



occupied Palestinian territory

2012
Consolidated Appeal
Mid-Year Review



UNITED NATIONS



SAMPLE OF ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

AARREC	COSV	HKI	MDM	SUDO
ACF	CRS	Horn Relief	MEDAIR	TEARFUND
ACTED	CWS	HT	MENTOR	TGH
ADRA	DanChurchAid	Humedica	MERLIN	UMCOR
Africare	DDG	IA	Muslim Aid	UNAIDS
AMI-France	Diakonie Emerg.	ILO	NCA	UNDP
ARC	Aid	IMC	NPA	UNDSS
ASB	DRC	INTERMON	NRC	UNEP
ASI	EM-DH	Internews	OCHA	UNESCO
AVSI	FAO	INTERSOS	OHCHR	UNFPA
CARE	FAR	IOM	OXFAM	UN-HABITAT
CARITAS	FHI	IPHD	PA	UNHCR
CEMIR	FinnChurchAid	IR	PACT	UNICEF
International	FSD	IRC	PAI	UNMAS
CESVI	GAA	IRD	Plan	UNOPS
CFA	GOAL	IRIN	PMU-I	UNRWA
CHF	GTZ	IRW	Première Urgence	VIS
CHFI	GVC	Islamic Relief	RC/Germany	WFP
CISV	Handicap	JOIN	RCO	WHO
CMA	International	JRS	Samaritan's Purse	World Concern
CONCERN	HealthNet TPO	LWF	Save the Children	World Relief
COOPI	HELP	Malaria	SECADEV	WV
CORDAID	HelpAge	Consortium	Solidarités	ZOA
	International	Malteser		
		Mercy Corps		
		MDA		

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://unocha.org/cap/>. Full project details, continually updated, can be viewed, downloaded and printed from <http://fts.unocha.org>.

occupied Palestinian territory - Reference Map



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The first six months following the publication of the 2012 Consolidated Appeal for the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) were characterized by continued deadlock in direct negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The prolonged absence of a credible political horizon and the severe financial pressures on the Palestinian Authority (PA), compounded by the continuous fragmentation of the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), are increasingly compromising the viability and achievements of the state-building efforts.

Consolidated Appeal for the occupied Palestinian territory: Key parameters at mid-year 2012	
Duration:	January – December 2012
Key milestones in the rest of 2012:	Planned Parliamentary elections in the second half of 2012
Target beneficiaries:	1.8 million
Total funding request:	\$415.4 million
Funding request per beneficiary:	\$231

At mid-year, most of the features of the Israeli occupation remain in place and consequently the humanitarian needs in oPt have not fundamentally changed. Nevertheless, the stagnation on the political front and the PA financial crisis have been accompanied by two worrying trends reflecting the vulnerability of parts of the Palestinian population, as well as a potential source of greater instability. Compared to 2011, clashes during demonstrations and protests resulted in an almost two-fold increase in the number of Palestinians injured by Israeli forces. The second worrying trend relates to the 34% increase in demolitions of Palestinian structures built in Area C of the West Bank without Israeli-issued permits. This has resulted in a larger number of people being displaced, compared to the already elevated monthly average in the previous year. At the same time, various Israeli official initiatives have been introduced to legalize, under Israeli law, settlements and their outposts. These initiatives contribute to the entrenchment of settlements and the ongoing lack of accountability for settler violence that further adds to the vulnerability of Palestinians. In Gaza, Israeli authorities continue to impose the land, sea and air blockade with no major changes in the nature and severity of the restrictions. Additionally, in the beginning of the year a sharp decline in the amount of fuel brought into Gaza from Egypt via the tunnels led to severe disruptions in the fuel and electricity supplies. Few clashes between the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) and the Palestinian armed factions in Gaza were recorded at the end of 2011 and this calm was maintained during most of the first semester of 2012. Nevertheless, the situation in Gaza remains fragile, with potential for a new large-scale armed confrontation. In the second half of June, a new escalation in hostilities took place in Gaza and southern Israel, resulting in civilian casualties.

At mid-year, the overall requirements remain essentially unchanged, although some existing projects were either removed or requirements revised downwards, and some new projects have been introduced to provide for increased needs resulting from the rising number of demolitions in the West Bank. As of the end of June, the oPt Consolidated Appeal (CAP) 2012 is 63% funded, which is significantly higher in percentage terms than at the same time in 2011. However, much of the funding to date has been received late; consequently some cluster/sector targets have not been reached since many projects could not be carried out as planned. A number of programmes have had to be suspended or scaled back, reducing the number of targeted beneficiaries and the amount of assistance distributed. The majority of the funding received to

date has benefited the larger UN agencies and international NGOs, while only a fraction of the \$5.4 million requested by local NGOs participating in the 2012 CAP has been received.¹ However, it is important to note that local NGOs are benefiting through partnerships with UN agencies and INGOs, which account for almost half of the funding received to date.

A key challenge for the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in the coming year will be translating inter-cluster coordination priorities into actual project implementation on the ground. The inter-cluster coordination forum has made significant efforts to re-focus cluster projects to better address needs and achieve a more holistic approach to humanitarian aid in the oPt. The two-year overarching humanitarian strategy (2012-2013) supports this endeavour and increases the effectiveness and accountability of the strategic planning process. Consolidated efforts are underway to bolster the monitoring frameworks, baseline data and harmonization of needs assessments that accompany the strategy.

¹ All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@un.org), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page.

oPt Humanitarian Dashboard

2012 CAP Mid-Year Review - June 2012

Key Figures at MYR

Gaza

80% of households relying on assistance

Source: UNOCHA 2012

East Jerusalem

55,000 People physically separated from urban centres

Source: UNOCHA 2012

Area C

317 demolitions

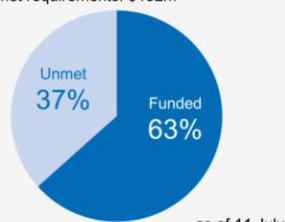
Jan – June 2012. Source: UNOCHA 2012

Baseline

Population (PCBS)	4.2 m
GDP per capita (PCBS)	\$1,595
Life expectancy (MoH 2010)	Male: 70.8 Female: 73.6
Under-five mortality (Palestinian Family Survey 2010)	Gaza: 29.2 deaths/1000 live births West Bank: 18.8 /1000
Average consumption of potable water (litres/person/day) (PWA 2009A)	WB: 73 Gaza: 80-90

Funding: 415m requested

Available funding: \$263 m
Unmet requirements: \$152m



Crisis Description

- Outlook:** Palestinians in the oPt continue to face regular threats to life, liberty and security as a result of conflict-related and settler-related violence. Acceleration in the implementation of demolition orders especially in Area C, below-average rainfall, and exceptionally high food and inputs prices will further impact the humanitarian situation.
- Most affected groups and areas:** In Gaza: farmers with land in access restricted areas (ARA), fishers, unemployed youth and chronic poor living under the deep poverty line. In the West Bank: herders and Bedouin communities in Area C and farmers with land behind the Barrier.
- Most affected areas:** Gaza, East Jerusalem, H2 and Area C (including areas near Israeli settlements and those affected by the Barrier).
- Main drivers of the crisis:** The main aspects of the occupation remain in place and consequently the humanitarian needs in the oPt have not changed fundamentally in Gaza, Area C, the seam zones, and East Jerusalem. **Serious protection and human rights concerns, limited access to essential services and entrenched levels of food insecurity continue to characterize the day-to-day lives of many Palestinians.**

Evolution of Needs

Cluster	People in need		People targeted		CAP 2012	CAP mid-year
	CAP 2012 (thousands)	At mid-year	CAP 2012	At mid-year		
Agriculture	310	293	150	116	Needs	Target
Cash for Work	1,434	1,430	101	102		
Education	1,177	1,177	460	102		
Food	1,434	1,259	1,338	1,251		
Health and Nutrition	1,000	2,159	400	1,801		
Protection	n/a	n/a	157	96		
WASH	2,126	2,126	1,380	1,381		

Affected People

4.2 m

Total population

Source: UNOCHA 2012

2.2 m

Affected people

Source: UNOCHA 2012

1.8 m

Beneficiaries targeted

Source: UNOCHA 2012

1.26 m

Food insecure

Source: SEFSec 2012

0.13 m

Receiving <60 l water/day

Source: UNICEF 2012

0.195 m

Unemployed

Source: PCBS 2012

Vulnerable People

0.58 m

Vulnerable to food insecurity in oPt

Source: SEFSec 2012

93,000

At risk of displacement in the West Bank

Source: UNOCHA 2012

2.07 m

Refugees

Source: UNOCHA 2012

Cluster Response Overview

Cluster	% Funded	Number in Need (thousands)	Number Targeted	Number Reached	% Target Reached	Reached Target Need		
						Reached	Target	Need
Agriculture	35%	293	116	2	1%			
Cash for Work	35%	1,430	102	17	17%			
Education	33%	1,177	460	83	18%			
Food	62%	1,259	1,251	1,277	102%			
Health & Nutrition	45%	2,159	1,801	1,552	86%			
Protection	50%	n/a	96	44	46%			
WASH	14%	2,126	1,381	0	0%			

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY CAP MID-YEAR REVIEW 2012

Additional basic humanitarian and development indicators for
occupied Palestinian territory

Sector	Indicator	Most recent data	Previous data or pre-crisis baseline	Trend*
Health	Crude death rate per 1,000 population – oPt	2.7 (MoH 2010)	3.0 (MoH 2009)	↑
	<i>Gaza crude death rate</i>	2.6 (MoH 2010)	3.5 (MoH 2009)	↑
	<i>WB crude death rate</i>	2.7 (MoH 2010)	2.6 (MoH 2009)	↓
	Maternal mortality	32 (MoH 2010)	38 (MoH 2009)	↑
	Number of health workforce (MD+nurse+midwife) per 10,000 population	46.08 overall; 19.87 employed by public sector (MoH HR 2010) ²	46.08 overall 19.23 employed by public sector (MoH HR 2009) ³	↑
	Measles vaccination rate (6 months-15 years)	98.6% (MoH 2010)	96.6%(MoH 2009)	↔
	% of essential drugs out of stock in Gaza and West Bank (May 2012)	May 2012 (WHO) 42.5% in Gaza 28.3% in West Bank	May 2011 (WHO) 37% in Gaza 21% in West Bank	↓
	% of people with disabilities	6.9% (PCBS 2011)	N/A	N/A
	Prevalence of stunting among children 6-59 months old	10.6% (Family Survey2010)	10.2% (2006)	↓
	Prevalence of wasting among children 6-59 months old	3.3% (Family Survey 2010)	1.4% (2006)	↓
	Prevalence of anaemia among children 6-59 months old	19.4% (Family Survey2010)	N/A	N/A
Food Security	% HH according to food consumption score	Poor Food Consumption = 6.3% Borderline food) = 16% Good food consumption = 78 2011 data	Poor Food Consumption 10.3% Borderline food consumption = 18.1% Good food consumption = 71.6 2010 data	↑
	Food Security	27% food insecure 14% vulnerable 22% marginally secure 37% food secure SEFSec 2011	33% food insecure 13% vulnerable 21% marginally secure 33% food secure SEFSec 2010	↑
WASH	Average consumption of potable water (litres/person/day)	WB-73; Gaza-80-90 (PWA 2009)	N/A	N/A

² This is the number of registered HW and may not reflect the actual number of HN-s in the oPt.³ Ibid.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY CAP MID-YEAR REVIEW 2012

Protection of Civilians⁴	Civilian injuries by IDF oPt	2598 (January 2012 –June 2012)	654 (January 2011-June 2011)	↓
	Civilian injuries by IDF Gaza	1135 (January 2012 –June 2012)	248 (January 2011-June 2011)	↓
	Civilian injuries by IDF West Bank	1463 (January 2012 –June 2012)	406 (January 2011-June 2011)	↓
	Civilian fatalities by IDF oPt	56 (January 2012 –June 2012)	32 (January 2011-June 2011)	↓
	Civilian fatalities Gaza by IDF	45 (January 2012 –June 2012)	24 (January 2011-June 2011)	↓
	Civilian fatalities West Bank by IDF	11 (January 2012 –June 2012)	8 (January 2011-June 2011)	↓
Other vulnerability indices	UNDP HD score and ranking	0.641; 114th out of 178 (UNDP HDR 2011)	0.737; 110th out of 178 (UNDP HDR 2009)	↑
	ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score	2/3 (ECHO 2011-2012)	3/3 (ECHO 2010-2011); 2/3 (ECHO 2009-2010)	↓
	IASC Early Warning – Early Action rating	Red Alert	Red Alert	↔

* The symbols mean: ↑ situation improved; ↓ situation worsened; ↔ situation remains more or less the same.

⁴ OCHA's Protection of Civilians database.

TABLE I. REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING TO DATE PER CLUSTER

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2012 as of 30 June 2012 http://fts.unocha.org						
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.						
Cluster	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
AGRICULTURE	25,397,497	24,921,339	8,679,163	16,242,176	35%	-
CASH FOR WORK	100,118,905	95,559,928	33,311,285	62,248,643	35%	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	21,178,626	21,167,518	6,790,850	14,376,668	32%	-
EDUCATION	16,203,471	16,503,471	5,519,151	10,984,320	33%	-
FOOD	170,513,876	170,513,876	105,426,674	65,087,202	62%	-
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	19,179,604	19,179,604	8,545,343	10,634,261	45%	-
PROTECTION	41,957,590	45,813,429	22,702,825	23,110,604	50%	1,148,140
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	22,152,034	21,759,464	3,100,181	18,659,283	14%	-
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	69,216,662	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	416,701,603	415,418,629	263,292,134	152,126,495	63%	1,148,140

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

TABLE II. REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING TO DATE PER PRIORITY LEVEL

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2012 as of 30 June 2012 http://fts.unocha.org						
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Priority	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
A - TOP PRIORITY	354,158,787	357,779,462	172,955,678	184,823,784	48%	834,140
B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	62,542,816	57,639,167	21,119,794	36,519,373	37%	314,000
NOT SPECIFIED	-	-	69,216,662	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	416,701,603	415,418,629	263,292,134	152,126,495	63%	1,148,140

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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TABLE III. REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING TO DATE PER ORGANIZATION

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2012
as of 30 June 2012
<http://fts.unocha.org>

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

Appealing organization	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
ACF	10,274,034	10,274,034	-	10,274,034	0%	-
ACF - Spain	-	142,000	142,000	-	100%	-
ACPP	273,000	273,000	-	273,000	0%	-
ACS	600,000	600,000	-	600,000	0%	-
ACTED	1,210,987	2,855,639	698,824	2,156,815	24%	-
Al-Maqdese (MSD)	114,500	114,500	-	114,500	0%	-
APY	-	228,630	228,630	-	100%	-
ARIJ	2,064,020	2,064,020	112,159	1,951,861	5%	-
Bidna Capoeira	170,840	170,840	-	170,840	0%	-
B'Tselem	261,700	261,700	-	261,700	0%	-
CARE International	7,388,000	7,388,000	1,600,802	5,787,198	22%	-
Caritas Jerusalem	664,650	664,650	-	664,650	0%	-
CISP	3,077,000	2,338,458	-	2,338,458	0%	-
COOPI	3,658,320	3,658,320	-	3,658,320	0%	-
CPT	261,048	261,048	-	261,048	0%	-
Danchurchaid	2,089,000	2,089,000	633,944	1,455,056	30%	-
Diakonia, Sweden	1,720,000	1,720,000	2,475,502	(755,502)	100%	-
ERF (OCHA)	-	-	6,757,159	n/a	n/a	-
ESDC	-	249,952	249,952	-	100%	-
FAO	8,960,000	10,708,000	4,986,537	5,721,463	47%	-
GCMHP	313,000	313,000	-	313,000	0%	-
GJ	230,000	-	-	-	0%	-
GVC	4,486,360	4,605,360	-	4,605,360	0%	-
HelpAge International	908,373	908,373	-	908,373	0%	-
HI	629,224	629,224	-	629,224	0%	-
HWC	229,000	229,000	-	229,000	0%	-
ICAHD	300,000	300,000	-	300,000	0%	-
IRW	2,001,095	1,387,920	1,506,228	(118,308)	100%	-
Jahalin	-	306,000	-	306,000	0%	-
JCW	56,175	56,175	-	56,175	0%	-
Ma'an	-	244,972	244,972	-	100%	-
MAP	474,980	474,980	32,490	442,490	7%	-
MDM	1,291,900	1,291,900	-	1,291,900	0%	-
MDM France	1,234,793	1,234,793	403,755	831,038	33%	-
Medico Intl.	817,640	817,640	358,566	459,074	44%	-
NRC	5,341,690	5,441,690	2,301,321	3,140,369	42%	834,140
OCHA	7,491,639	7,480,531	3,939,077	3,541,454	53%	-
OHCHR	585,035	553,910	-	553,910	0%	-
OVERSEAS-Onlus	427,000	427,000	-	427,000	0%	-
OXFAM GB	2,121,700	3,060,191	-	3,060,191	0%	-
Oxfam Italia	2,228,387	1,365,000	1,304,348	60,652	96%	-
PADR	502,900	502,900	-	502,900	0%	-
PAH	755,310	755,310	-	755,310	0%	-
PCATI	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	0%	-
PCHR	143,576	143,576	-	143,576	0%	-

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Appealing organization	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
PCPM	114,850	114,850	110,457	4,393	96%	-
PU-AMI	2,950,500	1,847,386	1,291,506	555,880	70%	-
RCSD	-	249,480	249,480	-	100%	-
SC	5,402,890	5,542,890	2,343,109	3,199,781	42%	-
SCC	3,050,000	3,354,607	1,208,344	2,146,263	36%	-
SEAPPI	1,952,395	2,112,395	1,065,900	1,046,495	50%	-
SJEH	313,000	313,000	313,000	-	100%	-
TdH - IT	894,160	894,160	-	894,160	0%	-
Terre Des Hommes	453,665	453,665	-	453,665	0%	-
UAWC	1,285,800	912,419	249,419	663,000	27%	-
UN Women	224,700	224,700	-	224,700	0%	-
UNESCO	631,000	631,000	-	631,000	0%	-
UNFPA	2,493,590	2,493,590	-	2,493,590	0%	-
UN-HABITAT	680,895	381,674	250,000	131,674	66%	-
UNICEF	13,312,904	14,189,953	16,859,598	(2,669,645)	100%	-
UNMAS	664,915	664,915	-	664,915	0%	314,000
UNRWA	221,839,975	217,367,221	141,064,455	76,302,766	65%	-
WFP	83,812,888	83,812,888	70,295,600	13,517,288	84%	-
WHO	1,020,600	1,020,600	15,000	1,005,600	1%	-
Yesh Din	146,000	146,000	-	146,000	0%	-
Grand Total	416,701,603	415,418,629	263,292,134	152,126,495	63%	1,148,140

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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2. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT, HUMANITARIAN NEEDS, AND RESPONSE

2.1 CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT

The first five months of 2012 were characterized by continued deadlock in direct negotiations between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). The meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of International Assistance to Palestinians (AHLC) on 21 March in Brussels reconfirmed the institutional readiness of the Palestinian Authority (PA) to assume the functions required of a future State. However, the prolonged absence of a credible political horizon and the severe financial pressures on the PA, compounded by the continuous fragmentation of the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) are increasingly compromising the viability of the state-building efforts.

As far as the Israeli-Palestinian peace process is concerned, the parties outlined their respective requirements for direct talks to resume. In early June, President Abbas declared his readiness to hold dialogue with Israel under certain conditions, including freeing prisoners, and outlining that a resumption of full peace talks would be contingent on a full freeze on West Bank settlements. PLO and PA officials also indicated their intention to continue pursuing the admission of Palestine to the United Nations (UN) as a full Member State through the Security Council or as a non-member State through the General Assembly. On the Israeli side, Prime Minister Netanyahu struck a deal with the opposition Kadima party to join his coalition government on 8 May. The new governing coalition now includes 94 of the 120 members of the Knesset. Prime Minister Netanyahu has stated that the new coalition would allow him to promote a “responsible peace process.”

As far as internal Palestinian reconciliation is concerned, an Egyptian-sponsored agreement between Fatah and Hamas was passed on 20 May. It enabled the Palestinian electoral commission to resume operations in Gaza within ten days, while consultations are being undertaken to form a transitional technocratic government for the duration of six months, in order to prepare for general elections and focus on the reconstruction of Gaza.

In the West Bank, the stagnation on the political front and the PA financial crisis were accompanied by two worrying trends reflecting the vulnerability of parts of the Palestinian population, as well as a potential source of greater instability. Firstly, over 1,500 Palestinians were injured by Israeli forces in 2012, primarily in the course of clashes erupting during demonstrations and protests, which is an almost two-fold increase compared to the equivalent figure in 2011. The majority of the protests were held against the takeover of land by Israeli settlements or against access restrictions implemented by the Israeli authorities to protect Israeli settlements and facilitate their expansion, as well as protests held in solidarity with Palestinian prisoners on hunger strike. This strike, which lasted for over two months to protest against the practice of administrative detention (imprisonment without charges or trial) by the Israeli authorities, came to an end on 14 May upon reaching an agreement negotiated through Egyptian mediation.

The second worrying trend concerns the demolition of Palestinian structures built in Area C without Israeli-issued permits. The first five months of the year registered a 34% increase in the

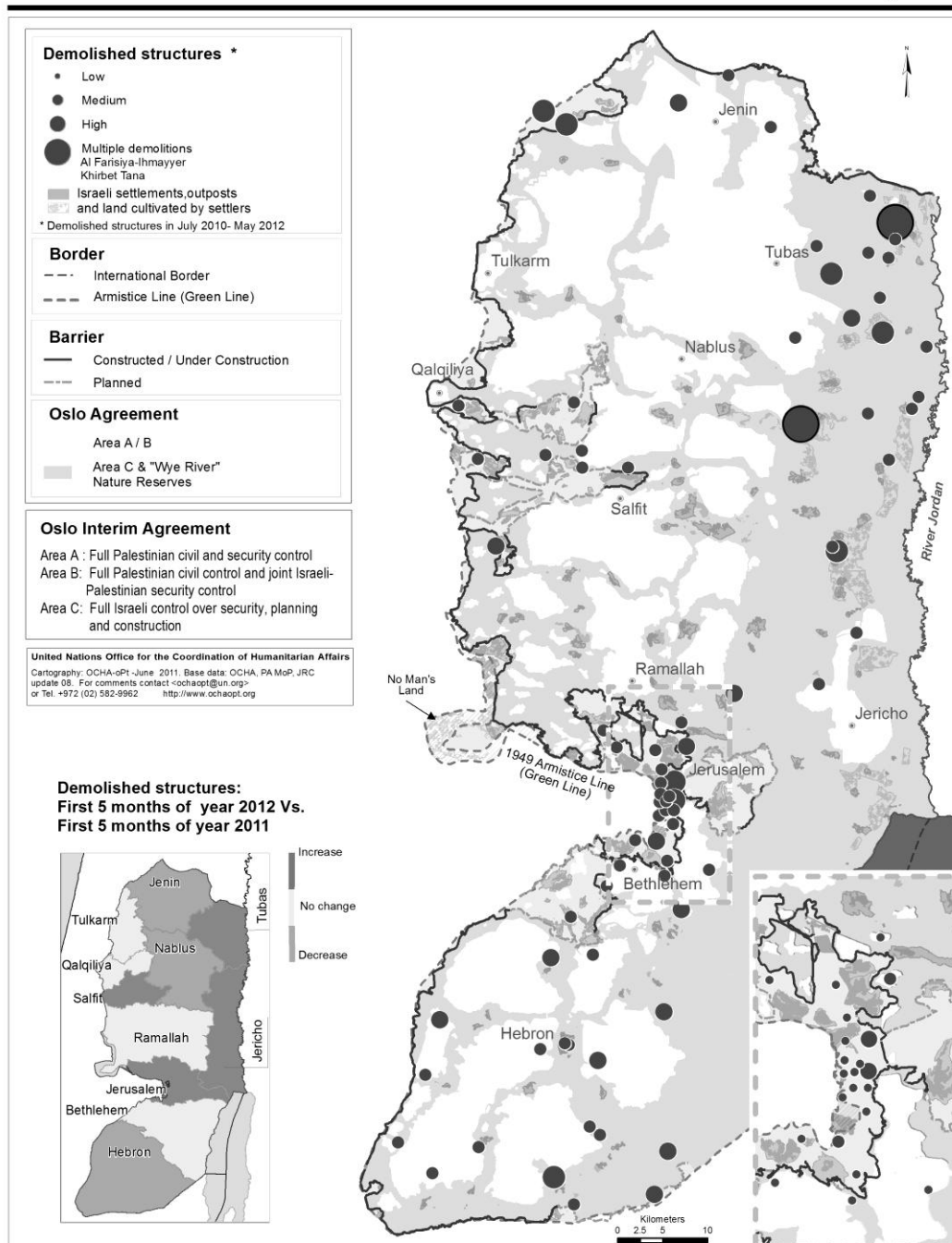
number of structures demolished and a 28% increase in the number of people displaced compared to the already elevated monthly average in the previous year. This has been compounded by a more systematic targeting of structures provided by the humanitarian community as emergency shelters to communities that suffered demolitions. Area C demolitions come in the context of a planning regime that allocates some 70% of the area to Israeli settlements or military training, while planning less than 1% of the land for Palestinian development. At the same time, the reporting period witnessed various Israeli official initiatives aimed at the legalization under Israeli law of settlement outposts build on private Palestinian land. These initiatives contribute to the entrenchment of settlement, as well as to the ongoing lack of accountability regarding settler violence.



