

---

## occupied Palestinian territory

# 2011 Consolidated Appeal

### 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The vast efforts accomplished over the last few years by humanitarian actors, recent economic progress in the West Bank and in Gaza and a reduction in direct conflict-related casualties since January 2010 have provided some measure of relief for Palestinians living in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). However, in the absence of significant structural changes to the environment, and first and foremost a just and lasting peace and the end of the Israeli occupation, entrenched vulnerability remains a reality throughout the oPt. Indeed, the situation by the end of 2010 is characterized by ongoing political stalemate, regular exposure to violence, continuing restrictions on access and movement, and persistent human rights violations, all factors leading to a protracted humanitarian situation. Macro-economic improvements conceal vast disparities on the ground, with increasing exposure to chronic poverty for many, and great concerns over longer-term prospects. They also fail to alleviate the protection crisis faced by most Palestinians, for whom few rights are ever secure.

In the West Bank, a reduction in the number of obstacles between select urban areas has yielded tangible commercial benefits, as has an improvement in law and order within Area A.<sup>1</sup> Restrictions on movement remain pervasive, however, notably in East Jerusalem, Area C and the seam zones, where access to social services and economic resources continues to be severely constrained. Unaltered restrictions on planning and development and unabated settler violence in particular constitute constant hardships for Palestinians. In Gaza, despite a partial easing of closure, many of the fundamental parameters of the blockade remain in place. While the June 2010 policy decision of the Government of Israel has resulted in a greater supply of consumer goods and the approval of some international construction projects, on-going restrictions on reconstruction material, exports and movement of people continue to hamper any meaningful economic revitalization, thereby maintaining large swathes of the population dependent on external aid.

In this context, the Consolidated Appeal (CAP) presents a strategy budgeted at US\$575,555,668<sup>2</sup>, supported by 213 projects, including 147 from local and international non-governmental organizations and 66 from United Nations agencies. It focuses humanitarian efforts on the most vulnerable, and where the Palestinian Authority outreach is limited, namely the Gaza Strip, Area C, including the seam zones, and East Jerusalem. Response plans have been designed and priority interventions have been selected in consultation with the Palestinian Authority and on the basis of identified needs, cluster/sector capacity, and their contribution to protection and gender equality. In addition, the Humanitarian Country Team agreed that the implementation of CAP projects should support, where appropriate, the local economic fabric. Finally, the CAP 2011 reflects a significant commitment to increased strategic clarity and transparency, through the application of results-based approaches and terminology across all clusters / sectors.

It is essential to recognize, however, that the humanitarian strategy and projects presented in this CAP address only a portion of the needs in the oPt. Many of those needs require recovery and longer-term solutions within the framework of Palestinian national plans and other strategies, and a resolution of the underlying political conflict. Even within the current environment, organizations on the ground, donors and policy makers should make every effort to identify and support recovery opportunities, including in Gaza, by taking advantage of and building on efforts to date to increase capacities for self-reliance and protect livelihoods.

Both humanitarian aid, as articulated in the CAP, and recovery interventions are necessary complements to the overall goal of a comprehensive political agreement that would ensure sustainable peace and development for all.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Oslo Accords between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) called for the phased transfer of power from the Israeli military and its civil administration to a Palestinian authority. In 1993 the parties agreed principles and two years later as part of the second Oslo Accord, also known as the 1995 Interim Agreement, specified details, including of a temporary administrative division of the West Bank into three zones, referred to as Areas A, B and C. Areas A and B make up roughly 38% of the West Bank: Area A includes the major Palestinian cities, and is under Palestinian civil and security authority. Area B comprises most Palestinian rural communities, and civil authority is under the Palestinian Authority, while security responsibilities are shared by both the Israeli and Palestinian authorities. Approximately 62% of the area of the West Bank is in Area C, where Israel retains authority over law enforcement and control over the building and planning sphere. Although the Oslo Accords called for the gradual transfer of power and responsibility in the sphere of planning and zoning in Area C from the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) to the Palestinian Authority (PA), this transfer was frozen in 2000.

<sup>2</sup> All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page.

