



من الشعب الياباني
From the People of Japan

AL AMAL NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE





Al Amal Neighbourhood Profile and Functionality Assessment | GAZA
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HS Number HS/005/2026E

FUNDED BY

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Graphic Design and Layout: Barcelona Regional. Urban Development Agency.

With the support of District 11, Barcelona City Council.



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Neighborhood Profiles: Translating Urban Evidence into Area-Based Recovery

Since October 2023, the Gaza Strip has experienced the most destructive war in its recent history, affecting civilians, residential areas, infrastructure, public buildings and essential public services. Against this backdrop of large-scale destruction, displacement, and systemic service collapse, Neighbourhood Profiles provide the localized analytical lens needed to understand how these impacts are experienced, distributed, and compounded at the neighbourhood scale. They respond to a post-conflict context where acute humanitarian needs intersect with long-standing urban vulnerabilities, and where spatially grounded and evidence-based urban analysis is essential to inform emergency response, guide recovery priorities, and support inclusive, resilient reconstruction.

The Neighbourhood Profiles are designed as practical decision-support tools that translate Gaza-wide urban analysis into neighbourhood-level evidence for action. Their added value lies in moving beyond damage-centric assessments to provide a multidimensional understanding of how neighborhoods function as integrated urban systems. Rather than treating neighbourhoods as isolated sites of destruction, the profiles examine them as interconnected spatial, social, and service systems, capturing how housing conditions, infrastructure networks, land and tenure arrangements, access to services, population dynamics, and local governance interact in a post-conflict environment.

By focusing on neighbourhood functionality and recovery potential, the profiles help advance area-based and phased recovery across the Gaza Strip. They allow decision-makers to prioritize interventions based on neighborhood functionality and recovery potential, rather than damage levels alone, identify spatial inequalities and compound vulnerabilities, and support coordinated, sequenced investments that reduce the risk of fragmented or maladaptive recovery. In this sense, the Neighbourhood Profiles provide an evidence base to inform humanitarian targeting, early recovery planning, and reconstruction sequencing, helping move from immediate stabilization to longer-term reconstruction through clearer priorities, locations, and timelines.

The Neighbourhood Profiles complement the Gaza Urban Profile by translating its common analytical reference for humanitarian, development, and planning actors working across the relief-to-recovery continuum into detailed, localized assessments that classify areas based on functionality, damage, access, and recovery potential. At the same time, the neighbourhood-level evidence generated through the profiles can be aggregated at the city scale, informing land use planning, infrastructure phasing, and service restoration in a coherent and integrated manner.

The methodology for developing the Neighbourhood Profiles is grounded in a comparative, area-based analysis that examines neighbourhood conditions before and after the war. It relies on the integration and triangulation of multiple data sources, including credible secondary data, high-resolution satellite imagery, and field verification and qualitative inputs where access permits. These data inputs are used to establish a spatially grounded understanding of the neighbourhood, identify changes in urban functionality, and verify how damage, service disruption, displacement, access constraints, and community coping mechanisms are reflected at the neighbourhood level. All indicators are reflected spatially at the neighbourhood level, allowing for localized analysis of urban functionality across key sectors.

The Neighborhood Functionality Assessment Model (NFAM) provides a structured, area-based framework for understanding how conflict has affected neighborhoods across six interrelated pillars: physical and spatial conditions, basic services and

infrastructure, housing and tenure, economic livelihoods, social cohesion, and governance and planning. The model is grounded in a comparative analysis between the pre-war baseline and the post-war assessment, allowing the profile to measure the degree of functional loss and recovery potential, rather than documenting physical damage alone.

By assessing functionality pre and post war, the approach moves beyond damage mapping to capture how neighborhoods actually operate for residents, highlighting spatial disparities, sectoral interdependencies, and community coping mechanisms.

The assessment process follows a clear sequence: first, data inputs are compiled and verified; second, the pre-war baseline is established; third, post-war conditions are assessed; fourth, the six functionality pillars are analyzed comparatively; and finally, the findings are translated into a neighbourhood profile and a phased recovery road map. This sequence ensures that the profile moves from evidence collection to prioritization, programming, and recovery sequencing.

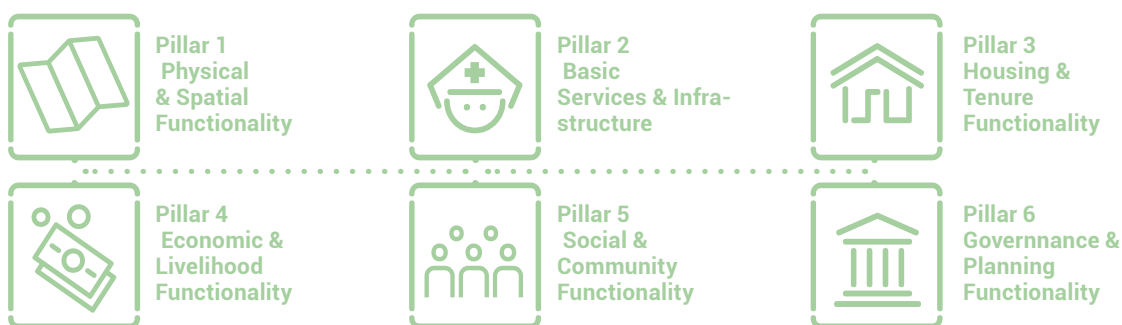


Figure 1.1: Interdependent Pillars of Neighborhood Functionality Assessment

The results directly inform programming at two levels. In the short term, they guide emergency response and early recovery by identifying priority areas for stabilization, such as restoring essential services, ensuring safe shelter use, protecting tenure through interim measures, supporting livelihoods, and strengthening community safety. This includes identifying immediate stabilization needs, access and debris clearance priorities, basic services restoration, shelter and housing support, protection and HLP support, livelihoods and community recovery, and conditions required for phased recovery and safe return.

In the long term, the findings shape recovery and sustainable development interventions by informing land use planning, infrastructure upgrading, tenure formalization, economic revitalization, and governance strengthening at the neighborhood scale. The methodology also supports the link between the Gaza-wide urban profile and localized neighbourhood profiles by translating citywide spatial

patterns into neighbourhood-level insight, while allowing neighbourhood findings to feed back into broader planning, service restoration, and infrastructure phasing.

The neighborhood functionality assessment enables a smooth and strategic transition from emergency response to long-term recovery by ensuring that early interventions are scalable and aligned with long-term urban development objectives. By generating spatially grounded, neighborhood-level evidence that can be aggregated at the city scale, the assessment informs land use planning, infrastructure phasing, and service restoration in a coherent and integrated manner. At the same time, it provides a clear, sequenced recovery roadmap that clarifies priorities, locations, and timelines, helping to harmonize the efforts of implementing partners and donors, reduce fragmentation, and ensure that short-term stabilization actions contribute directly to resilient, inclusive, and sustainable urban recovery.