UNITED NATIONS
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, occupied Palestinian territory

Demolitions in the West Bank

May 2012



A positive development recorded in the West Bank during April and May involved the opening of a number of key road junctions, which reduced the travel time between Palestinian villages and their nearest service centre in the cities of Nablus, Tulkarm, Ramallah and Hebron. These openings improved access to services and livelihoods. At the same time, little improvement has been observed with regard to Palestinian access to (or within) areas behind the Barrier, including East Jerusalem, the Jordan Valley, and the Israeli-controlled part of Hebron City.

The land, sea and air blockade imposed by Israel on the Gaza Strip continued during 2012, with no major changes in the nature or severity of the restrictions. However, just prior to the March AHLC meeting, the Israeli authorities approved several UN reconstruction projects in Gaza, including the construction of 1,000 housing units and 10 schools, as well as the rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure in four refugee camps. This was the first such round of approvals since the last AHLC meeting in September 2011. Only 42% of the UN reconstruction programme for Gaza has been approved by Israeli authorities, valued at \$359 million out of a total of \$862 million.⁵ The slow pace of approval for projects (seven months on average), as well as the associated administrative costs, have continued to impede the ability of agencies to address urgent needs. Also during this period, the Israeli authorities began issuing three-month permits to exit Gaza for UN national staff, instead of just for a few days, improving access of such staff to organizational resources in the West Bank and reducing the time and cost for UN agencies to obtain permits.

While the export, albeit at very low volumes, of cash crops to European markets continued, no significant easing was implemented regarding the ban on the transfer of goods from Gaza to the West Bank or Israel. These two markets formerly accounted for over 80% of the Gazan exports. The main exception concerned the approval given to the World Food Programme (WFP) for the transfer of 140 metric tons (MTs) of locally produced fortified date bars for their School Feeding Programme in the West Bank in March 2012, and a further 720 MTs approved in May 2012 to be transferred from September 2012 onwards in the West Bank (for the schools assisted by WFP for the 2012/2013 school year). The high rate of gross domestic product (GDP) growth in the Gaza Strip reported for 2011 stems primarily from the increase in construction activities and in the service sector, rather than from the revival of the productive capacity, which remains extremely low.⁶

The most significant development affecting the living conditions in the Gaza Strip during the reporting period was perhaps the severe disruption in the supply of fuel and electricity. The situation began deteriorating in February 2012, following a sharp decline in the amount of fuel unofficially brought into Gaza from Egypt via the tunnels. As a result, the Gaza Power Plant has either been operating at one-third of its operational capacity or has been shut down, triggering blackouts of six to 18 hours a day, in addition to random unscheduled cuts. The impact on the delivery of services has been immense. The constant fluctuations in power supply have resulted in the malfunctioning of sensitive medical equipment, the disruption of medical services, a

⁵ The UN reconstruction programme for Gaza consists of 139 projects, valued at \$862 million, and includes over 11,200 housing units, 104 schools, seven health facilities and a number of water, sanitation, electric and infrastructure projects. Several of these projects will be submitted for Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT) approval shortly, including 6,875 housing units, 26 schools and a desalination plant.

⁶ The rate of growth of the GDP in the Gaza Strip during the first three quarters of 2011 was 25.8%. Over 75% of this growth occurred in construction, services and public administration. The World Bank, [Stagnation or Revival? Palestinian Economic Prospects](#), Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, March 21, 2012.

reduction in running water supplies in households as pumps and wells are prevented from operating, and have negatively affected livelihoods, in particular agricultural activities. Finally, the calm recorded by the end of 2011 in terms of clashes between the IDF and the Palestinian armed factions in Gaza was maintained during the first half of the year. However, a few days in March and recently in June provided a reminder of the fragility of the situation and the potential for a new large-scale armed confrontation when armed hostilities in Gaza and southern Israel escalated, claiming the lives of 39 Palestinians, including ten civilians, and resulting in the injury of 176 other Palestinians, most of them civilians. Twelve Israeli civilians were also injured by Palestinian rocket fire towards southern Israel. The large majority of rockets, however, were intercepted in the air by the Israeli “Iron Dome” defence system.



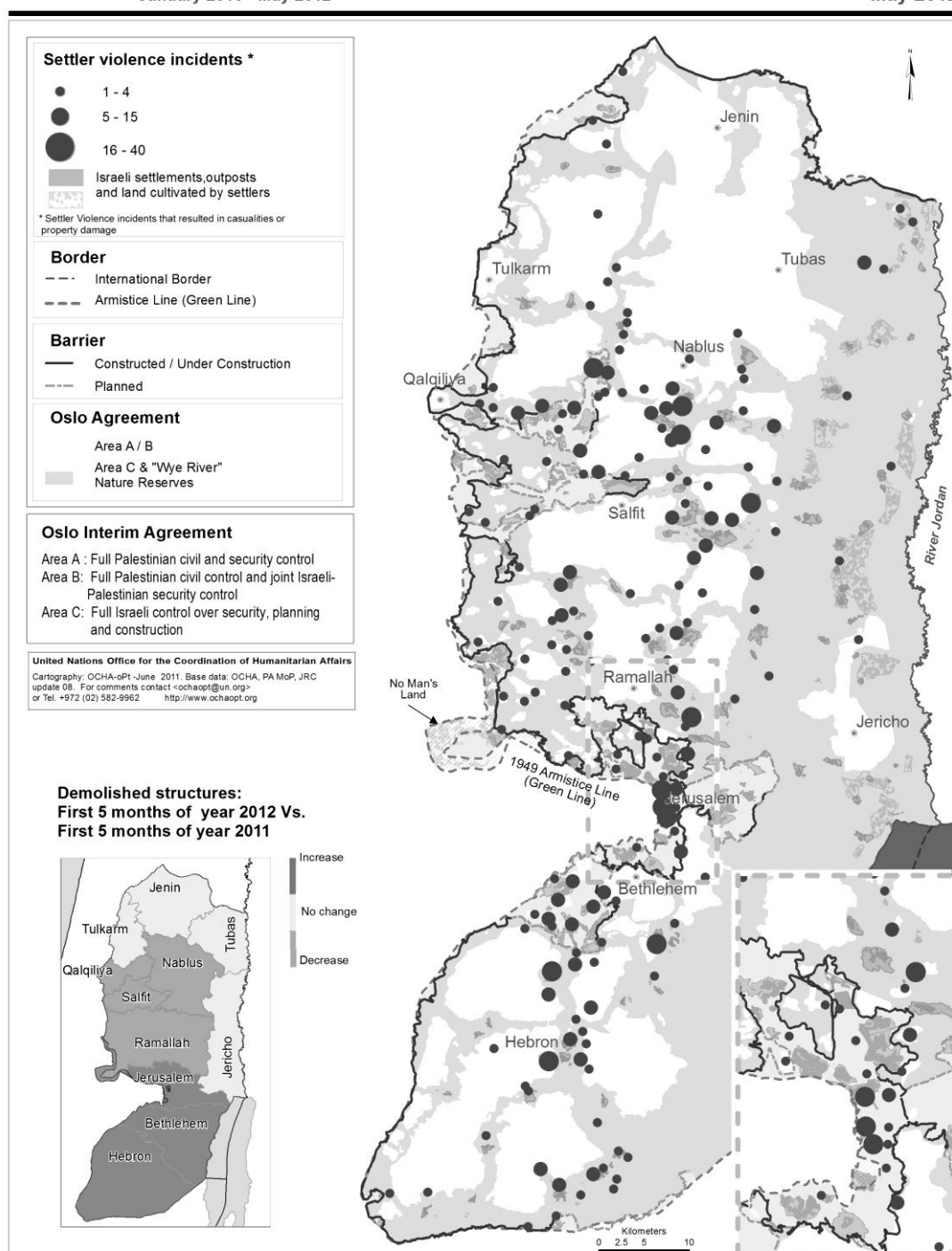
UNITED NATIONS

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, occupied Palestinian territory

Settler violence incidents in the West Bank

January 2010 - May 2012

May 2012



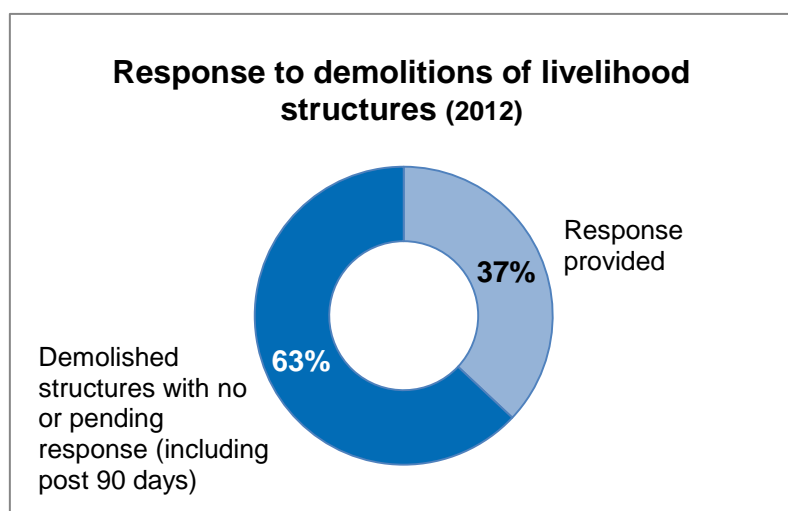
2.2 SUMMARY OF RESPONSE TO DATE



AGRICULTURE

None of the mid-year targets related to agricultural capacities, access to small-scale agriculture for self-consumption and income, access to water and improved response to demolitions have been reached (outputs 1.1 to 1.4) due to the late arrival of funding. It is expected, however, that in July-August, the Agriculture Sector will reach 30% of the production unit and home garden annual target and 40% of the grey waste water treatment unit's target (once implementation begins). The expected achievements on the other indicators, such as open field and greenhouse rehabilitation repair of animal shelter and repair of water infrastructure, are foreseen to be more modest, ranging from 0 to 11% of the planned target.

The need for large fodder distribution campaign in 2012 declined. The fodder distribution component was downscaled and replaced with other interventions in the Livestock Sector that focus on supporting the production capacities of vulnerable herders such as the distribution of drought tolerant seeds for fodder use. In addition, one project was withdrawn and the budgets of five additional projects were reduced, either because the fodder component was scaled down or because of funding constraints. One project was added to address the gap in response to demolitions focusing on the needs of the affected households after the initial 90-day response period. This project would complement the on-going projects that respond to the immediate needs of agricultural households affected by demolitions. These changes to the projects have slightly shifted the sector targets. For instance the fodder distribution indicator 1.1.2 was replaced with a measurement of drought-tolerant seeds distribution. Also, as the overall requirements were decreased, so were some of the sector targets.



A priority target for the Agriculture Sector was to respond to all requests for medium-term response to demolitions of livelihood structures as well as repair and reconstruction of the damaged structures. In the first six months of 2012, the Agriculture Sector managed to cover 55% of the medium-term livelihood response needs (90-days) resulting from demolitions in the

West Bank. The non-governmental organization (NGO) providing the immediate livelihood response depended on Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) resources which entailed that the response was provided retrospectively, explaining the delays experienced. The members of the Agriculture Sector collectively agreed that the prevention of displacement would require taking the immediate response one step further by repairing the damaged structures. By mid-year, none of the agricultural structures, such as cisterns, were repaired due to funding constraints.


CASH for WORK

A total of 16,590 direct beneficiaries (5,414 women and 11,176 men) will be reached by 30 June in the Cash for Work Sector (CfW). This is only 16% of the overall target set at the beginning of 2012. The low numbers are mainly due to shortfalls in funding. The sector has received only 35% (\$33.3 million out of \$95.5 million) of the overall CfW CAP requirements for 2012.

Despite the funding challenges, some achievements included the successful introduction of a poverty prioritization system for the selection of United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) Job Creation Program (JCP) beneficiaries in the Gaza Strip in February 2012. Priority is now given to applicants whose living conditions have been assessed as being below the absolute poverty line through UNRWA's proxy-means targeting system. As a result, the number of JCP opportunities provided to poor beneficiaries increased from 43% to 70%. By the end of June 2012, UNRWA will have provided 18,311 monthly job opportunities to a total of 8,561 beneficiaries in the West Bank, of whom 3,555 are female refugees and 5,006 are male refugees. With the support of JCP, a total of 68 projects were launched in the West Bank, of which 30 are located in areas facing protection threats in Area C, the Seam Zone, and East Jerusalem. The programme continues to target vulnerable groups, most notably women, youth aged 18 to 24, Bedouin/herder communities, and people with disabilities. Moreover, JCP is increasingly supporting sustainable, income-generating projects, mainly in the agricultural sector and the manufacturing of handicrafts, such as Palestinian embroideries.

In the West Bank, UNRWA had to narrow down its selection criteria particularly outside of camps. The programme only targets food-insecure households, which leaves vulnerable families with no or minimum assistance, thus increasing the risk that they will drift further into poverty. This trend is causing tension within communities, and for UNRWA, strikes and threats against employees and premises remain an imminent concern, as does the possible need to suspend operations.

In the Gaza Strip, the downscaling of the JCP programme is having a range of direct and indirect impacts for UNRWA:

- Although JCP has contributed to decreasing refugee unemployment by approximately four percentage points less than from 2005-2010, refugee unemployment has recently risen above that of non-refugees. In addition, despite persisting needs (unemployment still above 30%), interruptions in JCP recruitments have deprived 7,869 refugee families of an essential source of income, which could potentially result in higher food insecurity for refugees.
- Due to the nature of some of the discontinued jobs (support teachers, medical staff) and to the fact that most of the remaining positions (food packers, security guards, and sanitation labourers) are predominantly filled by male applicants, UNRWA could only provide 20% of its 2012 JCP opportunities to women (below the initial target of 35%). Almost all projects supporting local partners (NGOs, local utilities, etc.) have been interrupted since the beginning of the year, particularly impacting the agriculture and fishing sectors (1,600 JCP jobs interrupted), affecting 3,200 households.

Other organizations have also had to reduce the targeted number of beneficiaries in locations in the West Bank. UNRWA is focusing efforts on assistance within camps and to areas where there is no coverage outside of camps. In Gaza, all UN and NGO partners are contributing to the database of all beneficiaries receiving cash assistance. Collaboration is ongoing in the West Bank with MoSA and UNRWA to cross check beneficiary lists in order to avoid duplication.



Inter-cluster coordination challenges

In 2012, one of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group's main priorities was to shift the way the emergency response to demolitions (and to some extent settler violence) is coordinated, with the aim of making the cluster system more responsive and accountable based on the principles of partnership. Since 1 March 2012, this responsibility for emergency response to demolitions has moved from the DWG (a sub-working group of the Protection Cluster) to the clusters themselves. This transition required internal and external changes to ensure that the approach would make clusters/sectors accountable. However, challenges remain in terms of operational realities on the ground in making the transition work and therefore ensuring sustainability, both financially and in terms of predictable response capacity and expanding the mechanism to deal with a larger range of foreseen and unforeseen emergencies. This is particularly important as the previous mechanism struggled to cope with an increase in demolitions in 2012. Demolitions and resulting displacement in the West Bank are almost 25% higher than the same time last year, which was in itself a record year for demolitions. Furthermore, in support of this shift, a \$6 million emergency response project package to address the current gap for the remainder of the year has been prepared and shared with donors. The package includes both existing, revised and new CAP projects. The majority of the projects are undertaken in partnership with local NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs).

Strengthening monitoring and harmonizing needs assessment practices

While progress has been made in 2012 in improving inter-cluster coordination, more has to be done on needs assessments and data collection to develop a more nuanced understanding of vulnerability. To this end, a Needs Assessment Coordinator was deployed for three months from the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Needs Assessment Task Force roster to support this endeavour, and to provide support to cluster's/sector's monitoring frameworks for the CAP. One of the biggest challenges remains harmonizing needs assessment practices and establishing better baseline humanitarian data. Recent needs assessments are mostly fragmented and under-utilized by the humanitarian community in oPt. Consolidating current and planned needs assessments will enable an analysis of what information is missing from an evidence-based approach for humanitarian actions. This will be a priority for the coming two months before the next CAP season.

Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF)

The HRF continued to fulfil its objective of providing UN agencies, international and local NGOs with a flexible rapid funding mechanism. In 2012, the HRF has been further integrated within cluster and inter-cluster coordination to ensure that funds are even better focused on addressing priority needs. The HRF Secretariat recognizes that it will need to do more to empower local NGOs and strengthen partnerships with them, The Secretariat has made it a priority for 2012 to

reach out to local NGOs to further sensitize them on HRF criteria and conditions, and to provide support with drafting proposals to increase the share of HRF funding disbursed to local NGOs.

Since the beginning of 2012, the HRF in the oPt has received 23 project proposals. Eleven projects were approved, out of which four projects are currently being implemented by local NGOs and five projects are being implemented in partnership between INGOs and local NGOs. Members of the Advisory Board will look at ways to make the HRF more flexibly responsive to the multiple challenges of demolitions and settler violence in the West Bank.

The HRF continues to be instrumental in strengthening the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and cluster/sector leads to improve inter-agency coordination and strengthening partnerships between UN agencies, international and local NGOs, and the donor community. In 2012, the HRF has increased its accountability to donors and NGOs by providing detailed information about the fund's performance on a monthly basis in addition to its regular reports. Also, monitoring and evaluation visits are conducted on a monthly basis with cluster/sector coordinators. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) will continue to improve the flow of information between members of the Advisory Board and humanitarian partners to ensure the transparency and accountability.

The oPt HRF Secretariat has already taken steps to revise all HRF formats/templates to reflect a response-based management (RBM) approach, with the aim of developing a more robust accountable and rigorous monitoring and reporting framework. The IASC⁷ Gender Marker will be formally rolled-out for the oPt HRF sometime in 2012, once global guidelines for all countries with pooled funding have been finalized. The HRF will be committed to practical initiatives to translate gender commitments into action in humanitarian programming.

Gender Marker: lack of year round technical support

Long-term and sustainable technical support through the presence of a gender advisor is required to integrate gender concerns into the Humanitarian Country Team's (HCT's) and clusters'/sectors' work and ensure the continuous capacity development of the humanitarian stakeholders. While the Gender Marker ensures that gender equality issues are addressed at the beginning of the planning phase (when the projects are developed), the lack of adequate monitoring and continuous technical support on gender issues to the clusters/sectors means that commitments tend to evaporate when evaluating actions on the ground. Also, too little attention is given to gender-specific gaps and women's empowerment issues in the CAP, especially now that the projects have been re-focused on strictly "humanitarian" actions. Currently with a lack of funding for its project, UN Women is limited to responding to the frequent requests from clusters/sectors in an intermittent manner.

Humanitarian access

In coordination with the HC and HCT, the OCHA Access Coordination Unit's (ACU) efforts to support, monitor and advocate for improved humanitarian access in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have directly benefited a range of UN agencies, INGOs and local implementing partners. The ACU has managed to reduce the waiting time for INGO staff permits to Gaza from 61 days in

⁷ The IASC is the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance. It is a unique forum involving the key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners. The IASC was established in June 1992 in response to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 46/182 on the strengthening of humanitarian assistance

2011 to 26 days on average during the first five months of the year. Furthermore, average monthly lost staffing hours due to access incidents has been reduced from 161 in 2011 to an average of 100 during January to May 2012.

Despite Israel's June 2010 commitment to "streamline the movement of employees of humanitarian aid organizations" and ease the flow of goods to/from Gaza, the ACU remains essential for coordinating the movement of people and goods. During the first five months of 2012, approval rate for UN staff has increased from 74% recorded in 2011, to an average of 84% in the first five months of the year. The online access databases developed by ACU have helped agencies and OCHA track and follow up on project, permit and visa approvals. Additionally, through a 24-hour support hotline and ad-hoc engagement with local authorities, the unit has helped ease staff movement through the Erez and Rafah crossings and led to Israeli approval for four WASH Cluster projects, as well as access for critical equipment and maintenance staff for the Gaza power plant.

HCT advocacy strategy

In 2011, the HCT Inter-agency Advocacy Group developed a common position on key humanitarian concerns faced in the oPt and this resulted in the development of the HCT Advocacy messaging document. This document marked the first time that all UN agencies and international NGOs have agreed on common advocacy positions and language for the oPt. The document has already proved successful in guiding advocacy, and is constantly updated as required to reflect the changing situation and new legal analysis.

In 2012, the HCT Advocacy Group is working to develop an HCT Advocacy Strategy that identifies key issues for common advocacy work in oPt. This strategy will have a workplan and related indicators. As part of this work, in June 2012, HCT members developed an advocacy campaign around the intensification of the Gaza blockade since 2007, as well as on advocacy around the ten-year anniversary of the construction of the Barrier.

In 2012, OCHA published its first annual report *Fragmented Lives: Humanitarian Overview 2011*, addressing the key advocacy priorities identified by the HCT.⁸ The report is built around the main HCT advocacy priorities: accountability and third state responsibility; life, liberty and security; forced displacement; movement and access; and humanitarian space. The question of accountability is addressed throughout the report. The report clearly identifies the relevant IHL principles and identifies immediate and long-term actions which need to be implemented, primarily by the Government of Israel, to improve the humanitarian situation and to remedy to the protection concerns.

The HCT Advocacy Group continues to provide inputs to OCHA on a monthly basis for bi-monthly briefings to the UN Security Council on important issues in the oPt.

⁸ <http://www.ochaopt.org/annual/>.



Education Cluster partners, in close coordination with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE), have worked towards providing educational facilities according to minimum standards, by initiating the rehabilitation or rebuilding of at least 55 schools. The water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities of five of these schools are also being rehabilitated in conjunction with the WASH Cluster.⁹ In addition, the provision of 112 schools, alternative education and child safe spaces with basic furniture, equipment, teaching and learning materials has started. Moreover, several cluster partners have already committed to supporting remedial and education activities during the summer months, which are currently being coordinated by the cluster to prevent overlap and gaps.

In order to facilitate the protected access to education for children and to address violence by soldiers and settlers during children's commute to school, cluster partners initiated the procurement of eight buses and four off-road vehicles for school transportation. The process has been started to increase "protective presence" in at least nine different locations, including seven checkpoints, where children are at threat during the school commute.

The above interventions of the Education Cluster partners, coordinated by the cluster in cooperation with MoEHE, WASH Cluster and Child Protection Working Group (CPWG), made positive progress towards achieving the Education Cluster's first outcome: improving access to protective, child-friendly education for boys and girls in identified, vulnerable and affected groups.

In addition, 500 children in Gaza were trained on "Safe You and Safe Me" (protection skills); 1,367 students (838 boys and 529 girls) and 1,000 parents attended a hygiene awareness campaign in the West Bank; 150 parents participated in psychosocial workshops; 363 teachers were trained in child resilience, referral mechanisms or positive discipline techniques; and 190 Gaza schools and 27 West Bank schools were trained in subjects such as safety training, adopted child resilience approaches or were selected for special projects, such as the healing classrooms project or the respect and discipline in schools initiative. A major milestone was the endorsement of the school non-violence policy by the MoEHE in both Gaza and the West Bank.

