adjacent communities, with

upstream and downstream impacts taken into consideration. Rehabilitating wastewater infrastructure, restoring a health clinic, or creating employment generates a multiplier effect across the wider population and lays the groundwork for eventual safe, voluntary return to areas of origin.

Components

Implementation is structured across four mutually reinforcing Outputs:

Output 1.1 provides dignified transitional shelter solutions for internally displaced persons. It encompasses the full cycle from site identification and assessment through to installation and handover, deploying a mix of Relief Housing Units and locally fabricated emergency shelter – while advancing operational preparedness to shift to more durable solutions as soon as conditions allow. The approach is adaptive: the programme identifies and deploys the most feasible solution amid access conditions, material availability, and site characteristics at any given time, with an aim to bridge humanitarian response with early recovery by enabling people to return to, or close to, their area of origin. The project is fully aligned with and contributes to Palestinian-led planning through close collaboration with the Emergency Operations Room and dedicated planning support, particularly through an interactive GIS-based platform and deployed experts from the University of Venice (IUAV).

Output 1.2 restores essential public and social services in and around transitional neighbourhoods including WASH infrastructure, health, and education. Service restoration is planned and sequenced alongside shelter, constituting a vital component to enhance communities living conditions in transitional settings. WASH, health, and education partners are engaged during site planning, ensuring that minimum service standards are in place, while service networks are restored whenever possible.

Output 1.3 supports livelihoods through dignified short-term employment in public services and productive sectors. Emergency employment serves a dual function by providing income to conflict-affected families while simultaneously sustaining essential services (incl. medical, educational, administrative), that communities depend on. The programme connects short-term cash-for-work with support to food production MSMEs, home-production units and bakeries, building a path toward more durable income generation and local market reactivation as soon as conditions permit.

Output 1.4 provides social cohesion initiatives and psychosocial support in transitional neighbourhoods and adjacent areas, with particular focus on children and youth. A dedicated component on ensures tailored assistance for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs).

Operationalising the Neighbourhood Approach

Adaptive and scalable: anchored in adaptive management, the programme adjusts to evolving conditions and community priorities through a risk-informed, area-based model designed for scalability.

Since the launch of the programme, ITCN has been continuously adapted to evolving conditions on the ground, in close consultation with local partners, UN clusters and Germany and donor partners. While the initial project document had foreseen the establishment of two pilot community neighbourhoods with prefabricated housing units, the implementation strategy was adapted at different decision points to enable delivery in a severely constrained operating environment (cf. timeline below), while keeping in line with the programme's objective. Specifically, the area-based model was complemented through tailored sectoral interventions across the Gaza Strip, to provide cross-cutting recovery gains and create partnerships and strategic entry points for area-based integration wherever feasible. While the kick-start of implementation in Q4/2025 has focused on sectoral interventions, as of 2026 the programme is moving towards full integration at the neighbourhood level.

Innovative and risk-informed procurement strategy: combing local sourcing with risk diversification and operational preparedness at the global level.

In response to continued access constraints, the programme adapted its procurement strategy. Instead of the initial fiber glass or metal based prefabricated units, Relief Housing Units (RHUs) were sourced as an alternative shelter solution. In light of unpredictable disruptions across different supply routes, the shipments were distributed across different routes for risk mitigation and operational flexibility. This was complemented through locally sourced solutions to stimulate the local economy in Gaza and enabling delivery while the access approvals were pending. At the same time, market surveys and preparation for Long-term Agreements (LTAs) for metal based prefabricated structures ensure operational preparedness to move to more sustainable housing solutions, as soon as conditions permit.

Strong partnerships and One UN Approach: integrating UN sister agencies and NGO partners to maximise synergies and recovery gains at the neighbourhood level.

In close coordination with the UN Resident Coordinator Office, the Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator and clusters, ITCN is evolving from a single agency programme to a coordination framework that brings together UN and partners through the Gaza Neighbourhood Approach. Concretely, UNDP in line with its integrating mandate, invites

other agencies, such as UNICEF, WHO and WFP etc, to join forces from the assessment to the implementation stage to enhance impact. All interested agencies and NGO partners are invited to join in and UNDP, in support of the RC and DHC, continuously updates UN partners through relevant UN coordination fora.

Palestinian led and evidence-based planning: combining collaboration with local NGOs, coordination through the emergency operations room and tailored technical urban and recovery planning support.

From the early stages of the programme design, ITCN is anchored in and contributes to Palestinian-led planning and recovery. At the policy and planning level, UNDP in close collaboration with the University of Venice (IUAV) has developed an interactive GIS-based platform to support Palestinian-led recovery planning. Site and beneficiary selection is closely coordinated with the Emergency Operations Room. On the ground, local implementing partners, close coordination with NGOs and the Palestinian Non-Governmental Organisations Network (PNGO) fosters local leadership.

Role of the Palestinian Authority, Steering Committee, and National Coordination Mechanisms

The ITCN Project is implemented under a Palestinian Authority (PA)-led framework, ensuring full ownership and alignment with national reconstruction plans, approved procedures, and relevant policy frameworks.

The PA, through its key institutions, primarily the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH) and in coordination with other relevant ministries and relevant steering and coordination mechanisms, plays a central role in guiding and overseeing implementation. This includes strategic direction on site prioritisation, alignment with reconstruction planning, and coordination across relevant sectors and actors.

Key functions include:

- Strategic leadership and policy direction for recovery and reconstruction efforts, with ITCN contributing a practical, area-based model that supports the broader path toward recovery and reconstruction.
- Nomination of sites and land allocation within targeted neighbourhoods and locations.
- Preparation of beneficiary lists, particularly for returning displaced populations, in coordination with relevant PA entities and local actors.
- Engagement of local and community-based actors to ensure inclusive and context-responsive implementation.

Delivery framework for neighbourhood-based integration

The neighbourhood is the primary unit for planning, an approach elaborated in the programme's delivery modality framework. Neighbourhoods are prioritised based upon a set of criteria including extent of damage, pre-crisis population density, and feasibility of service restoration, focusing resources where the potential for early return and recovery is highest while maintaining flexibility as access conditions evolve and informed by risks.

Within prioritised neighbourhoods, a strategic framework was developed to guide adaptive delivery of RHUs in an area-based manner aligned with Palestinian-led planning. Modalities for delivery include new transitional sites on available land, including small plots; upgrading of existing displacement sites; and shelters deployed for transitional service delivery such as health and education facilities. This flexibility allows continued delivery as feasible land is scarce and densely populated. RHU delivery is planned alongside the restoration of services, livelihoods support, social cohesion and community engagement within the integrated approach and close cooperation with partners.

Site identification is underpinned by a GIS-based platform, combining remote sensing with field verification conducted jointly with the Emergency Operations Room, MoPWH, and local authorities. Beneficiary selection is coordinated through the Emergency Operations Room and verified with the Ministry of Social Development and community representatives. While the initial programme strategy foresaw a dedicated focus and priority allocation to vulnerable households, the selection process has been recalibrated following consultations with partners and local stakeholders. Across all modalities, beneficiary selection prioritises households originally residing in, or socially and economically linked to, prioritised neighbourhoods, in line with the programme's objectives. Within those originally from the neighbourhoods, vulnerability will be assessed at the group level which allows for tailored support, while keeping demographic representation and social cohesion intact.

As a pilot programme, the methodology, systems, and institutional relationships being established now are intended to form the foundation for scaled-up implementation across Gaza as conditions allow. Systems developed, capacities built, and lessons learned during this period are an investment in that future capacity.



Timeline (selected milestones)

December 2024
Agreement signed

January 2025
ITCN programme launch

2025

Foundations
February-June 2025

- Urban planning models developed
- GIS platform designed to support Palestinian-led planning
- Market surveys and development of transitional housing models
- Comprehensive social & environmental assessments conducted

Adaptive Management Decision I
July-August 2025

- Budget reallocation under severely constrained operating environment
- Sectoral support across Gaza:
  - Livelihoods
  - Social cohesion
  - Disability support
  - Wastewater hotspot interventions using locally available materials

Adaptive Management Decision II
August 2025

- Procurement & prepositioning of 1st batch of Relief Housing Units (RHUs)
- Multiple shipping routes secured
- Market surveys conducted
- Procurement initiated for prefabricated modular housing units (global & West Bank suppliers)

Operational Readiness
September-October 2025

- Finalisation of contractors
- ESMF clearances completed
- Vetting processes concluded
- Final no-objection secured (revised set of activites)

Ceasefire Agreement
October 2025

Implementation Across 4 Outputs
From October 2025

- Emergency employment
- Rehabilitation of wastewater hotspots
- Local production of latrines & water tanks
- Social cohesion and disability support

Adaptive Management Decisions III & IV
October-November 2025

- Clearance granted for MSME / bakeries support component
- Budget reallocation to procure locally produced tents, with installation of 1st batch completed by February 2026

RHU Approval & Import
December 2025

- Initial approval for RHUs received; 1st batch imported, for use as medical points
- Customs clearance & entry coordination
- Reallocation & procurement of second batch of RHUs

2026

Service Expansion & RHU Pilot
January 2026

- Track 1: Sectoral Service Delivery
  - Continued support across all 4 Outputs
- Track 2: Neighbourhood Approach Pilot
  - 1st RHUs for use as shelters entered Gaza
  - RHU medical points supporting essential health services
  - Pilot neighbourhood approach with UN agencies & partners at Al Zaitoun site

Upcoming: Selected Priorities
Q1–Q2 2026

- Accelerate site approval & implementation of transitional sites
- Integrate shelter, livelihoods, services, & social cohesion
- Implement selected MSME / home production units / bakeries
- Beneficiary feedback surveys across sectors

Achievements During the Reporting Period

Below is an overview of progress to date, as per the ITCN programme's Results Framework (Annex 1).

Table: Brief Summary of Results

	Indicator	Target Y1 (2025)	Result Y1 (2025)	% Progress v. Target Y1	Result to Date (Details Below)
Outcome 1	**1.1**: No. of affected people accessing dignified transitional shelter, basic services, livelihoods and social cohesion initiatives in the Gaza Strip[1]	111,900	263,720	237%	875,712
	1.2: % of households (HHs) who accessed shelter solutions reported that the transitional shelters have provided them with minimum level of dignity and privacy	0%	[Pending survey result]	[Pending survey result]	72.2% (mean score 3.61/5)
	1.3: % of people accessing the basic services in the targeted transitional community neighbourhoods who report that the basic services have contributed to improved living conditions	0%	[Pending survey result]	[Pending survey result]	[Pending survey result]
Output 1.1	**1.1.1**: No. of IDP HHs provided with dignified transitional shelter solutions in the transitional community neighbourhoods	0	350 total HHs reached (all through metal tents)	350%	875 total HHs reached (800 through metal tents, 75 through RHUs)
	1.1.2: % women-headed HHs and HHs including PwDs benefiting from the transitional shelter solutions	0	Women-headed HHs: 56 / 350 (16%). HHs including PwDs: 32 / 350 (9.1%).	---	Women-headed HHs: 138 / 875 (15.8%). HHs including PwDs: 96 / 875 (11.0%).