Neighbourhood Profiles and Functionality Assessments

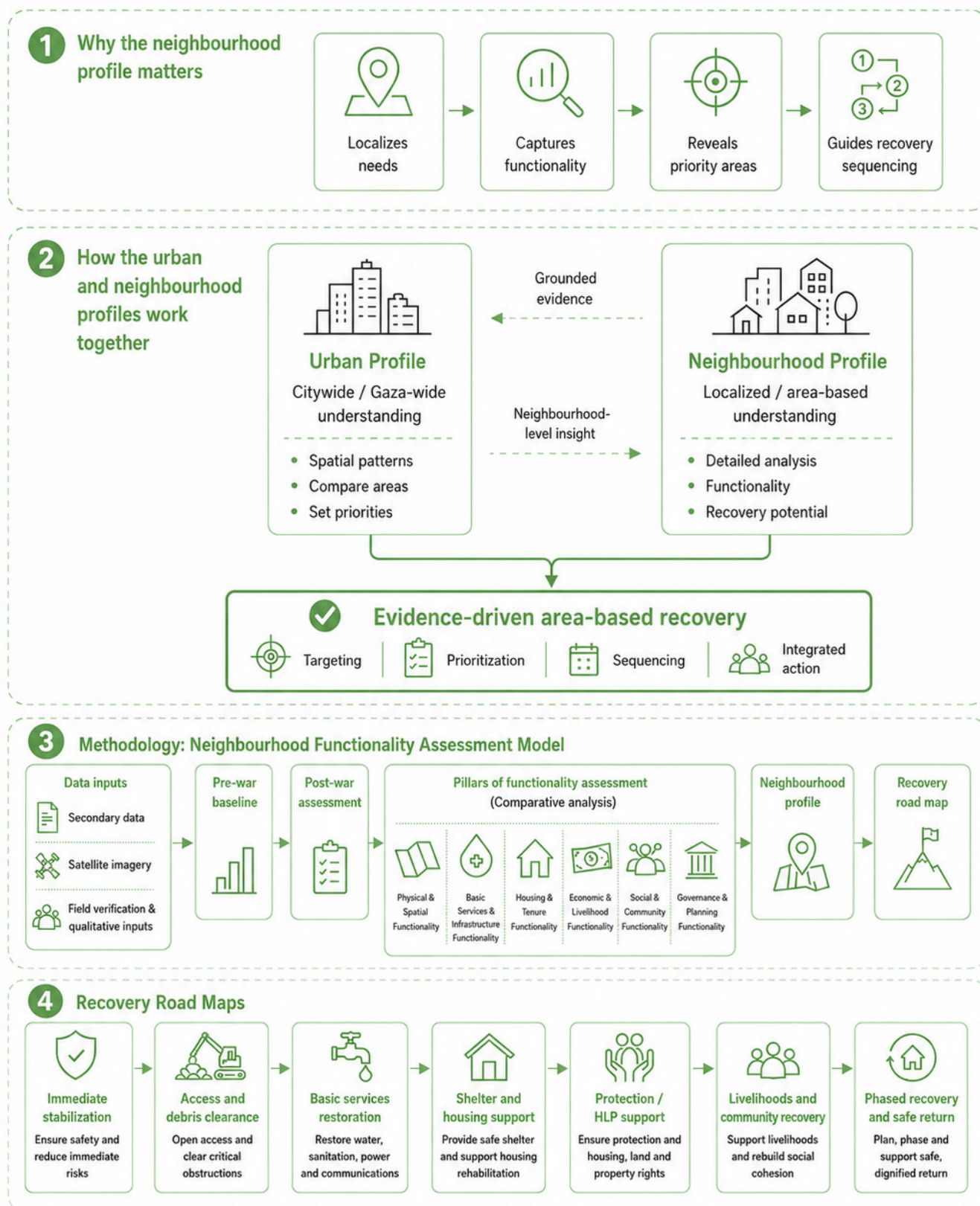


Figure 1.2: Neighborhood Profiles and Functionality Assessments

Profile and Functionality Assessment Al Amal Neighborhood



Photo © Ibraheem Abu Mustafa

2.1

Context Overview

Khan Younis, located in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, is one of the most significant urban centers in the area, characterized by a diverse urban fabric, ongoing expansion, and a dynamic socio-economic landscape. In recent years, particularly following the latest conflict, the city has experienced substantial demographic shifts, widespread infrastructure damage, and increased pressure on housing, services, and public space. These conditions underscore the importance of detailed neighborhood-level assessments to guide early recovery interventions and inform longer-term urban planning strategies.

Within this context, Al Amal has emerged as a priority area for urban profiling. Located in western Khan Younis, north of Khan Younis Refugee Camp, the neighborhood forms part of the city's current and future urban expansion zones. Covering approximately 808.4 dunums, Al Amal is a compact and densely populated neighborhood characterized by a consolidated built environment shaped by incremental construction and limited opportunities for horizontal growth. It emerged in the 1990s as part of a planned effort to relieve population pressure from nearby refugee camps and today includes a mix of formal and informal residential areas, functioning as an important connector to surrounding urban districts.

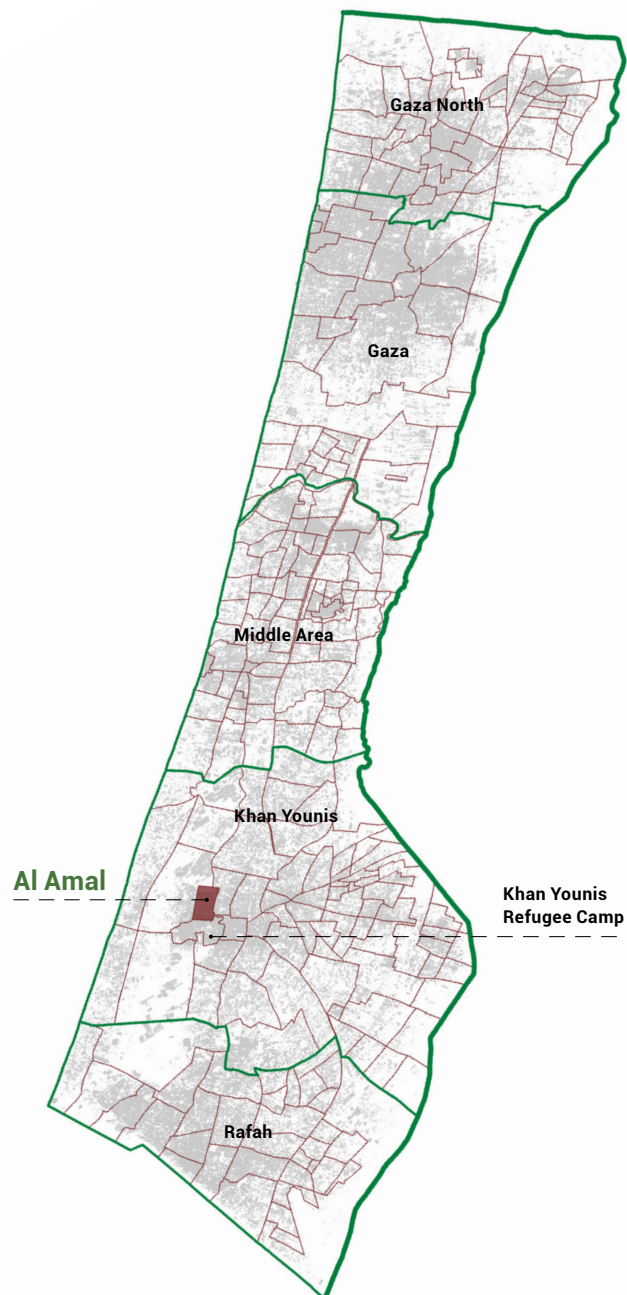


Figure 2.1: Al Amal neighborhood and Khan Younis refugee camp

2.1.1

Evolving Relationships with Khan Younis Refugee Camp

Al Amal has long been closely linked to Khan Younis Refugee Camp through shared infrastructure, services, livelihoods, and strong social and family ties. Originally developed to absorb population pressure from the camp, the neighborhood evolved into a dense urban fabric with high levels of functional interdependence, particularly in housing, education, health services, and local markets.

Following the war, these relationships intensified under conditions of widespread destruction and displacement. Extensive

damage to Khan Younis Refugee Camp triggered large-scale population movements into surrounding neighborhoods. Al Amal absorbed displaced families primarily by hosting them in partially damaged housing units, leading to increased overcrowding and additional pressure on already fragile services and infrastructure. This influx further strained living conditions, disrupted social balance, and heightened recovery challenges, underscoring the need for integrated camp–neighborhood recovery and planning approaches at the Khan Younis scale.



Figure 2.2: Khan Younis Refugee Camp

Photo © UNRWA

2.2

Pre-War Assessment



Figure 2.3: General Location of Al Amal Neighborhood

Khan Younis, located in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, is one of the most significant urban centers in the area, characterized by a diverse urban fabric, ongoing expansion, and a dynamic socio-economic landscape. In recent years, particularly following the latest conflict, the city has experienced substantial demographic shifts, widespread infrastructure damage, and increased pressure on housing, services, and public space. These conditions underscore the importance of detailed neighborhood-level assessments to guide early recovery interventions and inform longer-term urban planning strategies.

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Al Amal Neighborhood Pre-War Situation



- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1 UNRWA Schools | 4 School | 7 Hospital |
| 2 Rainwater collection basin | 5 Kindergarten | 8 Red Crescent Premises |
| 3 Mosque | 6 Al Hilal Stadium | 9 Association for Culture and Free Thought |

Figure 2.4: Al Amal Neighborhood Pre-War Situation

2.3

Post-War Assessment

a

Urban Fabric and Spatial Condition

Al Amal shows uneven post-war damage. The northern and eastern areas are heavily affected and fragmented, while the southern section remains partially functional. The original urban layout is still largely legible but weakened by debris and informal adaptations.

b

Housing Conditions and Habitability

About 83% of housing units are partially damaged and repairable, indicating strong recovery potential. However, overcrowding, structural concerns, and weak services reduce habitability, with only half of households feeling safe.

c

Accessibility and Public Space Functionality

Main arterial roads are partially functional, but many internal roads remain blocked, constraining mobility and service access. Public spaces exist but are largely non-functional and often used as makeshift shelters.

d

Basic Services and Infrastructure

Services are severely degraded. Water supply is intermittent and supplemented by costly trucking; sanitation systems are damaged and pose health risks; solid waste collection is irregular; public lighting is absent; and there is no formal electricity supply, leading to reliance on solar and informal connections.

e

Health and Education Services

Health care is provided mainly through a strained field hospital. Educational facilities inside the neighborhood are not operational, forcing students to attend overcrowded schools outside Al Amal or rely on limited online learning.

f

Livelihoods and Local Economy

Economic activity is slowly re-emerging along main roads, but most households remain dependent on humanitarian assistance, reflecting weak economic resilience.

g

Social Cohesion, Safety, and Local Governance

Social cohesion remains relatively strong, though nighttime safety concerns persist due to lack of lighting and security. Coordination with local committees exists but governance capacity remains limited.