Finally, assessments deemed 14 schools damaged during recent escalations of violence in Gaza, and repairs have been initiated. In order to respond quickly to future emergencies, the process of pre-positioning emergency educational supplies was initiated for approximately 34,000 school children. In response to demolition orders or other threats, six education facilities (three schools and three kindergartens) have received educational supplies or other support.

These interventions in training, awareness raising, workshops and immediate response to emergencies have helped the cluster in achieving progress towards the second Education Cluster outcome: improved protective environment and delivery of educational services in identified vulnerable and affected areas.

⁹ WASH Cluster partners began rehabilitating WASH facilities through five CAP 2012 projects, in addition to UNICEF's 2011-2013 "WASH in school" programme targeting 165 schools in West Bank and Gaza as part of MTRP and CAP.

In order to be more effective in meeting both Education Cluster outcomes, the cluster strongly advocates for a comprehensive vulnerability mapping of all education providers, schools and communities, to allow for better response to current needs and to be prepared for future emergencies. At mid-year, the assessment is unfunded, although cluster partners are in the process of identifying funds.



UNRWA and WFP – the two main international staple food providers in oPt - distributed food to more than 1.3 million Palestinians to date. Food assistance packages account for the majority of daily caloric requirements for the poorest of the poor. WFP is implementing a gradual increase of its voucher caseload, shifting from food aid to food assistance, to have a better impact on dietary diversity and support local production. Despite the funding shortfalls affecting UNRWA and WFP in the first few months of the year, the two agencies were able to ensure continuity of food distributions to more than 750,000 refugees and 600,000 (294,000 female and 306,000 male) non-refugees, respectively.

In the Gaza Strip, the continuity of UNRWA's distributions in the first quarter of the year was made possible through exceptional funding in December 2011 and the prioritization of food assistance over emergency activities (including JCP, emergency education and health). Despite this, UNRWA had to temporarily reduce the size of its food rations (whole milk could not be distributed) and postponed distribution to abject poor families until the end of the round. WFP chose to reduce the rations rather than decrease the number of planned beneficiaries (which are already among the poorest of the poor) and therefore distributed food rations on a quarterly basis rather than on a bi-monthly basis, which led to a 30% cut in the ration.

Following three years of intensive reform of the food aid programme focusing on improving business processes, food quality, beneficiary satisfaction, and most importantly targeting, UNRWA has now moved from a status-based to a poverty-based targeting system, with food beneficiaries in Gaza now solely targeted through a proxy-means test formula (PMTF) based poverty benchmarking mechanism representing best practice in poverty alleviation. As a result of these reforms, UNRWA food assistance has become more cost-effective and efficient in its targeting.

Implementing the improved targeting methodology, especially at a time when Gaza is still subjected to a blockade regime, was only possible after considerable community outreach and consultation, as well as the setup of a very robust appeals mechanism. WFP has also rolled out the PMTF approach in Gaza in 2012, resulting in a better targeting and refined beneficiary lists, as was achieved in the West Bank in 2011. WFP and UNRWA have also been intensifying their efforts on improving cross-checking mechanisms between their respective caseloads and also with other food sector partners, with the aim to avoid duplication of assistance, while promoting overlaps when complementary interventions were possible.

Underfunding also stalled NGO plans for fresh food aid projects designed to increase diet diversity, combat micronutrient deficiencies, complement staple food rations, and boost local production among vulnerable small farmers and breeders in Gaza targeting elderly families and female-headed households.

In March 2012, WFP transferred 140 MTs of Gaza-produced date bars to the West Bank to be used for WFP's school feeding programme. This transfer, the first of its kind since the inception of the blockade in 2007, was approved after several months of negotiations with the Israeli authorities. This pilot transfer was recognized as a breakthrough by the international community, the PA and all parties involved in access and economic-related issues in Gaza. In May 2012, WFP received approval for transferring another 720 MTs of Gaza-produced date bars, a quantity covering the requirements of the 2012-2013 school year in the West Bank. The transfer will start in September 2012, and will take place in several rounds in 2012 and 2013.

WFP was not able to expand its voucher programme as planned in the West Bank and was only able to reach 53,400 beneficiaries with reduced value vouchers instead of the planned 86,000. Nevertheless, \$2.8 million was injected into the local economy during the first six months of 2012. WFP also developed pilot monitoring tools to measure the secondary economic impact of the voucher programme, capturing information related to the upstream supply chain (e.g. the impact at shop level and on the dairy supply chain as a key commodity of the vouchers).

These monitoring tools were field-tested in the Hebron Governorate and reviewed with key institutional partners (Ministry of Agriculture/MoA, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/FAO, oPt Milk Council, main dairy producers in Hebron Governorate, farmer leaders).¹⁰ A full roll-out is expected to take place in the rest of the West Bank by the end of 2012 and in 2013 in the Gaza Strip. In the Gaza Strip, WFP reached all 30,000 planned beneficiaries through the voucher programme, which injected \$2 million in the local economy between January and June 2012.

¹⁰ 1. **At the shop level:** In terms of sales turnover, the survey results show that 91 percent of the participating shops have witnessed an on-average increase in sales as a result of the voucher programme (69% in terms of sales value on average). The increase in Voucher Shops' sales has been largely driven by an increase in sales of dairy products. In terms of workers' increase, the total average number of jobs created in participating shops is 0.7/job/year/shop while for non-participating shops, only 0.1/job/year/shop were created. For paid workers, participating shops increased the total number of paid workers by 53% compared to the period before joining the voucher programme. In terms of shop investment, the majority (87%) of the participant shops reported investing in their business after their enrolment in the voucher programme. Most of the investments occurred in cold chain storage facilities, shop enlargement, and an increased inventory stock level.

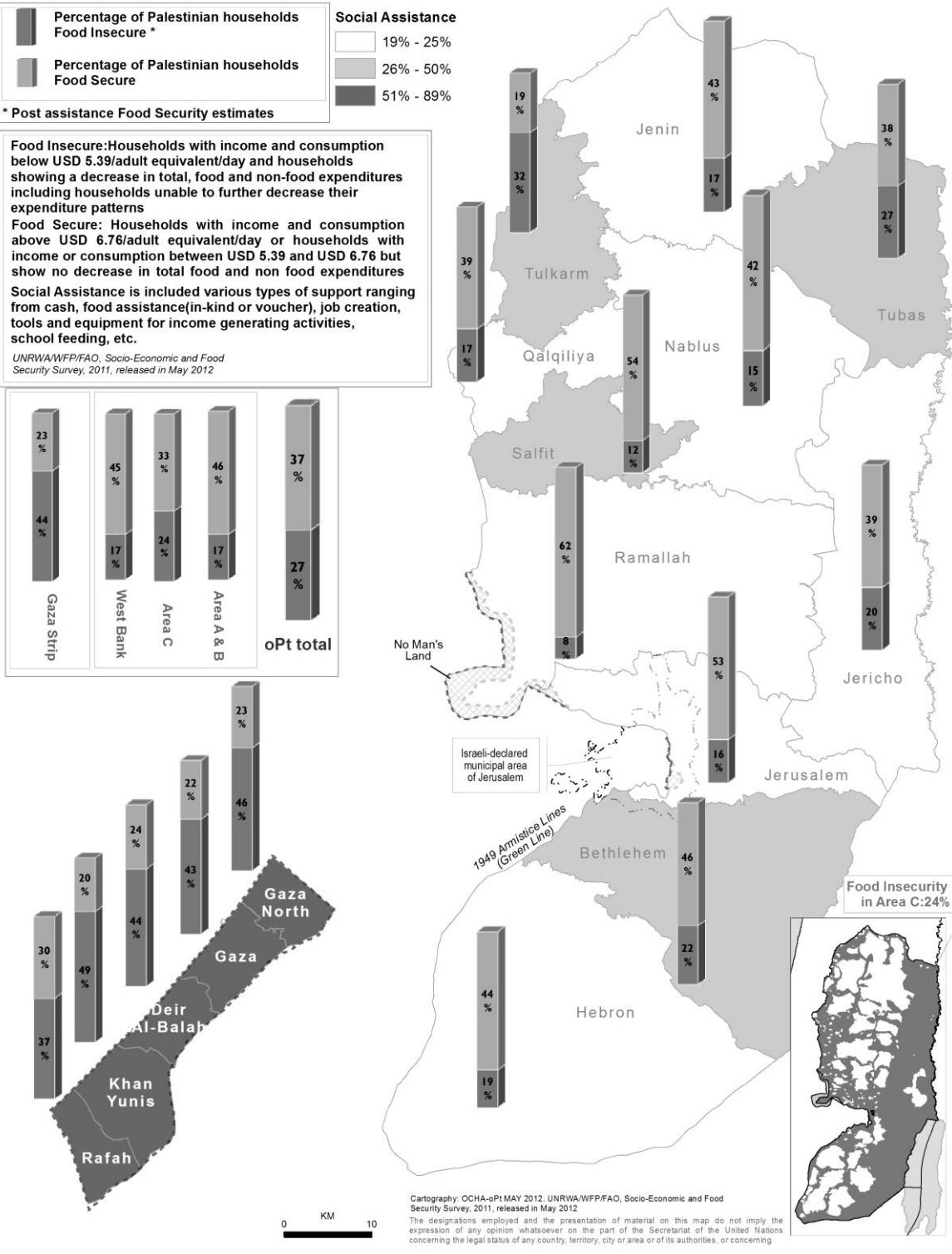
2. **At the dairy producers level:** The impact of the voucher programme on participating factories has been generally positive. Participating small and medium have experienced a 30% growth in sales and a 10% increase in production capacity.



UNITED NATIONS
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Palestinian Food Insecurity in 2011

May 2012





HEALTH AND NUTRITION

In May 2012, Health and Nutrition Cluster (HNC) partners provided essential health and nutrition services to 254 (76%) out of 336 vulnerable communities in the West Bank and Gaza, reaching 1,551,599 people. While the cluster achieved high coverage of its essential health services, the consistency and adequacy of services provided is a source of concern. Some partners have been forced to scale down their health projects for 2012 due to underfunding, and in many locations, healthcare services can only be provided once a month or once a week via mobile clinics, which is grossly inadequate.

In the course of 2012, the HNC partners provided mental health and psychosocial care to 18,701 people, 105,126 people received nutrition services, and 49,225 people received reproductive services provided by the cluster partners. In addition, 1,683 people were treated by HNC partners for injuries. HNC partner agencies trained 173 community members and 300 health providers in first aid and primary trauma care to strengthen local healthcare provision capacities and the self-sufficiency of Palestinian communities. Violence, insecurity, restrictions on movement and discriminative zoning and planning are the major factors restricting access to health and affecting the health and well-being of the people in the West Bank and Gaza. In the scope of the HNC's second objective, the cluster partners committed to contribute to the protection of civilians and health staff across the West Bank and Gaza by direct provision of relevant protection services, referral to protection providers, and advocacy.

HNC partners continued efforts to mainstream protection in Health Sector responses, using the checklist developed in conjunction with the Protection Cluster in 2011. Over half of the HNC's projects include a significant protection component.

As of May 2012, the HNC partners maintained a protective presence in 50 West Bank communities. The World Health Organization (WHO) continued to monitor medical referrals from Gaza, and HNC partners developed several publications highlighting issues with access to healthcare in the West Bank and Gaza. In 2011-2012, the HNC developed its strategy to guide partner efforts in advocacy regarding the right to health, and work is underway to establish a referral mechanism between health and protection providers.

Despite this progress, the integration of protection services in health projects needs further strengthening; compared to last year, only a few victims of violence were provided with psychological and medical services by the cluster partners, while the incidence of violence itself shows no signs of abating.¹¹ Furthermore, none of those victims were referred to the protection providers. Due to underfunding, the HNC has not carried out joint advocacy activities with the Protection Cluster in 2012.

Emergency preparedness and contingency planning is an integral part of any humanitarian response. 50% of the cluster partners conduct annual contingency planning and maintain emergency stocks of medical teams. However, the acute shortages of medicine in the public sector, coupled with underfunding of humanitarian health and nutrition, have led to a depletion of these stocks as they have been used to sustain on-going operations and support the dwindling public (MoH) health sector.

¹¹ See Health and Nutrition Cluster table in section 3.2.



Reporting from Protection Cluster members indicates that there has been some positive progress in implementing the cluster response plan. The results for the output indicators under the objective “to increase respect for human rights and international humanitarian law (IHL)”, show the wide array of work being undertaken on enhancing access to justice and accountability through legal aid and awareness-raising, on monitoring and investigating of violations of human rights and IHL, and on coordinated advocacy. A considerable amount of work has also been undertaken in relation to preventing and mitigating the impact of violations of human rights and IHL, with reported activities against all of the major output indicators, including an expansive protective presence and accompaniment programme, response programmes on psycho-social support, emergency assistance for victims of displacement and settler violence, and work on decreasing unexploded ordnance (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW) incidents. The targets for protective presence have been surpassed, which is important factor in preventing settler violence, reassuring children and decreasing the risk of displacement in at risk communities.

The scope of work undertaken by Protection Cluster partners reflects the considerable and growing protection concerns currently facing Palestinians. The coordinated monitoring of demolitions and forced evictions by members of the Displacement Working Group (DWG) has demonstrated that greater numbers of people (a 25% increase) have been displaced due to demolitions in the first part of 2012 than in the same period in 2011 in the West Bank. This is of particular concern for children, since they become more vulnerable as a result of displacement. Coordinated monitoring of settler violence has also revealed more about the significant impact it has on the Palestinian population, whether it is in terms of freedom of movement and access to land and livelihoods; the physical and psychological impact on children; or more generally the failure of Israeli authorities to protect the Palestinian population and the lack of accountability.

There has been a significant deterioration in the situation of fishermen and farmers in the ARA in Gaza, as various forms of violence continue to be used by Israeli forces to impose access restrictions, while access to justice in Gaza continues to be affected by physical restrictions on movement and administrative constraints such as court fees and insurance guarantees. The planned response to protection concerns in the ARA has been limited due to a funding shortfall, particularly for projects addressing psychosocial support needs and on legal assistance to fishermen and farmers. Sufficient progress has not been made on training and awareness-raising on gender-based violence (GBV) and Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1889, and temporary shelter and NFI support to the displaced in Gaza are also affected by funding shortfalls.

There has been progress in the area of protection mainstreaming, with a joint task force between the Protection and Health and Nutrition clusters established to look at an informal referral mechanism for health partners to refer protection concerns to relevant protection actors. Another important development in terms of protection mainstreaming is the work between the CPWG and the Education Cluster on protective presence at identified “at risk” check-points where school children have experienced difficulties crossing to access their schools, and school transportation for at risk communities.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

In 2012, the WASH Cluster has focused on strictly humanitarian actions in communities most at-risk of displacement, and those lacking basic public health services. At present, half of the projects targeting the highest risk communities remain unfunded, jeopardizing the WASH response to demolitions in Area C, and protecting communities from public health hazards in Gaza.

The lack of funding has meant that little progress against mid-year targets has been made. Despite this, achievements have been made in the area of strengthening the cluster partners' capacity for preparedness. High public health risks, and key areas suffering from poor health and safety standards have been identified, and HRF funding has immediately supported immediate interventions in 11 of the 14 high priority sites.

The framework for the Water Quality Working Group in Gaza has been prepared to assist partners in both their strategic and practical planning and response to poor water quality to vulnerable households in Gaza. Cluster partners have also worked on strengthening cluster coordination, harmonizing information management of technical standards, and establishing criteria for improving water quality monitoring, treatment and wastewater re-use. The cluster has also conducted training to strengthen partners' knowledge of activities related to safe excreta disposal, and to improve the efficiency of water re-use to improve public health conditions. A complementary technical guidance manual has been issued to assist practitioners in implementing improved sanitation systems, and three working groups have been established for improved information sharing, support and coordination; water quality, sanitation and demolitions response.

2.3 UPDATED NEEDS ANALYSIS



AGRICULTURE: livelihoods affected by increase in demolitions

The needs identified by the Agriculture Sector members in the 2012-13 Needs Analysis Framework (NAF) remain valid, however two priorities emerged in 2012 that require special attention from the sector: acceleration in the rate of demolitions of livelihood structures, and the risk of an outbreak of a new strain of foot-and-mouth disease in Gaza.

In the West Bank, the acceleration in demolitions and settler violence has been identified as a top priority for the Agriculture Sector. A 56% increase in the number of people displaced was experienced in the first 3 months of 2012, with a similar trend observed in the number of agricultural structures demolished. The prevention of displacement of households reliant on agriculture was therefore identified as a top priority. A significant gap was identified in the response to external shocks and demolitions, especially for the needs that follow the initial 90 days after an external shock. The mitigation of displacement risks would require a complementary, early recovery component to allow households to re-initiate their livelihood activities.¹²

The outbreak of a new strain of foot-and-mouth disease (SAT-2) in the region in Spring 2012 threatened to spread from Egypt to Gaza through the tunnels. Quick reaction in terms of quarantine and vaccination reduced the likelihood of an epidemic, but the possibility remains a serious threat. In addition, the red palm weevil (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*) was first discovered in Gaza in September 2011, and poses a severe threat to Gaza's 120,000 date palms and the livelihood of more than 500 people directly employed in date farming. The pest was also discovered in the West Bank in June 2012. As well as the needs related to containing the outbreak of the red palm weevil (ongoing monitoring, mass trapping, treatment and training), the sector requires assistance to improve yields and incomes through better irrigation, propagation, grove management and post-harvest production. Poor farmers who lose their trees to the pest may also require compensation or the provision of alternative agriculture livelihoods.

In both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the rainfall level for the 2011/12 season improved greatly, reaching 90% of the long-term average in Gaza and exceeding 100% in the West Bank. As the grazing period was prolonged in 2012, the need for emergency fodder distribution was reduced. Several sector members' have therefore shifted the focus of their interventions from fodder distribution to boosting the local fodder production of communities in high-risk areas, such as Area C of the West Bank.

¹² A new project was submitted during the mid-year review (MYR) to fill that gap.



CASH for WORK: high rates of unemployment

There have been no significant changes in the overall needs for the CfW Sector. In the first quarter of 2012, the unemployment rate among labour force participants was 23.9%, of which the unemployment rate in the Gaza Strip was 31.5%, compared to 20.1% in the West Bank. The unemployment rate for males in oPt was 22% compared to 31.5% for females.

In Gaza, despite some economic recovery and employment gains from mid-2010 to mid-2011, unemployment is again increasing for the third consecutive quarter, standing at 31.5% as of the first quarter of 2012 (reaching 32% for refugees, 46.5% for females and 47% for youth). In 2011, due to high prices and low wages, the purchasing power of wage workers (real monthly wages) stood 32% below its 2006 level. Recent PCBS estimates indicate that 33% of wage workers in Gaza are poor. The 2011 Socio-economic and Food Security Monitoring Survey (SEFSec) shows that 60% of the Gaza Strip's population is still food-insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity.

In the West Bank, despite relatively robust employment growth, the purchasing power of wages continued to regress, albeit at a slower rate than in 2010. The average unemployment rate of 18.4% in the West Bank in the second half of 2011 remained unchanged relative to the second half of 2010 and was high by historical standards. The persistence of elevated unemployment and relatively low wages in the private sector, where the bulk of employment growth was located, continued to depress the purchasing power of average wages in the West Bank. The most recent data confirms that refugees experience higher than average unemployment rates; likewise, their wages have been compressed more than average.



EDUCATION: ensuring safe protected access to education

The context for the Education Sector in oPt, for humanitarian purposes, is largely the same as late 2011, although some new developments have taken place. In the West Bank (including East Jerusalem), threats on schools appear to be rising, especially in terms of risks of school demolition and stop-work orders. In October 2011, the cluster counted 28 schools as threatened by stop-work or demolition orders. As of May 2012 the number of schools with stop-work or demolition orders is at least 37.

During this period the cluster has recorded four schools with new or re-issued demolition or stop-work orders, and the efforts to force the demolition of one additional school (Khan Al Ahmar) have been reignited. Although no formal schools have been demolished in this period, children feel the increased threat and associated distress of potentially losing their school. In Hebron, compared to the last two months of 2011, in 2012 there was a marked increase in the denial of access to education and escalation of violence and harassment towards school-age children related to the deployment of the Golani Brigade (IDF).¹³

¹³ From the [CAAC Bulletin, March 2012](#), page 3.

Palestinian students in East Jerusalem continue to grapple with the imposition of curriculum changes by the Israeli Municipality in 50 municipality schools and 61 private schools. East Jerusalem students still suffer from severe lack of classroom space due, at least partially, to the perpetuation of a restrictive permitting process for building or rehabilitating classrooms. In Silwan, a community cultural centre used for educational purposes and children's activities was demolished early this year.¹⁴

In Gaza, threats of damage or disruption of schooling remain due to recurrent escalation of violence resulting in the damage of 14 schools since September 2011. The blockade that now entered its sixth year (although severe restrictions date back to the 1990s), is still affecting the provision of safe and adequate classroom space throughout Gaza, where approximately 90% of schools remain on double shifts, reducing the quality of instruction and shortening the learning day. The non-approval of permits for school construction has also negatively affected the number of classrooms available: according to UNRWA 22 schools are awaiting approval from COGAT for construction.

The key humanitarian challenges in the education sector in oPt remain entrenched for the time being. These challenges include the provision of safe and protected access to education for the most vulnerable communities in West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza. Out of 183 schools in Area C of the West Bank, the cluster has prioritized 37 schools as the most vulnerable. In Gaza 79 schools have been identified as the most vulnerable and prioritized for intervention.

Although the cluster has not been able to carry out a comprehensive assessment on vulnerable schools in the West Bank, a rapid assessment last year identified at least 35 communities with serious protection issues in accessing schools. Based on the rapid assessment, 23 communities that reported threats at checkpoints for children on their school commute were prioritized for intervention through protective presence. In addition to these communities, 12 others were prioritized for provision of transport to overcome access and protection concerns pertaining to the school commute.

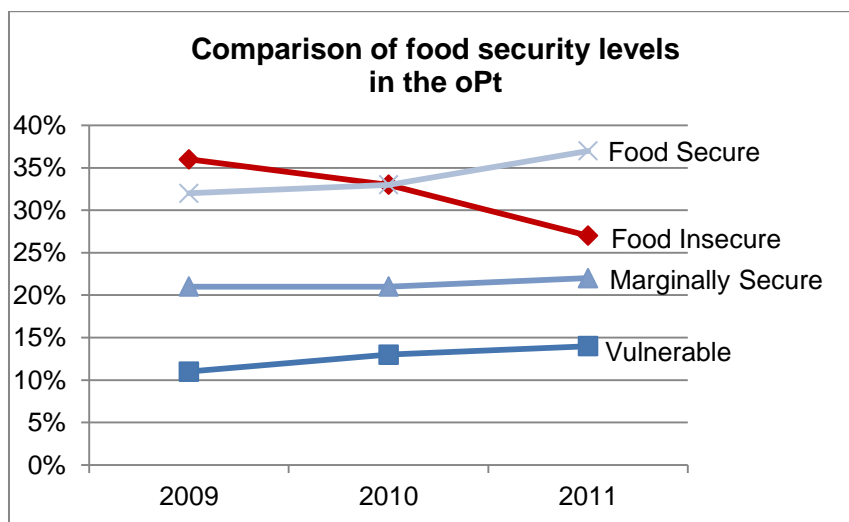
Other communities were identified as experiencing protection concerns on the school commute due to settler violence, other violence, or intimidation or proximity to settlement or military areas. Although it is widely accepted by education stakeholders that the issues affecting protected access to schools are greater than what has been identified by the rapid assessment, the lack of a comprehensive assessment has left a gap in detailed information. The comprehensive assessment is planned for later in 2012, subject to availability of funds.

¹⁴ Ibid, page 3.



FOOD: improved food security levels

According to the latest SEFSec¹⁵, a total of 1.3 million people representing 27% of households in oPt remained food-insecure in 2011, an additional 14% of the households are vulnerable to food insecurity, 22% are marginally secure and 37% are food secure.¹⁶ Over the last three years, the percentage of food-insecure households declined from 36% to 27%. This decrease was accompanied a 3% increase in vulnerable households, a 1% increase in the number of marginally secure households and a 4% increase in the number of food secure households. Food secure households represent 37% of the Palestinian population.



A combination of enhanced employment rates, real GDP growth, stability in the salaries of PA employees as well as large scale social assistance¹⁷ during the reporting period have influenced the improvement of food insecurity levels in the oPt, particularly in the Gaza Strip. These improvements continue to be fuelled by external assistance, and as such they are not sustainable in the present oPt economic growth context and PA fiscal crisis. Despite improvements in food security levels, more than one in five households remains food-insecure after assistance has been provided.