Output 1.2	**1.2.1**: No. and type of public basic services restored in the transitional community neighbourhoods	1 basic service: wastewater	[Transitional community neighbourhood not yet established]	0%	3 basic services: water supply, sanitation, and health
	1.2.2: No. of people benefiting from the basic and social services in the Gaza Strip	TBC	258,825	---	859,330
Output 1.3	**1.3.1**: No. of people benefitting from dignified short-term jobs and livelihoods opportunities	800	950	119%	1,050
	1.3.2: No. of home production units, bakeries and critical food-production MSMEs supported	50	0	0%	0
Output 1.4	**1.4.1**: No. of people engaged in community-driven social cohesion and inclusion initiatives	5,000	1,845	37%	3,690
	1.4.2: No. of children and parents received mental health and psychosocial support, services including school-based mental health	1,050	2,250	214%	4,505
	1.4.3: Number of persons (with and without disabilities) who benefited from disability-related interventions[2]	2,850	690	24.2%	2,666

[2] Indicator 1.4.3 was changed from *"No. of persons with disabilities who received specialized rehabilitation and support services"* to *"Number of persons (with and without disabilities) who benefited from disability-related interventions,"* as the reported figure includes all beneficiaries reached through disability-related activities, including both persons with disabilities and persons without disabilities, with disaggregation showing how many beneficiaries are persons with disabilities.

Outcome 1: Crisis affected communities in the Gaza Strip have restored access to dignified transitional shelter, basic services and livelihoods, with strengthened social cohesion.

Indicator 1.1: No. of affected people accessing dignified transitional shelter, basic services, livelihoods and social cohesion initiatives in the Gaza Strip (disaggregated by geographic location, gender, age and disability)

- Y1 Target: 111,900
- Y1 Result: 263,720
    - This figure comprises: 2,100[3] through transitional shelter, 258,825 through essential services, 950 through livelihoods support, and 1,845 through social cohesion.
- Result to date: 875,712 affected people reached, when aggregating all reported figures; however, part of this total reflects non-unique service-contact/coverage estimates and may overlap.
    - This figure comprises: 4,471[3] beneficiaries of transitional shelter; 859,330 beneficiaries of essential services; 1,050 beneficiaries of livelihoods support; 3,690 beneficiaries of social cohesion activities; 4,505 beneficiaries who received mental health and psychosocial support; and 2,666 beneficiaries of disability-related interventions.
    - Disaggregation by geographic location, gender, age and disability under verification.

Indicator 1.2: % of households who accessed shelter solutions reported that the transitional shelters have provided them with minimum level of dignity and privacy (disaggregated by gender)

- Y1 Target: 0%
- Y1 Result: [Pending survey result]
- Result to date: 72.2% (mean score 3.61/5)
    - Female respondents (n=37): 75.2% (mean 3.76/5)
    - Male respondents (n=100): 71.0% (mean 3.55/5)

[3] For reporting up to the end of 2025, persons reached were estimated using an average household size of 6. For the cumulative result to date, actual household size data collected from beneficiaries across interventions was used, resulting in a more precise calculation.

- These figures are related to beneficiaries of metal frame tents. A dedicated beneficiary feedback survey for recipients of RHUs as shelters is planned.

Indicator 1.3: % of people accessing the basic services in the targeted transitional community neighbourhoods who report that the basic services have contributed to improved living conditions (disaggregated by geographic location, age and disability)

- Y1 Target: 0%
- Y1 Result: [Pending survey result]
- Result to date: [Pending survey result]

Output 1.1: Dignified transitional shelter solutions developed and implemented for internally displaced persons (IDPs), with focus on women-headed households and those with persons with disabilities (PwDs).

Indicator 1.1.1: No. of IDP households provided with dignified transitional shelter solutions in the transitional community neighbourhoods, disaggregated by gender of head of household (HH) and type of solution (IRRF 3.3.2)

- Y1 Target: 0
- Y1 Result: 350 total HHs reached (all through metal tents).
- Result to date: 875 total HHs reached (800 through metal tents, 75 through RHUs)
  - RHUs: A total of 75 RHU shelter units supported 75 HHs (389 people), including 10 women-headed HHs and 65 men-headed households. All RHUs were installed at one site in Gaza City,
  - Metal Tents: 800 metal tents benefited 800 HH (4,082 people), including 128 women-headed HHs and 672 men-headed HHs. Disaggregated beneficiaries: 2,071 women and 2,011 men; across Gaza & North (2,256), Middle Area (1,622), and South (204).

Indicator 1.1.2: % women-headed households and households including PwDs benefiting from the transitional shelter solutions (disaggregated by category)

- Y1 Target: 0
- Y1 Result: Women-headed households total 56 out of 350 (16%). Households including PwDs total 32 out of 350 (9.1%).
- Result to date: Overall, women-headed households account for 138 out of 875 households (15.8%), while households including persons with disabilities (PwDs) total 96 out of 875 households (11.0%).

- For the RHUs (75 households), women-headed households are 10/75 (13.3%), and households including PwDs are 23/75 (30.7%).
- For the metal tents (800 households), women-headed households are 128/800 (16.0%), and households including PwDs are 73/800 (9.1%).

Output 1.2: Public basic and social services restored, serving transitional community neighbourhoods and adjacent locations.

Indicator 1.2.1: No. and type of public basic services restored in the transitional community neighbourhoods

- Y1 Target: 1 basic service: wastewater
- Y1 Result: [Transitional community neighbourhood not yet implemented]
- Result to date: 3 basic services: sanitation, water supply and health.

Indicator 1.2.2: No. of people benefiting from the basic and social services in the Gaza Strip

- Y1 Target: TBC
- Y1 Result: 258,825 beneficiaries
  - This figure comprises: 62,500 via 2 RHU medical points, 60,000 at two wastewater hotspots, and 136,325 service reach generated through deployed workers.
- Result to date: 859,330 beneficiaries reached directly and indirectly from restoration of basic and social services (health, education, municipal, WASH). This figure represents aggregated sectoral service reach; however, data may overlap as beneficiaries may have accessed multiple services across sectors (e.g., health and WASH), and some figures represent service contacts rather than unique individuals.
- Health Services:
  - RHU Medical Points: 25 RHUs installed and operationalised as medical points at 7 locations, improving access to essential health services for 335,000 people (indicative service-contact/catchment estimate).
  - Emergency Employment of Medical Workers: 200 personnel deployed to 25 hospitals and primary care facilities, servicing an estimated 270,150 cases.
- Educational Services:

- Emergency Employment of Educational Workers: 200 teaching assistants trained and deployed to 29 temporary learning spaces, restoring access to education for 2,500 affected children.

- Municipal Services:
  - Emergency Employment of Municipal Workers: 500 workers deployed to enable resumption and continuity of solid waste collection, maintenance of shelter centres and residential areas, water network repairs, and debris clearance at priority public facilities. Data on indirect beneficiaries of municipal works supported through emergency employment is being collected and verified.
- WASH Services:
  - 8 wastewater hotspots rehabilitated, reducing immediate health hazards for approx. 250,000 people.
  - 42 mobile latrine units were installed, improving sanitation and hygiene conditions for 840 people.
  - 56 water tanks were installed, improving sanitation services and water supply for 840 people.

Output 1.3: Dignified short-term job opportunities created in public services and productive sectors, for livelihoods' restoration.

Indicator 1.3.1: No. of people benefitting from dignified short-term jobs and livelihoods opportunities, mainly in the health, education, municipal and key productive sectors, disaggregated by sex and sector (IRRF 3.3.1)

- Y1 Target: 800
- Y1 Result: 950 people accessed dignified short-term jobs and livelihood opportunities (40% women)
- Result to date: 1,050 people accessed dignified short-term jobs and livelihood opportunities (40% women)
  - By Sector: 200 in health; 200 in education; 500 in municipal works; 150 in productive enterprises
  - Contract duration: By January 2026, 800 beneficiaries had completed their contracts. A further 250 contracts are expected to conclude by March 2026, with the remaining 450 beneficiaries deployed through to June 2026.

Indicator 1.3.2: No. of home production units, bakeries and critical food-production MSMEs supported

- Y1 Target: 50
- Y1 Result: 0
- Progress to date: 30 women-led units, 10 critical food production MSMEs assessed and selected for support, to be implemented in Q1-Q2 2026.

Output 1.4: Social cohesion initiatives and psychosocial support provided in transitional community neighbourhoods and adjacent locations, with a focus on children and youth.

Indicator 1.4.1: No. of people engaged in community-driven social cohesion and inclusion initiatives (disaggregated by gender, age, disability status, geographic location and type of initiative)

- Y1 Target: 5,000
- Y1 Result: 1,845 people engaged
- Result to date: 3,690 people engaged in community-driven social cohesion and inclusion initiatives (2,913 female, 777 male, 171 persons with disabilities)
  - Data disaggregated by age and geographic location under verification.
  - By type of initiative (headline reach, non-unique):
    - Community participation structures: 60 community focus group members (gender-balanced, includes 6 PwDs);
    - Youth engagement and protection mainstreaming: 50 youth trained through ToT plus 187 field team members reached through cascade awareness sessions;
    - Women's social cohesion and civic participation: 625 women reached through 30 awareness-raising sessions plus 1,614 women engaged through Safe Circles including 91 with disabilities;
    - Disability inclusion capacity building: 61 participants reached through CSO and INGO trainings including PwD-focused sessions;
    - Community-based child protection and intergenerational support: 60 community members trained and 347 children reached through psychosocial activities;

- Community awareness: 329 people reached by public awareness sessions.

Indicator 1.4.2: No. of children and parents received mental health and psychosocial support, services including school-based mental health (disaggregated by gender, age and type of session)

- Y1 Target: 1,050
- Y1 Result: 2,250 people received MHPSS services
- Result to date: 4,505 people received MHPSS services through Psychological First Aid, intergenerational psychosocial activities, safe circles, resilience workshops, awareness sessions, and referrals.
  - Children under 18: 1,274 (male 553, female 721)
  - Adults 18+: 3,231 (women 2,475, including 91 with disabilities; men 756, including 36 with disabilities)
  - Referrals: 55 people.

Indicator 1.4.3: Number of persons (with and without disabilities) who benefited from disability-related interventions

. (Disaggregated by gender, age, type of disability)

- Y1 Target: 2,850
- Y1 Result: A total of 690 individuals, 560 had already been reached through hearing screening activities, including 31 persons with disabilities who received speech therapy and 11 who benefited from PSS sessions, in addition to 130 individuals who participated in awareness sessions during the same period.
- Result to date: A total of 2,666 individuals benefited from disability-related interventions. This includes 1,072 individuals (908 females and 164 males) participated in community awareness sessions on disability inclusion and early identification of hearing and communication difficulties, notably, 254 of these participants were persons with disabilities.

  In parallel, 1,449 individuals (937 children and 512 adults) benefited from hearing screening services, including 469 persons with disabilities, thereby facilitating early detection and referral of hearing-related conditions.

  Through specialised support services, 86 children with disabilities (53 male and 33 female) received speech therapy through individualized plans, while 96 individuals with disabilities (57 women, 30 men, and 9 children) participated in psychosocial support (PSS) sessions. Those beneficiaries are among the 1449 mentioned above.

Furthermore, 145 individuals with disabilities (75 males and 70 females) initiated physiotherapy and occupational therapy.



Progress per Output

Shelter Solutions (Output 1.1)

Activities within the shelter component of the ITCN programme (Output 1.1) comprise the full cycle of transitional shelter delivery from site identification and technical design through procurement, supply chain management, and installation in support of Palestinian-led planning.

With an estimated 1.9 million Palestinians - some 90% of Gaza's population - internally displaced, the need for dignified, durable shelter is acute. With severe import restrictions, active hostilities, and severe destruction of housing stock in many areas, the UNDP has worked across multiple tracks simultaneously to deploy emergency and transitional shelter to reach displaced families as quickly and safely as conditions allow.