Al Amal Neighborhood Post-War Situation

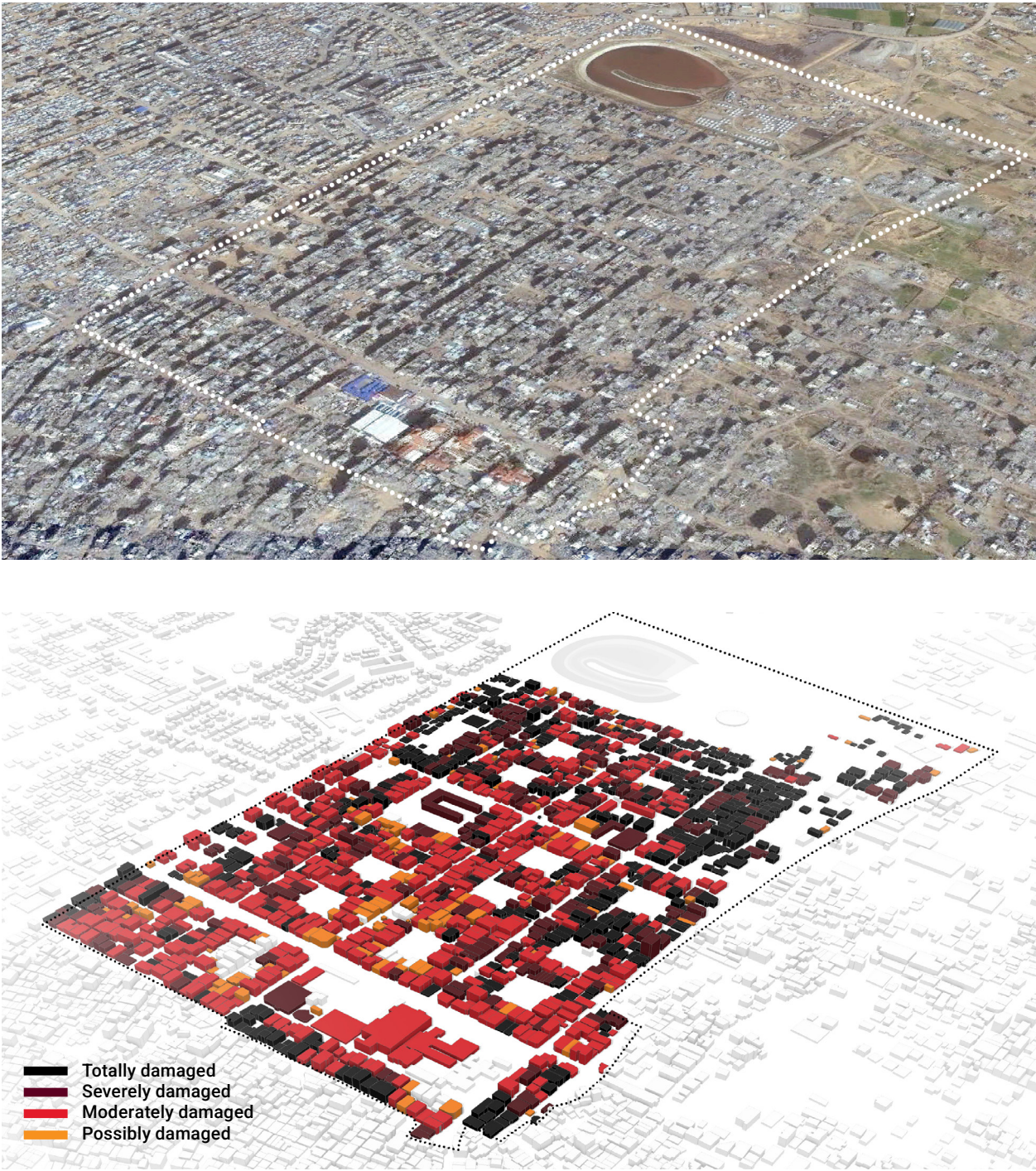


Figure 2.5: Al Amal Neighborhood Post-War Situation

2.3.1

Damage Overview

Al Amal Neighborhood Postwar Situational Assessment

- a Urban Fabric and Spatial Condition
- b Housing Conditions and Habitability
- c Accessibility and Public Space Functionality
- d Basic Services and Infrastructure
- e Health and Education Services
- f Livelihoods and Local Economy
- g Social Cohesion, Safety and Local Governance



1 Rainwater collection pool which was affected by the war. Pumping stations are not fully functional and people are connecting sewage lines to the main the collection system which is causing water pollution.

2 Make shift sites
3 Completely destroyed structures
4 Main Road, damage status: destroyed
5 Partially damaged structures



Figure 2.6: Al Amal Neighborhood Postwar Situational Assessment

2.3.2 Emerging Makeshift Sites

- a Urban Fabric and Spatial Condition
- b Housing Conditions and Habitability
- c Accessibility and Public Space Functionality
- d Basic Services and Infrastructure
- e Health and Education Services
- f Livelihoods and Local Economy
- g Social Cohesion, Safety and Local Governance



- 1 Rainwater collection pool**
- 6 Completely Destroyed-Schools**
which are now hosting IDPS intents



Figure 2.7: Emerging makeshift sites in relation to damaged public facilities

2.3.3 Road Damage Overview

- (a) Urban Fabric and Spatial Condition
- (b) Housing Conditions and Habitability
- (c) Accessibility and Public Space Functionality**
- (d) Basic Services and Infrastructure
- (e) Health and Education Services
- (f) Livelihoods and Local Economy
- (g) Social Cohesion, Safety and Local Governance

In the northern and eastern parts of Al Amal Neighborhood, the damage is heavily concentrated where the majority of the structures and the infrastructures (roads, sewage system, raincollection system) is affected. The southern part is also affected; however, the intensity of the damage is less, and the affected structures are not fully concentrated in the one area. The majority of the structures and network remain functional.

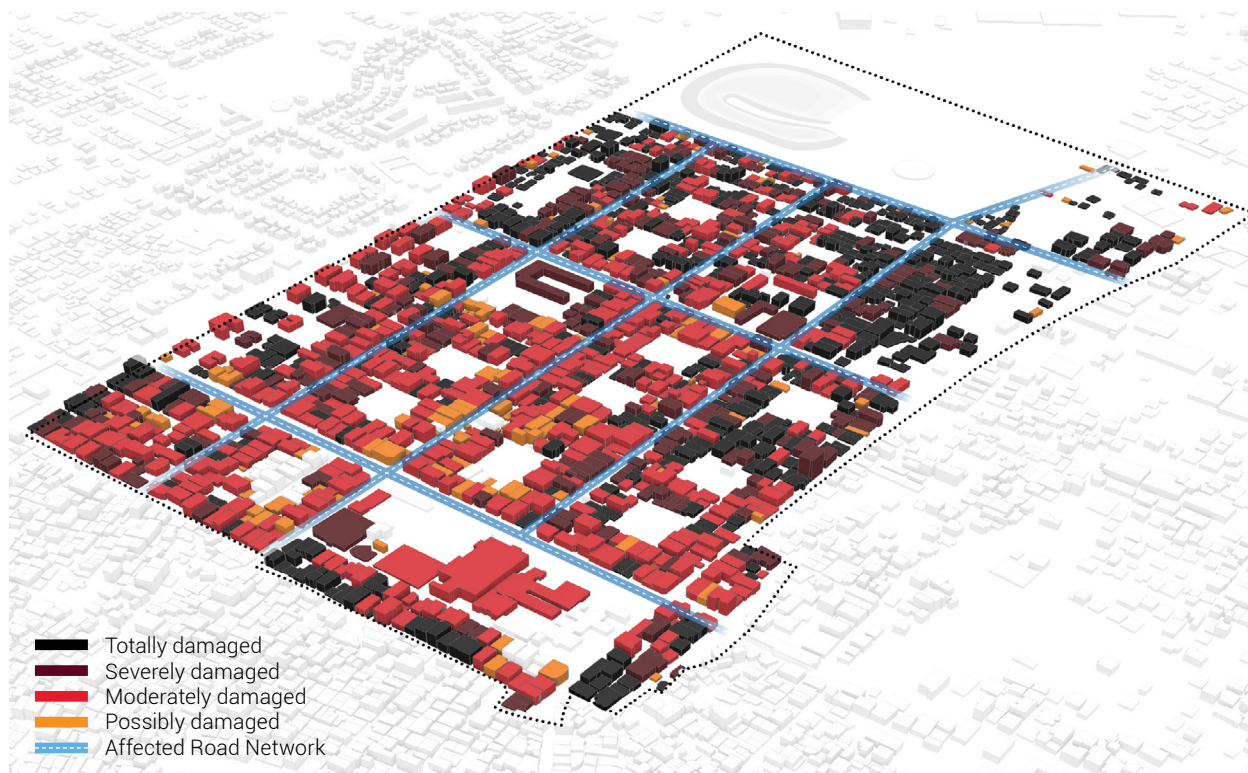


Figure 2.8: 3D illustration of damage classification in Al Amal Neighbourhood

2.3.4 Education

- (a) Urban Fabric and Spatial Condition
- (b) Housing Conditions and Habitability
- (c) Accessibility and Public Space Functionality
- (d) Basic Services and Infrastructure
- (e) Health and Education Services**
- (f) Livelihoods and Local Economy
- (g) Social Cohesion, Safety and Local Governance



1 Rainwater collection pool

7-8 UNRWA Schools outside Al Amal Neighborhood that provides primary education and where students from Al Amal Neighborhood are now registered.

Secondary and Higher Educations services

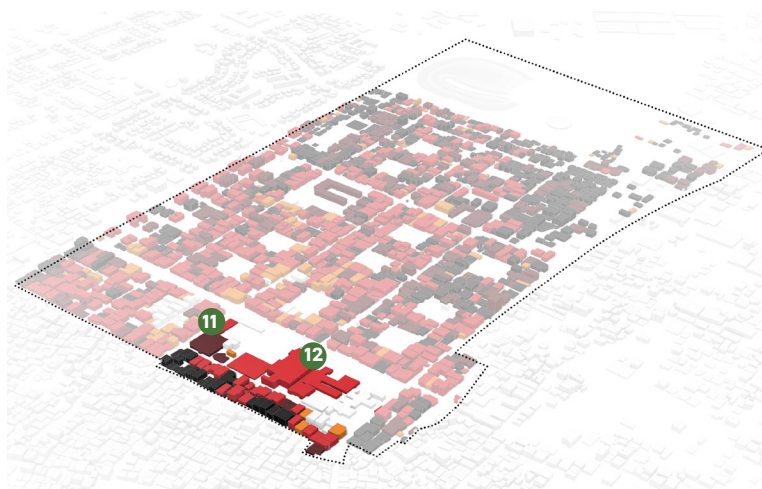
are provided mainly through online channels. Some universities, located outside Al Amal Neighborhood, have regained partial in person services.