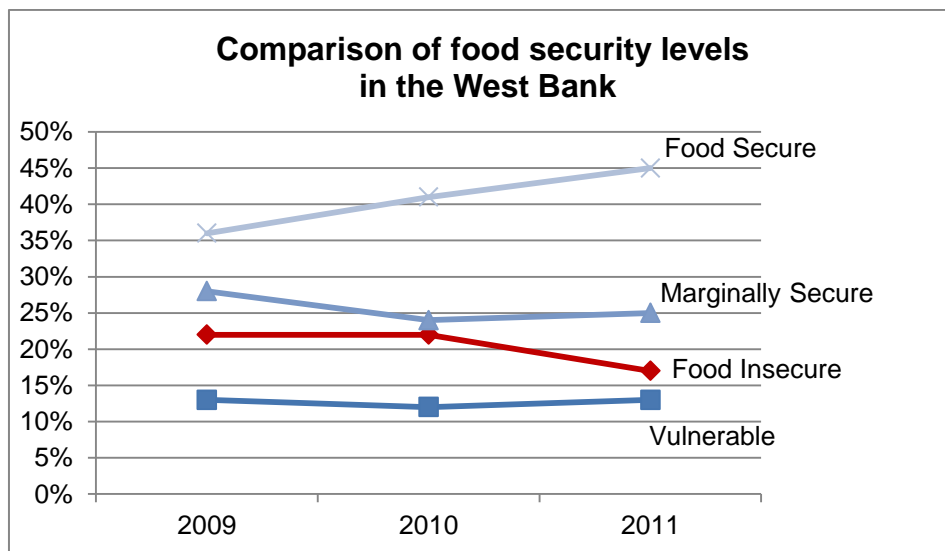
¹⁵ [2011 SEFSec Survey](#), PCBS, WFP, FAO, UNRWA, May 2012.

¹⁶ SEFSec is a household survey. Levels of food security therefore always refer to household figures and the prevalence of food security. However, the absolute number of food-insecure people was calculated by estimating the total number of people as this better reflects the larger household sizes among food-insecure households. The same methodology has been applied for the household figures and individual figures by regions, for refugee / non-refugee disclosed later in the document.

¹⁷ Social assistance is offered by formal sources including the PA and international organizations, and more informally by non-governmental organizations. As highlighted by the **World Bank Poverty Report July 2011 – West Bank and Gaza coming with conflict? Poverty and inclusion in the West Bank and Gaza** - social assistance and public sectors played an important part in providing a cushion or safety net in the face of the crisis.

West Bank Food Security Levels¹⁸

The trends show that between 2009 and 2010, the level of food insecurity among West Bank households remained unchanged. This level has dropped by 5% between 2010 and 2011 to reach 17%. Food security levels also improved steadily between 2009 and 2011 to cover 45% of West Bank households.



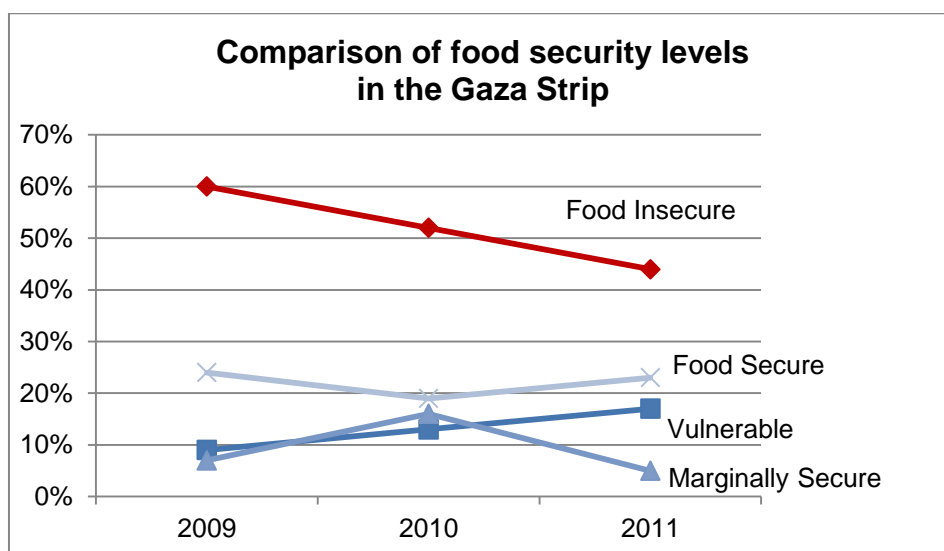
Despite a positive trend, the West Bank continues to be vulnerable with the current closure regime. The West Bank productive private sector is stifled by restrictions on movement and access within and outside the West Bank, and is hence unable to sustain the growth stimulated recently by the public sector helped by donor funding and earlier Israeli easing of restrictions.¹⁹ In addition, the PA will face a looming fiscal crisis if donor funding continues to decrease, which will have a direct impact on some of the most fragile population in the West Bank covered by the PA Social Safety Net and those employed in the public sector.

Gaza Strip Food Security Levels

Trends show significant improvements in household food insecurity levels in the Gaza Strip, and this is the main driver of oPt's overall decrease in the level of food insecurity over the last three years. In 2009, following the Operation "Cast Lead", food insecurity levels peaked at 60%. In 2010, food insecurity was mitigated, largely due to large-scale humanitarian assistance delivered to households, combined with a slight revitalization of the economy resulting from the tunnel trade. By 2011, food insecurity dropped further to 44% as a result of a combination of humanitarian projects and social assistance transfers, a slight ease of the blockade especially related to import controls on goods coming from Israel, and the continuation of the illegal trade from Egypt.

¹⁸ Since the methodology does not take into account the higher cost of living in annexed areas of East Jerusalem, the West Bank figures exclude populations that are living in this area.

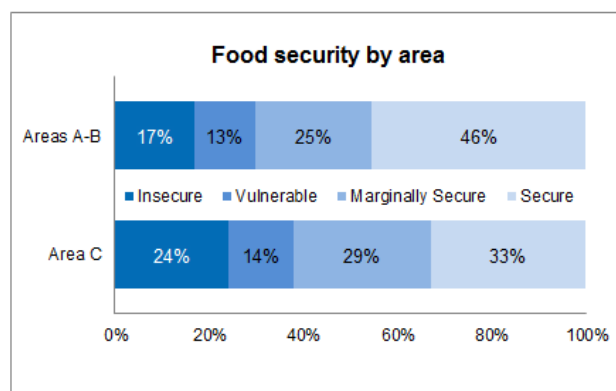
¹⁹ United Nations Special Coordinator's Office (UNSCO), March 2012, Palestinian state-building: an achievement at increased risk, Ad Hoc Liaison Committee Meeting.



Despite this improvement, food insecurity remains much higher in Gaza (44%) than in the West Bank (17%). In addition, the steady level of assistance as well as the new jobs created are very much confined to low wages and unskilled jobs (in construction, agriculture, manufacturing and commerce), and do not improve people's longer-term food security. While the level of food-insecure households dropped, Gaza's population remains highly vulnerable with most of the shift towards vulnerable to food insecurity and marginally food-insecure. In fact over the last three years, the level of those classified as food secure has been more or less stagnant and remains at 23%.

Food Security Levels by Sub-Region

In the Gaza Strip, common food insecurity levels appear consistently across the sub-regions at 44%. The south of the Gaza Strip experienced the fastest rates of improvements. Although difficult to measure, the rates of improvement are likely due to the tunnel trade operations, as well as the easing of the blockade.



In the West Bank, trends show that by 2011, improvements in food security levels are most visible in the northern West Bank and the southern West Bank where food insecurity levels have dropped by 5%. While the central West Bank continues to enjoy the lowest levels of food insecurity, the rate of improvement slowed between 2009 and 2010. In Ramallah particularly, rates of improvement slowed as the productive capacity of the private sector continues to be stifled by restrictions on movement and access within and outside the West Bank. This has consequences for the private sector's ability to sustain the growth currently stimulated by the public sector. However, the central West Bank has a food insecurity rate of 12%, the lowest rate ever reached since the roll-out of the SEFSec survey.

This year, disaggregated data is available by geographic differentiation as defined by the Oslo Agreement: Area C and all other areas (Areas A and B).²⁰ In 2011, food insecurity levels in Area

²⁰ The Oslo II Accords signed in 1995 established the Palestinian Authority (PA) and divided the West Bank into three administrative areas (known as Areas A, B and C).

C were 24% compared to 17% in Areas A and B. Vulnerability is higher in the Area C region, with only a third of the population classified as food secure compared to 46% in Areas A and B. The food insecurity levels among female-headed households in Area C further increased to 39% and 34%, specifically among herding households.²¹ On average, households in Area C spend 56 % of their cash income on food.



HEALTH and NUTRITION: No change in needs

There have been no significant changes in assessed needs and or the Health and Nutrition Cluster's NAF.



PROTECTION: Ensuring respect for IHL and IHRL

The key protection issues facing Palestinians remain the same. As outlined in the NAF, these include: threats to life, liberty and security; restrictions on freedom of movement and access to services; destruction of and damage to property and livelihoods; forced displacement; and lack of effective remedies and accountability. While there has been no change in the nature of the protection needs, there has been an increase in the number of people requiring assistance, particularly in relation to emergency response to forced displacement, protective presence, psychosocial support for children and legal assistance.

The Protection Cluster covers a wide array of protection actors including UN agencies, international NGOs, and both Palestinian and Israeli NGOs. A number of cluster members who do not have projects in the CAP have been involved in developing and implementing the NAF and the cluster response plan, and have provided input on their work for the Protection Cluster MYR.

In light of the serious increase of civilian casualties caused by unexploded ordnance (UXO) and ERW in Gaza in 2012, the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) has partnered with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNRWA to enhance the safety and security of children in Gaza, given the high rate of child victims among UXO-related casualties. In the cluster response plan, mine action indicators have been adjusted and baseline figures added in an effort to better measure targets and progress on the decrease in UXO- and- ERW-related incidents, deaths and injuries.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE: Lack of adequate and safe water in oPt

The overall WASH target beneficiaries and criteria remain the same as stated in the original CAP 2012. Beneficiaries were chosen using the WASH vulnerability standards and indicators, to identify the high priority beneficiaries along with the specific geographic and demographic groups in the West Bank and Gaza. In Gaza, the health of people remain at high risk due to the

²¹ This figure includes herders in annexed areas of East Jerusalem with five or more animal holdings. Food insecurity levels remain the same if households living in annexed parts of East Jerusalem are excluded, indicating that herding households living in annexed parts of East Jerusalem are as worse off as others living in the rest of Area C.

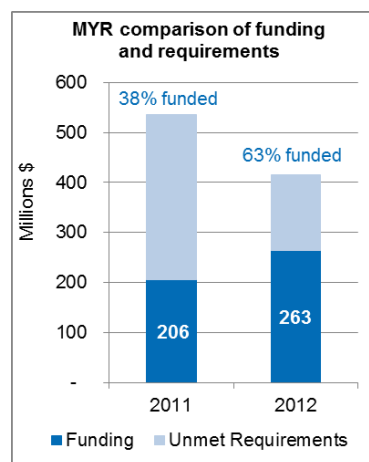
inconsistent water supply and consumption of poor water quality – 90% of which is unfit for drinking – below WHO standards. In the West Bank, over 50,000 people in 151 communities lack adequate water for drinking and personal hygiene, and many have access to less than 30 litres per capita per day (LPCPD) during the summer peak period.

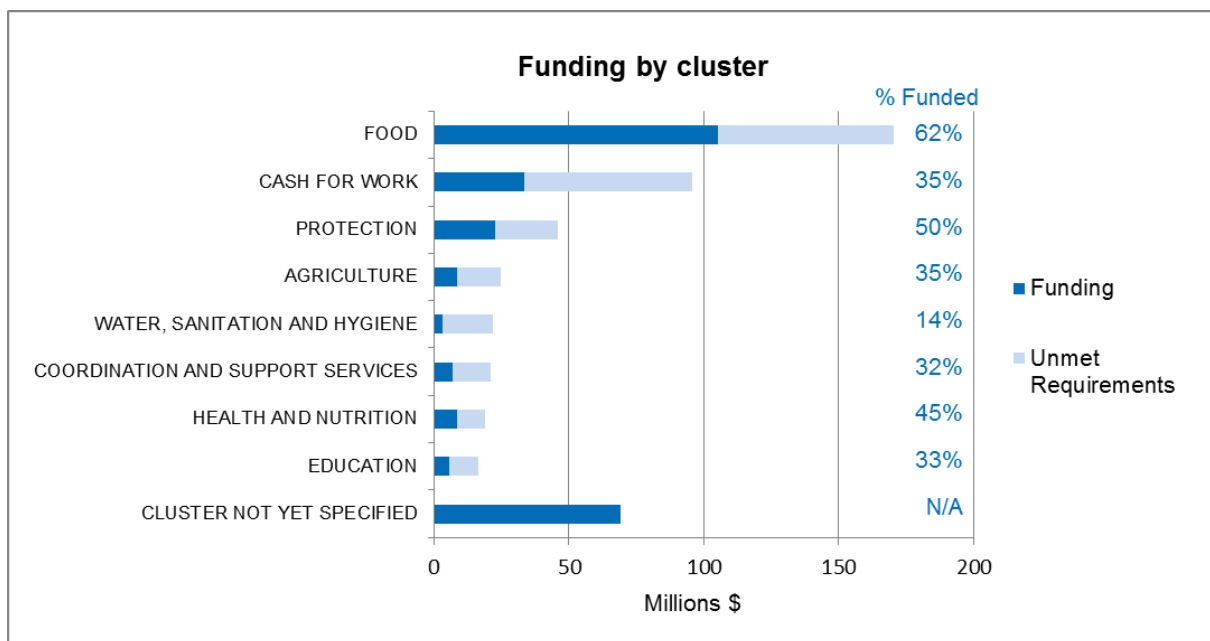
Close to one million people in 492 communities have access to less than 60 LPCPD. Half of these vulnerable communities are located in the south (Hebron and Bethlehem), whilst the remaining half are spread over the central and northern West Bank, and the Jordan Valley. These communities rely heavily on water storage during the dry months. Their access to drinking water and vulnerability has been compounded by the sharp rate of increased demolitions in the West Bank during this year. During the first five months of the year, the number of WASH-related demolitions reached 42, which is a 45% increase compared to the same timeframe for 2011. With 43% of the demolitions targeting water storage devices, it greatly increases the vulnerability of such communities and the possibility for enforced or self-displacement because of a lack of reliable water supply and sanitation services.

Considering the distinct nature and ensuing gravity of the WASH problems in the West Bank and Gaza, it was decided that the key vulnerability indicators would be uniform for both regions. Water availability (consumption), water quality (from the source, network, vendors and at household level), water storage, and sanitation are now key issues for both areas. Hygiene and protection have also been included in the 2012 CAP for both areas in order to highlight and address the growing levels of concern related to measures taken by Israeli authorities, settler activities, and increased violence towards Palestinians. Together these phenomena prevent the most marginalized and vulnerable people from attaining a basic level of quality and access to water and sanitation services, directly affecting their ability to maintain minimum hygiene standards and practices. Water affordability, previously a key indicator only for the West Bank, may become an increasingly predominant issue in Gaza as households become more reliant on desalinated water from private vendors prior to the activation of large-scale desalinization projects, which may take at least three years before becoming operational.

2.4 ANALYSIS OF FUNDING TO DATE

As of 30 June, the oPt CAP is 63% funded (\$263 million has been received out of \$415 million requested). However, much of the funding has been received late; consequently cluster/sector targets have not been reached since many projects will only get underway in the second half of the year. In some cases programmes have had to be suspended or scaled back. Some projects have been removed altogether from humanitarian plans, or have been reduced in scope, with few development initiatives funded to provide long-term alternatives. Funding per sector has also been uneven. The most well-funded clusters include Food and Protection (at 62% and 50% funding respectively) while Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene is only 14% funded.

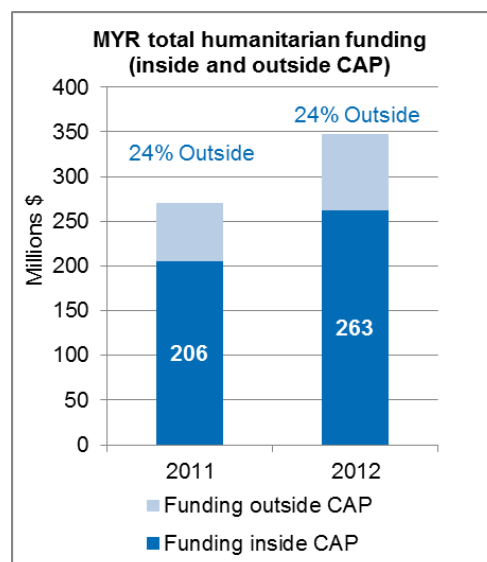
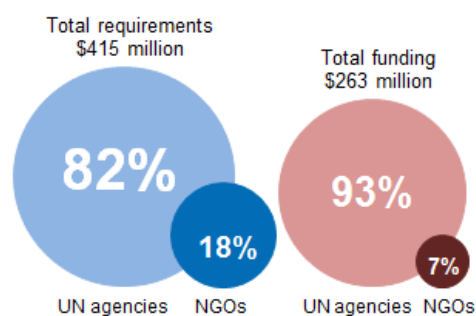




Further, it should be noted that the majority of the funding received to date has benefited the larger UN agencies and international NGOs while only a fraction of the \$5.7 million requested by local NGOs participating in the CAP has been received. However, it is important to note that local NGOs are benefiting through partnerships with UN agencies and INGOs. Out of the total 164 projects in the appeal, 73 are in partnership with local NGOs or CBOs with a total request of \$199 million, which represents almost half of the total amount requested. To date, almost half of the funding received is benefiting local NGOs indirectly through their partnerships with UN agencies and international NGOs who rely on them as implementing partners.

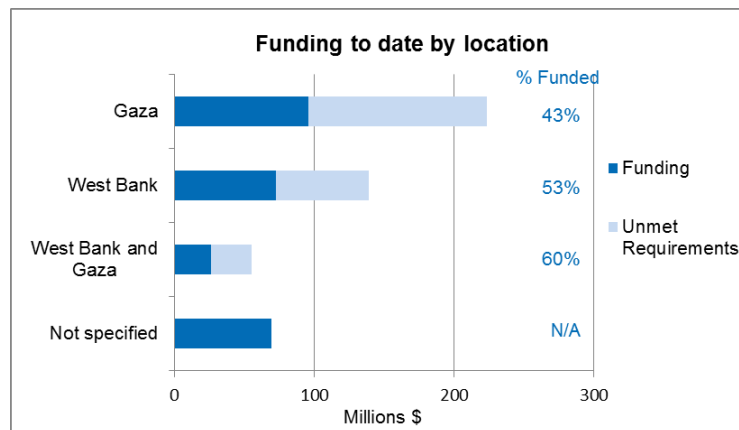
The percentage of outside CAP funding at mid-year is almost double that of mid-2011. Of note, over half these contributions outside of the appeal went to UNRWA's General Fund and its other core programmes in the oPt and International Committee of the Red Cross's (ICRC's) emergency appeal. Some funding went to projects that were not included in the appeal this year given the narrower scope of the strategy.

Share of requirements and funding by agency type

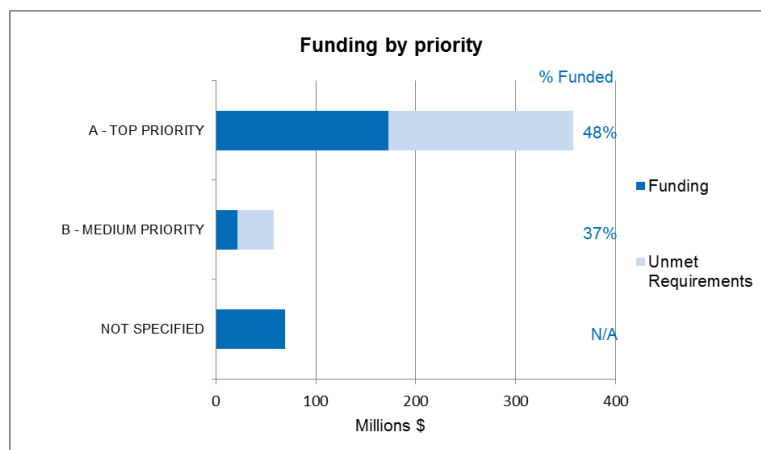


OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY CAP MID-YEAR REVIEW 2012

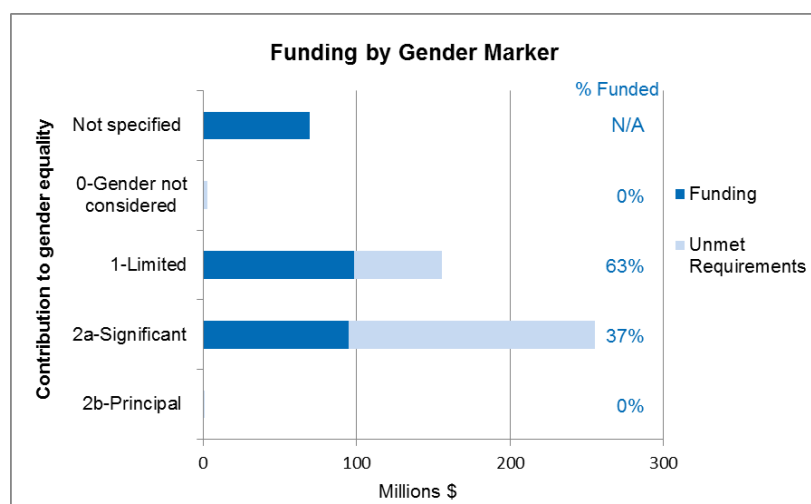
Analysis of funding by location shows that the total requirements are evenly spread across the West Bank and Gaza, however projects focusing exclusively on the West Bank are better funded (53%) than projects focusing exclusively on Gaza (43%). However, total funding for Gaza (\$95.7 million) is greater than for the West Bank (\$72.5 million).



At mid-year, 66% of the overall funds received have been directed to top priority projects. Almost half (48%) of the requirements of top priority projects have been met

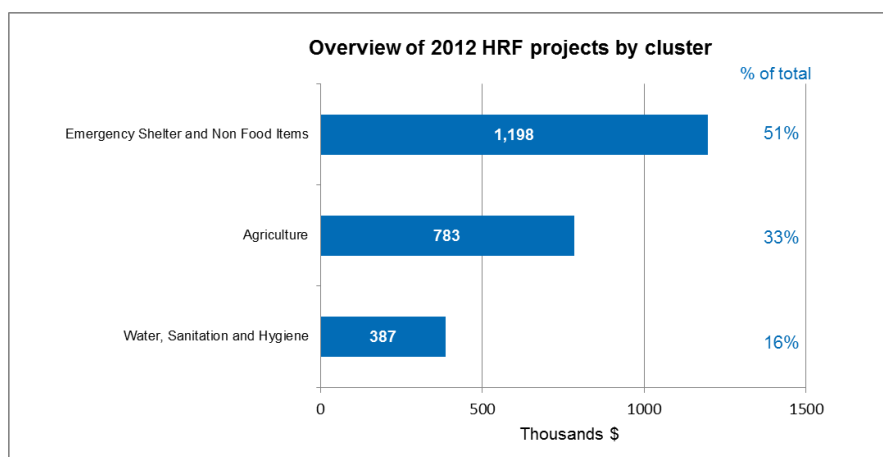


The Gender Marker was applied to all projects in the appeal. As the graph below shows, more funding (\$98.4 million) has been directed towards projects designed to contribute in a limited way to gender equality (code 1), than towards code 2a projects designed to contribute significantly to gender equality (\$95.2 million).