Coordination with Palestinian-led planning has been central throughout this process. UNDP has engaged in ongoing collaboration with the Emergency Operations Room and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH), to ensure that site identification and verification are fully aligned with national priorities and frameworks. This coordination has also been linked to the wider Gaza humanitarian response and UN clusters, ensuring complementarity between immediate emergency interventions and structured early recovery planning. Embedding the GIS Analytical and Simulation Tool within these processes, the work contributes to strengthening government ownership and planning capacities, while supporting evidence-based decisions that bridge humanitarian needs with early recovery objectives.

Adapting to Access Constraints: Locally Produced Metal Frame Tents as an Emergency, Interim Solution

For much of 2025, access approvals for import of relief and prefabricated shelter materials remained pending, preventing the deployment of Relief Housing Units and other transitional housing solutions. In the interim, while needs remained immense, the programme responded adaptively by working with the local private sector to develop a metal frame tent solution fabricated entirely from locally available materials in Gaza. Meeting established shelter quality standards, the metal frame tents offer meaningfully better protection than the improvised fabric shelters in which the majority of Gaza's

displaced population has been living, providing a sturdier structure during the harsh winter season.

A tender was launched in November 2025, with technical drawings and designs prepared as part of the documentation. Before production began, shop drawings and material samples were reviewed and approved, and a pilot unit was installed and validated to ensure quality. The first batch of 352 metal frame tents was installed and handed over to beneficiaries in December 2025. Installation continued through January 2026, bringing the total to 800 tents and reaching 4,082 people across targeted locations with improved temporary shelter amidst harsh winter months.

Feedback gathered through a structured beneficiary satisfaction survey conducted between 29 January and 4 February 2026, reaching 137 recipients of metal frame tents via phone-based interviews by UNDP enumerators, recorded an overall satisfaction score of 3.61 out of 5, with materials quality and durability rated as relative strengths. Weather resilience was the primary concern raised, with wind and rain protection scoring lowest (3.26 and 3.17 out of 5 respectively) and some leakage cited in open-ended responses. The programme responded directly and immediately to address these concerns: supervised installation with documented completion sign-off has been introduced, sealing and anchoring protocols have been reinforced for wind-exposed sites, and groundsheets and flooring are provided as a mandatory part of the installation package. UNDP is committed to systematically capturing beneficiary experiences, feeding these back into implementation practices, and adjusting in real time rather than at the end of a programme cycle to ensure iterative improvement.

Site Identification and Assessment: Building the Evidence Base for Scaled Delivery

Since the launch of the programme, and in parallel with the emergency shelter rollout, significant work went into establishing the site identification and assessment methodology needed to underpin transitional shelter deployment at scale. Site validation confirmed land authorisation, and assessments of damage and service restoration feasibility were essential groundwork to be operationally ready for any access window. RHU installation cannot proceed safely or in alignment with Palestinian-led recovery planning without these steps.

In terms of sequencing, site identification begins with remote sensing analysis conducted through a GIS platform developed in partnership with the University of Venice, with urban

planning specialists supporting spatial analysis and site mapping. The platform assesses potential locations at both site and neighbourhood level, analysing and visualising a range of criteria including structural damage extent, proximity to service infrastructure, land status, and debris coverage. This remote analysis is cross-referenced against sites proposed and endorsed by the Emergency Operations Room, providing a systematic first-pass screening that prioritises areas where less than 80% of buildings are damaged - indicating feasibility for early return - where pre-crisis population density signals high anticipated return pressure, and where basic services can feasibly be restored or temporarily re-established.

Remote analysis is followed by joint field verification conducted by UNDP field engineers, the Emergency Operations Room, and relevant cluster partners, assessing ground conditions, physical suitability - including soil stability, drainage, and flood exposure - and the feasibility of establishing WASH, energy, and access connections. UXO and explosive remnants of war risk assessment is completed and certified for all sites before any physical intervention proceeds. Legal authorisation and land clearance, including hosting agreements with Palestinian authorities for public land and with landowners where private plots are involved, are confirmed before implementation begins. Community acceptance is assessed as part of the process, with consultations accorded with the size and nature of each intervention.

This methodology has been applied across multiple potential sites across Gaza City and North Gaza, the Middle Area, and Khan Younis, progressively building a validated pipeline of locations for RHU and prefabricated unit deployment and transitional neighbourhood development. Al Zaitoun, in Gaza City, emerged from this process as the first validated site for installation of RHUs as shelters, with additional sites (e.g., Salateen, Al Moharrarat, Al Toum sites) at varying stages of field verification and land authorisation as the programme moves into its next phase. However, to date sate selection and land validation/authorization provides one of the main implementation challenges, to which UNDP and partners are rolling out a set of mitigation measures over the coming phase (cf. section on risk management).

Relief Housing Units: Approvals, Supply, and First Installations

While access approvals were pending, the programme ensured operational readiness for rapid deployment, should an access window open. Approximately 3,800 RHUs were procured from the NGO Better Shelter, following assessment of the most suitable shelter model for the Gaza context. Of the total, 1,500 units (around 40% of the total) were

procured under KfW funding across three batches of 50, 850, and 600 – prepositioned across four shipping routes with warehousing secured, to allow rapid delivery while mitigating supply chain risks.

Following sustained coordination efforts with relevant authorities throughout 2025, import approvals for RHUs were secured at the end of 2025, enabling the first tranches to be imported. A total of 1,250 RHUs entered Gaza during the reporting period across all donors - 26 units in December 2025, 240 in January 2026, and the remainder in February 2026 - 40% of the total comprising the KfW-funded share. The phased entry is a results of ongoing complex access and logistics processes, considering truck number sealings and "dual-use" entry restrictions.

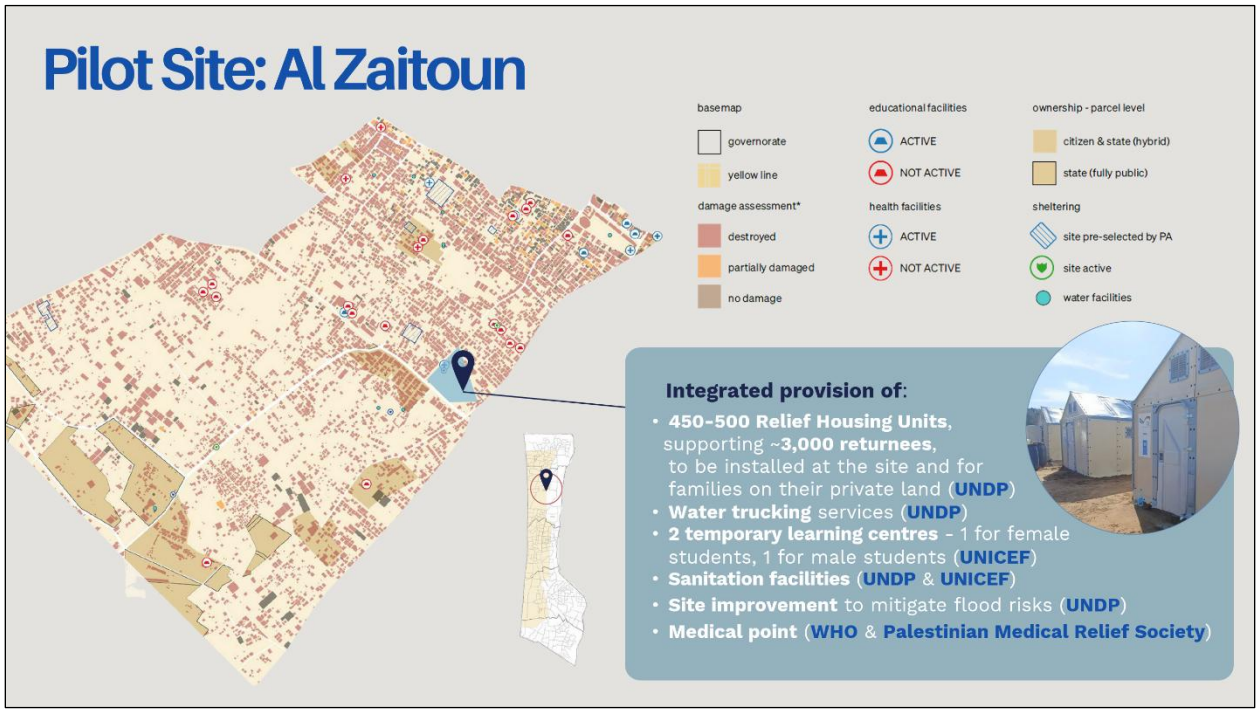


Installation of the first batch of 188 ***Relief Housing Units*** *at* ***Al Zaitoun*** *site, February 2026.*

In February 2026, the first batch of 188 RHUs was installed at a pilot site for the neighbourhood approach - Al Zaitoun, adjacent to Gaza City - 75 RHUs being supported through KfW, now housing 389 displaced persons. This was an existing shelter site where displaced households were already residing, most of them being originally from the adjacent area and whose homes were destroyed. UNDP has gradually replaced dilapidated tents at the site with RHUs to provide these families with more private, dignified, hygienic, and weather-resistant shelter within their area of origin – respecting the social fabric and in line with the programme strategy.

Access to services at the site was ensured in tandem with RHU installation. Mobile latrines and water tanks were deployed to ensure adequate sanitation and water access for residents, ahead of more permanent WASH connections. In addition, at the site, a temporary learning centre is operated by UNICEF; a medical point by the WHO with the

Palestinian Medical Relief Society; water trucking by UNDP; and sanitation facilities by UNDP and UNICEF – under a One UN Approach (visualised below).



Installation planning advanced in parallel with procurement processes, including foundation preparation, assembly sequencing, coordination with partners, and readiness for service provision, to reduce the time between unit arrival and installation. A strategic framework was developed to guide adaptive delivery of RHUs in an area-based approach and aligned with Palestinian-led planning, specifically aimed to enable voluntary return close to areas of origin. Site identification is coordinated through the Emergency Operations Room, selecting land based upon criteria including legal authorisation, proximity to services or feasibility of restoring services, structural suitability, and community endorsement. Identified sites, both new transitional sites and those already housing IDPs, are assessed through remote sensing and joint field verification, with all sites subject to HLP compliance and stakeholder endorsement before implementation. Beneficiary selection prioritises households originally from the area, with vulnerability assessed at the family or household group level to keep families intact while ensuring proportionate allocation to the most vulnerable. This framework informs the ongoing scale-up, addresses the challenges associated with site readiness and land availability in Gaza, and recognises that effective implementation requires flexible, context-sensitive delivery rather than a single standardised model.

The gap between the deployed and what is needed remains vast:



Approximately 3,800 units have been secured through the ITCN programme, against needs for the displaced population of Gaza. With the ceasefire relatively improving operational conditions, and the site validation pipeline advancing, the programme is focused on accelerating site selection and installation across confirmed sites and expanding the model toward fully integrated transitional neighbourhoods - combining housing with WASH, energy, community services, and livelihoods support - as a foundational architecture to bridge immediate relief with early recovery. As soon as conditions allow, the programme will move towards more sustainable housing solutions, including prefabricated housing units.

Restoration of Essential & Social Services (Output 1.2)

Under Output 1.2, the ITCN programme has worked to restore essential services in priority locations, intervening where works are technically and operationally feasible and for maximal direct and indirect impact.

These interventions directly address the impacts of the destruction of Gaza's basic service infrastructure, which has been catastrophic in scale. Over 84% of WASH assets and facilities have been damaged or destroyed, water production capacity stood at just 25% of pre-war levels as of late 2024, and the collapse of wastewater and sanitation systems has created acute and compounding public health risks across the Strip.