Figure 2.9: Educational facilities in Al Amal Neighbourhood

2.3.5 Health Services

- Ⓐ Urban Fabric and Spatial Condition
- Ⓑ Housing Conditions and Habitability
- Ⓒ Accessibility and Public Space Functionality
- Ⓓ Basic Services and Infrastructure
- Ⓔ **Health and Education Services**
- Ⓕ Livelihoods and Local Economy
- Ⓖ Social Cohesion, Safety and Local Governance



11 Field Hospital–Red Crescent which provides medical services for Al Amal neighborhood and Khan Younis Refugee Camps.

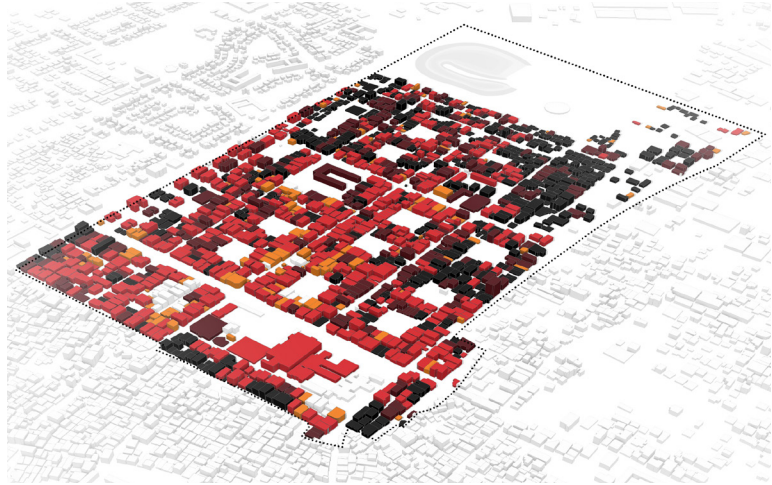
12 The Red Crescent Premises where health services are provided for residents of Al Amal neighborhood and the surrounding area including Khan Younis Refugee Camp.



Figure 2.10: Healthcare facilities in Al Amal Neighbourhood

2.3.6 Electricity Services

- Ⓐ Urban Fabric and Spatial Condition
- Ⓑ Housing Conditions and Habitability
- Ⓒ Accessibility and Public Space Functionality
- Ⓓ **Basic Services and Infrastructure**
- Ⓔ Health and Education Services
- Ⓕ Livelihoods and Local Economy
- Ⓖ Social Cohesion, Safety and Local Governance



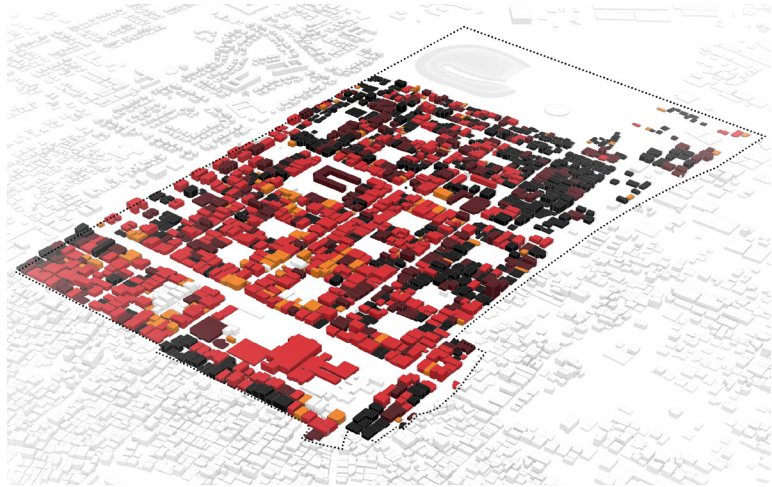
On main roads, commercial activities are relying on solar panel as a main source of electricity. They also provide charging services for mobiles and laptops. Others now provide paid services like washing. Depending on the electricity generated from the solar panels. In terms of domestic electricity; people are also relying on the available solar panels which remained functioning after the war. Other housing units, and part of the transitional shelter units, rely on informal electricity lines which is a paid service and in most cases, people cannot afford such a service.



Figure 2.11: The use of solar panel as an energy source

2.3.7 Water Services

- Ⓐ Urban Fabric and Spatial Condition
- Ⓑ Housing Conditions and Habitability
- Ⓒ Accessibility and Public Space Functionality
- Ⓓ **Basic Services and Infraestructure**
- Ⓔ Health and Education Services
- Ⓕ Livelihoods and Local Economy
- Ⓖ Social Cohesion, Safety and Local Governance



In terms of water, prior the war, people relied on the water provided by Khan Younis municipality. Now, the municipality partially provides the southern part of Al Amal neighborhood with water for domestic use (1-2) days per week. As for clean drinking water, people need to buy water and in general, the prices are above the average range. Drinking water is provided using trucks (3-4 days a week).



Figure 2.12: Children carrying water gallons in Al Amal Neighbourhood

2.3.8 Public Facilities and Adaptive Land Use

- (a) Urban Fabric and Spatial Condition
- (b) Housing Conditions and Habitability
- (c) Accessibility and Public Space Functionality
- (d) Basic Services and Infrastructure
- (e) Health and Education Services
- (f) Livelihoods and Local Economy
- (g) Social Cohesion, Safety and Local Governance



9 Masjids (Public Facility) which was affected by the war, moderately damaged and still be used as an informal displacement center.

10 Front facades of the structures on the main roads which is now a center for various commercial activities.

11 Field Hospital-Red Crescent which provides medical services for Al Amal neighborhood and Khan Younis Refugee Camps.

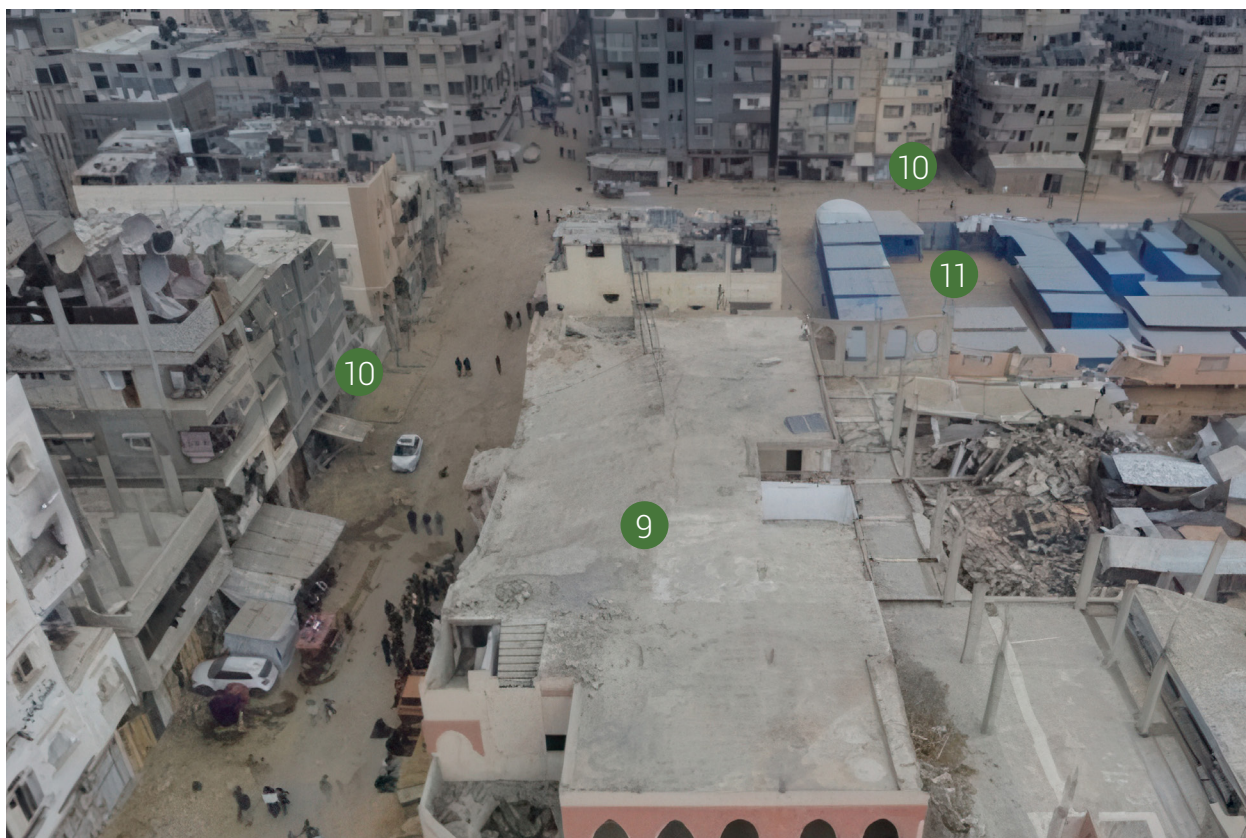


Figure 2.13: Public facilities in Al Amal Neighbourhood

2.4

Functionality Assessment Results (Comparison: Pre- and Post-War)

This section presents the results of the neighborhood functionality assessment for Al Amal, comparing pre- and post-war conditions across six core pillars. The assessment provides a structured, area-based lens to understand how the war has altered urban functionality, service provision, housing conditions, livelihoods, social cohesion, and governance at the neighborhood level. By applying a consistent analytical framework, it highlights the scale of functional decline while identifying Al Amal's recovery potential in light of its pre-war urban structure, density, and integration within the wider Khan Younis context.



Figure 2.14: Al Amal Neighbourhood Pre-War (2023) and Post-War (2025)



Physical and spatial functionality has deteriorated notably. While the neighborhood retains a relatively high proportion of usable and partially usable buildings (score declining from 3 to 2), the fragmentation of the urban fabric and the loss of functional public spaces (both dropping from 3 to 1) indicate reduced spatial coherence and limited safe areas for community interaction. Road accessibility has also shifted from fully functional to partially constrained, affecting mobility and service delivery.