Funding channelled through the HRF

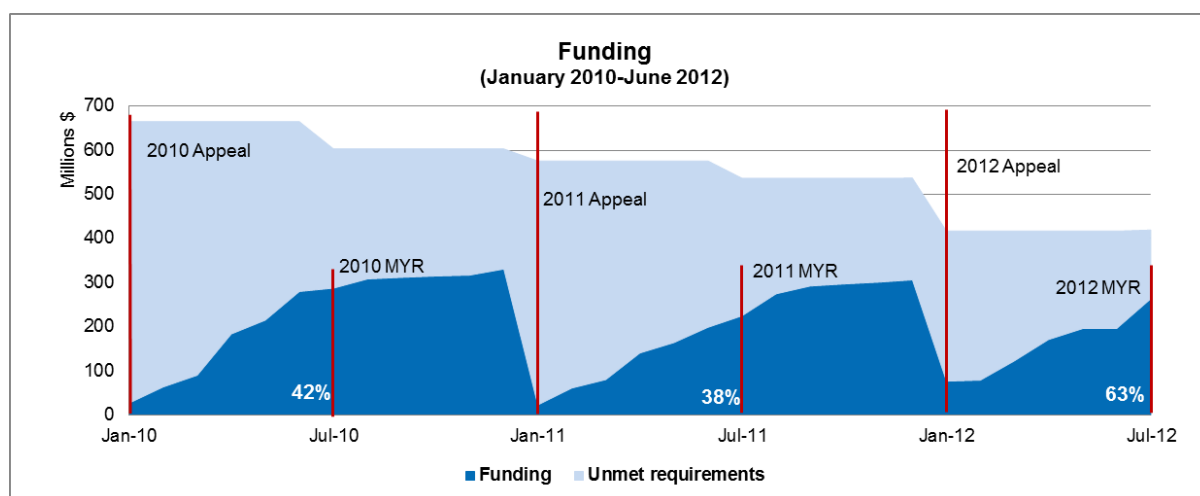
The 2012 figures include key donor contributions as well as funding to HRF projects approved. Eleven projects for HRF funding were approved since the beginning of 2012 for a total of \$2.4 million, out of which projects are currently being implemented by local NGOs and five projects are being implemented in partnership between INGOs and local NGOs. Projects in Emergency Shelter/NFI, Agriculture and WASH have been supported by the fund.



Impact of shortfalls and late funding on humanitarian programming

In the absence of significant additional contributions in coming months, some organizations will be forced to scale back activities for the second half of 2012, with the impact felt across all humanitarian sectors in both Gaza and the West Bank. With humanitarian budgets under pressure due to the global economic slowdown and a number of large-scale crises throughout the world, particularly in the Middle East, commitments to sustained funding are important to ensure that agencies can respond to humanitarian needs, which, given the ongoing occupation and political stalemate, remain critical.

Clusters/sectors below have outlined the impact that slow and reduced funding have had or could to have on planned humanitarian assistance programmes, affecting the immediate and long-term quality of lives, health and education of large sections of the Palestinian population.





AGRICULTURE

A large number of projects in the Agriculture Sector have received little or late (April/May) funding, causing significant delays in implementation. In fact only one project in the CAP 2012 is being implemented while the other four funded projects are in the planning phase. This situation has two potential consequences; it is likely that targets will be only partially reached and the activities will be implemented with significant delays. It is expected that some sub-sectors will be affected more acutely than others; currently the majority of the funding is dedicated to the livestock sector and to backyard production, leaving other activities such as increasing access to water and open field rehabilitation unaddressed. Currently, only 3,595 households out of the 19,950 planned are expected to be reached by the end of the year. There is also a geographic disparity in the allocation of resource—only 18% of the current funding is being channelled toward the humanitarian needs in Gaza. In terms of the how funding is distributed by organization type, the breakdown is 81% UN agencies, 17% INGOs and 2% for local NGOs.



CASH for WORK

The lack of funding and late arrival of donor disbursements directly correlates to the significant reduction in the number of beneficiaries reached in the first half of 2012. For all NGO partners, projects have not started due significant delays in the finalization of donor contributions and for UNRWA (in both the West Bank and Gaza), there were significant reductions in overall targets.

In the West Bank, the deviation between the planned targets (30,000 job opportunities by mid-year) and the actual numbers (18,311 job opportunities) are mainly due to the reduced amount of funding received. The reduction in number of opportunities provided and disagreement over the selection mechanism also prompted camp committees to shut down UNRWA operations in January, particularly in the northern area, which caused a further reduction in the number of families who received assistance in the first quarter.

In the Gaza Strip, due to a sharp reduction in funding levels for its CfW activities in the first part of the year, UNRWA drastically downscaled its Job Creation Programme and Graduate Training Programme (GTP), with only the most critical positions being renewed. Out of a CAP mid-yearly target of 13,810 job opportunities (27,620 for the year-end target), UNRWA could only generate 5,941 short-term positions (43% of the objective initially set – a considerable achievement given the level of funding secured). As a matter of comparison, the number of job-days created since the beginning of the year reached 284,390, a reduction of 74% as compared to the January-May period of 2011 (1,088,460 job days) and of 81% as compared to the same period in 2010 (1,513,656 job days).



COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Several crucial coordination projects remain un- or underfunded, thus jeopardizing efforts to strengthen coordination in oPt. One gap is the lack of a dedicated Gender Adviser to work with HCT members and humanitarian partners to ensure that all interventions take into account gender concerns. Another gap is in the much-needed inter-agency NGO security support services for Gaza-based staff.²²



EDUCATION

With only 33% funding at mid-year, Education Cluster partners may not be able to reach the mid-year target of approximately 460,000 of pre-primary and school-age children, youth and educators in the most vulnerable areas of the oPt who continue to face protection threats and barriers to accessing schools or lack safe, protective and adequate classrooms and learning environments. The funding shortfalls leave pockets of beneficiaries un-served and under served in terms of formal education and informal education activities. If fully implemented, the proposed CAP projects and interventions would collectively provide a more protective environment for schools in targeted communities, and respond to attacks on schools or barriers to accessing education. The longer-term impact of not reaching the most vulnerable children, youth and educators includes lowered learning achievements, and increased school drop-outs and student distress.

Underfunding may have a disproportionate impact on quality and access to education in Gaza and East Jerusalem. Although some projects are funded in Gaza, some donors may find it difficult to support projects earmarked for Gaza. The blockade in Gaza continues to affect funding in some cases where funding becomes available but remains unutilized due to the blockade. In East Jerusalem, the complexity of the education system, characterized by multiple, fragmented service providers, makes response particularly difficult.



FOOD

Gaza

Due to late funding, UNRWA had to temporarily reduce food rations during the first quarter of 2012 (whole milk was temporarily removed). Similarly, while UNRWA normally serves abject and absolute poor families simultaneously, distributions to abject poor (35% of beneficiaries) had to be postponed to the end of the first distribution cycle (March). Even with optimistic funding projections, an additional \$20 million will be required to cover the most critical and basic food needs of around 700,000 refugees until the end of the year, of which \$8 million is needed by July to procure the food necessary for the third round of distributions (starting in October). If funds are not received in time, this may result in a reduction in food rations as of October.

²² CARE's unfunded Gaza NGO Safety Office (GANSO) project provides security services to the NGO community. It fills an immediate protection need as it provides precise information and rapidly alerts. GANSO also provides thorough analysis based on research and incident archives, and keeps the humanitarian community in Gaza informed of developments in the safety and security environment.

For WFP, funding has been secured to cover the requirements of 30,000 beneficiaries in partnership with OXFAM GB until the end of 2012. While significant funding could recently be secured to cover the needs of the 115,000 beneficiaries assisted through CHF (and also allowing WFP to reinstate a full ration from July 2012) the situation with regard to 92,000 beneficiaries with the same profile – i.e. vulnerable non-refugees living below the deep poverty line - assisted through the MoSA still requires strong donors' attention. \$8.8 million is still required to cover their needs between July and December 2012. An imbalance of assistance between the caseloads assisted through CHF or OXFAM GB and the one assisted through MoSA should be avoided at all costs. WFP school feeding programme will be put on hold as of September 2012 if no resources are confirmed in the coming weeks. In addition, interventions aimed at older heads of households have not received any funding to date. Eight thousand older heads of households who are vulnerable to food insecurity will not be supported and their health and well-being will not be improved and 1,200 poor older farmers and their families will not have a guaranteed income through the purchase of their vegetables, leaving them without complementary assistance and dependent on others.

A cut in the ration or even suspension of assistance would significantly affect the food security of both refugee and non-refugee families, many of whom have been affected by military conflict, long-term unemployment, low wages, or lack of access to lands and fishing areas. Food-insecure families (44% in Gaza) rely on the food provided by the food sector partners to secure their diet with an acceptable and diversity of food. Without food assistance, these households will inevitably resort to negative coping mechanisms. This is particularly serious given that Gaza food-insecure families devote close to 50% of their cash expenditures to food. The most commonly used strategy for households to cope is to defer the payment of utility bills, to purchase food on credit, consume lower quality food and consume lower quantities of food. Most of these coping strategies, even if they are reversible, can have a permanent cost on lives and livelihoods through poorer health and nutritional status. The electricity cuts and fuel shortage put an additional burden on these vulnerable families, which rely on more expensive alternatives to meet their energy requirements.

West Bank

Due to funding shortfalls, UNRWA has had to decrease the amount of flour per person by 7.5 kg for the second round of food distribution, reducing the caloric value from approximately 50% to 29% of the overall ration. Last year, WFP had to reduce the ration for the general food distributions (GFD) and the value of the vouchers in July 2011, however in light of significant recent contributions, in July WFP is planning to reinstate the full ration to 177,000 beneficiaries GFDs, and increase the voucher value for 55,000 voucher beneficiaries (with an increased caseload of 13,000 additional beneficiaries) WFP's West Bank project is fully funded for 2012, the challenge remaining for WFP is to secure funding for non-CAP activities (recovery-type such as school feeding and voucher-for-work/VfW training), which are critical to address structural needs and will enable a smooth transition from relief to recovery and development.



HEALTH and NUTRITION

With less than 50% funding, 353,114 people in the West Bank and 232,560 people in Gaza will have difficulty benefiting from primary health care services, and nutrition services will not be provided to 55,905 people, of which nearly 54,000 are children under five. A number of the cluster partners may be forced to scale down or terminate their operations in both Gaza and the West Bank. Not only will partners be unable to provide adequate health and nutrition services in the beneficiary communities, they will also not be able to respond to critical events such as forced evictions and demolitions. Lack of funding will also force organizations to terminate the contracts of nearly 200 of its health staff, reducing significantly both the quality and accessibility of health services in some of the most vulnerable communities in the West Bank.

Lack of funding for Health and Nutrition Cluster Coordination activities has a very negative impact on overall cluster functioning, including: cluster contingency planning; establishment of the cluster rapid assessment and response teams; joint advocacy; assessment and capacity-building activities. Mental health and psychosocial support services are also threatened and 72,879 people in need of those services will not receive them. 7,555 people in Gaza and 6,267 people in the West Bank will not receive the disability and physical rehabilitation.

In response to shortfalls in the first half of the year, many HNC partners donated their standby stocks of emergency medical supplies to alleviate frequent shortages of drugs and consumables in Gaza, and this has exhausted their emergency preparedness capacity. The situation has jeopardized some of the critical emergency preparedness projects affecting 714,597 people in Gaza and 56,934 people in the West Bank.



PROTECTION

Reported funding for protection in the first half of 2012 was lower (50% of requirements) than at the same time last year (68% of requirements). Approximately 60% of the 45 protection projects in the appeal do not have any funding committed or pledged, and only a fifth of projects designated as top priority have received any funding to date. Overall Protection Cluster requirements have increased at mid-year due to the expansion of projects relating to emergency response to forced displacement, protective presence, psychosocial support for children and legal assistance.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

The WASH Cluster is currently less than 20% funded, making it difficult to meet mid-year or end-year targets for humanitarian response for the highest-risk communities, including those communities affected by demolitions in Area C. This situation is worse both in absolute and percentage terms than at the same point last year. Only 30% of the projects have received any funding. The unfunded projects leave 1,040,561 (including 890,561 UNRWA refugees and 576,097 children) of the most vulnerable beneficiaries (967,070 in Gaza and 73,491 in the West Bank) without necessary WASH services.

3. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND SECTORAL TARGETS

3.1 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES


Progress towards the strategic objectives and sector targets is mixed and uneven across clusters/sectors at mid-year. The late arrival of funding and a shift in some types of programming (i.e. Agriculture) have presented serious challenges to humanitarian partners.

CAP Strategic Objective	Cluster	Cluster Objective and associated indicators		Number of people in need	Target	Achieved	Reached Target Need	% of Target
S.O. 1: Enhance the protection of populations in Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and EJ by promoting respect for IHL and HR; preventing or mitigating the impacts of violations; improving equitable access to essential services; and ensuring the effective integration of protection considerations in service provision interventions.	Education	Improve access to protective, child-friendly education for boys and girls in identified, vulnerable and affected groups.	1.3.2. number of communities where children and teachers are provided with safe transport	25	25	0		0%
			1.3.3. Number of communities where children and teachers are provided with protective presence.	27	10	9		90%
	Health and Nutrition	Improve access for vulnerable populations in WB and Gaza to essential health and nutrition services.	1.1.1. # of people covered by the HNC partner agencies	2,120,077	1,800,816	1,551,599		86%
	Protection	Increased respect for HR and IHL	1.1.1. Number of people benefiting from legal assistance	1,205	12,000	6,309		53%
		Prevention and mitigation of the impacts of abuses and violations of HR and IHL.	2.1.1. Number of communities benefiting from protective presence	90	94	123		131%

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			2.1.2. Number of people/per week passing through checkpoints benefiting from protective presence.	no baseline	28,000	28,000	<div><div></div></div>	100%
			2.2.1. Number of children and caregivers receiving psycho-social support	10,815	80,000	28,093	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	35%
			2.3.1. Number of HHs provided with emergency assistance following incidents of demolition in WB	78	95	123	<div><div></div></div>	129%
	WASH	Reduced risk of displaced populations from natural and human related disasters, through enhanced access and entitlements to essential WASH services and facilities	1.1.1. Number of people accessing safe (good quality) water supplies in oPt	1,145,941	75,835	0	<div><div></div></div>	0%
			1.2.1. Number of individuals among vulnerable groups in under-served areas of oPt receiving > 60l / d water	979,638	75,835	0	<div><div></div></div>	0%
	S.O. 2: Help improve the food security of vulnerable and food-insecure communities in the oPt, with particular focus on Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and EJ by improving economic access to food, supporting access to a greater variety of	Agriculture	Food insecurity among endangered agricultural livelihoods is mitigated	1.1.3. Number of HHs received # MT of drought tolerant seeds for # males and # females	19,549	4,745	290	<div><div></div><div></div></div>
1.3.1. Number of HHs access to water improved due to cisterns, reservoirs, ponds repair or construction				22,818	880	0	<div><div></div></div>	0%
Cash-for-Work		Provide enhanced economic access to food and livelihoods for vulnerable and protection- threatened HHs	1.1.3. Number of job days created (disaggregated by sex and protection interventions)	N/A	4,500,000	757,575	<div><div></div><div></div></div>	17%

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food or providing direct food assistance.	Food	Ensure basic food needs of food-insecure and vulnerable HHs are met	1.1.1. Number of beneficiaries receiving food as percentage of planned figures	1,325,000	1,165,480	1,126,927		97%
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"Communities for interventions have been identified and prioritized."

3.2 CLUSTER/SECTOR RESPONSE UPDATES



3.2.1 AGRICULTURE

Cluster lead agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Cluster member organizations	ACF, ACS, ACTED, ARIJ, CARE International, CISP, COOPI, FAO, IR, JUHOUD, OVERSEAS-Onlus, Oxfam Italia, OXFAM, Solidarité, PAH, PCPM, PU-AMI, SCC, <i>Secours Islamique</i> and UAWC
Number of projects	29
Cluster objectives	Food insecurity among endangered agricultural livelihoods is mitigated
Funds required	Original: \$25,397,497 Revised at mid-year: \$24,921,339
Funds required per priority level	Top: \$23,661,339 Medium: \$1,260,000
Funding to date	\$8,679,163 (35% of revised requirements)
Contact information	Nadejda Dagash, Agriculture Sector Coordinator (Nadejda.dagash@fao.org) Azzam Saleh, Emergency and Rehabilitation Coordinator (Azzam.saleh@fao.org)

Categories and disaggregated numbers of affected population and beneficiaries

Category of people in need	Number of households in need			Number of targeted households			Number of people covered		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Households with land (household level)	1,780 HH	26,145 HH	27,925 HH	2,846 HH	6,640 HH	9,485 HH	0	0	0
Households dependent on livestock	2,371 HH	17,178 HH	19,549 HH	2,925 HH	6,825 HH	9,750 HH	89 HH	201 HH	290 HH
Fishers	-	3,097 HH	3,097 HH	214 HH	500 HH	715 HH	0	0	0
Total	4,151 HH	46,420 HH	50,571 HH	5,985 HH	13,965 HH	19,950 HH	89 HH	201 HH	290 HH

Table of mid-year monitoring vs. objectives

Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
Sector Outcome: Food insecurity among endangered agricultural livelihoods is mitigated			
Outcome indicator 1.1: # of males and females employed in agriculture sector Baseline: 83,000 employed in the agriculture; 22,410 females and 569,546 males Target: 100% of targeted beneficiaries			1.5% actual 20% planned
Outcome indicator 1.2: # of males and females involved in agricultural productive activities at the household level Baseline: 51,127 Households (48,364 male and 2,763 female) Target: 5 % increase			0% (actual)
	Output 1.1 Basic agricultural capacities of small-scale farmer in GS, Area C, the Seam Zone and Jerusalem Governorate stabilized	1.1.1 # of HHs (males and females) benefited from open field / greenhouses repair Baseline: 27,924 HH (1,780 female and 26,145 male) Target: 3,320 HHs (970 female and 2,350 males)	0 (actual) ²³ 70 female HH (planned) ²⁴ 0% (actual) 2% (planned)
		1.1.2 # of HHs received # MT of drought tolerant seeds for # males and # females Baseline: 19,549 HH (2,371 female and 17,178 male) Target: 4,745 HHs (1,184 female and 2,761 male)	290 HH (actual) 850 HH; 255 female and 595 male HH (planned) 6% (actual) 18% (planned)
		1.1.3 # of herding HHs benefitting from repair or construction of animal shelters ²⁵ Baseline: 19,271 HH (846 female and 18,425 male) Target: 1,310 HHs (328 females and 982 males)	0 (actual) 60 female headed HH (planned) 0% (actual) 5% (planned)
	Output 1.2 Access to small-scale agriculture for self-consumption and income for the most vulnerable HHs increased	1.2.1 Number of HH benefiting from home gardens and backyard production (including rooftop, sheep, goat, chickens, pigeons, rabbits and vegetables) Baseline: 27,455 HH (25,675 male and 1,780 female).	0 (actual) 1,925 HH; 770 female and 1,155 male (planned) 0% (actual) 30% (planned)

²³ Beneficiaries reached.²⁴ Planned beneficiaries corresponding to the five funded projects (in the planning phase).²⁵ Excluding response to demolitions to avoid double counting.

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
		Target: 6,360 HHs (1,908 females and 4,452 males)	
		1.2.2 # of HHs (# males # females) benefited from beehive units Baseline: 27,455 HH (25,675 male-headed and 1,780 female) Target: 260 HHs (195 males and 65 females)	0 (actual) 155HH; 85 female and 70 male-headed HH (planned) 0% (actual) 60% (planned)
		1.3.1 # of HHs (# males # females) access to water improved due to cisterns/reservoirs/ponds repair or construction Baseline: 22,818 HH (21,483 male and 1,335 female) Target: 880 HH (1,170 males and 390 females)	0 (actual) 165 HH; 60 female and 105 male-headed HH (planned) 0% (actual) 19% (planned)
	Output 1.3 Farming and herding communities' access to water improved	1.3.2 # of HHs (# males # females) benefited from irrigation system Baseline: 4,339 HH (3965 male-headed, 374 female-headed) Target: 650 (195 females and 455 males)	0 (actual) 0 (planned)
		1.3.3 # of HHs (# males # females) benefited from grey or black waste water treatment units Baseline: 17,870 HHs (16,765 male-headed, 1105 female-headed) Target: 200 HHs (150 males and 50 females)	0 (actual) 80 HH; 24 female and 56 male-headed HH (planned) 0% (actual) 40% (planned)
		1.4.1 # of relief packages distributed to HHs affected by demolitions benefit # males and # females Baseline: 75 triggers Target: 100% of OCHA response to demolition triggers ²⁶	18 demolitions 55% of the OCHA triggers received response (response covering 90-day needs only)
	Output 1.4 Response to livelihood demolitions and other affected communities strengthened	1.4.2 # of livelihood structures repaired or reconstructed benefit # males and # females Baseline: 940 structures (annual estimate) Target: 100% demolished/damaged agricultural structures repaired	173 structures benefited 143 females and 157 males 47% structures were repaired (response covering 90- day needs only)
		1.4.3 # of advocacy activities raising awareness on demolitions and rights violations Baseline: 12	5 40%

²⁶ Partially covered and reported under the Protection Cluster (ACTED Project OPT-12/P-HR-RL/44673).

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
		Target: 12 meetings. Participation of the Sector in OCHA (DWG) advocacy activities and reports	
	Output 1.5. Ability to respond to outbreaks of animal or crop diseases and pests strengthened	1.5.1 # males and # females receive # emergency veterinary assistance for their livestock Baseline: 29,215 HH not receiving extension services Target: 1,600 herding HHs (480 female and 1,120 male)	0 (actual) Chlamydia vaccination planned, the exact amount of HH beneficiaries TBD (planned)
	Output 1.6 Increased awareness and knowledge of access restrictions, rights and obligations that impact the Agriculture Sector	1.6.1 # of advocacy activities raising awareness on access restrictions, rights and obligations that impact the Sector Baseline: NA Target: 5	3 60%
	Output 1.7 Planning, monitoring and coordinating of interventions, including emergency preparedness and response, among Agriculture Sector stakeholders improved the Agriculture Sector	1.7.1 # sector meetings in Gaza and WB ²⁷ Baseline: NA Target: Sector meetings held in Gaza (10) and WB (10)	Sector meetings held GS (10) and WB (4) 70%
		1.7.2 # of surveys conducted that include disaggregated data by sex and age Baseline: NA Target: Ten surveys	3 30%
		1.7.3 % of increase in updated agriculture project information in Agriculture Project Information System (APIS) from 2011 to 2012 Baseline: NA Target: 5%	2.5% 50%

²⁷ Meetings for CAP, Inter-cluster coordination, emergency response, backyard production, drought and bedouins, Water Scarcity Task Force, Agriculture Sector Working Group.



3.2.2 CASH FOR WORK/CASH ASSISTANCE

Cluster lead agency	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY
Cluster member organizations	ACF, COOPI, IRW, PADR, PU-AMI, SC, UNFPA, UNRWA, OXFAM-GB
Number of projects	13
Cluster objectives	Enhanced economic access to food and livelihoods for vulnerable and protection-threatened households
Funds required	Original: \$100,118,905 Revised at mid-year: \$95,559,928
Funds required per priority level	Top: \$85,465,516 Medium: \$10,094,412
Funding to date	\$33,311,285 (35% of revised requirements)
Contact information	Cindy Issac, c.issac@unrwa.org

Categories and disaggregated numbers of affected population and beneficiaries

Category of people in need	Number of people in need			Number of targeted beneficiaries			Number of people covered		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Food-insecure and vulnerable to food insecurity	N/A	N/A	N/A	39,694	62,073	101,767	4,507	9,820	14,327
Gaza	N/A	N/A	821,109	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,335	5,157	6,492
West Bank	N/A	N/A	613,142	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,172	4,663	7,835
Facing protection threats ²⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	907	1,356	2,263
Gaza	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	120	219	339
West Bank	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	787	1,137	1,924
TOTAL (direct beneficiaries)	N/A	N/A	1,434,261	39,694	62,073	101,767	5,414	11,176	16,590

²⁸ The same PU-AMI beneficiaries are food-insecure and facing protection threats.