Wastewater Rehabilitation to Address Critical Public Health Risks

The most significant service restoration works completed during the reporting period focused on wastewater infrastructure, targeting locations where broken or blocked

networks were creating direct public health emergencies - sewage flooding streets, hospital surroundings, and densely populated displacement sites. Following completion of all contractual procedures, implementation started in November 2025 across a priority list of hotspots identified in coordination with the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA).



*Rehabilitation works at a high-risk **wastewater hotspot** near **Al Rantisi Hospital**, where a broken main pipe caused sewage to flood the street, putting patients and residents at risk of disease.*

Initial works focused on five of the eight hotspots included in the original contract scope: Kamal Nasser/Rantisi Hospital in Gaza City, Habbash and Al Abrar in Deir Al-Balah, Alrahma/Aljadeed Camp in Nuseirat, and Hamza in Khan Younis. Works involved the supply and installation of UPVC pipelines totalling 1,296 linear metres, along with 69 manholes of varying diameters, all in compliance with approved technical specifications. These eight hotspots were selected from a longer list of priority locations jointly developed by UNDP and PWA and continuously updated based on field reports, community feedback, population movements, public health risk, technical feasibility, and material availability. A joint committee comprising UNDP, PWA, and the implementing partner, PEF, regularly reviews and prioritizes interventions from this pool.

In addition to the eight hotspots, two additional hotspots are currently being added under the same funding envelope, using the available savings from the allocations for the ongoing eight hotspots. The implementation of these additional works is currently ongoing. Other sites may also be considered under any future top-up support, subject to resource availability.

As implementation progressed, three of the original hotspots were excluded for substantive reasons: one area had sustained destruction so severe that network rehabilitation was not viable; a second had been taken up by another implementing party; and a third was deprioritised by PWA on the basis of limited beneficiary numbers. In their place, three replacement hotspots were identified and approved in coordination with PWA - Abu Safar Zone in Deir Al-Balah, Deir Al-Balah Camp near the UNRWA Health Centre,

and Hamza II in Khan Younis - and fully implemented, adding a further 279.8 linear metres of UPVC pipeline and 8 manholes.

Across all eight hotspots, the programme installed a total of 1,576 linear metres of wastewater pipeline and 77 manholes. Complementing the network rehabilitation, 311 sewage manholes (80–150 cm diameter) were cleaned across Khan Younis, Deir Al-Balah, Nuseirat, Al-Zawayda, and Gaza City, directly reducing blockage risks and restoring flow in critical sections of the network.

A market survey was conducted by UNDP, in coordination with the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and Implementing Partner (PEF), to verify the availability of required construction materials. Pre-award visits to contractors' warehouses were also carried out to confirm material readiness prior to contract signature

Most of the materials, particularly manholes, were pre-cast manholes and available from exist stock in the local market. In limited cases, certain parts (e.g. manhole rings) were cast in situ using locally procured cement, under strict site supervision and in compliance with approved technical specification.

In addition to the hotspot-specific rehabilitation works, the project includes the hiring of on-call services for wastewater rehabilitation and maintenance, as reflected in the indicative activities for this component. This support is funded under the project and is directly linked to the wastewater hotspot interventions. It covers the hiring of excavators, backhoe loaders, loading and dumping trucks, cranes, and skilled and unskilled labour, as needed.

In coordination with PWA and local municipalities, these services support sewer network inspection, manhole cleaning and rehabilitation, the transport of pipes, manholes, and other required materials, and urgent maintenance needs related to sewage overflow incidents. This flexible mechanism complements the hotspot rehabilitation works and enables rapid response to immediate public health risks.

The project also supported the deployment of a 110 KVA generator to Al-Manara pumping station in Gaza City, near Sheikh Radwan Pond, to ensure uninterrupted operational support for wastewater management services. The station had been severely damaged during the war, resulting in sewage overflows and heightened environmental and public health risks in the surrounding area. Following comprehensive repairs undertaken by the municipality, a generator was urgently required to restore operations. A joint committee assessed the operational need and reviewed market availability, concluding that a 110

KVA generator represented the most viable option available locally. Its deployment enabled the station to resume operation effectively and contributed significantly to mitigating the environmental emergency at the site.The need for expanded wastewater rehabilitation is immediate. For example, before UNDP's rehabilitation work, at Kamal Nasser/Rantisi Hospital, a broken main pipe had caused sewage to flood the surrounding street, exposing patients, medical staff, and nearby residents to serious disease risk at a facility already operating beyond its capacity under crisis conditions. Across the other hotspots, before works were done, broken and blocked networks had similarly resulted in pools of raw sewage in densely populated displacement sites, compounding the public health emergency facing communities with no clean water, no functioning sanitation systems, and severely weakened immune systems after more than a year of displacement. Restoring these networks has removed immediate, life-threatening hazards for an estimated 250,000 people.

Health Service Continuity: RHU-Based Medical Points

As an early priority under Output 1.2, RHUs were deployed to sustain essential health service delivery: through KfW support, 25 units were installed as medical points and service spaces for hospitals and medical points, including Al Zaitoun Camp, the Specialised Eye Hospital, and Al Shifa Hospital. These support continuity of basic health services and help relieve pressure on overstretched facilities by providing medical points and rooms that enabled them to resume fuller operations. The RHU-based medical points are operated by a local NGO and technically supported by the WHO. These RHU-based medical points are estimated to have reached approximately 335,000 people with improved access to health services.



*Relief Housing Units installed to deliver health services at **Ard al Tayeb Medical Point**, North Gaza.*

Building on this initial deployment, the programme plans to further expand RHU-based medical points and add units under the overall programme.

Restoring Access to Education: RHU-Based Learning Spaces

ITCN is advancing preparations to install RHUs as learning spaces to restore access to education for displaced children. In coordination with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE), the programme plans to install 50 RHUs as educational facilities, including 20 units to be financed through KfW's contribution (40% total). These temporary learning spaces will help re-establish structured learning routines for displaced children, provide a safe, dignified environment for teaching, and enable resumption and continuity of learning while longer-term rehabilitation of schools progresses.

Sanitation Services at Shelter Sites: Mobile Latrines and Water Tanks

Alongside other WASH components, ITCN advanced local production and installation of water tanks and mobile latrines to address immediate sanitation and water supply needs at transitional shelter sites - including at Al Zaitoun. A total of 222 mobile latrines and 343 water tanks have been manufactured locally under this component.



***Water tanks** produced by the local private sector.*

Mobile latrine implementation advanced from tender preparation in November 2025 to sample and shop drawing approvals in December 2025, to installation in January and February 2026. To date, 150 mobile latrines have been installed, including 42 units supported through KfW, serving 840 beneficiaries with improved sanitation conditions. Remaining units will be installed at associated sites in subsequent phases as RHU deployment expands.

Water tank implementation followed a parallel process, with sample approvals and fabrication beginning in December 2025 and installation progressing through January and February 2026. To date, a total of 200 water tanks have been installed across three sizes: 150 units of 250 litres, 33 units of 1,500 litres, and 17 units

of 2,000 litres. These include 56 water tanks supported through KfW (42 units of 250 litres, 9 units of 1,500 litres, and 5 units of 2,000 litres), improving water storage capacity at targeted sites and ensuring that shelter provision is accompanied by minimum standards of water access for various purposes.



***Mobile latrine units** produced by the local private sector.*

Access to a functioning, hygienic, and private latrine and reliable water storage is essential to dignified living conditions and reduces real protection risks, particularly for women and children often bearing the burden of water collection.

Looking Ahead

The works completed under Output 1.2 during the reporting period mark the first phase of what is designed as a progressively expanding service restoration effort, both through emergency measures like local latrine and water tank production, and longer-term rehabilitation of service infrastructure across sectors. Service expansion is closely tied to the shelter being expanded under Output 1.1. As transitional sites are validated and RHU installation scales up, service restoration will expand in parallel including water supply and sewage network rehabilitation, road rehabilitation using crushed debris, and the establishment of transitional education and health service facilities, subject to access and operational conditions. The sequencing of these works is being coordinated closely with PWA, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, and relevant clusters.

Livelihoods & Market Reactivation (Output 1.3)

With unemployment exceeding 80% across Gaza, the collapse of livelihoods has compounded the humanitarian crisis beyond income loss alone.

Families with no means of income are unable to meet basic needs, cannot participate actively in recovery, and are pushed deeper into aid dependency. Output 1.3 aims to address through emergency employment to provide immediate income support while

sustaining essential services like health and education; and structured support to MSMEs and women-led home-based production units to begin rebuilding productive capacity from the ground up. Together, these two components reflect the programme's aim of bridging immediate relief with the early stages of economic recovery.

Emergency Employment: Jobs That Serve Communities



__Four__ of __610__ healthcare workers at __Al Shifa Hospital__ (Gaza's largest medical complex) supported with emergency employment contracts. From top-left, clockwise: __Shatha__ (Nurse, 26), __Noor__ (GP – Pulmonology, 26), __Hamza__ (GP – Neurosurgery, 30), and __Tamer__ (GP – Neurosurgery, 28).

Of a planned 1,500 contracts, UNDP has provided emergency employment to 1,050 skilled workers (420 women and 630 men) generating 76,306 workdays by January 2026 across health, education, municipal, and private sector activities. The cash-for-work (CfW) model is aimed at delivering direct community benefits, while supporting the beneficiaries and their households with immediate income. It is embedded within the neighbourhood approach, with workers deployed to priority areas for returns and early recovery alongside shelter, service, and social cohesion interventions.

In the health sector, 200 qualified workers were deployed across 25 hospitals and primary care facilities, servicing an estimated 270,150 cases, contributing skilled personnel to a health system operating at a fraction of its pre-war capacity. In municipal services, 500 workers supported solid waste collection, maintenance of shelter centres and residential areas, water network repairs, and debris clearing at priority public facilities. In education, 200 workers were selected, trained, and deployed to support basic education and psychosocial assistance for 2,500 affected children across 29 temporary learning spaces. A further 150 workers were deployed to 43 productive enterprises across food processing, textile, furniture, construction, and commercial sectors, providing businesses with skilled labour while workers gained structured employment.

By January 2026, 800 beneficiaries had completed their contracts. A further 250 contracts are expected to conclude by March 2026, with the remaining 450 beneficiaries deployed through to June 2026.

MSME and Women's Production Unit Support: Rebuilding Productive Capacity

Alongside the emergency employment component, UNDP advanced structured support to MSMEs and home-based women's production units, contributing to recovery of durable livelihoods, which requires that productive enterprises can resume and increase resilience of their operations.

This work has been developed in close partnership with the Palestinian Federation of Industries (PFI) and the Gaza Chamber of Commerce, and in coordination with the Ministry of Industry, WFP, and other UN partners. A Steering Committee was formalised in January 2026 and approved the selection methodology for targeted entities. By February 2026, 20 women-led home-based production units and 10 critical food-production MSMEs had been selected for support through PFI, with the Chamber of Commerce finalising an additional 10 women-led units pending agreement formalisation. BoQs were developed for the selected units, and procurement preparations, including purchase requisitions and tender documentation, are currently in progress to enable timely roll-out of equipment to the selected beneficiaries.



*ITCN employs Palestinians in Gaza in **health**, **education**, and **public services**. Creating additional job opportunities remains a top priority in Gaza, where unemployment exceeds 80 percent - to ensure people can meet their basic needs and live in dignity.*

Capacity building commenced in parallel: more than 20 women received 50 hours of training covering food quality control, simplified financial management, and occupational safety, equipping them to manage their units more effectively as material support follows. A survey to identify and select 10 bakeries for targeted support is currently being mobilised, with local food production playing a critical role in addressing basic needs.