The most pronounced decline is observed in **basic services and infrastructure**. Water availability, electricity supply, and the operational status of schools experienced significant disruptions, with several indicators dropping from fully functional (3) to severely disrupted (1). This reflects heavy damage to service networks and facilities and positions service restoration as a critical priority for enabling safe return and stabilization.



In contrast, **housing and tenure functionality remains relatively resilient**. The percentage of habitable housing units and protection of HLP rights retained high scores (3), suggesting that despite structural and service-related damage, tenure security and occupancy continuity have largely been maintained.



Economic and livelihood functionality shows a substantial decline across all indicators. Reduced functioning of shops, limited access to employment areas, and increased dependency on external aid indicate a weakened local economy and diminished household coping capacity, underscoring the need for livelihood support and local economic revitalization alongside physical recovery.



The results for **social and community functionality** point to significant social stress. Population continuity dropped sharply due to displacement and new arrivals, while perceived safety and the use of communal spaces declined to low levels. Although community-based structures were already weak pre-war and remain so, the post-war context exacerbates protection concerns, particularly for women, children, and older persons.



Finally, **governance, land use, and planning functionality** have been critically affected. Reduced local government presence as Khan Younis municipality now considers the norther part of Al Amal neighborhood is a catastrophic area, limited availability of cadastral and planning data due to unavailability of conducting field assessment, and the deteriorated condition of the built environment signal constraints to coordinated recovery and reconstruction. These findings highlight the importance of area-based coordination mechanisms and planning support to enable effective recovery interventions.

Overall, Al Amal demonstrates a complex functionality profile: relatively strong tenure stability and residual housing habitability coexist with severe service disruption, weakened livelihoods, social stress, and governance constraints.

	Criteria	Pre-War	Post-War	Key Results
	Pillar 1 Physical & Spatial Functionality			
	• % of buildings: usable / partially usable / destroyed	3	2	Fragmented fabric, limited safe areas
	• Road accessibility (fully / partially / blocked)	3	2	
	• Functionality of key public spaces	3	1	
	• Continuity of urban fabric (fragmented vs intact)	3	1	
	Pillar 2 Basic Services & Infrastructure			
	• Water availability (hours/day or source)	3	1	Critical service disruption
	• Sanitation functionality (network / on-site / none)	3	2	
	• Electricity availability	2	1	
	• Operational status of schools (within or near neighborhood)	3	1	
	• Operational status of clinics (within or near neighborhood)	3	2	
	Pillar 3 Housing & Tenure Functionality			
	• % of habitable functional housing units	3	1	Resilient occupancy, safety concerns
	• Average bearing capacity per unit	3	1	
	• Pre-war tenure typology vs current situation	3	2	
	• Protection of HLP Rights	3	3	
	Pillar 4 Economic & Livelihood Functionality			
	• % of shops functioning	3	2	Weak local economy
	• Presence of formal economic activity	3	1	
	• Distance/access to employment areas	3	1	
	• Sufficient local income (Dependency on external aid)	3	1	
	Pillar 5 Social & Community Functionality			
	• Population continuity (original residents vs new arrivals)	3	3	Social stress, low cohesion
	• Functionality of community-based structures	1	1	
	• Perceived safety (especially for women, children, elderly)	3	1	
	• Use of communal spaces	3	1	
	Pillar 6 Governance, Land Use & Planning Functionality			
	• Land use changes (planned vs ad hoc)	3	2	Limited planning capacity
	• LGU access and presence	2	1	
	• Availability of cadastral/planning data	3	1	
	• Current status of built environment (structures, roads, ...)	3	1	

Table 1: Neighborhood Functionality Assessment for Al Amal Neighborhood



Figure 2.15: Proposed zoning the corresponds with proposed phasing of interventions

The post-war assessment of Al Amal indicates a functionality profile that can support the urgent, safe, and voluntary return of residents through a recovery-led, area-based approach.

While the neighborhood has experienced significant deterioration in services, infrastructure, and livelihoods, it retains a relatively strong housing and tenure base that enables rapid rehabilitation and phased reintegration into longer-term urban planning. The spatial distribution and type of required interventions vary across the neighborhood. The southern part (Zone A) has experienced

lower damage and retains higher functional capacity. This area should be prioritized as an early stabilization zone to facilitate the immediate return of households, while more intensive reconstruction and clearance efforts proceed in the more severely affected areas. The northern and eastern sections (Zone B) on the other hand have sustained the highest levels of damage, with greater concentrations of destroyed structures, infrastructure disruption, and spatial fragmentation.

In contrast, Programming should therefore prioritize restoring physical functionality, stabilizing basic services, protecting tenure, and reactivating livelihoods in a sequenced manner that accelerates safe return while laying the groundwork for longer-term recovery. These interventions will not only address neighborhood-specific needs but also strengthen functionality, connectivity,

and resilience within the wider Khan Younis urban system, including linkages with Khan Younis Refugee Camp and adjacent districts.

This zoning does not imply separation, but rather sequenced prioritization within a unified neighborhood recovery framework. Spatial phasing should remain flexible, adapting as conditions evolve.



Figure 2.16: Al Amal Neighbourhood Post-War

2.5.1 Priority Focus: Enabling Early and Safe Return

Short-term interventions must be sequenced to remove the primary barriers to return, unsafe structures, limited services, tenure uncertainty, and restricted access.

The first operational phase should therefore concentrate on:

- Structural safety assessments and rapid stabilization of partially damaged housing.
- Clearance of key access roads and service corridors to ensure safe entry and movement.

- Immediate restoration of minimum socio-economic and WASH services.
- Rapid documentation and protection of occupancy and tenure rights to prevent disputes and secondary occupation.

These measures establish the minimum return threshold conditions required to enable voluntary, safe, and dignified return, while preparing the neighborhood for phased, longer-term urban recovery.



Figure 2.17: Spatial projection of Zone A interventions

The proposed interventions in Zone A focus on removing immediate barriers to the urgent return of residents through targeted, area-based actions.

Priority measures include:

- Opening closed roads to restore safe access and mobility.
- Repairing partially damaged residential buildings to enable rapid reoccupation.
- Enhancing the main commercial axes to reactivate local economic activity.
- Complementary actions will improve existing health facilities to ensure minimum service availability and rehabilitate key public buildings for use as community centers.

These spatially focused interventions aim to quickly stabilize living conditions in the less-damaged areas of Al Amal, creating a functional entry point for phased neighborhood recovery and broader urban reintegration.

■ Phased Recovery Approach

The recovery strategy for Al Amal adopts a phased, area-based approach to accelerate the urgent and safe return of residents while addressing spatial variations in damage. Phased approach ensures that early return is grounded in realistic spatial priorities, reduces implementation risks, and supports a coherent transition from emergency stabilization to full neighborhood recovery.

Zone A: Phase 1

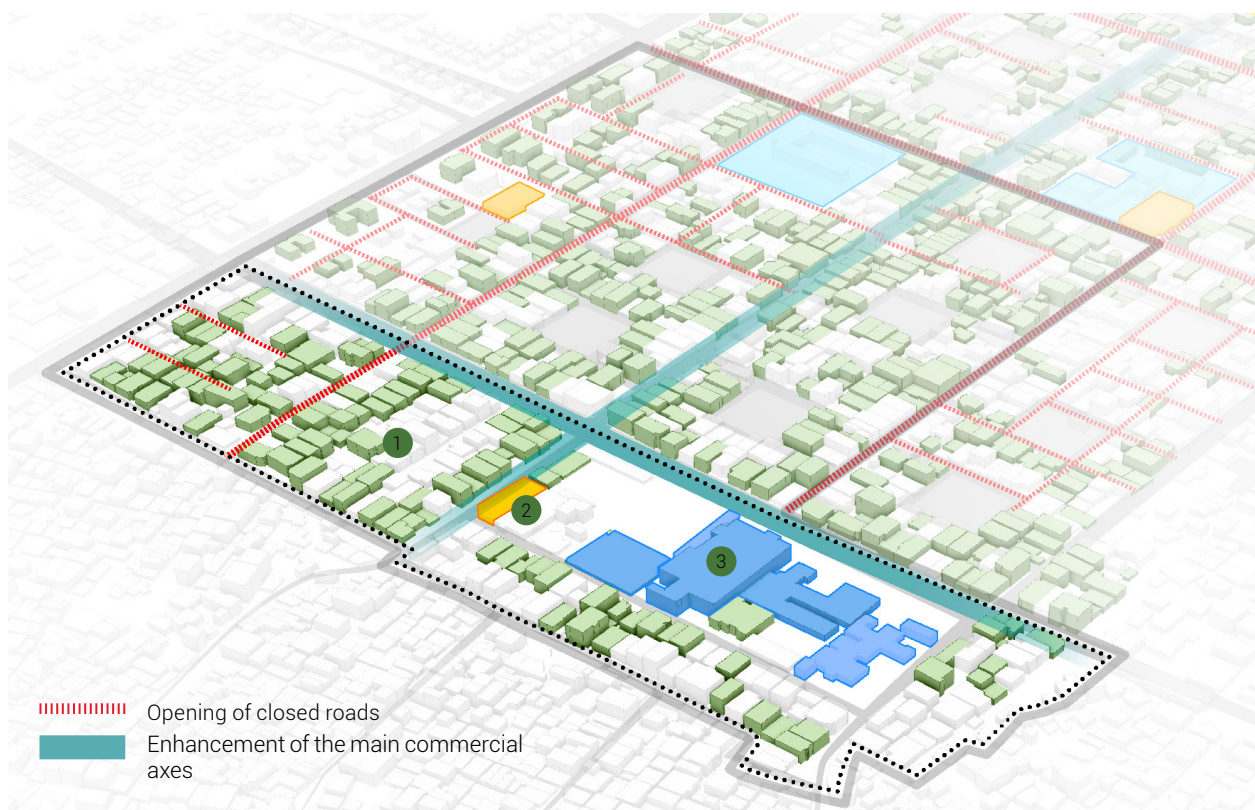
Prioritizes the southern sector in zone A, where damage is relatively lower and functional capacity remains higher, positioning it as the primary stabilization area to enable the urgent and safe return of residents.