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Table of mid-year monitoring vs. objectives

* Projects taking place in locations facing protection threats, particularly in Area C, the Seam Zone, and East Jerusalem

Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
Sector Outcome 1: Enhanced economic access to food and livelihoods for vulnerable and protection-threatened households			
Output 1.1 Increased income of target/vulnerable groups	1.1.1 Value of assistance provided/HH Baseline: \$1,099 Target: \$1,325	56% achieved at mid-year UNRWA WB: \$888/HH UNRWA Gaza: \$600/HH	
	1.1.2 Overall value of assistance provided Baseline: N/a Target: \$100,581,230	11% achieved at mid-year UNRWA WB: \$7,604,605 UNRWA Gaza: \$3,549,656 UNFPA: \$142,000	
	1.1.3 # of job days created (disaggregated by sex and protection interventions) Baseline: N/A Target: 4,500,000	16% achieved at mid-year UNRWA WB: 473,185 job days created (Protection cases: 32,332/female; 46,181/male and for food-insecure/vulnerable to food insecurity: 161,737/female; 232,935/male) UNRWA Gaza: A total of 284,390 job days were created (55,823/female; 228,567/male)	
	1.1.4 # of people received cash assistance (disaggregated by sex and protection interventions) Baseline: N/A Target: 191,825	0.14% achieved at mid-year UNFPA provided \$500 to 284 youth to lead community initiatives; 18 initiatives to 30 males and 27 females in Gaza, and 91 initiatives for 146 males and 81 females in the West Bank and East Jerusalem	
Output 1.2 Improved basic infrastructures/protected community assets	1.2.1 # and type of infrastructure projects realized Baseline: 500 Target: 500	UNRWA WB: 42 projects (17 protection*) ²⁹ 8.4% achieved at mid-year	
	1.2.2 # and type of community service projects realized (disaggregated by protection interventions) Baseline: 500 Target: 500	13.6% achieved at mid-year ³⁰ UNRWA WB: 26 projects (13 protection) UNRWA Gaza: 42 projects	

²⁹ Projects included the following: rehabilitation and maintenance of community centres, opening agricultural roads, rehabilitation and extension of public parks, rehabilitation of water networks, building of retaining walls, rehabilitation of stadium, etc.

³⁰ Projects include building greenhouses, carpet weaving projects, embroidery initiatives, building and rehabilitation of water cisterns, agricultural projects, tree trimming, planting of trees, etc.



3.2.3 COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Cluster lead agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Cluster member organizations	CARE International, OCHA, UNRWA, UN Women
Number of projects	4
Cluster objectives	Strengthened cluster and inter-cluster coordination, ensuring coherence and transparency when addressing inter-cluster and cross-cutting issues All clusters use a cluster-wide, shared, data collection and analysis A sustainable, predictable and accountable humanitarian response mechanism to sudden emergencies Humanitarian aid is delivered more efficiently, and in a more principled manner, through facilitation of, and advocacy for, access to hard-to reach areas, such as Gaza, EJ and the Seam Zone
Funds required	Original: \$21,178,626 Revised at mid-year: \$21,167,518
Funds required per priority level	Top: \$8,355,231, Medium: \$12,812,287
Funding to date	\$6,790,850 (32% of revised requirements)
Contact information	Maria Jose Torres, Deputy Head of OCHA, torres8@un.org

Table of mid-year monitoring vs. objectives

Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
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Cluster Outcome 1: Strengthened cluster and inter-cluster coordination, ensuring coherence and transparency when addressing inter-cluster and cross-cutting issues

Indicators:

- All clusters/sectors are able to report on progress in CAP response plan implementation, including on outputs achieved, with special attention to gender concerns
- All clusters/sectors have a terms of reference (TOR)

Achievement to date:

- All clusters/sectors are reporting at mid-year on progress in CAP response plan implementation, including on outputs achieved, with special attention to gender concerns (100%)
- Only Health and Nutrition and WASH Clusters have a TOR (30%)

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
	Output 1.1 Under the guidance of the HCT, the inter-cluster forum becomes the main inter-agency operational forum	Indicative activities: OCHA chairs inter-cluster meetings and reports to the HCT in effect ensuring Inter-cluster discussions feed into the decisions of the HCT and vice-versa Baseline: NA Targets: Inter-cluster forum revitalized to become the main inter-agency coordination group (at operational level)	On track An Inter-cluster Coordination Group TOR and Action Plan has been finalized and endorsed by the HCT (100%)
	Output 1.2 Current cluster coverage and activities, including means of inter-cluster coordination, are reviewed and revised to ensure effectiveness of the cluster system	Indicative activities: Monitor the performance of coordination mechanisms in the oPt, particularly coordination challenges faced by clusters in implementing the humanitarian response, and advise the HCT on ways to address identified challenges Baseline: NA Target: A review is finalized and recommendations to the HCT lead to an HCT decision to maintain or make specific changes to current arrangements	HCT review of cluster arrangements currently underway (80%)
Cluster Outcome 2: All clusters use a cluster-wide, shared, data collection and analysis Indicator: Joint assessment and analysis of needs guide response planning Achievement to date: Cluster leads coordinate needs assessments with partners in their respective sectors. Joint (inter-cluster) needs assessments remain limited. The main ones are the SEFSec survey co-led by UNRWA / WFP / FAO and needs assessments following displacement, coordinated by OCHA and DWG			
	Output 2.1 Strengthened evidence-base for joint humanitarian planning	Indicative activities: - OCHA's Protection of Civilians (PoC) database becomes the single source for monitoring and reporting for all clusters/sectors - OCHA's Community Profile becomes the single source for all clusters/sectors for identifying priority areas for assessment and intervention	Partially on track (50%)

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing and implementing the Humanitarian Dashboard as an HCT tool in the oPt <p>Baseline: NA</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Use of sex-disaggregated data, geographic and social differences to inform response planning -Information gaps and progress on response identified through the CAP 2012 process are addressed -Strengthened monitoring frameworks, including robust and measurable indicators developed for the CAP 	
	<p>Output 2.2</p> <p>Improved information sharing and information management</p>	<p>Indicative activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The 3Ws is updated on a quarterly basis specifically in preparation for the CAP MYR and CAP -Clusters regularly update their cluster section on the online coordination portal <p>Baseline: NA</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -An effective Who does What Where (3Ws) that responds to the needs of oPt cluster leads and partners -A functioning on-line coordination portal where clusters are regularly updating their cluster section on the online coordination portal 	Partially on track (50%)

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
Cluster Outcome 3: A sustainable, predictable and accountable humanitarian response mechanism to sudden emergencies Indicator: Inter-agency contingency plans (IACP) in place to address new or resurgent emergencies, cluster leads have in place response standards and capacity to address small-comescale shocks and % of ERF project allocations that are made in accordance with agreed criteria. Achievement to date: IACPs for WB and Gaza Strip were merged. Only Health and Nutrition and WASH have developed response standards. 100% on track with HRF.			
	Output 3.1 Establishment of inter-cluster and cluster specific preparedness and response standards	Indicative activities: Cluster leads develop mechanisms to ensure needs arising from sudden emergencies are addressed in a timely and predictable manner. Baseline: NA Target: Clarity of roles and responsibilities in the coordination and response to sudden emergencies between OCHA, cluster leads and cluster members	50%
	Output 3.2 HRF becomes an integral part of planning within all cluster and inter-cluster coordination, so as to ensure funds are even better focused on addressing priority needs while serving partnerships.	Indicative activities: -Continued management of the HRF, including support to cluster leads to identify funding gaps and disseminating information -Outreach activities to national partners on CAP and HRF are undertaken Baseline: NA Target: Needs for emergency funding are identified in a more timely and efficient manner to emergencies and supports better coordination	Day-to-day management of the HRF No outreach activities have taken place to date 50%
	Output 3.3 Contingency plans streamlined and preparedness and emergency and ER response activities implemented across clusters / sectors in the oPt	Indicative activities: Cluster leads' response plans are updated Supporting capacity of PA in disaster preparedness (e.g. deployment of a stand by partner to work with the PA on reinforcing disaster response preparedness). Consolidating the Gaza Inter-Agency Contingency Plan with the West	On track 100%

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
		Bank Inter-Agency Contingency Plan Baseline: NA Target: One IACP for the oPt	
	Output 3.4 Cluster Members are able to analyse, plan and monitor projects integrating a gender perspective	Indicative activities: Cluster members trained on gender programming Baseline: NA Target: Strengthened capacity of cluster members on gender programming	No progress to date as UN WOMEN project remains unfunded 0%
Cluster Outcome 4: Humanitarian aid is delivered more efficiently, and in a more principled manner, through facilitation of, and advocacy for, access to hard-to reach areas, such as Gaza, EJ and the Seam Zone Indicators: Erez applications vs/ approvals, Gaza goods; West Bank (WB) access incidents with staff hours lost; sample indicator of percentage of WASH and/or other cluster “package” of projects approved. Achieved as of mid-year: NA			
	Output 4.1 Facilitation services for movement of staff and goods provided	Indicative activities: OCHA Access Unit is functioning Baseline: NA Target: -Reduced delays in receiving permits, at checkpoints/int'l terminals, and UN reconstruction projects in Gaza -Strengthened access negotiations and advocacy through online reporting and information sharing	Overall reduction in waiting time for many UN staff permits to/from Gaza and INGO int'l staff to/from Gaza and east Jerusalem. Maintenance of access unit website, online databases and regular access reporting. 75%
	Output 4.3 Humanitarian advocacy is effectively coordinated	Indicative activities: - Regular HCT Advocacy meetings - Thematic action plans for advocacy events Baseline: NA Target: HCT Advocacy Strategy messaging document developed and thematic advocacy initiatives developed around key dates	- HCT inter-agency advocacy group developed a common position on key humanitarian concerns faced in oPt. This resulted in the development of the HCT Advocacy Strategy. - Advocacy events marking key dates taken place



3.2.4 EDUCATION

Cluster lead agencies	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND and SAVE THE CHILDREN
Cluster member organizations	Bidna Capoeira, Canaan, CISP, COOPI, CPT, EAPPI, GJ, IRMa'an, Madrasiti, MoEHE, NRC, Operation Dove, PAH, PMRS, PRC, Right to Play, SC, SHA, TdH, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNRWA, Vento di Terra, YMCA
Number of projects	16
Cluster objectives	Improve access to protective, child-friendly education for boys and girls in identified, vulnerable and affected groups Improved protective environment and delivery of educational services in identified, vulnerable and affected areas
Funds required	Original: \$16,203,471 Revised at mid-year: \$16,503,471
Funds required per priority level	Top: \$16,400,771 Medium: \$102,700
Funding to date	\$5,519,151 (33% of revised requirements)
Contact information	Maryanna Schmuki, mschmuki@unicef.org Stijn Wouters, cwouters@unicef.org

Categories and disaggregated numbers of affected population and beneficiaries

Category of people in need	Number of people in need			Number of targeted beneficiaries			Number of people covered ³¹		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Students	560,164	556,827	1,116,991	215,776	225,246	441,022	-	-	81,562
Parents	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,966	5,840	15,806	-	-	1,150
Teachers	30,044	21,561	51,605	993	993	1,986	-	-	425
Other officials in schools (managers and technical staff)	4,286	3,915	8,201	457	457	914	-	-	30
Totals	594,494	582,303	1,176,797	227,192	232,536	459,728	-	-	83,167

³¹ The total beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex and age) will be provided at the end of the year.

Table of mid-year monitoring vs. objectives

Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
Cluster Outcome 1: Improve access to protective, child-friendly education for boys and girls in identified, vulnerable and affected groups Indicators: CAP partners, in collaboration with MoEHE, report an increase in children and youth accessing education for identified, vulnerable groups Achieved at mid-year: 15 schools have achieved better access to protective and child friendly education through rehabilitation and provision of learning equipment (57 teachers, education officials and cluster members trained on education in emergency (EiE) and ECD in order to improve access to protective and child friendly education)			
	Output 1.1 In close coordination with the MoEHE, ensure that educational facilities are provided according to minimum humanitarian standards, in conjunction with WASH Cluster	1.1.1 Number of accessible classrooms, child safe and alternative learning spaces rehabilitated according to minimum humanitarian standards and with WASH facilities Baseline: 750 ³² Target: 250 - (200 kindergartens, schools, alternative and child safe spaces in oPt rehabilitated or rebuilt - 50 WASH units provided or rehabilitated in schools, alternative and child safe spaces in oPt)	3.2% achieved TOTAL: eight schools in total in East Jerusalem have benefited of rehabilitation, including rehabilitation of WASH facilities in four schools (Save the Children/SC) 46 schools in process of being rebuilt or rehabilitated (23% towards achieving target) One school in process of benefitting from WASH interventions (2% towards achieving target) (Islamic Relief Worldwide/IRW, UNRWA, UNICEF) ³³
	Output 1.2 Ensure provision of teaching and learning requirements according to minimum humanitarian standards; remedial (alternative or summer programmes) learning supported	1.2.1 Number of teachers, education official and cluster members trained in emergency education and ECD Baseline: NA Target: 200 teachers, education official and cluster members trained in ECD in Emergency and Protracted Crises 1.2.2 Number of schools, alternative education and child safe spaces provided with basic furniture, equipment, teaching and learning materials Baseline: NA	28.5% achieved at mid-year In total 57 teachers, education officials and cluster members trained in emergency education and ECD at mid-year (SC and Education Cluster) ³⁴ 1.5% achieved to date Seven schools in Jerusalem have benefited of provision of learning equipment (computers, LCD, cameras) (SC) ³⁵

³² At least 186 schools need to be rebuilt / rehabilitated in Gaza in order to cater for yearly increase in student population (MoEHE and UNRWA estimate, 2010). At least 80 % of schools in Gaza run on double shift, minimizing learning time. 2,661 total schools in oPt. Basic enrolment = 98%, Secondary enrolment = 78%. At least 500 classrooms in East Jerusalem are in need of rehabilitation or rebuilding.

³³ UNRWA: 23 schools are currently under construction and one classroom expansion in progress in Gaza has benefited from the rehabilitation of WASH facilities. UNICEF and IRW: initiated the process of rehabilitation of nine schools in the West Bank and East Jerusalem and 14 schools in Gaza.

³⁴ SC and Education Cluster: 20 MoEHE staff and 35 cluster members trained in Education in Emergencies and INEE.

³⁵ **UNICEF and partners:** initiated process to equip 41 alternative adolescent friendly spaces in West Bank and 15 in Gaza with basic furniture, equipment and material / initiated process for remedial and alternative learning programmes in 44 adolescent friendly spaces. Process initiated for equipping 49 early childhood centres with basic learning materials / 63 schools and alternative safe spaces equipped with basic furniture, equipment and material / 61 remedial learning, adolescent or summer schools or

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
		Target: 433 (413 schools, alternative and child safe spaces equipped with basic furniture, equipment and material * 30 kindergartens equipped with basic furniture, equipment and material)	
		1.2.3 Number of schools, alternative education and child-safe spaces with remedial learning programmes (including summer camps / activities) Baseline: NA Target: 50 remedial learning, summer schools or alternative learning programmes supported	0% achieved at mid-year ³⁶
	Output 1.3 Improved protected physical access to education for both male and female students, teachers and administrative staff	1.3.1 Number of communities where children and teachers are provided with safe transport Baseline: 25 Target: 25 (25 communities are provided with transport to and from schools) ³⁷	0% achieved to date ³⁸
		1.3.2 Number of children and teachers provided with protective presence Baseline: 27 ³⁹ Target: 10 (Children in at least ten communities are provided with protective presence on their commute to school)	90% towards achieving target ⁴⁰ (EAPPI, Christian Peacemaker Teams (CPT), UNICEF in coordination with SC and CPWG)

alternative learning programmes supported / initiated the procurement of school bags with stationery for 20,700 students / 57 teachers, education officials and cluster members trained in emergency education and ECD. Initiated the process of equipping 30 early childhood centres in the West Bank and 19 in Gaza with early childhood kits; initiated the procurement of school bags with stationery for 20,700 in Area C.

³⁶ **UNICEF and partners:** initiated a protective summer activities programme in 17 camps for 1,530 children in East Jerusalem.

³⁷ 5,000 children of 46 communities need safe, protected passage in accessing education in West Bank (Area C and EJ).

³⁸ **UNICEF and MoHEE:** Process for providing 12 communities (561 students) with transport to and from schools initiated.

³⁹ Over 2,500 children in West Bank cross through checkpoints. Children of 14 communities in West Bank reported IDF harassment on their commute. Children of 30 communities in West Bank reported settler harassment on their commute.

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
Cluster Outcome 2: Improved protective environment and delivery of educational services in identified, vulnerable and affected areas			
Indicator: number and percentage of beneficiaries (in vulnerable, affected communities) that have access to protective educational environment and services Achieved at mid-year 208 schools and at least 79,695 have benefited from educational service delivery in order to improve the protective educational environment (2820 teachers, educational officials and partners were trained and 150 parents attended workshops in order to improve the protective educational; environment)			
	Output 2.1 Improved and safe educational environment (including WASH, health, feeding programmes), in conjunction with food security and WASH Clusters	2.1.1 Number of schools, alternative and child friendly spaces (CFS) with improved safe and protective environment Baseline: NA ⁴¹ Target: 290	0% achieved to date
		2.1.2 Number of school health committees with emergency plan and safety survey Baseline: NA ⁴² Target: - 40 schools established health committees with emergency plan and safety survey - 150 teachers trained on emergency education	0% achieved at mid-year ⁴³
		2.1.3 Number of teachers and staff in alternative and CFS trained on safety and hygiene practises Baseline: NA ⁴⁴ Target: 300, including 200 teachers, students and parents trained on safety, health and hygiene practices; and 100 schools, alternative and CFS have at least one staff member trained in first aid	Total: 2,367 ⁴⁵ This is seven times higher than the target
		2.1.4 Number of schools providing feeding programmes Baseline: NA Target: 81,250 80,000 school children in Gaza receive	99% achieved (WFP) ⁴⁶

⁴¹ 36 schools in Area C are located in mined or military areas. 69 schools in Area C are located near busy roads. 30 schools in Area C lack network supply.

⁴² 13 schools, serving 4,497 girls and boys and employing 326 faculty members are located in the Access Restricted Areas in Gaza.

⁴³ **UNESCO:** Initiated safety training in 20 schools in Gaza and initiated plans for EiE training in 20 schools in Gaza.

⁴⁴ 80 schools in Area C lack healthy sanitation units. 100 schools in oPt need for better access, awareness and practices in WASH.

⁴⁵ **UNICEF:** 1,367 students and 1,000 parents attended a hygiene awareness campaign in West Bank.

⁴⁶ **WFP:** 79,695 children (40,321 boys / 39,374 girls) in 145 public schools were reached by school feeding programmes.

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
		supplemental school feeding * 32 schools have fortified food programme 50 kindergartens (1,250 students) in Gaza included in supplementation of micronutrients for anaemic children	
	Output 2.2 Improved protective environment through promotion of non-violent schools and psycho-social support, in conjunction with child-protection and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPS) sub-clusters	2.2.1 Number of schools with psycho-social or non-violence programmes Baseline: NA ⁴⁷ Target: 100 (100 schools, alternative CFS have an active psycho-social, support group and/or non-violence programme)	197 schools (197% achieved) (SC, International Rescue Committee/IRC, UNRWA) ⁴⁸
		2.2.2 Number of teachers trained in psycho-social school-based response Baseline: NA Target: 250 teachers and counsellors in the oPt to receive training in psycho-social school-based response	423 teachers (211% achieved) (SC and CPWG) ⁴⁹
		2.2.3 Number of referrals to external specialists violence and psychosocial support Baseline: NA Target: 50 schools, alternative and CFS in the oPt have active referral systems	0% achieved
		2.2.4 Number of school-based (peer) support groups Baseline: NA Target: 100	5% achieved (five school based support groups established)
		2.2.5 Number of parents participating in group sessions on non-violence and psycho-social support Baseline: NA	2% achieved (SC) ⁵⁰

⁴⁷ 59.4% of primary school children in Gaza did not feel safe going to and coming home from school.

⁴⁸ **SC:** 600 school children in East Jerusalem have benefited of psychosocial support through the child resilience intervention. **SC:** seven schools (including four from UNRWA) in East Jerusalem have adopted a child resilience approach. **IRC:** 20 schools selected for Healing Classrooms project, West Bank; **UNRWA:** Respect and Discipline initiative was expanded to 170 schools in Gaza.

⁴⁹ **SC:** 23 teachers and school counsellors trained on child resilience and referral mechanisms for children in need of special care and 340 teachers in Gaza were trained and coached on positive discipline techniques; **IRC:** 60 teachers/principals were trained in the "Healing Classrooms Concept" in West Bank. **SC:** 500 children in Gaza trained on "Safe You and Safe Me" programme and have increased self- protection skills. **CPWG:** MoEHE in Gaza and West Bank endorsed school non-violence policy.

⁵⁰ **SC:** 150 parents participated in workshops to improve their understanding of children psychosocial wellbeing.

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
		Target: 7249 7,000 parents involved in awareness sessions on ECD, stress release, child protection and nutrition 200 KG teachers and 49 KG directors able to carry out stress release activities for children and their mothers	
		2.2.6 Number of teachers and education officials trained on human rights Baseline: NA Target: 60	50% achieved Education Cluster and CPWG: 30 education officials trained in human rights and MRM
	Output 2.3 Effective immediate response mechanism to recurrent small and large scale emergencies in alignment with MoEHE priorities, DWG and child protection sub cluster	2.3.1 Number of comprehensive vulnerability mapping completed and updated Baseline ⁵¹ : 0 Target: one comprehensive vulnerability mapping	0% achieved ⁵² .
		2.3.2 Effective response mechanism operational and funded Baseline: No Target: Yes/ Immediate response mechanism adopted and operationalized by Cluster and MoEHE	Yes 100% achieved
		2.3.3 Number of schools better prepared to immediately respond to emergencies Baseline: NA ⁵³ Targets: - 70 schools better prepared to immediately respond to emergencies - 25 schools identified for watch-list (highest risk) carry out mitigation, advocacy activities	8.5% achieved Six education facilities facing demolition orders or other threats received educational supplies or support (three KGs and three schools) (UNICEF). ⁵⁴ 136% achieved Education Cluster partners, MoEHE: 34 highest priority schools identified for watch list and priority interventions ⁵⁵

⁵¹ Approximately 410 children forcibly displaced in 2011.

⁵² **UNICEF:** 14 damaged schools in Gaza assessed for damages and repairs initiated.

⁵³ 28 schools in Area C currently have stop-work or demolition orders, affecting approximately 2500 children. Attacks on schools have increased in 2011 affecting approximately 5,500 children so far this year.

⁵⁴ **UNICEF:** Initiated the pre-positioning of emergency educational supplies for approximately 34,000 school children.

⁵⁵ **MoE** adopted "Core Team for Humanitarian and Education Cluster"; Education in Emergencies training carried out for MoE and Cluster (see indicator: 1.2.1).



3.2.5 FOOD

Cluster lead agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Cluster member organizations	ACF, ACPP, ARIJ, CARE, Caritas, CHF, CRS, FAO, HelpAge, Islamic Relief, Maan, MSA, NRC, Oxfam GB, <i>Première Urgence</i> , RI, UNICEF, UNRWA, <i>Secours Islamique France</i> , WFP
Number of projects	8
Cluster objectives	Basic food needs of food-insecure and vulnerable households met Endangered livelihoods protected or restored, and restoration of local economy promoted, through local purchases Coordinated, timely, effective and efficient food assistance provided to those most in need through use of harmonized methodology for food trend analysis
Funds required	Original: \$170,513,876 Revised at mid-year: \$170,513,876
Funds required per priority level	Top: \$169,603,126 Medium: \$910,750
Funding to date	\$105,426,674 (62% of revised requirements)
Contact information	Pablo.Recalde@wfp.org

Categories and disaggregated numbers of affected population and beneficiaries

Category of people in need	Number of people in need ⁵⁶			Number of targeted beneficiaries			Number of people covered		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Refugees	317,539	312,737	630,276	345,356	358,022	703,378	358,839	383,969	742,808
Non-refugees	321,250	307,066	628,316	263,040	284,960	548,000	261,773	272,172	533,945

⁵⁶ food-insecure people, according to 2011 Socio Economic and Food Security Survey, released in June 2010.