Supporting restoration of productive capacity at the neighbourhood level is crucial for reducing aid dependence, providing household income, restoring a sense of dignity and self-sufficiency, and reactivating local markets. With the necessary support, productive

enterprises can create jobs, circulate income within local markets, and help to reestablish severely disrupted supply chains. Rebuilding this productive base through Palestinian-led planning is essential to bridging emergency response with local economic recovery.

Looking Ahead

The results achieved reflect sustained delivery under extremely difficult operating conditions throughout 2025, and lay the groundwork for the next phase of livelihoods programming as CfW contracts roll over and food production MSME support moves from preparation into full-scale implementation.

Social Cohesion & Community Engagement (Output 1.4)

The ITCN programme delivered sessions focused on social cohesion and awareness, mental health and psychosocial support, and specialised rehabilitation for persons with disabilities.



*A **Training of Trainers** (ToT) session on **protection practices** delivered for **50 youth participants**, Gaza City.*

Sessions were held in displacement sites and adjacent communities across Gaza City, the Middle Area, and Khan Younis. UNDP partnered with seven specialised local NGOs to enable this component: Aisha Association, Gaza Community Mental Health Programme (GCMHP), Gaza Culture and Development Group (GCD), Women's Affairs Center (WAC), Society of Women Graduates (SWG), Atfaluna Society for Deaf Children (SDC), and Palestinian Employment Fund (PEF). Across Output 1.4, social cohesion and community engagement activities reached a combined 3,690 unique beneficiaries during the reporting period (approximately 2,913 female and 777 male, including 171 persons with disabilities – not including the disability support interventions as outlined separately below). Some partner-reported figures remain subject to final verification.

Community Engagement and Consultative Focus Groups

50 youth facilitators were trained and reached 187 community members through awareness sessions on protection principles. Further focus group discussions were conducted with women activists and heads of households to document community needs and inclusion priorities.

As the transitional neighbourhood sites of the project remained undefined during Q4/2025, ITCN through the implementing partners has facilitated three community platforms / focus groups across Gaza, Middle Area (Deir Al-Balah), and Khan Younis, covering 60 community representatives. These groups can serve as a flexible platform for community feedback and local participation in programme delivery, as implementation scales up.



Community Awareness and Inclusion

Thirty awareness sessions reached 625 women on topics including protection, inclusion, and feedback mechanisms. To strengthen local capacity, 61 community actors (including 21 PwDs) received training on disability-inclusive response and crisis management. This ensures that humanitarian actors can better identify and address the specific needs of persons with disabilities in the current context.

Disability Awareness Sessions

A series of community awareness activities were implemented to strengthen knowledge and understanding of disability inclusion. Two types of sessions were delivered: the first focused on the early identification of hearing and communication difficulties, while the second addressed disability inclusion more broadly, including available support and referral mechanisms. Across both types of sessions, emphasis was placed on reducing stigma, promoting timely referral, and fostering supportive and inclusive attitudes toward persons with disabilities and their caregivers. By February 2026, 1072 people have been reached (254 of them are people with disabilities), exceeding the target for this activity of 1000.





Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)



Addressing widespread psychological needs, MHPSS activities reached 2,187 individuals through Psychological First Aid (PFA) and awareness sessions. Intergenerational activities supported 347 children, while 60 community members were trained in protection standards. Mobile outreach "Safe Circles" provided psychosocial support to 1,614 women in various locations, and 55 individuals were referred for intensive specialized care.

Specialised Rehabilitation Services for Persons with Disabilities

The programme facilitated essential access to health-related support. By February 2026, 1,449 people with and without disability received hearing screening services. Within this group, 86 persons with disabilities received speech therapy, and 96 people received psychosocial support (PSS) sessions . Furthermore, 145 persons with disabilities benefited from physiotherapy, occupational therapy, PSS services compared to a target of 350.

It is worth mentioning that beneficiaries are expected to receive multiple services. So, some of those reported above, who received rehabilitation services, will be completing those services or receiving additional ones (like MPCA) in the coming reporting period.



Looking Ahead

As the programme transitions from sectoral to area-based support during 2026, social cohesion, MHPSS, and inclusion activities will be tailored to the specific project neighbourhoods, in addition to interventions across Gaza.

Evidence-based planning support

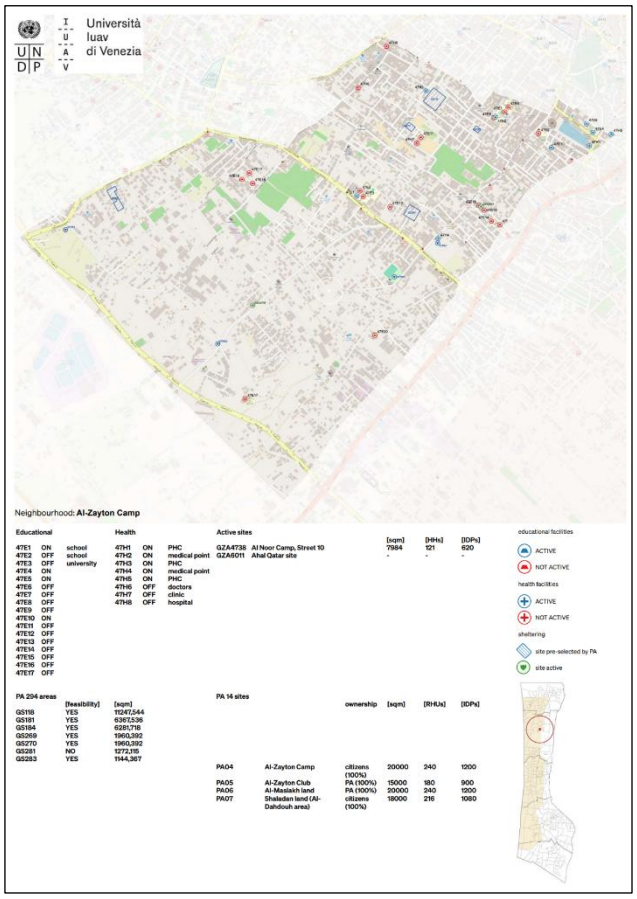
The ITCN programme continued to develop and operationalise its integrated GIS-based Management Information System (MIS), which serves as the central platform to support integrated planning, implementation tracking, and performance monitoring, in support of Palestinian-led planning.

The MIS consolidates data on shelter, essential services, livelihoods, and community engagement into a single relational system, linking spatial planning with tracking of interventions across sectors. It was built through a phased process involving the programme team, engineering and field units, M&E staff, and municipal counterparts, with technical input from University of Venice (IUAV) urban planning specialists on spatial planning layers and site selection methodology. Field team feedback has driven iterative

improvements throughout, keeping the system aligned with operational realities on the ground.

A central methodological challenge is data fragmentation. Information on damage, land status, and service availability comes from multiple sources, collected at different times, scales, and levels of reliability. The MIS manages this by aligning coordinate systems, cleaning parcel geometries, recording land ownership classifications, and enforcing consistent identifiers across datasets. Remote sensing outputs are treated as provisional and are validated against ground-level engineering surveys as field access allows.

The system comprises two integrated modules. The Land Selection module scores cadastral parcels across six metrics - usability, land attachment, ownership status, and proximity to water, health, and education services - producing a composite feasibility score that can be recalculated as new damage data, imagery, or infrastructure information becomes available. The Simulation Module follows site selection, allowing users to model different shelter layout configurations and modalities for a given site, compare capacity and service integration options, and generate options for field verification and refinement. Neither module produces outputs for direct use without field validation; both are designed as structured management and strategic support tools integrating multiple prioritised criteria.



*Mapping of **Al Zaitoun** to support planning of shelter and services.*

Beyond its programme functions, the platform has served as a direct policy support tool to the Palestinian Authority, strengthening evidence-based decision-making on urban recovery planning across sectors. Through participatory workshops with line ministries, local authorities, and affected communities, local needs and recovery priorities were identified and translated into spatial strategies covering shelter, WASH, energy, and

livelihoods. These outputs were structured to feed into national recovery frameworks and formally endorsed by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC). At the site level, the Land Selection Module was used to assess and rank land parcels based on physical damage, legal status, proximity to infrastructure and services, and social factors such as proximity to areas of origin. Scoring criteria were refined iteratively with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH) to ensure they reflect technical standards and on-the-ground realities. Once priority sites were identified, the Simulation Module allowed planners to compare different shelter layout options (across tent, prefabricated, and modular categories) and assess their implications for population capacity, service delivery, cost, and installation timelines. Alongside this analytical work, technical consultancy was provided on the design of transitional shelter solutions, including the review and refinement of two-story modular prefabricated housing for a pilot model site in Khan Younis, developed in close collaboration with local engineering teams.

Overall, the two modules are designed to scale beyond the emergency phase, with adjustable inputs, criteria, and weights that allow the system to evolve as recovery progresses. The neighbourhood is the primary unit of analysis: parcel-level scores are aggregated into spatial configurations that integrate housing, services, and infrastructure, consistent with the programme's area-based approach. As more actors engage in Gaza's recovery, the system is positioned to function as a shared coordination and planning platform across the response.

As the programme is evolving to a UN coordination framework, the MIS system has also been presented to the broader UN family and, moving forward, can support multi-dimension planning by providing analysis across different sectors.

Communication & Visibility

Throughout the reporting period, communications around the programme have been guided by a context-sensitive and risk-informed approach, in close coordination with partners.

At the outset of implementation, and in light of prevailing security, operational, and political sensitivities in Gaza, visibility was intentionally calibrated to protect operational access and avoid the politicization of humanitarian and early recovery interventions, ensure alignment with the broader UN coordination framework, and respect agreed donor visibility parameters.

During this initial phase, communication outputs were selective and carefully framed, focusing primarily on tangible impact, beneficiary voices, and sectoral contributions rather than branding-heavy exposure. Following the ceasefire agreement, and the gradual easing of access restrictions, the programme scaled up its visibility and communications efforts.

The improved operating environment enabled increased field-based content production, including photography, video, and human-interest stories; stronger donor acknowledgment and co-branding; and clearer positioning of the programme within Gaza's early recovery and recovery-readiness narrative. Throughout the reporting period, a total of 12 content pieces were produced, including videos, social media posts, and web stories across UNDP/PAPP platforms (Facebook, Instagram, X, and LinkedIn), with additional amplification through UNDP regional and global platforms. Collectively, these products generated approximately 400,000 total views across social media channels. This



phased and strategically scaled approach ensured both contextual sensitivity during a volatile period and meaningful visibility once conditions are allowed. Annex 2 contains a full overview of published content across web and social channels.

Risks & Mitigation Measures

Since its inception, the programme has operated in a highly volatile environment and applied a risk-informed management approach to safeguard access, staff safety, and delivery quality.

Contextual and Operational Risks

Access and security constraints were the most consequential operational risk. As detailed across the output sections, active hostilities, movement restrictions, and unpredictable access conditions affected the pace and sequencing of field delivery throughout the year. The programme responded by separating readiness actions, including designs, approvals, procurement, and site assessment, from field implementation, maintaining delivery momentum during constrained periods and scaling up when conditions allowed. This approach proved effective but remains contingent on access and security conditions that can change rapidly and without notice.

Site availability and land designation presented recurring challenges. Where originally proposed sites became unfeasible due to security conditions, ownership complexity, or service connectivity issues, the programme adapted site selection through validated criteria in coordination with the Emergency Operations Room and local partners.

Risks associated with UXO and explosive remnants of war were managed through systematic coordination with UNMAS for site safety verification prior to any ground works, with implementation proceeding only where conditions were the risk was identified as low. This added time to site preparation sequences but is non-negotiable given the density of contamination across Gaza.