Interventions focus on quickly restoring minimum neighborhood functionality through:

- Opening approximately 500 meters of closed roads to ensure safe access.
- Repairing about 400 partially damaged housing units to support rapid reoccupation.
- Revitalizing key commercial activities to reactivate the local economy.

- Upgrading the existing field hospital to maintain essential health services.
- Rehabilitating key public facilities, including a mosque and community center, to reinforce social stability.

With an estimated budget of USD 2.76 million, Phase 1 establishes the minimum threshold for return while laying the groundwork for expansion into more heavily damaged areas in subsequent phases.

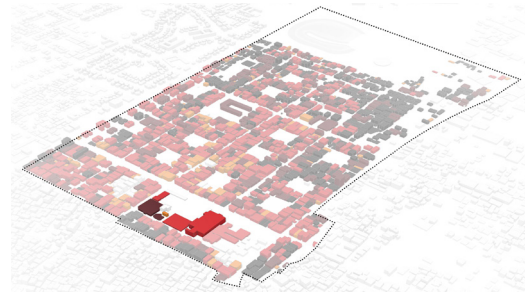


- 1 Repairing partially damaged residential buildings
- 2 Rehabilitation of the main public facilities to be used as a community centers
- 3 Improvement of current health facilities

Figure 2.18: Detailed spatial projection of Phase 1 interventions

Zone A: Phase 1

Al Amal Neighborhood Detailed View

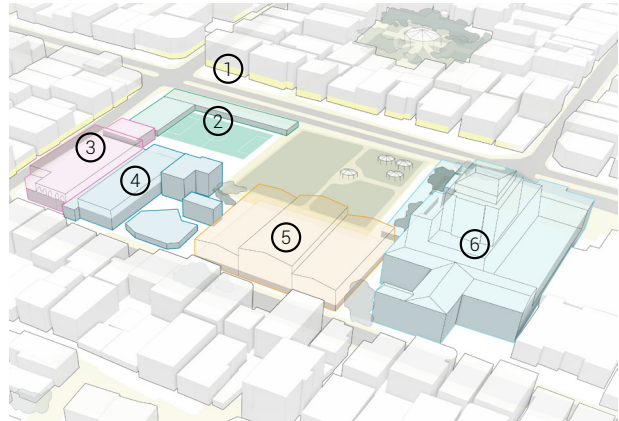


Prewar

Satellite



Landuse



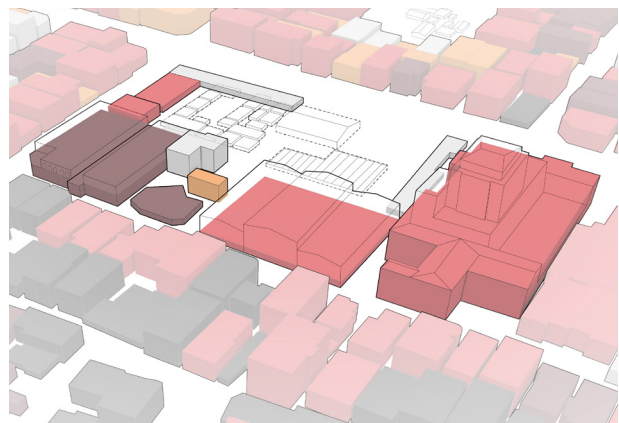
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 Commercial activities | 4 Kindergarten |
| 2 Al Hilal Stadium | 5 Association for Culture and Free Thought |
| 3 Masjids (public facility) | 6 Red Crescent Premises |

Postwar

Satellite



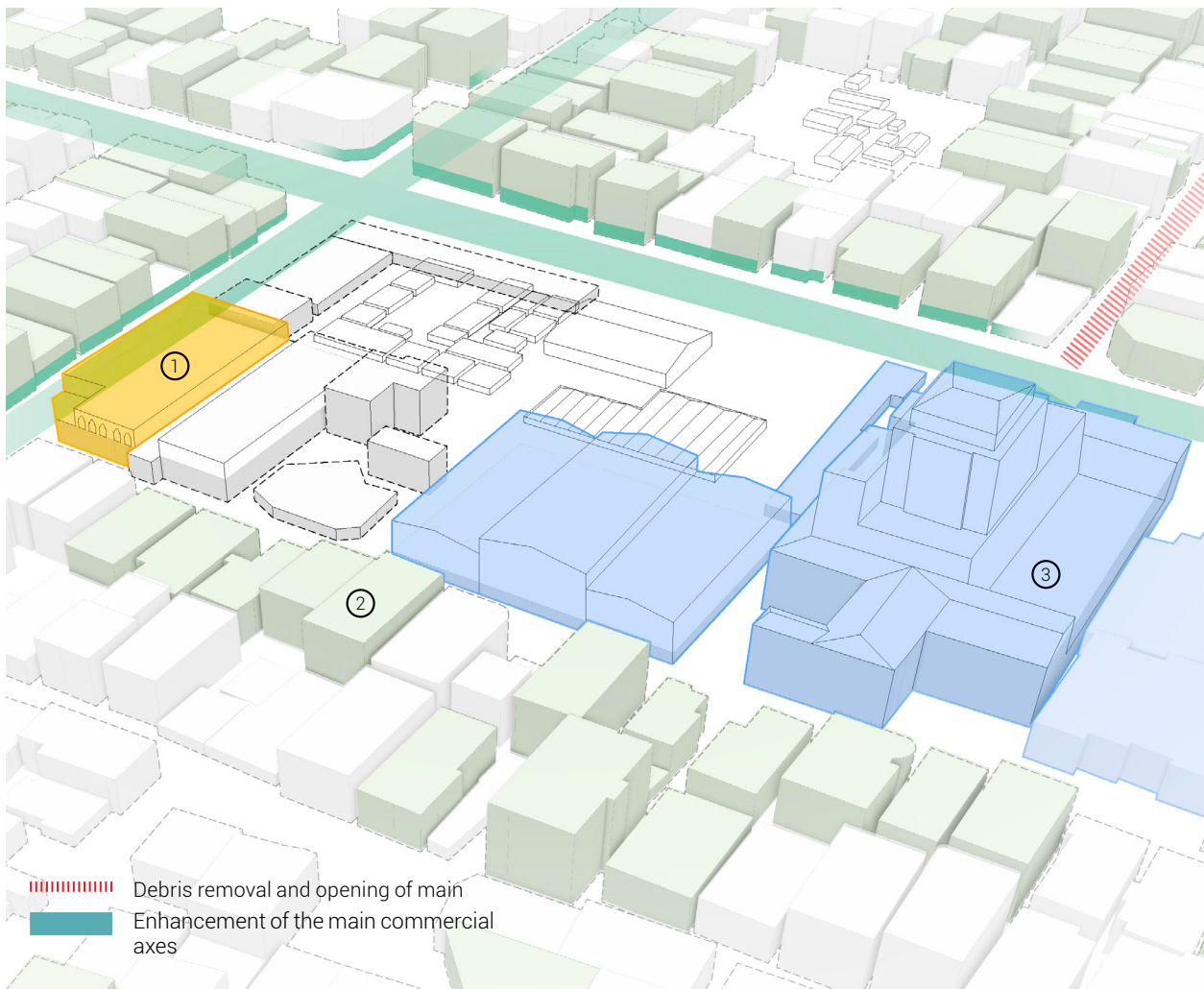
Building Damage



- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| ■ | Totally damaged |
| ■ | Severely damaged |
| ■ | Moderately damaged |
| ■ | Possibly damaged |
| ■ | Makeshift Sites |

Zone A: Phase 1

Al Amal Neighborhood Proposed intervention



- 1 Rehabilitation of the main public facilities to be used as a community centers
- 2 Repairing partially damaged residential buildings
- 3 Improvement of current health facilities

Figure 2.19: 3D illustration of Phase 1 proposed interventions

Zone A: Phase 1

Al Amal Neighborhood Budget Breakdown



Intervention	Quantity	Estimated Budget (USD)
1. Opening of closed roads	1 km	60,000
2. Repairing partially damaged Residential Buildings	400 housing unit	2,400,000
3. Enhancement of the main Commercial activities	20	120,000
4. Improvement of current Health Facilities	Field Hospital	100,000
5. Rehabilitation of the Main Public Facilities:		
• Mosque	1 Mosue	10,000
• Cultural Center to be used for educational purposes	1 Community Center	30,000
6. Emergency repairs for the critical WASH services, including (water wells, water distribution networks, sewage networks, etc.)	1 water well + 1 Km of networks	450,000
Total		3,170,000

Table 2: Zone A Phase 1 Budget Breakdown

Zone A: Phase 2

Expands recovery efforts within Zone A to consolidate safe return and restore neighborhood functionality at scale.

Building on the initial stabilization, interventions focus on:

- Opening approximately 1 km of closed roads to improve access and mobility.
- Repairing around 1,000 partially damaged housing units to accommodate returning households.
- Rehabilitating the main public facility (Masjid) to strengthen community services.

With an estimated budget of USD 5.21 million, this phase deepens recovery gains in the southern sector while preparing the neighborhood for broader, phased rehabilitation.