Table of mid-year monitoring vs. objectives

Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
Sector Outcome 1: Basic food needs of food-insecure and vulnerable households met Indicator: Households food consumption score ⁵⁷ Target: Average “poor food consumption score” is below 10.2% in WB and below 14% in the Gaza Strip (GS) Achieved as at MYR: Average “poor FCS” is 5.2% in West Bank (minus East Jerusalem) and 8.4% in the Gaza Strip			
	Output 1.1 Food distributed to targeted food-insecure and vulnerable households	# of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) receiving food as percentage of planned figures	Total: 1,126,927 beneficiaries throughout the oPt (571,085 female and 594,395 male) 97% achieved WB <u>UNRWA Emergency Food Assistance:</u> in Q1 3,420 households (23,687 people) living in areas with impeded access to food provided with food assistance (food parcels distributed instead of cash assistance as no funds received for cash component). (12,312 Males and 11,375 Females). In Q2 UNRWA expects to distribute 6,453 parcels to about 2,164 households (14,987 people). <u>WFP:</u> 145,364 beneficiaries (51% male / 49% female) assisted through general food distributions (distributions (beneficiaries reached= 100% of planned; ration implemented= 70% of planned ration) Joint UNRWA/WFP food assistance to herders and bedouins in Area C: 4,476 households (27,496 people) for Q1 and 4,565 families (28,007 people) for Q2. GAZA <u>UNRWA:</u> 705,121 refugee beneficiaries (340,464 females and 364,657 males), including 258,847 living below the abject poverty line and 446,274 living below the absolute poverty line. <u>Emergency food distributions.</u> Food rations distributed cover approximately 76% of daily caloric needs for abject poor families, and 40% for absolute poor ones. UNRWA's ration includes flour, rice, sugar, oil, whole milk and corned beef. <u>WFP:</u> 209,761 beneficiaries (51% male / 49% female) assisted through general food distributions (beneficiaries reached= 100% of planned; ration implemented= 70% of planned ration) <u>CARE:</u> 7,115 HH (approx. 45,000 beneficiaries) received 25 weeks of fresh food parcels between October 2011 and April 2012, consisting of 17kg each (15 weeks between January and June 2012)

⁵⁷ The Food Consumption Score estimates the amount and variety of food consumed in the households during the seven days preceding the survey, by counting the number of times specific food items (grouped in specific food groups) are consumed. Three groups are constructed: “Poor food consumption” consists of basic staple food (i.e. cereals, sugar and oil) consumed on a nearly daily basis, vegetables four times during the seven days prior to the survey and very rare consumption of animal products and fruits; quantities are also likely to be low and below kilocalorie requirements for household members with additional needs (pregnant and lactating women, physically active adults); “Borderline’ diet” is similar but includes a slightly more frequent consumption of vegetables (five times during the seven-day period), meat and eggs (three to four times) and fruits (twice); quantities are probably just sufficient to meet kilocalorie requirements; an “acceptable” diet is yet more diversified with consumption of the various food groups on a nearly daily basis; the amounts consumed are expected to be sufficient.

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
	Output 1.2 Food vouchers distributed to targeted food-insecure and vulnerable households	# of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) receiving vouchers as percentage of planned Total voucher amount distributed as percentage of planned	Total: 84,820 beneficiaries received vouchers throughout the oPt 144,000 girls and 156,000 boys 28% achieved Total amount distributed: \$ 4.8 million for the oPt 22% achieved WB WFP: 53,345 beneficiaries (51% male and 49% female) received vouchers (62% of planned beneficiaries) \$2.8 million distributed through vouchers (40% of planned value) GAZA 31,475 beneficiaries received vouchers (100% of planned beneficiaries) \$2 million distributed through vouchers (100% of planned value)
	Output 1.3 School snacks or meals distributed to targeted schools in food-insecure areas	# of school children (disaggregated by gender) receiving snacks/meals # of feeding days per school year in assisted primary schools	Total: 297,849 school children assisted in the Gaza Strip 144,000 girls and 156,000 boys 99% achieved GAZA UNRWA: 217,849 (104,896 girls and 112,953boys) 163 days over the school year (70 for the first semester and 93 for the second) WFP: 80,000 school children (51% boys/49% girls) receiving school snacks 98 feeding days between January and June 2012
Sector Outcome 2: Endangered livelihoods protected or restored, and restoration of local economy promoted, through local purchases Indicator: % of local purchases as part of overall food/NFI purchases Target: Indicate targets 67% of MT purchased are purchased locally			
	Output 2.1 Increased sourcing of quality food from local food producers	# of (small and medium scale) producers supported (if possible gender disaggregated) Tonnage of food items purchased from local producers Total monetary (\$) value of food distributed	Total for oPt: 14 small to medium factories 1,200 small farmers MYR: 140% of planned target 40,635 MTs of various commodities locally purchased. MYR: 147% of planned target \$29 million worth of locally purchased food distributed MYR: 153% of planned target WB UNRWA: 21 MTs of salt purchased locally with a value of \$3.8 million. WFP: one mill + one salt factory + two dairy factories (directly)

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
			<p>5,541 MTs of various commodities (wheat flour, salt, and milk) locally purchased with a value of \$3.5 million (does not include all the locally produced food items redeemed in the selected shops through the voucher project)</p> <p>GAZA <u>UNRWA</u> Three local producers of flour Five local suppliers used to procure all food for school feeding 23,098 MTs (flour) A cumulative total of 38,955,347 items of food for school feeding was procured \$10,129,735 for flour \$9,366,154 for school feeding (for all 2011-2012 school year)</p> <p><u>WFP</u> Two mills + one biscuit factory (including transfer of biscuits to the WB, first transfer of its kind since the inception of the blockade) 9,100 MTs of various commodities (wheat flour and fortified biscuits) locally purchased with a value of \$4.5 million (does not include all the locally produced food items redeemed in the selected shops through the voucher project)</p> <p><u>CARE</u> 1,200 farmers supported (approximately 720 between January 1st and April 30th) 2,875 MTs of vegetables locally procured (approx. 1,720 MTs Jan- Apr) Approx. \$ 1.6 million worth of food distributed (\$ 960k between January 1st and April 30th) 2012)</p>
<p>Sector Outcome 3: Coordinated, timely, effective and efficient food assistance provided to those most in need through use of harmonized methodology for food trend analysis</p> <p>Indicator: Beneficiary inclusion and exclusion errors are reduced (to avoid overlaps and gaps)</p> <p>Target: Unified methodology among food sector partners</p> <p>MYR: The Proxy Means Test Formula targeting review is led by the WB and comprise in addition some of the main oPt Safety Net stakeholders (MoSA, European Union (EU), UNRWA, WFP, FAO). Data collection took place in March/April 2012. Report is to be finalized in the second half of 2012.</p>			
	<p>Output 3.1 Assessments and surveys conducted and produced (SEFsec etc.)</p>	<p>#of joint assessments/surveys (disaggregated by gender) conducted and produced</p>	<p>SEFSec 2011 survey issued: cooperation between PCBS, WFP, FAO and UNRWA Preliminary findings presented to donors and food security stakeholders in March/April 2012 FAO/PCBS/UNRWA/WFP SEFSec 2011 survey issued in June 2012 50% of achievement</p>
	<p>Output 3.2 Common assessment methodology is developed and agreed upon by all</p>	<p># of partners using the same methodology</p>	<p>UNRWA and WFP interventions are based on the SEFSec Assessment Methodology and Food Security Line 33% of target achieved</p>

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
	partners		
	Output 3.3 Linkages with other sectors/clusters improved	Nutrition activities adequately discussed in the appropriate sector(s) Linkages between cash/agriculture/food enhanced	Two joint meetings (Food + Agriculture + Cash) organized: target one quarterly meeting (100% achieved at mid-year)



3.2.6 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Cluster lead agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Cluster member organizations	CARE International jointly with PMRS and HWC, Danchurchaid, Handicap International, HelpAge, MAP-UK, MdM France, MdM Spain, Medico International jointly with PMRS, St. John Eye Hospital, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNRWA (WB, Gaza), WHO
Number of projects	22
Cluster objectives	Access of the vulnerable populations in the WB and Gaza to essential health and nutrition services is ensured. Access of the vulnerable populations in the West Bank and Gaza to remedies and recovery from abuse is facilitated through provision of services, monitoring, reporting and advocacy. Emergency preparedness of the vulnerable communities in West Bank and Gaza is built to prevent and mitigate the impact of the current and potential new emergencies.
Funds required	Original: \$19,179,604 Revised at mid-year: \$19,179,604
Funds required per priority level	Top: \$16,153,319 Medium: \$3,026,285
Funding to date	\$8,545,343 (45% of revised requirements)
Contact information	Yousef Muhaisen, ymu@who-health.org

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Categories and disaggregated numbers of affected population and beneficiaries

West Bank

Category of people in need	Number of people in need			Number of targeted beneficiaries			Number of people covered ⁵⁸		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Communities whose members travel one hour or longer to reach fully functional PHC level 2 and above.	154,371	147,616	301,987	104,732	101,224	205,956	90,070	87,053	177,122
Communities that can't access emergency medical services /EMS (both ambulances and inpatient) within 30 minutes after an incidence of a critical event	284,422	272,273	556,695	133,931	127,262	261,193	115,181	109,445	224,626
Camp-based refugee communities and isolated refugee communities whose access to health and nutrition services was affected as a result of second intifada	130,520	127,534	258,054	130,520	127,534	258,054	112,247	109,679	221,926
Communities located within two km from settlements and IDF bases	167,768	160,721	328,489	124,372	118,956	243,328	59,699	57,099	116,797
Seam zone communities	4,174	3,770	7,944	4,082	3,643	7,725	1,959	1,749	3,708
Communities whose dwellers need to cross one or more checkpoints to access PHC Level 2 and above	45,264	41,882	87,146	45,264	41,882	87,146	21,727	20,103	41,830
Communities that were subjected to settler or IDF violence in the past six months	58,457	54,886	113,343	58,457	54,886	113,343	28,059	26,345	54,405
East Jerusalem	10,490	10,119	20,609	2,840	2,769	5,609	no data	no data	no data
Total West Bank	380,374	366,640	747,014	270,066	260,314	530,380	232,257	223,870	456,127

⁵⁸ Please note that these figures are estimates based on the overall health and nutrition project coverage data.

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Gaza

Category of people in need	Number of people in need			Number of targeted beneficiaries			Number of people covered ⁵⁹		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Communities served by the MoH PHCs that experience chronic shortages of essential drugs (>15% of the essential drugs for the (cumulative) period of one month or above)	679,404	659,682	1,339,086	611,464	593,714	1,205,178	525,859	510,594	1,036,453
Communities served by the PHCs whose infrastructure does not correspond to the standards for provision of quality health care services (refer to WHO / UNDP assessment of health estate in Gaza)	479,228	463,345	942,573	431,305	417,011	848,316	370,922	358,629	729,552
Nutritionally vulnerable communities (communities with prevalence of wasting (W/H) among under-five children above 5% or prevalence of anaemia in any of the vulnerable groups above 40%)	70,988	96,802	167,790	63,889	87,121	151,010	54,945	74,924	129,869
Camp-based refugee communities and refugees in isolated communities	483,351	469,475	952,826	435,016	422,528	857,544	374,114	363,374	737,488
Vulnerable groups of beneficiaries (people with disabilities, older people) in need of chronic care and rehabilitation services who fail to access them	Total: 48,609 ⁶⁰			Total: 48,609 ⁶¹			No data		
Communities located within two km from IDF / Israeli Security Force installations (Access Restricted Areas)	197,424	193,238	390,662	177,682	173,914	351,596	no data	no data	no data
Patients in need of referral abroad	5,961	6,522	12,483	5,961	6,522	12,483	1,950	2,134	4,084
Total Gaza	716,076	695,519	1,411,595	644,468	625,967	1,270,435	555,531	539,584	1,095,115
Grand total (West Bank and Gaza)	1,096,450	1,062,159	2,158,609	914,534	886,281	1,800,815	787,962	763,637	1,551,599

⁵⁹ Please note that these figures are estimates based on the overall health and nutrition project coverage data.

⁶⁰ 10,500 children with disabilities; 1,500 vulnerable older people and 2,500 of their family members; 231 people with severe mental health illnesses; 33,878 adults with disabilities

⁶¹ Ibid

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Table of mid-year monitoring vs. objectives

Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
Cluster Outcome 1: Access of the vulnerable populations in the WB and Gaza to essential health and nutrition services is ensured Indicator: 70% of the vulnerable communities identified by the Health Cluster have access to essential health and nutrition services. Achievement to date: By May 2012 HNC partners provided essential health services in 254 (76 %) out of 336 vulnerable communities identified by the cluster			
	Output 1.1 People in vulnerable communities receive access to integrated PHC services	1.1.1 # of people covered by the HNC partner agencies Baseline: 2,120,077 Target: 1,800,815	1,551,599 or 86%
	Output 1.2 Essential drugs and disposables donated to the MoH to enable provision of lifesaving services by the public health system	1.1.2 Value of donated drugs in NIS Baseline: N/A Target: N/A	364,309
	Output 1.3 People in vulnerable communities receive MHPS services	1.1.3 # of consultations Baseline: 40,000 Target: 40,000	18,701 or 47%
	Output 1.4 People in vulnerable communities receive nutrition services	1.1.4 # of consultations Baseline: 100,000 Target: 200,000	105,126 or 53%
	Output 1.5 People in vulnerable communities receive reproductive health (RH) services	1.1.5 # of consultations Baseline: 30,000 Target: 30,000	49,225 or 164%
	Output 1.6 People in vulnerable communities treated for injuries	1.1.6 # of cases Baseline: 1,000 Target: 1,200	1,683 or 140%
	Output 1.7 Health staff trained on first aid (including psychological first aid)/primary trauma care	1.1.7 # of trainees Baseline: 300 Target: 300	164 or 55%
	Output 1.8 Community members trained in first aid (including psychological first aid)/primary trauma care	1.1.8 # of trainees Baseline: 150 Target: 150	173 or 115%
Cluster Outcome 2: Access of the vulnerable populations in the West Bank and Gaza to remedies and recovery from abuse is facilitated through provision of services, monitoring, reporting and advocacy Indicator: Appropriate monitoring, service provision and referral mechanisms are implemented by 40% of the HNC partner projects Achievement to date: By May 2012 HNC partners implemented protection responses through 12 (55 %) out of 22 health and nutrition projects in the West Bank and Gaza.			
	Output 2.1 Communities where HNC partners maintain protective presence (visibility for protection)	2.1.1 # of communities Baseline: 50 Target: 120	58 or 48%
	Output 2.2 Victims of violence receive treatment for injuries and	2.2.1 # of people Baseline: 1,000	84 or 8%

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
	psychosocial care	Target: 1,000	
	Output 2.3 Victims of violence are referred to the organizations with the protection mandate	2.3.1 # of people Baseline: 80 Target: 200	0 or 0%
	Output 2.4 HNC Advocacy Strategy developed	2.4.1 HNC advocacy strategy is developed and agreed between the cluster partners Baseline: NA Target: Developed	Yes
	Output 2.5 System for management and documentation of the victims of violence within health system developed	2.5.1 SOPs and data collection tools for management, documentation and referral the victims of violence to protection organizations Baseline: NA Target: Developed	In Progress
	Output 2.6 Monitoring of access to services in EJ is maintained	2.6.1 System of monitoring access of WB and Gaza populations to EJ hospitals established System of monitoring access of EJ populations to PHC and emergency services established System of monitoring access of medical students to EJ hospitals established Baseline: Not present Target: Established and functioning	Not established
	Output 2.7 Monitoring of access to services in Gaza is maintained	2.7.1 System of monitoring access of Gaza patients to health services outside the strip established Baseline: Maintained Target: Maintained	Maintained
	Output 2.8 Publications with information of access to health services and incidence of violence and human rights violations	2.8.1 Number of publications Baseline: 0 Target: 3	5 or 167%

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
Cluster Outcome 3: Emergency preparedness of the vulnerable communities in West Bank and Gaza is built to prevent and mitigate the impact of the current and potential new emergencies.			
Indicator: Emergency preparedness activities are implemented in 70% of the vulnerable communities.			
Achievement to date: by May 2012 HNC partners implemented emergency preparedness activities in approximately 60% of the vulnerable communities.			
	Output 3.1 HNC partner agencies developed contingency plans updated every year	3.1.1 % of HNC partners who developed contingency plans Baseline: 30% Target: 50%	50%
	Output 3.2 HNC partner agencies prepositioned emergency supply of medical commodities	3.2.1 % HNC partners who prepositioned medical commodities Baseline: 30% Target: 30%	50%
	Output 3.3 Cluster rapid assessment team is established	3.3.1 Cluster rapid assessment team is established Baseline: Not established Target: Established	Not established
	Output 3.4 Community members trained in topics relevant to emergency preparedness	3.4.1 # of trainees Baseline: 150 Target: 150	869 or 579%
	Output 3.5 Health providers trained in topics relevant to emergency preparedness	3.5.1 #of trainees Baseline: 300 Target: 300	241 or 80%



3.2.7 PROTECTION

Cluster lead agency	OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
Cluster member organizations	ACTED, AI Haq, AI Al Mezan, Al-Maqdese, B'Tselem, CPT, Danchurchaid, Diakonia GCMHP, Grassroots Jerusalem ICAHD, JCW, NRC, OHCHR, PCHRSEAPPI, SC, <i>Terre des Hommes</i> , UNICEF, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNMAS, UNRWA, PCATI, Yesh Din
Number of projects	45
Cluster objectives	To increase respect for human rights and international humanitarian law To prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of human rights and IHL, and of the armed conflict
Funds required	Original: \$41,957,590 Revised at mid-year: \$45,813,429
Funds required per priority level	Top: \$17,748,856 Medium: \$28,064,573
Funding to date	\$22,702,825 (50% of revised requirements)
Contact information	Li Fung, Protection Cluster Coordinator, lfung@ohchr.org Saudamini Siegrist, Chair, Child Protection Working Group, ssiegrist@unicef.org Elin Asgeirsdottir, Chair, Displacement Working Group, asgeirsdottire@un.org Martin Clutterbuck, Chair, Legal Task Force, icla@opt.nrc.no

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Categories and disaggregated numbers of affected population and beneficiaries

Category of people in need	Number of people in need			Number of targeted beneficiaries			Number of people covered ⁶²		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
People at risk of forced displacement in the West Bank	-	-	50,000	-	-	580 (348 children, 116 women and 116 men) receive emergency assistance after demolitions	-	-	54 households (around 313 people)
People requiring legal assistance to seek justice and claim their rights	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	6,309
Children in need of psychosocial support	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	20,000	-	-	9,667
Children and caregivers in need of psychosocial and other support through family centres in Gaza	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	18,426
Caregivers and professionals supporting children's resilience and coping mechanisms	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	8,764
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	96,080	-	-	43,479

⁶²Based on inputs received from Protection Cluster members at the Mid-Year Review point

Table of mid-year monitoring vs. objectives

Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
Cluster objective 1: To increase respect for human rights and international humanitarian law			
Indicators			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access of people and communities to legal assistance to seek justice and claim their rights Increased coordinated advocacy addressing priority protection issues and calling for accountability, based on information gathered through the systematic monitoring and documentation of violations 			
Outcome 1 indicator: Increased access of people and communities to legal assistance to seek justice and claim their rights	1.1 Enhanced access to justice and accountability (including through legal aid, assistance and awareness raising). ⁶³	1.1.1 No. of communities/people who receive legal assistance Baseline: 1,205 Target: 12,000 ⁶⁴	At mid-year, at least 6,309 people benefited from legal assistance ⁶⁵ 52%
		1.1.2 No. of complaints and legal claims filed and monitored on behalf of victims Baseline: 552 Target: 700	At mid-year, a total 489 complaints and legal claims filed and monitored on behalf of victims ⁶⁶ 70% achieved at mid-year
		1.1.3 No. of affected people with increased knowledge of their	At mid-year, a total of 5,423 affected people increased knowledge of their rights and how to access legal remedies ⁶⁷

⁶³ Targets: (1) Access to legal assistance for communities at greatest risk of forced displacement, victims of settler violence, and people at risk of revocation of residency rights; and (2) Increased access to legal remedies through the Israeli system.

⁶⁴ Target revised upwards to reflect increased needs resulting from increase of demolitions and incidents of settler violence in the West Bank.

⁶⁵ NRC: 626 people (401 male and 225 female) in Gaza received legal counselling either directly through NRC or indirectly through NRC partners. Of this figure, 358 people (311 male and 47 female) received legal counselling on HLP at the NRC Legal Aid Centre. 227 cases were successfully completed by the Centre and applicants were able to obtain legal documentation proving ownership of their land, making them eligible to be considered for a reconstruction grant. NRC's partners, PCDCR and PCHR provided legal counselling to 268 people (90 male and 178 female) on women's HLP rights and family law matters. Legal Task Force in West Bank (partners reporting are Hamoked, JLAC, St Yves, Community Action Centre, NRC): 4,880 individual beneficiaries received legal assistance (either legal representation, counselling or information). PCHR: continued to provide legal assistance to fishermen and farmers living and accessing the ARA. Save the Children: 118 consultations via phone and face to face were provided for children families, with regards to legal procedures related to arrest and detention, whether with arrest notice or not, or in cases of children being arrested and taken to unknown places of detention. Al Mezan: 100 families in Gaza received legal advice. UNDP and partners (Al Mezan, PCHR, Women's Affairs Technical Committee): provided legal advice to 200+ cases in Gaza. EAPPI: accompanied Palestinian families both to file complaints in police stations and to Israeli courts for cases. Contributed both to the monitoring of the legal system while also enhancing transparency and speeding up the legal process. B'Tselem: Collected 385 first-person testimonies of violations of Palestinians' human rights.

⁶⁶ NRC: 90 people (6 male and 84 female) received legal representation on women's HLP rights and family law matters before the shari'a courts and customary dispute mechanisms in Gaza. Legal Task Force in West Bank (partners reporting are Hamoked, JLAC, St Yves, Community Action Centre, NRC): 214 new legal claims filed. Save the Children: legal defence in the courts provided in 26 cases. UNDP and partners (Al Mezan, PCHR, Women's Affairs Technical Committee): approximately 100 cases reached courts for legal representation in Gaza. B'Tselem: Submitted 59 requests to investigate or receive information on investigations of suspected human rights violations by Israeli security forces or by settlers. Of these, 7 requests made use of video footage. B'Tselem is aware of 20 investigations opened over this reporting period in response to its requests to investigate.

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
		rights and how to access legal remedies Baseline: NA Target: NA	
		1.1.4 Increased capacity and knowledge of legal service providers Baseline: NA Target: NA	At mid-year, 57 trainings have been conducted and at least 332 legal professionals, law students, NGO staff and community leaders have been targeted ⁶⁷
Outcome 1 indicator: Increased coordinated advocacy addressing priority protection issues and calling for accountability, based on information gathered through the systematic monitoring and documentation of	1.2 Sustained monitoring and investigation of violations of human rights and IHL, including monitoring and documentation of violations, demolitions and evictions	1.2.1 No. of cases of violations, settler violence and forced displacement monitored, investigated and documented Baseline: NA Target: NA	At least 662 cases of violations, settler violence and forced displacement monitored, investigated and documented. The demolition of at least 274 structures monitored and documented. ⁶⁹

⁶⁷ Al Mezan: approximately 675 people received legal training in Gaza. NRC: 1,774 people (368 male and 1,406 female) received legal information in Gaza. 715 people (284 male and 431 female) received information on HLP rights through 25 awareness raising sessions. 1,059 people (84 male and 975 female) received legal information on women's rights and family law issues through 46 awareness sessions conducted by NRC's partners PCDCR and PCHR. UNDP and partners (Al Mezan, PCHR, Women's Affairs Technical Committee): 1000+ people benefitted from legal awareness sessions in Gaza. Community Action Centre: 200 people received information on how to access legal remedies.

⁶⁸ NRC provided 11 trainings in Gaza and 11 in West Bank. In Gaza, NRC and NRC partner organisations targeted 164 legal professionals, NGO staff and local mukhtars (customary dispute mediators) (104 male and 60 female). NRC lawyers directly conducted nine two-day HLP trainings targeting 112 lawyers, law students and NGO staff (65 male and 47 female). Six trainee lawyers (three male and three female) completed 100 hour training placements within the NRC Legal Aid Centre. In mid-May 2012, two additional trainee lawyers (one male and one female) began training placements in May; 11 trainings held in the WB for lawyers and community leaders on legal issues relating to housing, land and property. UNDP conducted three trainings on monitoring the justice sector of 30-40 hours each to Palestinian Bar Association, Palestinian Commission for Refugees and Palestinian Institute for Communication and Development. **JLAC:** 40 lawyers and engineers trained on legal procedures relating to building licences. Eight newly qualified lawyers were trained on legal Hebrew. **Al Mezan:** 12 trainings on access to justice and juvenile justice.