Supply chain and procurement risks affected both WASH and shelter delivery. Material shortages, limited local market availability of critical items, and import restrictions on prefabricated units required continuous adaptation, including the pivot to locally fabricated metal tents when RHU access was delayed, and the identification of alternatives when the specified equipment proved unavailable in the local market. Structured technical approvals, pilot installations, and quality monitoring during fabrication helped manage delivery quality risks, with corrective measures introduced following beneficiary feedback on metal tent weatherproofing.

Beneficiary and site selection and accountability-related risks were managed through validation processes conducted jointly with the Emergency Operations Room, aligned with

agreed criteria. Where beneficiary data remained under consolidation at the reporting cut-off, confirmed figures have been reported and outstanding items flagged for update once verification is complete.

Environmental and Social Risk Management Measures

Environmental and social (E&S) risk management was embedded across implementation through the application of a project Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Environmental and Social Code of Practice (ESCOP), aligned with the ITCN ESMF, UNDP SES, relevant World Bank ESS, and the KfW Sustainability Guideline. The subproject was screened and classified as Moderate Risk, with mitigation and monitoring requirements integrated into implementation arrangements and contractor obligations. Key measures adopted included: mandatory UXO/ERW site safety clearance prior to works; a precautionary approach to conflict debris and potential asbestos-containing materials (ACMs); robust OHS (PPE enforcement, first aid readiness, incident reporting, traffic management, and safe site demarcation); community protection measures (privacy, gender-sensitive siting of facilities, and accessibility provisions); and operational safeguards for WASH services (safe containment and controlled desludging, water safety, and routine quality checks). Accountability and safeguarding measures were reinforced through contractor and partner requirements on Codes of Conduct and SEA/SH and GBV prevention, embedded in procurement and supervision arrangements.



Learning & Adaptive Management

Learning under the ITCN programme is an iterative process of adaptation and improvement, adjusting continuously based on emerging challenges and lessons.

For instance, when beneficiary feedback from the metal tent survey flagged some leakage and concerns about wind protection, installation protocols and weatherproofing standards were updated before the remaining units were handed over. When import restrictions blocked access for RHUs, the programme pivoted to local procurement and fabrication through private sector capacities in Gaza to maintain emergency shelter delivery through the winter. As RHU installation scales up, partnership and installation capacity is being built in parallel to avoid bottlenecks when access windows open. Looking ahead to summer, design adaptations for heat resilience in shelter units are already under consideration for design and installation planning with implementing partners.

This approach of identifying problems early and responding before they compound runs through the programme's MEL framework. Post-intervention surveys and continuous field monitoring are structured to surface issues at the point where they can still be acted upon immediately. The goal is that the programme becomes measurably better as it delivers. Detailed below are initial lessons learned to inform planning.

Operational preparedness is critical even under volatile access conditions. Adopting readiness measures, such as planning, approvals, establishment of partnerships, procurement, staffing, and manufacturing, in a risk-informed manner in advance of receiving access, and simultaneously with field delivery, allowed the programme to make underlying progress for rapid implementation during periods when physical access was constrained or unpredictable.

Integrated, area-based implementation requires early and proactive coordination across sectors. The neighbourhood approach depends on multi-sectoral interventions moving forward in an aligned, integrated manner. This requires concrete plans to be in place before implementation begins as opposed to coordination that happens reactively once gaps emerge. Early engagement with clusters, sister UN agencies, and implementing partners, with clear agreements on respective roles, resources, and sequencing, is what enables the area-based approach to deliver more than the sum of its parts. Where this coordination is established early, the programme can leverage complementary resources and comparative advantages across partners, like at Al Zaitoun site.

Beneficiary feedback should be structured, systematic, and drive real-time adjustments. As per the example cited - the satisfaction survey conducted among metal tent recipients in January-February 2026 identified weather resilience, particularly wind

and rain protection, as the primary performance gap, with some leakages during heavy rains noted. This finding prompted immediate adjustments to installation protocols, sealing standards, anchoring requirements, and add-on provisions. Surveys must be conducted early enough to inform corrective action while works are still ongoing where possible. As programme implementation proceeds, beneficiary surveys are continuously conducted across all programme activities.

Quality assurance built into the process prevents rework. Thorough technical review of shop drawings and material samples before fabrication and conducting pilot installations before full production reduces defects and delays, particularly for shelter activities.

Coordination with technical counterparts enables faster course correction. Close working relationships with PWA and other relevant technical counterparts allowed the programme to identify priorities and advance implementation aligned with Palestinian-led planning, e.g. for wastewater hotspots.

Market constraints need to be factored into technical design from the outset. Shortages of large-diameter pipes, UPVC fittings, precast concrete elements, and equipment affected both timelines and scope across WASH activities. The inability to source a 200 KVA generator in like-new condition in the local market is one recent example of such an obstacle. Market surveys, supply chain feasibility assessment and identification of technical alternatives should be built into the design phase to avoid addressing this reactively during implementation.

Proper technical documentation is needed for effective rehabilitation works. Loss and inaccuracy of infrastructure drawings following widespread destruction significantly increased the time required for technical surveys and raised implementation risk. Systematic field verification and documentation of existing network conditions, however partial, should be prioritised early in the assessment process and treated as an investment in implementation speed and quality, as well as factored into timelines.

Steering committee formation and selection processes for MSMEs and women-led home-based production support helped safeguard fairness, transparency, and programme credibility. Formalising selection criteria, establishing coordination mechanisms with PFI and the Chamber of Commerce, and sequencing capacity building before asset delivery improved transparency and reduced the risk of disputes, particularly important in a context where targeting decisions are highly visible and community trust is difficult to rebuild once lost.

Readily deployable maintenance arrangements and standby equipment planning are essential to maintain service continuity and preventing deterioration of rehabilitated assets. All infrastructure must have a robust operational and maintenance plan to maintain its functional lifespan.

Priorities for the Next Phase

In 2026, the ITCN programme will prioritise scaling delivery across Outputs in an integrated, risk-informed, and adaptive manner.

The groundwork laid over the past year (sites assessed and verified, supply chains established, partnerships formalised, approvals secured) will inform expanded delivery on the ground to meet the needs of communities effectively and efficiently. Implementation will continue through the programme's area-based approach, scaling up interventions by site readiness, access feasibility, and technical approvals as conditions evolve.

Selected Priorities Per Output (2026)

Output 1.1: Transitional shelter solutions advanced

- Scale up installation and operationalisation of shelter solutions, prioritising sites with confirmed readiness
- Maintain and accelerate coordination processes with Emergency Operations Room and relevant UN mechanisms on site approvals
- Diversify Implementing Partner and contractor base, including technical capacity building and training for RHU installation, to accelerate installation in parallel sites as they become accessible and confirmed
- Strengthen quality assurance through supervised installation, spot checks, and documented completion sign-off
- Improve weatherproofing and adequacy measures for tents, including sealing, anchoring, and add-ons where applicable; summer adaptations for RHUs.
- Advocate on entry of prefabricated housing units.

Output 1.2: Essential and social services restoration supported (incl. WASH)

- Convert manufacturing/procurement pipelines into installation and commissioning (latrines, water tanks, and related systems).
- Complete/expand wastewater hotspot rehabilitation and other priority WASH/service interventions as feasible.

- Strengthen coordination with Clusters and sector working groups for priority facilities and service continuity.

Output 1.3: Short-term livelihood opportunities enabled

- Expand temporary employment opportunities, with improved targeting and disaggregation tracking (sex/age/disability where applicable).
- Roll out MSME support in a phased manner aligned with access and market conditions.
- Reinforce safeguards (OSHE, accountability/verification) through partner delivery and monitoring arrangements.

Output 1.4: Social cohesion and community participation strengthened

- Sustain community engagement and inclusion activities within target neighbourhoods, aligned with phased delivery and access feasibility.
- Strengthen referral pathways and inclusion-oriented support through coordination with specialised partners (as relevant).



Annexes

Annex 1: Results Framework

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/UNSDCF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:

UNSDCF Outcome 2: Palestinians, including the most vulnerable, have equal access to sustainable, inclusive, gender responsive and quality social services, social protection, and affordable utilities.

UNDP PPF Outcome 1: Improved democratic governance based on the principles of human rights and rule of law, with equitable access to justice and quality public and basic services.

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

SDG 16.6.2.1

Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services disaggregated by healthcare and administrative services Baseline (2020): 92.4% Target (2025): 92.4%

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: OUTPUT 3.3 Risk informed and gender-responsive recovery solutions, including stabilization efforts and mine action, implemented at regional, national and sub-national levels

Project Title: Inclusive Transitional Community Neighbourhoods in the Gaza Strip

EXPECTED OUTCOMES &OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES & OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS[i] (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1 2025[ii]	Year 2 2026	Year 3 2027	FINAL	
Outcome 1. Crisis affected communities in the Gaza Strip have restored access to dignified transitional shelter, basic services and livelihoods, with strengthened social cohesion.	**1.1** No. of affected people accessing dignified transitional shelter, basic services, livelihoods and social cohesion initiatives in the Gaza Strip (disaggregated by geographic location, gender, age and disability)	UNDP, State Ministry of Relief Affairs	0	2024	111,900	TBC	TBC	TBC	Project monitoring reports, records of beneficiaries.
	1.2. % of households who accessed shelter solutions reported that the transitional shelters have provided them with minimum level of dignity and privacy (disaggregated by gender)	End beneficiaries	0	2024	0	70%	TBC	TBC	Survey and focus group discussions with the end beneficiaries.
	1.3 % of people accessing the basic services in the targeted transitional community neighbourhoods who report that the basic services have contributed to improved living conditions (disaggregated by geographic location, age and disability)	End beneficiaries	0	2024	0	70%	TBC	TBC	Survey and focus group discussions with the end beneficiaries.

Output 1.1: Dignified transitional shelter solutions developed and implemented for internally displaced persons (IDPs), with focus on women-headed households and those with persons with disabilities (PwDs).	**1.1.1.** No. of IDP households provided with dignified transitional shelter solutions in the transitional community neighbourhoods, disaggregated by gender of HH header and type of solution (IRRF 3.3.2).	UNDP, State Ministry of Relief Affairs	0	2024	0	250 (1,500 people)	TBC	TBC	Project monitoring reports, records of beneficiaries.
	1.1.2 Percentage of women-headed households and households including PwDs benefiting from the transitional shelter solutions (disaggregated by category)	UNDP	0	2024	0	20% women-headed households & 20% households including PwDs Note: This also depends on the Targeted Communities	TBC	TBC	Project monitoring reports, records of beneficiaries.
Activities output 1.1	Activity 1.1.1 Policy Planning Support for Urban Development and Transitional Communities.								
	Activity 1.1.2: Site selection and Rapid assessment to verify the status of services in targeted areas/sites, and setting criteria for beneficiary selection, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing.								
	Activity 1.1.3: Developing various designs for individual transitional housing units, adapted to the identified areas/sites								
	Activity 1.1.4: Coordinating logistics for accessing and supply of prefabricated housing units, according to international procurement standards.								
	Activity 1.1.5: Clearing the targeted area from solid waste (if any) and installing prefabricated housing units, according to the standards and agreed-upon designs.								
	Activity 1.1.6: Deploying solar renewable energy systems for the transitional housing units and connecting the units to essential utilities.								
	Activity 1.1.7: Supplying a back-up generator (with 500 KVA) for each of the two targeted sites/locations.								
	Activity 1.1.8: Landscaping works for the two locations.								
Output 1.2: Public basic and social services restored, serving transitional community neighborhoods and adjacent locations.	**1.2.1** No. and type of public basic services restored in the transitional community neighborhoods	UNDP	TBC	2024	1 Basic Service: Wastewater [iii]	TBC	TBC	Basic and social services restored[iv]: Education,Health care, Water and Sanitation, Electricity, and Mobility	Project monitoring reports