- 1 Repairing partially damaged residential buildings
- 2 Rehabilitation of the main public facilities to be used as community centers
- 3 Improvement of current health facilities

Figure 2.20: Detailed spatial projection of Phase 2 interventions

Zone A: Phase 2

Al Amal Neighborhood Budget Breakdown



Intervention	Quantity	Estimated Budget (USD)
1. Opening of closed roads	2 km	120,000
2. Repairing partially damaged Residential Buildings	1000 housing unit	5,000,000
3. Rehabilitation of the Main Public Facilities (Mosque)	1 Mosque	10,000
4. Rehabilitation the of the WASH services, including (water wells, water distribution networks, sewage networks, etc.)	2 water wells + 2 Km of networks	900,000
Total		6,030,000

Table 3: Zone A Phase 2 Budget Breakdown

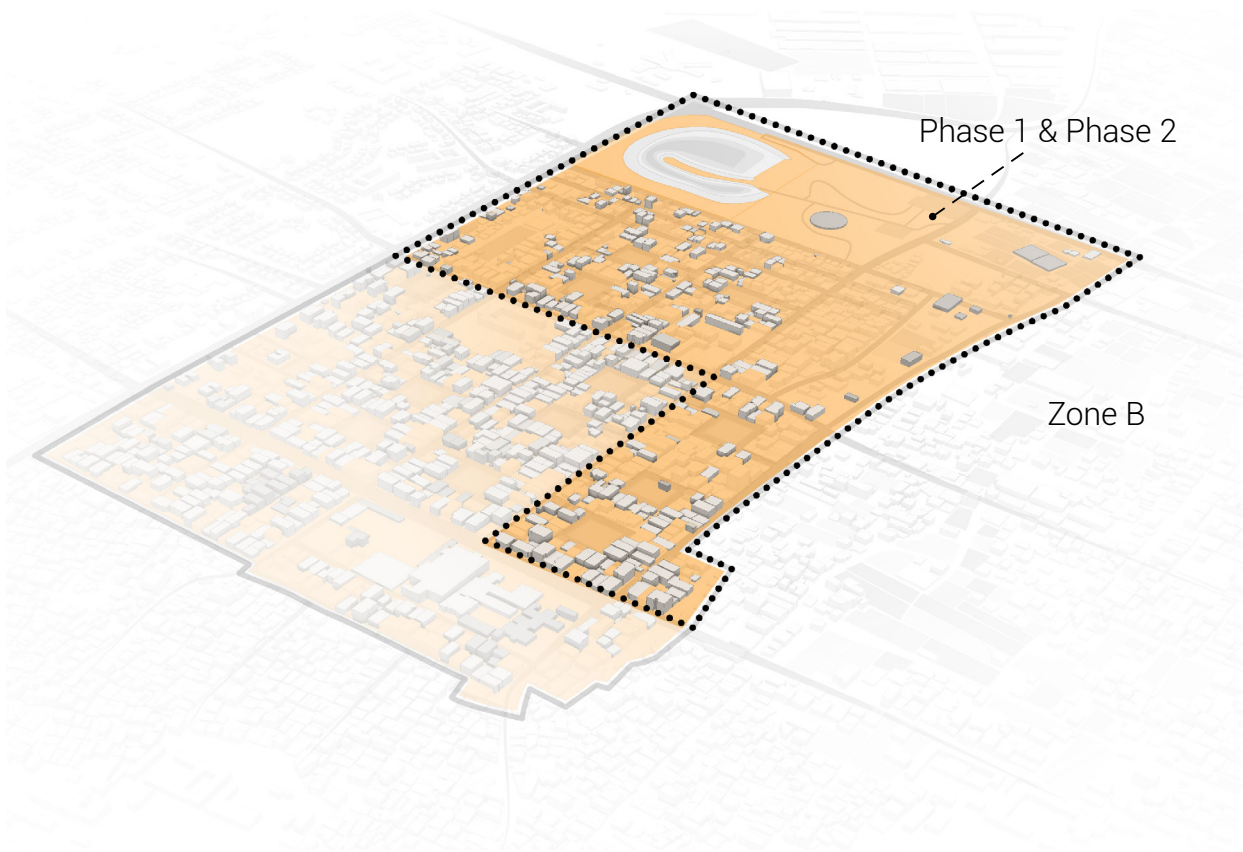


Figure 2.21: Spatial projection of Zone B interventions

Zone B expands interventions into the more heavily affected northern and eastern areas, where destruction is more extensive and requires deeper reconstruction, debris clearance, and infrastructure rehabilitation. Sequencing interventions in this manner allows for immediate gains in neighborhood functionality while progressively addressing the most damaged zones.

The priority measures include:

- Rehabilitation of the stormwater catchment area to mitigate flooding and environmental hazards.
- Opening and clearance of main and secondary roads to restore safe access and mobility.

- Repairing partially damaged residential buildings to enable phased reoccupation.
- Improvement of makeshift sites and upgrading of health and education facilities to ensure minimum service continuity.
- Rehabilitation of mosques and key public facilities to support community stabilization.

These spatially focused interventions aim to restore minimum functionality in higher-damage areas of Al Amal while preparing the ground for scaled neighborhood recovery and safe return.

Zone B: Phase 1

Prioritizes critical risk reduction and initial stabilization in Zone B, focusing on restoring essential services and preparing conditions for early return.

Interventions focus on:

- Rehabilitating the stormwater catchment area to reduce flooding risks.
- Improving one makeshift site to stabilize current living conditions.
- Clearing and opening approximately 2 km of main roads.
- Upgrading existing health and educational facilities.
- Rehabilitating two mosques and key public facilities.
- Repairing about 400 partially damaged housing units..

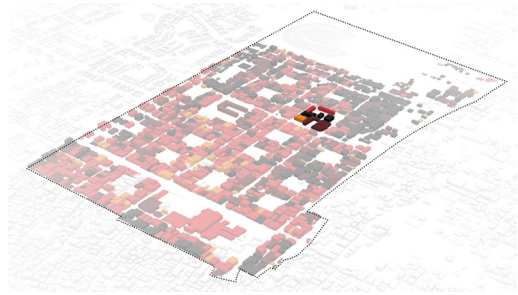
With an estimated budget of USD 3.95 million, Phase 1 establishes essential safety and service conditions required before larger-scale return can occur.



Figure 2.22: Damage to roads and built environment in Al Amal Neighbourhood, Khan Younis.

Zone B: Phase 1

Al Amal Neighborhood Detailed View

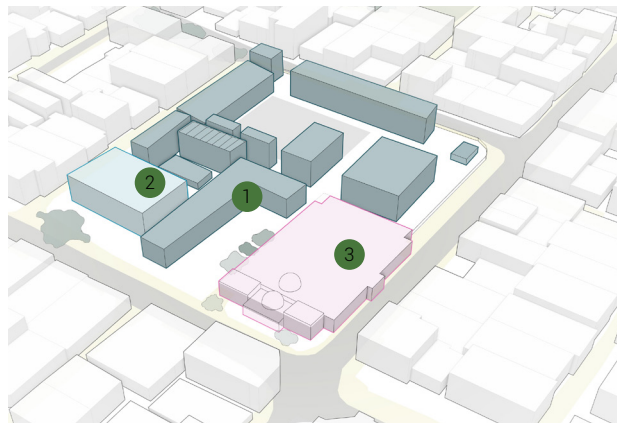


Prewar

Satellite



Landuse



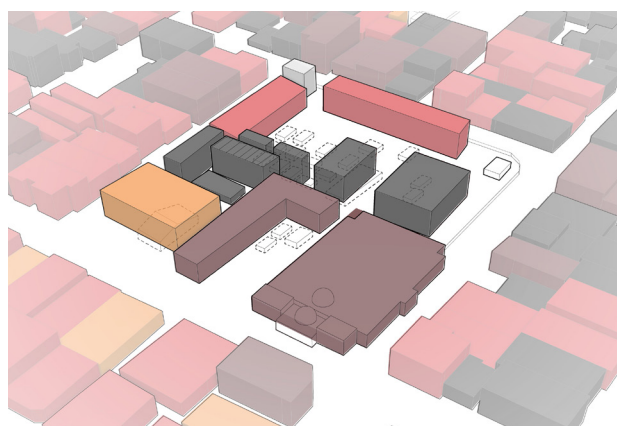
- 1 Tiberias Secondary School
- 2 Kindergarten
- 3 Hassan al-Banna Mosque