---

Basic humanitarian and development facts about the occupied Palestinian territory

		Most recent data	Previously
Population	oPt	4,048,403 (PCBS 2010)	3,767,122 (PCBS 2007)
	West Bank	2,513,283 (PCBS 2010)	2,350,583 (PCBS 2007)
	Gaza	1,535,120 (PCBS 2010)	1,416,539 (PCBS 2007)
	refugee population	1.9 million (PCBS 2010)	1.6 million (PCBS 2007)
Economic status	GDP per capita	\$1,389 (2009)	\$1,340 (2008)
	Official consumption rate poverty rate – Gaza	33.2 (2009)*	51.8 (2007)
	Official consumption-based poverty rate - West Bank	15.5 (2009)*	19.8 (2007)
Health	Crude death rate per 1,000 population – oPt	3 (MoH 2009)	3.9 (2008)
	Gaza crude death rate	3.5 (MoH 2009)	4.7
	West Bank crude death rate	2.6 (MoH 2009)	4
	Maternal mortality	38 per 100,000 live births (MoH 2009)	--
	Under-five mortality	27 per 1,000 (UNICEF 2007)	38 per 1,000 (UNICEF 1990)
	Life expectancy	70.5 male and 73.2 female (MoH 2009)	70.2 male and 72.9 female (MoH 2008)
	Number of health workforce	13,826 (MoH HR 2009)	13,624 (MoH 2008)
	Measles vaccination rate (for one year old children)	>99% (MoH 2009)	99% (UNICEF 2007)
Food and nutrition	Prevalence of under-nourishment	18% (UNDP HDR 2009)	--
	Under five children overweight	5% (UNDP HDR 2009)	--
	Food insecurity – oPt	38.5% (SEFSec 2009)	38% (2007)
	Food insecurity – WB	25% (SEFSec 2009)	25% (2007)
	Food insecurity – Gaza	60.5% (SEFSec 2009)	56% (2007)
WASH	Average consumption of potable water (litres/person/day)	73 - West Bank (PWA 2009) N/A for Gaza	62 - West Bank 52 - Gaza (OCHA 2008)
Other vulnerability indices	ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score	3/3	2/3
	UNDP HD score and ranking	0.737; 110 <sup>th</sup> out of 178 (UNDP HDR 2009)	0.731; 106 <sup>th</sup> out of 177 (UNDP HDR 2007)
	IASC Early Warning – Early Action rating	Red Alert	Red Alert

\* Recently released figures by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) for 2009 Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey (PECS).

Table I: Summary of requirements (grouped by cluster/sector)

<p>Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2011 as of 15 November 2010 <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a></p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

Cluster/sector	Requirements (\$)
AGRICULTURE	39,501,132
CASH FOR WORK AND CASH ASSISTANCE	173,807,749
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	21,063,798
EDUCATION	16,938,320
FOOD SECURITY	204,141,651
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	22,206,039
PROTECTION	42,241,853
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	21,868,404
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	33,786,722
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>575,555,668</b>

**Table II: Summary of requirements (grouped by appealing organization)**

<p>Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2011  as of 15 November 2010  <a href="http://fts.unocha.org">http://fts.unocha.org</a></p>	
<p>Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.</p>	
Appealing Organization	Requirements (\$)
ACF	12,804,500
ACPP	1,397,126
ACS	445,000
ACTED	2,390,327
ADA (PARC)	1,805,660
AEA	439,790
AEI	660,630
Al Zahraa	156,027
ARIJ	2,452,844
ASDPD	180,000
AVSI	360,000
Birzeit University (BZU)	875,000
CARE International	9,120,000
Caritas Switzerland	600,000
CISP	2,371,900
COOPI	4,172,790
CRIC	1,460,000
CRS	492,712
CTCCM	222,400
Danchurchaid	1,350,000
Diakonia, Sweden	674,100
ERF (OCHA)	-
FAO	12,776,000
Fondation Caritas Luxembourg	600,000
GCMHP	320,000
GVC	7,141,557
HaMoked	707,415
HelpAge International	1,541,990
HI	699,000
HWC	310,650
ICAHD	150,000
ICC	207,600
IPCC	982,000
IRW	4,304,619
JCW	65,700
JUHOUD	234,000

LRC	1,309,758
MAP	412,922
MDM	1,020,000
Medico Intl.	235,330
Mercy Corps	4,500,000
MERLIN	609,878
Near East Foundation	138,888
NRC	7,457,910
OCHA	7,140,133
OHCHR	704,386
OVERSEAS-Onlus	657,000
OXFAM GB	5,976,671
PAH	1,990,538
PCATI	100,000
PCHR	502,325
PCOA	381,170
PMP	1,038,360
PU	2,715,000
RI	734,000
SC	11,672,462
SCC	1,875,000
SEAPPI/NEAPPI	1,825,000
Secours Islamique	940,304
SJEH	803,771
SYF	565,000
TdH - IT	779,000
Terre Des Hommes	894,008
UAWC	1,068,990
UCODEP	3,657,000
UNESCO	808,596
UNFPA	2,103,620
UN-HABITAT	1,581,567
UNICEF	17,735,279
UNIFEM	478,748
UNMAS	493,820
UNRWA	332,638,989
WCH	200,000
Welfare Association	975,450
WFP	78,679,151
WHO	3,684,307
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>575,555,668</b>

[Complete document in PDF format](#) (Requires [Acrobat Reader](#))