	1.2.2 No. of people benefiting from the basic and social services in the Gaza Strip	Basic service institutions.	0	2024		51,500 (1500 direct, 50,000 indirect	TBC	[v]TBC	Project monitoring reports, records of beneficiaries.
Activities output 1.2	Activity 1.2.1: Water and Sanitation Services: Rehabilitation of damaged water supply and sewage collection networks, water wells and sewage pumping stations in targeted locations.								
	Activity 1.2.2: Electricity: Rehabilitation and expanding solar renewable energy systems in targeted schools and healthcare facilities.								
	Activity 1.2.3: Mobility: Rehabilitating internal roads by recycling and utilizing crushed concrete rubble, in order to mitigate challenges to mobility of people and goods as related to the destruction of road networks.								
	Activity 1.2.4: Education: Rehabilitating damaged schools to resume access to education and establishing transitional schools (utilizing solar-powered prefabricated units) to accelerate resumption of educational activities, serving the transitional community neighbourhoods and communities in adjacent locations.								
	Activity 1.2.5: Healthcare: Rehabilitation of damaged health clinics, to restore access to primary and secondary healthcare services and establishing a transitional health service center (utilizing solar-powered prefabricated unit) to accelerate the resumption of healthcare for people in the transitional community neighborhoods and adjacent locations.								
Output 1.3 Dignified short-term job opportunities created in public services and productive sectors, for livelihoods' restoration.	**1.3.1** No. of people benefitting from dignified short-term jobs and livelihoods opportunities, mainly in the health, education, municipal and key productive sectors, disaggregated by sex and sector (IRRF 3.3.1)[vi]	UNDP and IPs	0	2024	800	TBC	TBC	TBC	Project monitoring reports, records of beneficiaries.
	1.3.2 No. of home production units, bakeries and critical food-production MSMEs supported	UNDP and IPs	0	2024	50[vii]	TBC	TBC	TBC	Project monitoring reports, records of IPs / supported entities.
Activities output 1.3	Activity 1.3.1: Work placement opportunities offered to 800 people - including women and youth - who will be placed in health, education, municipalities, and key productive sectors								
	Activity 1.3.2: Supporting home-based micro production units towards creating economic livelihood for the families and community								
	Activity 1.3.3: Supporting Bakeries, mills, and other critical food-production MSMEs to resume production and provide essential food supplies to the local market								
Output 1.4: Social cohesion initiatives and psychosocial support provided in transitional community neighborhoods and adjacent locations, with a focus on children and youth.	**1.4.1** No. of people engaged in community-driven social cohesion and inclusion initiatives (disaggregated by gender, age, disability status, geographic location and type of initiative*)	UNDP, IPs	0	2024	5000	TBC	TBC	TBC	Project monitoring reports, records of beneficiaries.

	1.4.2 No. of children and parents received mental health and psychosocial support, services including school-based mental health (disaggregated by gender, age and type of session)	UNDP, IPs	0	2024	1050	TBC	TBC	TBC	Project monitoring reports, records of beneficiaries.
	1.4.3 No. of persons with disabilities (PwDs) who received specialized rehabilitation and support services. (Disaggregated by gender, age, type of disability)	UNDP, IPs	0	2024	2,850[viii]	TBC	TBC	TBC	Project monitoring reports, records of beneficiaries
Activities output 1.4	Activity 1.4.1.: Support community self-organizing in the two transitional community neighbourhoods.								
	Activity 1.4.2: Inclusive community-based social cohesion initiatives, ensuring inclusion and participation of all community members – including women, youth, and persons with disabilities.								
	Activity 1.4.3: Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) offered in transitional community neighbourhoods and adjacent locations, with a focus on children and youth.								
	Activity 1.4.4 Children and youth affected by conflict strengthened their social cohesion and improved their psychological and social well-being.								
	Activity 1.4.5: Provision of specialized rehabilitation services for PwDs (including audiology, physical/occupational therapy, and speech therapy).								

[i] Targets for the transitional communities will be adjusted following the selection of sites and the finalization of activities based on the needs assessment and consultations.

[ii] The indicative targets for 2025 have been designed based on a 6 month implementation period, starting upon final clearance from the donor. UNDP, in close cooperation with KFW, will continuously update the results matrix based on the evolving situation on the ground.

[iii] The 2025 target of 1 basic service (wastewater) is based on the following indicative components: 8 rehabilitated wastewater hotspots under Output 1.2 includes specific deliverables such as the rehabilitation of approximately 3,000 meters of wastewater pipes and 128 manholes, using locally available materials. The estimated number of beneficiaries is 100,000 – pending on the final determination of hotspots. The hotspots / related beneficiaries will be continuously updated based on the evolving situation on the ground.

[iv] Detailed targets and indicators by type of service will be defined following the assessments and final selection of activities for this output (E.g., no. of sewage pumping stations rehabilitated or KW capacity of solar renewable energy systems installed and/or rehabilitated in health care facilities).

[vi] Consistent with the overall logic of indicators and targets, this indicator's targets are cumulative. The average job duration is between 4 and 11 months (average duration 6 months).

[vii] The 2025 target of 50 entities under Output 1.3 is composed of 30 women-led home production units, 10 bakeries/mills, and 10 other critical food-production MSMEs that will receive in-kind support. This would produce economic livelihood value for 200 workers benefiting from the production capacity improvement, with at least 2,000 community members benefiting from enhanced food production (cheaper bread, etc.) and newly available products in the market.

[viii] The 2025 target for specialized PwD services (1,850) under Output 1.4 includes beneficiaries of audiology diagnostics (1,500) and physical/occupational/speech therapy (350). Within this group, a subset will also receive dedicated MHPSS (500) and multi-purpose cash assistance (300). 1000 people will benefit from the different awareness sessions on disability inclusion.

Annex 2: Communication and Visibility Published Products

February 2026 | Installation of the Initial Batch of Relief Housing Units in Gaza

https://x.com/UNDPPalestinian/status/2019728607661461708?s=20

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-palestinian_through-its-gaza-neighbourhood-programme-activity-7425247207110422528-xFER?utm_source=social_share_send&utm_medium=member_desktop_web&rcm=ACoAADLnIWEBvi_qXd6vFh7eMAgesj4Au3HJURs

https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1GKJiwzEPN/

https://www.instagram.com/p/DUYvxgSCgTf/?igsh=MWtpd3N6N2J0c245ZQ==

29 January 2026 | Stories of Doctors Supported Through the KfW-Funded Emergency Employment Programme in Gaza

https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1C737kFjip/

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-palestinian_after-a-prolonged-war-gazas-health-system-activity-7422715981845868544-anLC?utm_source=social_share_send&utm_medium=member_desktop_web&rcm=ACoAADLnIWEBvi_qXd6vFh7eMAgesj4Au3HJURs

https://www.instagram.com/p/DUGwTZymPTe/?igsh=MWU5dHhwdjNvb3p2cw==

Recovery in Gaza: Rebuilding Lives Through Service, Community, and Employment Opportunities by UNDPArabic - Exposure

https://x.com/UNDPPalestinian/status/2016951174679978061?s=20

26 January 2026 | Supporting Gaza's Economic Recovery Through Cash for Work Programmes

https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1DAV57LQA4/

https://www.instagram.com/reel/DT--IJ8Eh85/?igsh=MTNvdWxjMDU3eGE0Yg==

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-palestinian_following-the-widespread-destruction-in-gaza-activity-7421663368689836032-qm3v?utm_source=social_share_send&utm_medium=member_desktop_web&rcm=ACoAADLnIWEBvi_qXd6vFh7eMAgesj4Au3HJURs

https://x.com/UNDPPalestinian/status/2015898495283269723?s=20

17 January 2026 | Local Production of Water Tanks Supports Displaced Families Under GNP

https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1LhCbMN7Ag/

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-palestinian_under-the-inclusive-transitional-community-activity-7418333582542397440-udOn?utm_source=social_share_send&utm_medium=member_desktop_web&rcm=ACoAADLnIWEBvi_qXd6vFh7eMAgesj4Au3HJURs

https://instagram.com/p/DTnnqfhFteZ/

https://x.com/UNDPPalestinian/status/2012568258914738373?s=20

11 January 2026 | Supporting Temporary Learning Centres and Teachers Across Gaza Through Emergency Employment

https://www.facebook.com/share/p/17L49mgbMv/

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-palestinian_undps-neighbourhood-based-approach-focuses-activity-7416204197043433472-grkY?utm_source=social_share_send&utm_medium=member_desktop_web&rcm=ACoAADLnIWEBvi_qXd6vFh7eMAgesj4Au3HJURs

https://www.instagram.com/p/DTYfN5kmMGh/?igsh=MTFlNDRwbGk0cDU1aA==

https://x.com/UNDPPalestinian/status/2010439361662214174?s=20

8 January 2026 | First Relief Housing Unit Installed in Gaza Under GN Programme

https://www.facebook.com/reel/1407767917510804/

https://www.instagram.com/reel/DTQiqnQiE06/?igsh=MXd5Z3RycjU2amtsbw==

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-palestinian_with-support-from-the-government-of-germany-activity-7415089365107867648-36Nd?utm_source=social_share_send&utm_medium=member_desktop_web&rcm=ACoAADLnIWEBvi_qXd6vFh7eMAgesj4Au3HJURs

https://x.com/UNDPPalestinian/status/2009322379927793727?s=20

27 December 2025 | German-Funded New Tipper Trucks Support Solid Waste Management in Gaza

https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1F98b8Ei2V/

https://instagram.com/p/DSxu0QrD4ED/

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-palestinian_for-the-first-time-since-october-2023-undp-activity-7410750218507386880-aSJu?utm_source=social_share_send&utm_medium=member_desktop_web&rcm=ACoAADLnIWEBvi_qXd6vFh7eMAgesj4Au3HJURs

https://x.com/UNDPPalestinian/status/2004986909865771035?s=20

6 December 2025 | German-Funded ITCN Programme Delivers Capacity-Building Training to Enhance Inclusive Services for Persons with Disabilities in Gaza

https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1C4DWvvHX9/

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-palestinian_ensuring-that-persons-with-disabilities-are-activity-7403098931854868480-A5hj?utm_source=social_share_send&utm_medium=member_desktop_web&rcm=ACoAADLnIWEBvi_qXd6vFh7eMAgesj4Au3HJURs

https://www.instagram.com/p/DR7Vu9RiKbB/?igsh=ZGswaHM2bWpsOTlo

https://x.com/UNDPPalestinian/status/1997334481745629600?s=20

4 December 2025 | German-Funded Maintenance of Wastewater Networks Around Al-Rantisi Hospital Supports Public Health in Gaza

https://www.facebook.com/share/v/19pfadUib8/

https://www.instagram.com/reel/DR2bG19Cjyf/?igsh=MXd0b2QxYWFiZnlmZQ==

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-palestinian_hear-from-our-special-representative-jaco-activity-7402398938965622784-LXPw?utm_source=social_share_send&utm_medium=member_desktop_web&rcm=ACoAADLnIWEBvi_qXd6vFh7eMAgesj4Au3HJURs

https://x.com/UNDPPalestinian/status/1996636340046160275?s=20

2 December 2025 | German-Funded UNDP Support Provides Temporary Employment to Revive MSMEs in Gaza

https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1B1zyLcWPi/

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-palestinian_as-part-of-our-response-in-gaza-undp-helped-activity-7401652854630948864-4ZLc?utm_source=social_share_send&utm_medium=member_desktop_web&rcm=ACoAADLnIWEBvi_qXd6vFh7eMAgesj4Au3HJURs