Postwar

Satellite



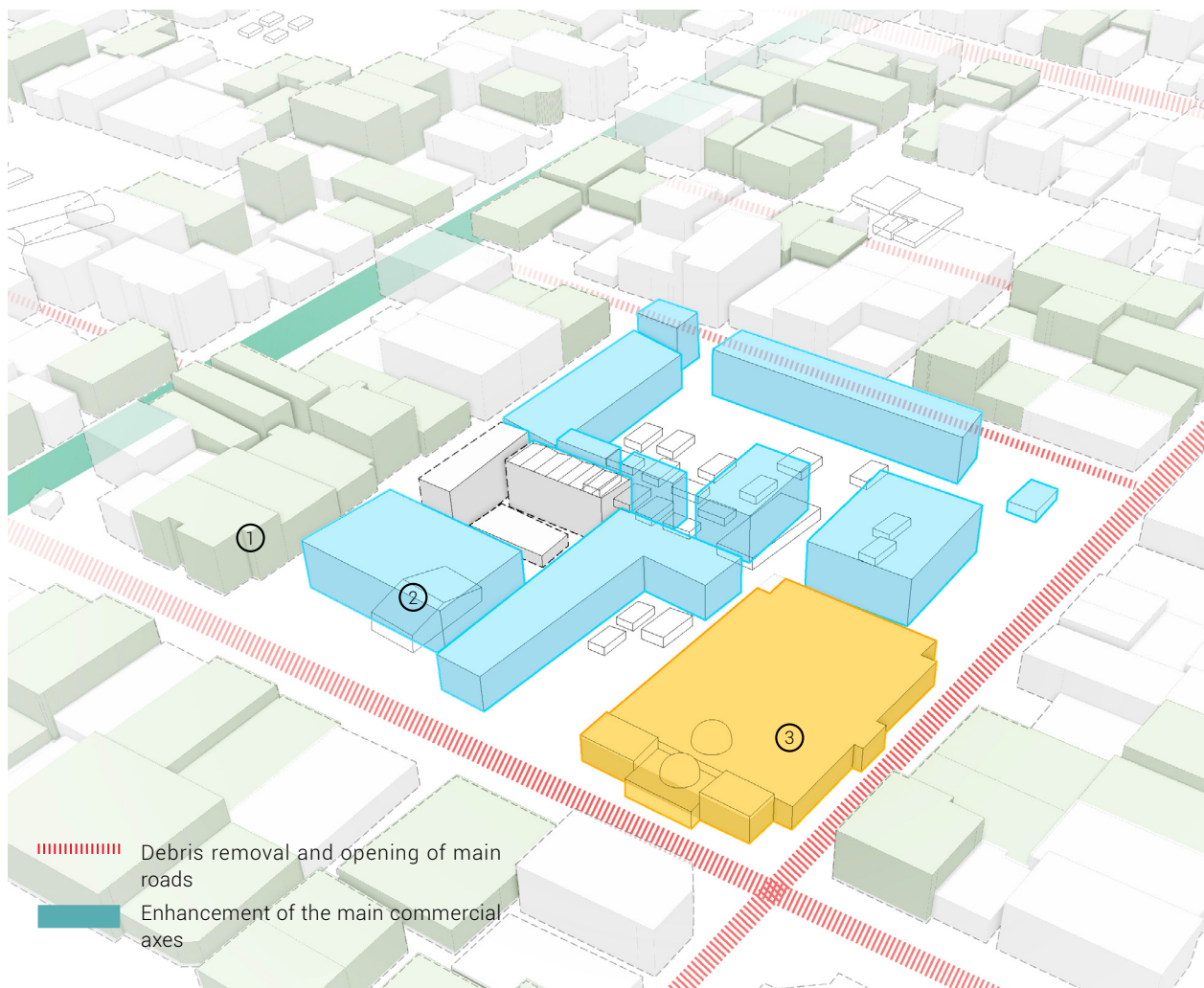
Building Damage



- Totally damaged
- Severely damaged
- Moderately damaged
- Possibly damaged
- Makeshift Sites

Zone B: Phase 1

Al Amal Neighborhood Proposed intervention



- 1 Repairing partially damaged residential buildings
- 2 Rehabilitation of current educational premises
- 3 Improvement of current health facilities to be used as a community centers

Figure 2.23: 3D illustration of Phase 2 proposed interventions

Zone B: Phase 1

Al Amal Neighborhood Budget Breakdown



Intervention	Quantity	Estimated Budget (USD)
1. Rehabilitation of the stormwater catchment area -1	1	500,000
2. Improving the makeshift sites -1	1 site	200,000
3. Rehabilitation of the Main Public Facilities (Masjids)	2	30,000
4. Debris Removal and opening of main roads	2 km	120,000
5. Rehabilitation of current educational premises	2	50,000
6. Improvement of current Health Facilities	1	30,000
7. Repairing partially damaged Residential housing units -1	400	2,400,000
8. Emergency repairs for the critical WASH services, including (water wells, water distribution networks, sewage networks, etc.)	1 water well + 1 Km of networks	450,000
Total		3,780,000

Table 4: Zone B Phase 1 Budget Breakdown

Zone B: Phase 2

Scales up recovery efforts in Zone B to expand safe return and restore neighborhood functionality at greater depth.

Interventions focus on:

- Expanded rehabilitation of the stormwater catchment area.
- Improvement of an additional makeshift site.
- Opening approximately 2.5 km of secondary roads.

- Repairing around 1,000 partially damaged housing units.

With an estimated budget of USD 7.5 million, Phase 2 consolidates recovery gains and progressively enables broader residential return in the more heavily affected parts of the neighborhood.

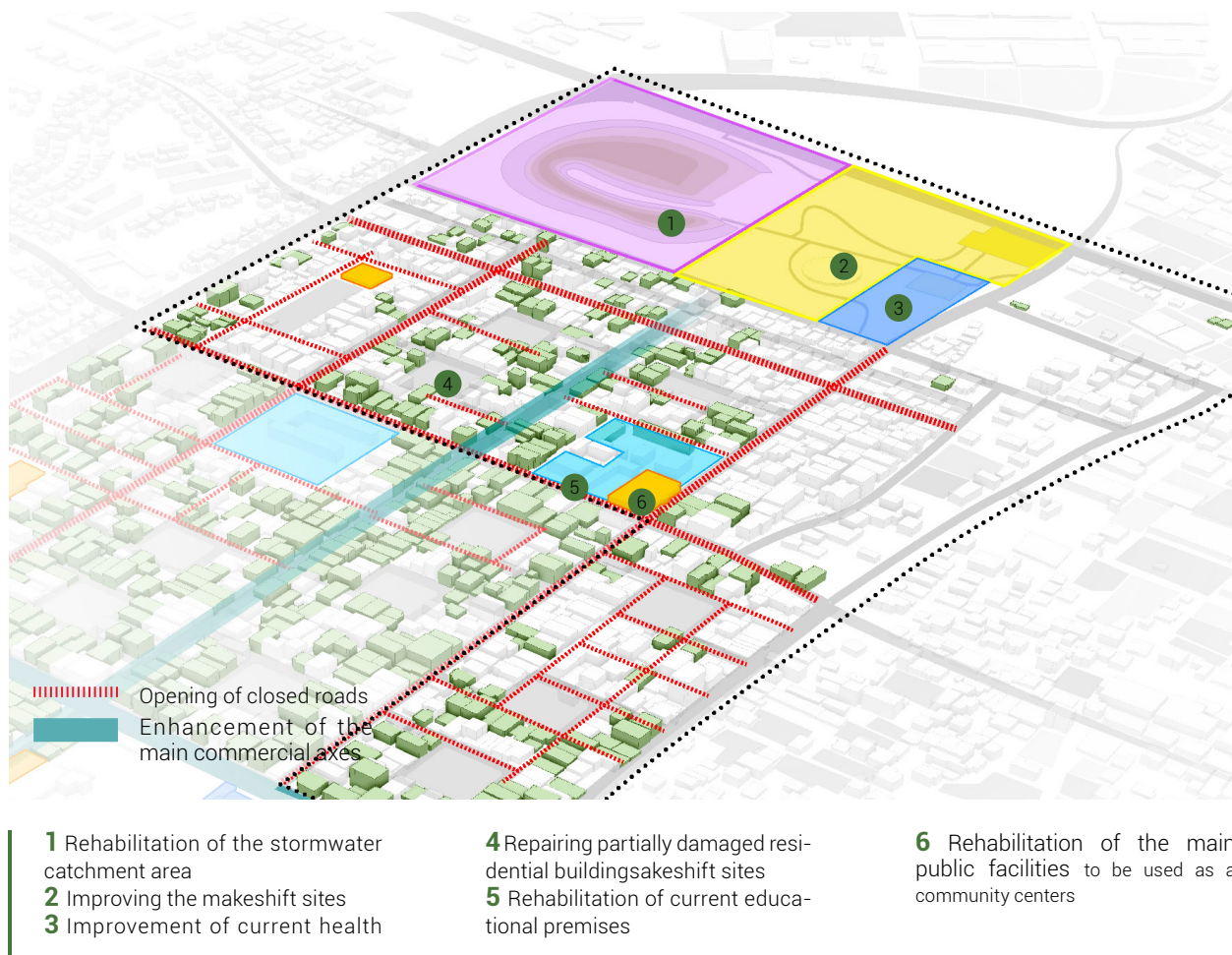


Figure 2.24: Detailed spatial projection of Phase 2 interventions

Zone B: Phase 2

Al Amal Neighborhood Budget Breakdown



	Intervention	Quantity	Estimated Budget (USD)
1.	Rehabilitation of the stormwater catchment area -2	1	1,000,000
2.	Improving the makeshift sites -2	1 site	200,000
3.	Debris Removal and opening of secondary roads	2,5 km	150,000
4.	Repairing partially damaged Residential housing units -2	1,000	5,000,000
5.	Rehabilitation the of the WASH services, including (water wells, water distribution networks, sewage networks, etc.)	2 water wells + 2 Km of networks	900,000
	Total		7,250,000

Table 5: Zone B Phase 2 Budget Breakdown

2.6

Key Strategic Messages



Short-term stabilization must support long-term recovery Early repairs, temporary services, and community support are designed to seamlessly transition into durable urban upgrading.



Data-driven recovery ensures accountability and prioritization Satellite imagery, field verification, and functionality scoring guide transparent, evidence-based intervention decisions.



Neighborhood-specific, sequenced recovery approaches are essential Interventions in AI Amal are phased to remove return barriers first, then guide planned upgrading, tenure formalization, and economic development.



Scalability and replication potential The AI Amal approach provides a standardized, adaptable model for profiling, prioritizing, and sequencing recovery in other neighborhoods.



STDM is central to inclusive and evidence-based recovery

Tenure documentation ensures safe return, prevents disputes, and provides the foundation for formalized housing and land governance.



Area-based sequencing prevents fragmented recovery

Spatially phased interventions coordinate physical, social, economic, and governance measures, enhancing neighborhood and city-level resilience.



Detailed, neighborhood-level planning is critical

Granular, context-specific plans align early recovery actions with long-term urban functionality and integration.



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