https://www.instagram.com/p/DRxGNttCs72/?igsh=MWJ2YmxzaXN3cmFm

23 November 2025 | German-Funded Rehabilitation of Damaged Wastewater Network Near Al-Rantisi Hospital in Gaza

https://www.facebook.com/share/p/17xbGwCafV/

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-palestinian_restoring-essential-services-is-critical-activity-7398385700368285696-bAk3?utm_source=social_share_send&utm_medium=member_desktop_web&rcm=ACoAADLnIWEBvi_qXd6vFh7eMAgesj4Au3HJURs

https://www.instagram.com/p/DRZ4WsjCLOq/?igsh=MXptcHFzZHA4bmRz

https://x.com/UNDPPalestinian/status/1992620662528086040?s=20

22 October 2025 | German-Funded UNDP Programme Creates Decent Employment Opportunities Across Gaza

https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1HYCbYGni5/

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undp-palestinian_since-october-2023-undp-in-gaza-has-continued-activity-7386799307556818944-YPCr?utm_source=social_share_send&utm_medium=member_desktop_web&rcm=ACoAADLnIWEBvi_qXd6vFh7eMAgesj4Au3HJURs

https://www.instagram.com/p/DQHjdu9ihRt/?igsh=MWJqMW03MXUzOWwwMw==

Annex 3: Financial Overview

#	Output Description	Original Budget as per the Agreement		Revised Budget[4]	Actual Disbursed (28/02/2026)[5]		Hard Commitments[6]	Soft Commitment[7]	Remaining Balance[8]
		$US	EUR	$US	$US	EUR	$US	$US	$US
1	Output 1.1 – Shelter	9,413,000	8,603,482	7,548,397	1,443,011	1,290,466	5,296,850	2,088,743	162,804
2	Output 1.2 – Services	3,121,900	2,853,417	2,912,824	491,600	439,632	1,550,000	1,300,000	62,824
3	Output 1.3 – Livelihoods	1,957,693	1,789,331	3,832,662	1,550,782	1,386,844	3,750,000.00		82,662
3	Output 1.4 – Social cohesion	520,000	475,280	1,049,639	136,545	122,111	1,027,000.00		22,639
4	Exchange Rate Fluctuation	720,000	658,080	735,871	-	-			735,871
5	Project Operating Costs	3,866,019	3,533,541	3,951,239	518,392	463,591		3,866,019	85,220
6	Direct Project Cost	662,349	605,387	676,950	25,983	23,236		662,349	14,601
7	UNDP Facilities and Management Fees (8%)	1,620,877	1,481,482	1,656,607	360,754	322,617	929,908	633,368	93,329
Totals		21,881,838	20,000,000	22,364,190	4,527,067	4,048,496	12,553,758	8,550,481	1,259,951

[4] This revised budget is considering increase of the overall budget through exchange rate and reflects the reallocation of programme resources as per the *Delivery Plan* agreed with KFW in 2025, e.g. allocating additional resources for Outputs 3 and 4, thereby reducing the overall amount of outputs 1 / 2 .
[5] **This disbursed amount is directly exported from UNDP's financial system and should be considered for official financial reporting purposes.**
[6] This column reflects the disbursed funds + all budget commitments based on signed agreements, including Responsible Party Agreements, Letter of Agreement, Contracts and Purchase Orders.
[7] This column reflects all "soft commitments" agreed with KFW, including USD 1.3 Million for Crushing Site (pending final no-objection); 0.5 Million (Second batch local tents – pending decision to reallocate to RHUs or proceed with procurement); USD 1.2 M latrines/ water tanks (pot. incl. part for water well rehabilitation); and USD 0.4 for RHUs (contingency/savings from installation so far, validated once installation completed and reinvested as relevant).
[8] This amount is based on the savings from the exchange rate and contingency for exchange rate fluctuation. To be finalized after receiving third tranche, and final remaining balance to be reinvested in programme activities.

Annex 4: List of Vetted Implementing Partners (IPs) and Contractors, Indicating Selected Entities Receiving Project Funding

Entity or Individual	Name	Selected (Yes/ No)	Recevied funding (Yes/No)
Entity	Al Nasher Advertising Co.	Yes	Yes
Entity	High Quality General Trading and Contracting Company	No	No
Entity	Modern Buildings and Arts Co	No	No
Entity	Sira Contracting Company	No	No
Entity	SKILLS AND QUALITY CONSTRUCTION	No	No
Entity	PICK & CALL General Trading Company	No	No
Entity	Truth and Honest Company for Contracting and General Commitments	No	No
Entity	Al Hawasim Company	No	No
Entity	Bahaa Musa Abed Company	No	No
Entity	Ahmed Riyad Kuhail and Partners	No	No
Entity	Hussin aitawashi bros.co	Yes	No
Entity	Concrete for Trading & General Contracting Company	No	No
Entity	EPL Logistics	Yes	Yes
Entity	Gaza Society for Sustainable Agriculture and Friendly Environment (SAFE)	No	No
Individual	Mohammed Mostafa Hosni Alsawwaf	Yes	No
Individual	Ahmed Sultan Elwehedi	Yes	No
Entity	Deployable UN-experienced Development EXperts (DUNDEX)	No	No
Entity	Stars Orbit Consultants and Management Development	Yes	Yes
Entity	City Shipping Logistics	Yes	Yes
Entity	Al Remal Al Tayeba Company	Yes	No
Entity	Albarq Company	Yes	No
Entity	Clear Tag Company	No	No

Entity	Move ONE Company	No	No
Entity	Alaa Alastal Company	No	No
Entity	Global Company	No	No
Entity	Saadi Shohiber Sons Company	No	No
Entity	Gaza Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture "CoCIA"	Yes	Yes
Entity	Mahmoud Hussein Zaki Hanif	No	No
Entity	Naim Brothers Company	Yes	Yes
Entity	Awad Brothers Company	No	No
Entity	U&Me	No	No
Entity	Mahmoud Omar Mohammed Ghabboun Company	No	No
Entity	Al Siraj Advertising	No	No
Entity	Mazaya Contracting and General Trading Company	Yes	Yes
Entity	Abed El-Hakim for Trading & General Contracting Company	No	No
Entity	ASIS COMPANY FOR GENERAL TRADINR & INDUSTRY AND CONTRACTING	No	No
Entity	Khwaiter Trading, Industry and Contracting Company	No	No
Entity	Modern Industrial Group	Yes	Yes
Entity	Shannan sons Company	Yes	Yes
Entity	Al Khaissi Company for general trade and contracting	Yes	Yes
Entity	Accuracy General Contracting Company	Yes	No
Entity	Al Eftitah company for contrating and general trades	Yes	Yes
Entity	Lowder Company for trades, manufacturing & contracting	Yes	Yes
Entity	Eastward Palastinian company for general trade and contracting	Yes	Yes
Entity	Abu Shammala&Abu Dan company for general trade and contracting	Yes	Yes
Entity	Kayan Company for general trade and contracting	Yes	Yes
Individual	Ziad Ali Bakri	Yes	Yes
Entity	Bayader for Environment and Development Association	No	No
Entity	Project Hope	No	No
Entity	MA'AN Development Centre	No	No
Entity	Agriculture Development Association (PARC)	No	No

Entity	Better Shelter	Yes	Yes
Entity	APL logistics	No	No
Entity	Salam Logistics LLC	No	No
Entity	Eastern International Clearance and Transportation company	No	No
Entity	LOGIN- Freight and clearing agend Ashdod	No	No
Entity	Al Barq transportation and training	Yes	No
Entity	Atfaluna Society for Deaf Children	Yes	Yes
Entity	Stars of Hope Society for Support of Women with Disabilities	Yes	Yes
Entity	Palestinian Federation of Industries	Yes	No
Entity	Gaza Culture and Development Group (GCDG)	Yes	Yes
Entity	Women Affairs Center (WAC)	Yes	Yes
Entity	Palestinian Employment Fund (PEF)	Yes	Yes
Entity	Gaza Community Mental Health Programme	Yes	Yes
Entity	Aisha Association for Woman and Child Protection	Yes	Yes
Entity	Women Affairs Center	Yes	Yes
Entity	The Society of Women Graduates	Yes	Yes
Entity	American Near East Refugee Aid	No	No
Entity	CESVI Fondazione - ETS	No	No
Entity	Fares Al Arab for Development and charity Work	Yes	Yes
Entity	Future Association for Development and Environment - FADE	No	No
Entity	Life and Hope Association (LHA)	Yes	Yes
Entity	Palestine Environmental Friends Association	Yes	Yes
Entity	Project HOPE - The People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc.	No	No
Entity	Saudi Center for Culture and Heritage	No	No
Entity	DOUR For Engineering and Planning (Gaza)	Yes	Yes
Individual	Mohammad Saleh Shweiki	Yes	Yes
Entity	IUAV - University of Venice	Yes	Yes

Annex 5: Procurement Status Overview

Vendor Name	PO Status	PO Description
ABU ESKANDAR	OPEN	Supply water tanks
Abu Shammala and Abu Dan General Trading and Contracting Company	OPEN	Maintenance of waste water hotspots
Eastward Palestinian Co.	OPEN	Maintenance of waste water hotspots
El Eftetah Company for Contracting and General Trading	OPEN	Maintenance of waste water hotspots
BETTER SHELTER RHU AB	OPEN	Supply of RHUs
Hussin aitawashi bros.co	OPEN	Installation of RHUs
Accuracy Contracting Company	OPEN	Installation of RHUs
Shannan Sons Trading and Contracting Company	OPEN	Installation of RHUs
E.P.L (i) international Ltd	OPEN	Shipping of RHUs
City Shipping Logistics	OPEN	Shipping of RHUs
Mohammed Yehia Mustafa Mahmoud Alnajjar (Mazaya Contracts & General Commerce)	CLOSED	Supply of Metal Tents
Shannan Sons Trading and Contracting Company	OPEN	Supply and Install of Moblile Latrines
EITHAR INSURANCE AGENCY 2010 CO LTD	OPEN	Warehouse Insurance company
Ahmed Sultan Elwehedi	OPEN	Media services
ALNasher Advertising Company	CLOSED	Media services
Door for Ingeneering and Planning	CLOSED	Consultancy services
UNIVERSITA IUAV DI VENEZIA	OPEN	Consultancy services
Mohammad Saleh Shweiki	OPEN	Environmental and Social Consultant
Ziad BAKRI	CLOSED	Disability Inclusion consultant
ENAIM BROTHERS COMPANY AND LIBRARY	CLOSED	Supply of Stationary
ATFALUNA SOCIETY FOR DEAF CHILDREN	OPEN	Implementing partner.

AISHA ASSOC.FOR WOMAN & CHILD PROTECTION	OPEN	Implementing partner.
Gaza Chamber of Commerce	OPEN	Implementing partner.
Gaza Community Mental Health Programme	OPEN	Implementing partner.
GAZA CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT GROUP	OPEN	Implementing partner.
Palestinian Employment Fund	OPEN	Implementing partner.
Palestinian Environmental Friends Association	OPEN	Implementing partner.
PALESTINIAN FEDERATION OF INDUSTRIES	OPEN	Implementing partner.
STARS OF HOPE SOCIETY	OPEN	Implementing partner.
STARS ORBIT CONSULTANTS AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT LTD	OPEN	Implementing partner.
THE SOCIETY OF WOMEN GRADUATES IN GAZA	OPEN	Implementing partner.
WOMEN'S AFFAIRS CENTER-GAZA	OPEN	Implementing partner.