⁶⁹ **OHCHR:** Monitored and investigated 45 cases of human rights violations in WB (16 in the southern WB and 29 in the rest of WB). In Gaza 76 cases were monitored and investigated. **DWG:** monitored and documented incidents involving the demolition of 274 structures, leading to the displacement of 474 Palestinians and in one case a family (13 people) were forcibly evicted. **Al Mezan:** documented 377 violations by Israeli authorities (In the ARA at least 50 recorded incidents, including at least 23 where fishermen were arbitrarily detained, subjected to harsh interrogation and later released) 15 land-related incidents documented, including six land levelling operations and incursions, and nine incidents of IDF random fire towards residential and agricultural areas. **UNRWA:** 34 protection incidents investigated and documented in WB. **UNICEF:** 15 children (13 boys and 2 girls) were injured in settler related incidents; 249 children displaced and 492 children affected by demolition of Palestinian structures). **EAPPI:** monitored and documented 63 cases (settler violence, demolitions). **Al Haq:** Monitored 67 cases of settler violence; 341 (168 children) displaced result of demolition of structures including houses, wells and animal sheds. **B'Tselem:** A total of approximately 3,200 hours filmed footage of human-rights violations were captured 220 video volunteers filmed footage of human-rights violations, while B'Tselem operated 12 fixed closed-circuit security cameras helping to deter violations and provide footage that served as a basis for B'Tselem's accountability efforts. Added some 120 hours to the video archive, bringing the total to approximately 3,200 hours. Used video to advance accountability in at least seven requests to investigate rights violations.

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
violations		1.2.2 No. of training sessions conducted; Baseline: NA Target: 2,000 ⁷⁰	At mid-year, at least 371 people benefited from training sessions ⁷¹ 18.5% achieved at mid-year
	1.3. Coordinated advocacy, focused on accountability for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. ⁷²	1.3.1 No. of reports, case studies and position papers published Baseline: NA Target: six	At mid-year, at least 67 reports, position papers and case studies published. ⁷³ This figure represents almost a 9 fold achievement against target.
		1.3.2 No. of briefings, advocacy	At least 314 briefings, advocacy initiatives and media

⁷⁰ Includes 2,000 women attending awareness sessions, and 60 service providers receive training on GBV, SCRs 1325 and 1889.

⁷¹ **PCHR and PCDCR:** two trainings on women's HLP rights and family law, (52 people, 39 male and 13 female). **Al Haq (with PCATI and Pialara):** two trainings on human rights monitoring, one for field officers and lawyers and one for field staff (approximately 40 people in total benefitted). **OHCHR:** facilitated two trainings (one in Gaza and one in WB) on engaging with the international media for 45 advocacy and communications staff of protection cluster partners; in June OHCHR facilitated training on communications with the Human Rights Special Procedures for human rights NGOs including members of the protection cluster. **B'Tselem:** Trained its 220 video monitors in the West Bank implemented three advanced training sessions for especially skilled videographers in Hebron, the Southern Hebron Hills and Nablus; in this reporting period, 14 Gaza video monitors received supervision, technical support and training.

⁷² Targets: (1) Increased follow-up by Israeli authorities on violations of human rights and IHL, and complaints regarding settler violence; and (2) six bi-monthly reports on trends in grave violations against children, and inputs to four CAAC bulletins and SG's annual report.

⁷³ **OHCHR:** prepared the High Commissioner's annual report to the Human Rights Council; one update report on the ARA produced; **PCHR:** 24 weekly reports issued on Israeli human rights and IHL violations in the oPt; **PCHR, Al Mezan, Oxfam:** issued position papers on protection concerns of fishermen in Gaza; **Al Mezan:** 12 position papers; **AL Haq:** one six-month monitoring and documentation report covering the period July-Dec 2011; one report on exploring the illegality of Land Swaps; three cases studies – house demolitions in Silwan, EJ, arrest and detention of Palestinian children, and extra-judicial killing; **NRC:** published a research report on the issues affecting Palestinians in Gaza who lack residency or travel documents due to the ongoing Israeli control of the Population Registry and freeze of family unification applications. A second report focused on the role and prevalence of informal justice in the Gaza Strip; **SC:** an impact report on child detention was launched in March 2012. The report is based on in-depth interviews with children and their families from the WB, including East Jerusalem, who benefited from SC's Post-trauma Rehabilitation of Palestinian Ex-Detainee Children programme, documenting the repercussions of detention on children and their families; **UNDP and CSOs:** ongoing advocacy with PNGO on access to justice; 2 position papers with Al Dameer on juvenile justice. Partner organisations who issued press statements include PCHR, Al Mezan; **UNRWA:** four fact sheets on protection issues prepared; **UNICEF:** two bi-monthly reports submitted to SRSG Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC); one submission to SG's Annual report on CAAC submitted; **EAPPI:** Statement at the Human Rights Council in March on settler violence; report on the affects of the occupation on Palestinian Christians, used as an advocacy tool to engage churches abroad; joint presentation with OHCHR to the European Council's working party on the Middle East focusing particularly on impact on herding communities in the south Hebron Hills; advocacy trip to EU on Area C (including issues of settlements, settler violence and forced displacement); **Diakonia:** Provided advice and input on request on IHL which was included in five publications, statements and campaign material; **B'Tselem:** Researched, published and disseminated the following reports to some 26,000 recipients: Annual report on the IHL and human rights situation in the oPt in 2011; Report on land designated state land in the West Bank; four monthly e-mail updates/ newsletters in Hebrew and in English to a mailing list of over 13,000; nine press releases and was mentioned in traditional Israeli and international media over 600 times, while new media tools significantly extended the dissemination of its message: 91,391 visits to website; over 16,000 social network followers on Facebook and Twitter; footage appeared more than 150 times in the Israeli and international media and blogosphere.

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
		initiatives and media campaigns undertaken Baseline: NA Target: NA	campaigns achieved at mid-year⁷⁴
		1.3.3 No. of interventions with duty bearers Baseline: NA Target: NA	At least 223 interventions carried out with duty bearers⁷⁵
Cluster objective 2: To prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of human rights and IHL, and of the armed conflict			
<i>Indicators</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimization of incidents of violence and harassment affecting people and communities, due to targeted protective presence Enhanced provision of emergency assistance, including psychosocial support, to people, families and communities to address the impacts of violations and protection concerns Decrease in civilian UXO and ERW-related incidents, deaths and injuries Increased mainstreaming of protection, HR and IHL principles in the response of humanitarian actors 			
Outcome Indicator 2. Minimization of incidents of violence and harassment	2.1 Minimization of incidents of violence and harassment through	2.1.1 No. of communities benefiting from protective	At least 94 communities benefiting from protective presence and 48 checkpoints monitored⁷⁷

⁷⁴ **OHCHR:** briefing to the EU donor community on issues related to protection of civilians in the ARA; briefings to the donor community on settler violence; oral update provided to the HCT Advocacy Group, on the basis of discussions undertaken in the PC Legal Advice Group on the legal issues relating to the relocation of Bedouin in WB; press briefings were provided on IDF and settler violence and the death penalty in Gaza; op-ed piece by the High Commissioner in relation to the annual report to the HRC; office facilitated protection cluster input into joint statement by the Special Rapporteur on Right to Adequate Housing and the SR on Right to Food, in addition to facilitating input to statements by the SR on the situation of Human Rights in oPt. **OCHA:** 83 briefings for diplomatic delegations, civil society organizations and humanitarian agencies; 3 publications on displacement based on information gathered through DWG. **EAPPI:** received 813 visitors in 66 **PCHR** briefed the CERD Committee on access to justice for Palestinians; **Maan:** conducted a workshop on ARA issues and protection concerns; **NRC:** Reports on residency rights and freedom of movement and the report on informal justice mechanisms in Gaza presented in briefings to the EU Heads of Cooperation in Jerusalem; the EU Friday Donor Group; the Gaza Legal Taskforce and the American Consulate in Jerusalem; delegations from 15 countries to see the reality on the ground and the work of EAPPI. **Al Mezan:** "Advocacy tour" of Europe by two members of Al Mezan's management. **UNRWA:** 45 field and office briefings (mainly to international stakeholders). **Al Haq:** conducted a number of interviews for international media on the issue of Palestinian prisoners and the hunger strike; two op-eds published in The National and quoted in NY Times and The Economist; conducts regular briefing for country representatives and delegations of European parliamentarians and international organizations; briefed the World Water Forum and Alternative Water Forum on the topic of discrimination and water in the OPT. **Diakonia:** Main focus during 2012 has been the planning regime, destruction policies and delivery of aid dilemmas, as well as the issue of forced population transfer; 15 briefings to diplomatic missions or other key stakeholders in the international community in oPt; 11 presentations to visiting delegations or larger groups (including field visits); nine advocacy meetings (including both oPt and Brussels). **Hamoked:** 12 updates in English and Hebrew on website. **JLAC:** 8 media stories published in newspapers. **St Yves:** One advocacy campaign, 'thirsting for justice', undertaken with numerous activities including television and coverage by 8 media outlets. **Community Action Centre:** 8 media briefings published. **NRC:** 8 briefings to diplomatic community, INGOs, beneficiary communities involving 155 people. Briefing for the UN SR on Right to Adequate Housing. **B'Tselem:** 34 field visits, presentations & briefings undertaken with donors, political, development and humanitarian actors.

⁷⁵ **OHCHR:** regular interventions with both Israeli and Palestinian authorities. **Al Mezan:** intervened in 106 cases before Palestinian authorities via correspondence, direct meetings or phone conversations; six cases forwarded by Al Mezan to partner lawyers in Israel for further action. **UNRWA:** At least 40 verbal interventions with duty bearers. **EAPPI:** has contributed with data and information to the letter prepared by the OHCHR concerning the clear violations of the Golani Brigades against the Palestinian living in the H2 area, this information was also used by Amira Hass in an article published in Haaretz. **Al Haq:** 66 interventions with duty bearers by end of March. **OCHA:** five interventions with Israeli authorities.

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
affecting people and communities, due to targeted protective presence	targeted protective presence ⁷⁶	presence Baseline: 90 Target: 94	104% achieved to date
		2.1.2 Functioning networking and information sharing among relevant protection actors Baseline: NA Target: NA	100% achieved at mid-year
Outcome Indicator 2. Enhanced provision of emergency assistance, including psychosocial support, to individuals, families and communities to address the impacts of violations and protection concerns	2.2 Increased availability of protective measures and psychosocial support to children and caregivers	2.2.1 No. of children receiving psychosocial support and with increased coping mechanisms and resilience Baseline: 10,815 Target: 20,000 children receive professional psychosocial support	9,667 children received psychosocial support ⁷⁸ 48% achieved at mid-year
		2.2.2 Increased capacity of professionals and caregivers to support children's resilience and coping mechanisms	8,764 professionals and caregivers benefited from capacity-building and awareness raising opportunities ⁷⁹ 120% achieved to date

⁷⁷ **EAPPI:** monitored more than 43 checkpoints and gates per week in WB where around 28,000 people would cross regularly; provided protective presence on a regular basis or according to need in 94 different communities in the WB, including in communities most vulnerable to violence and harassment such as Yanoun, Jayyous, South Hebron Hills and the H2 area; collected information and documented incidents and violations for indirect protective activities such as advocacy work; working with UNICEF protective presence provided for school children at five "at risk" CPs in the WB; provided protective presence response through the inter-cluster response mechanism. **PCHR:** provided on-going support to CSM and Oliva Project; support to fishermen and farmers in Gaza. **OHCHR:** Information sharing continues through the ARA Core Group/PCWG.

⁷⁶ Targets: (1) 28,000 people passing 25 checkpoints and gates per week (WB); (2) 94 communities with EAPPI presence (WB); (3) 30 CPT patrols per week (South WB); (4) nine missions per month in the maritime ARA (Gaza).

⁷⁸ UNICEF: 3,574 children benefited from psychosocial support services in the Gaza Strip through toll free line, emergency visits, individual counselling and open days inside and outside family centres. In the WB 5449 children benefitted during the same period. **SC:** 600 children in East Jerusalem have increased psychosocial wellbeing through the child resilience intervention. At least 44 ex-detainee children and 56 family members affected by armed conflict have access to psychosocial and protection services. **UNFPA:** In Gaza through partner organisations, Palestinian Culture and Free Thought Association and Red Crescent Society (CFTA and RCS), a total of 1,375 parents/caregivers reached: provision of counselling services to 928 people (psychological and social counselling: 726; legal counselling: 163); community psycho-drama sessions reached 54 individuals (18 female; 36 male); social and recreational activities through open days for stress management reached 222 people (140 female; 82 male).

⁷⁹ **UNICEF:** 110 professionals and 7,102 caregivers in Gaza benefited from capacity-building and awareness raising opportunities to enable them to professionally support children in need for psychosocial services. In the WB the total number of professionals is 310 and 1,212 caregivers benefitted from the same activities. **SC:** 30 teachers, schools counsellors and field workers trained on child resilience and protection referral mechanisms. **UNFPA:** working through CFTA and RCS: Two courses on psychological support through outreach for marginalized people in ARA reached 22 male people; two hour weekly training sessions targeting male and female community leader networks to fight GBV and promote women empowerment reached 52 people (30 female; 22 male); awareness raising sessions on GBV and women's protection through local community leader networks reached 67 people (35 female; 32 male); "couple meetings" were organised to involve men in combating GBV and to raise awareness on GBV prevention and to provide psychosocial support for 30 people (15 female; 15 male).

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
		Baseline: 1,024 Target: 3,500 (500 professionals and 3,000 caregivers have increased capacity)	
		2.2.3 No. of Child Protection Networks (CPN) operating in West Bank and Gaza. Baseline: NA Target: Two CPNs with at least 21 family centres equipped for emergency preparedness and response (Gaza), reaching 50,000 children and 10,000 caregivers	At mid-year, seven CPNs, chaired by MoSA, are operational across oPt: five in the West Bank, and two in Gaza. ⁸⁰ This figure represents almost a four-fold increase versus target 21 family centres are operational in Gaza, reaching 11,899 children and 6,527 caregivers at mid-year.
	2.3 Enhanced provision of emergency assistance to victims, in liaison with other clusters/sectors and utilizing the inter-cluster mechanism.	2.3.1 ⁸¹ No. of households provided with emergency assistance following incidents of forced displacement Baseline: NA Target: NA	3,806 households were provided with emergency assistance. ⁸² 123 households were provided with emergency assistance following incidents of demolitions in West Bank. 3683 households were provided with shelter/NFIs assistance in Gaza to address damages sustained in military operations or natural disasters
		2.3.2 No. of referrals to specialized services Baseline: 78 Target: 98	87 referrals to specialized services 89% achieved at mid-year
Outcome 2 indicator: Decrease in	2.4 Decrease in civilian UXO and	2.4.1 No. of civilian UXO and	22 civilian victims (incl. 13 children)

⁸⁰ UNICEF: with links to relevant line ministries and local NGOs, as well as 21 family centres in Gaza. The CPNs are using national referral protocol to support the wellbeing of children facing abuse, neglect and violence.

⁸¹ It is not possible to provide one baseline and target for this indicator, as the contexts and types of response are different in the West Bank and Gaza, and it is difficult to estimate the caseload of emergency response needs in a changing context.

⁸² **UNRWA:** 69 crisis interventions undertaken in WB following home demolitions or damage to private property (includes the provision of emergency cash assistance and referrals to specialized services). **UNRWA:** shelter and NFI activities in Gaza benefitted 3,205 families (18,590 people) whose shelters sustained full or major damages during military operations or natural disasters received a rental subsidy; 340 families (1,970 people) whose houses sustained minor damages repair cash assistance; 122 families (707 people) whose shelters were affected during recent military escalations and heavy rains in 2012 received NFI assistance including blankets, mattresses, kitchen kits, clothes parcel and Tarpaulin sheets. **SC:** 120 people (around 16 families) affected by armed conflict in Gaza received food and NFIs as emergency assistance. **ACTED:** 54 households provided with emergency assistance following forced displacement; 18 referrals to specialised services. ACTED implemented in partnership with ACF, CISP, DanChurchAid, GVC and the Palestinian Hydrology Group. **UNHABITAT:** Through a NORCAP deployee, provided technical support to the coordination of emergency shelter assistance.

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
civilian UXO and ERW-related incidents, deaths and injuries	ERW-related incidents, deaths and injuries	ERW-related casualties (deaths and injuries) Baseline: 27 (2011) Target: 0 civilian victims	30% increase
		2.4.2 % of responses to requests for technical advice Baseline: NA Target: 100% of requests for technical advice met	100% response to request for technical advice (UNMAS)
		2.4.3 No. of risk assessments and post-clearance assessments completed following requests by agencies/NGOs/civilians Baseline: 68 Target: 200 risk assessments and post-clearance assessments	174 risk assessments and post-clearance assessments undertaken (UNMAS) 87%
		2.4.4 No. of UXO risk education and IED safety awareness briefings conducted Baseline: 46 Target: 50 UXO risk education briefings for 500 attendees	83 UXO risk education briefings for 1,074 attendees (UNMAS) 117% achieved to date (UNMAS, UNICEF & UNRWA: developed a mine risk education (MRE) project that will incorporate MRE in the curriculum of all UNRWA-run schools and UNICEF-supported government schools from September 2012)
		2.4.5 No. of UXO located, marked, recorded, neutralized and/or remove Baseline: 20 Target: Ten UXOs located and made safe	Five UXOs located and made safe (UNMAS)
Outcome 2 indicator: Increased mainstreaming of protection, human rights and international humanitarian law principles in the response of humanitarian actors.	2.5 Strengthened mainstreaming of protection, human rights and international humanitarian law in humanitarian response	2.5.1 No. of clusters/sectors that integrate protection concerns in their humanitarian response Baseline: NA Target: 2 ⁸³	Four clusters/sectors (Agriculture, Education, Health and Nutrition and WASH)⁸⁴ 200% achieved to date

⁸³ This includes protection mainstreaming initiatives with two clusters/sectors.

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
		2.5.2 % compliance of emergency programmes with UNRWA protection standards Baseline: NA Target: 100	Approximately 50% of emergency programmes in WB comply with UNRWA protection standards.(UNRWA)

⁸⁴ **Protection cluster:** in Gaza continues liaising with the Agriculture Cluster on protection and livelihood concerns of farmers and fishermen in the ARA; a joint task force between the Health Cluster and the Protection Cluster in WB and Gaza has been working on establishing a referral system for referring cases to protection actors; a joint initiative by CPWG and the Education Cluster to provide an operational response regarding protection concerns affecting access to schools; liaison with WASH Cluster regarding WASH responses to demolitions and settler violence.



3.2.8 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Cluster lead agency	UNICEF
Cluster member organizations	West Bank: ACF, ACPP, ARIJ, CISP, DanChurchAid, GVC, PAH, PU-AMI, UNRWA, UNICEF Gaza: ACF, COOPI, GVC, Oxfam GB, PAH, SC, UNRWA, UNICEF
Number of projects	26
Cluster objectives	Fulfilment of the fundamental human right to improved access to safe, affordable, reliable drinking and domestic water supply, sanitation and hygiene services and facilities to most vulnerable communities in West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and Gaza Reduced risk of displaced populations from natural and human related disasters, through enhanced access and entitlements to essential WASH services and facilities for the vulnerable affected communities in West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and Gaza.
Funds required	Original: \$22,152,034 Revised at mid-year: \$ 21,759,464
Funds required per priority level	Top: \$20,391,304 Medium: \$1,368,160
Funding to date	\$3,100,181 (14% funded)
Contact information	Thierry Foubert WASH Cluster Information Manager tfoubert@unicef.org Yasser Nassar Sub-Cluster Coordinator- Gaza ynassar@unicef.org

Categories and disaggregated numbers of affected population and beneficiaries

Category of people in need	Number of people covered			Number of targeted remain in need			Number of people targeted beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Students – WASH facilities in schools in oPt	3,756	3,869	7,625	12,717	22,698	35,415	16,473	26,567	43,040
Communities with less than 80% connectivity to sewage networks in Gaza, with a high risk threshold of below 50% (Including refugees and people affected by solid waste hazards)	117,502	115,490	232,992	466,384	473,686	940,070	583,886	589,176	1,173,062

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Communities receiving 'bad' quality water (Gaza) from the private vendors in Gaza ⁸⁵				31,160	28,345	59,505	31,160	28,345	59,505
Refugees in 19 Camps in WB (incl. East Jerusalem) & eight in Gaza	103,833	105,414	209,246	335,630	335,467	671,097	439,463	440,881	880,344
Communities receiving less than 60 LPCPD, with focus on those considered at risk of displacement due to lack of water in the WB (indicator: accessing less than 30 LPCPD)	66,587	62,300	128,887	9248	9053	18,300	75,835	71,353	147,187
ARAs in Gaza ⁸⁶	27,544	25,143	52,687	27,544	25,143	52,687	55,088	50,286	105,374
Total	319,222	312,216	631,438	882,683	894,392	1,777,074	1,201,905	1,206,608	2,408,513

Table of mid-year monitoring vs. objectives

Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
Cluster objective 1: Fulfilment of the fundamental human right to improved access to safe, affordable, reliable drinking and domestic water supply, sanitation and hygiene services and facilities to most vulnerable communities in West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and Gaza			
<i>Fulfilment of the fundamental human right to improved access to safe, affordable, reliable drinking and domestic water supply, sanitation and hygiene services and facilities to most vulnerable communities in West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and Gaza.</i>	Output 1: Improved quality of water supplied to most vulnerable communities in oPt.	390.573 people accessing the safe (good quality) water supplies in oPt	To be determined once projects commence
	Output 2: Increased quantity of water supplies to vulnerable groups and communities in unserved / partially served areas of oPt.	75,835 people accessing more than 60LPCPD water in oPt.	To be determined once projects commence
	Output 3: Increased awareness, knowledge and practices and improved and appropriate hygiene and sanitation facilities for the most vulnerable groups and communities in West Bank (incl. East-Jer.) and Gaza.	1,173,062 people with appropriate hygiene and sanitation facilities, as well as improved knowledge and practices	To be determined once projects commence
Cluster objective 2: Reduced risk of displaced populations from natural and human related disasters, through enhanced access and entitlements to essential WASH services and facilities for the vulnerable affected communities in West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and Gaza.			

⁸⁵ This is excluding the 30 communities (1,134,806 people)

⁸⁶ OCHAs report 'Between the fence and a hard place. The humanitarian impact of Israeli-imposed restrictions on access to land and sea in the Gaza Strip'. August 2010.

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Outcomes with corresponding targets	Outputs with corresponding targets	Indicators with corresponding targets and baseline	Achieved as mid-year
Reduced risk of displaced populations from natural and human related disasters, through enhanced access and entitlements to essential WASH services and facilities for the vulnerable affected communities in West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and Gaza.	Output 1: Capacity of vulnerable communities to respond to adverse environmental conditions ⁸⁷ resulted by natural or man-made disasters is strengthened	Increased knowledge and preparedness of 954,293 people affected by recurrent environmental or man-made disasters.	To be determined once projects commence.
	Output 2: WASH Partners' capacity for preparedness is reinforced to respond to emergency and post-emergency disaster management	Increased knowledge base of partner agencies and CBOs including improved technical capacity and preparedness for rapid response with an estimated 975,843 beneficiaries to receive assistance.	Post-emergency response working group has been activated (with four out of five partners receiving pledged funding to date) to be able to assist beneficiaries affected by demolitions or natural disasters.
	Output 3: Cluster and inter-cluster coordination including efforts for harmonized information management of technical, legal, gender and diversity data are improved.	Continued, coordinated and coherent WASH response and improved information and data-collection Increased knowledge base, informed advocacy and awareness towards WASH entitlement.	Over 50 cluster partners trained in improved sanitation and wastewater management.

⁸⁷ Communities in vicinity of solid waste management facilities including refugee camps, overfull landfills and lack of recycling. Communities in Gaza affected by sewage discharged into the sea and flooding (Wadi Gaza Salah Eldinn st., Al Shoka, Khan Younis, Gaza City, Jabalia).

4. FORWARD VIEW

1.	Will there be a CAP in 2013?	YES
2.	CAP 2013 Workshop dates	One half-day national level workshop in Ramallah and one in Gaza in September

3. Needs Assessment Plan for the 2013 CAP: existing assessments, identification of gaps in assessment information, and planned assessments to fill gaps

EXISTING NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups assessed	Organizations that implemented the assessment	Dates	Title or Subject
CFW	Northern West Bank (Jenin, Nablus, Salfit, Tubas, Tulkarem and northern Jordan valley) and Gaza Strip. Local Population and Bedouin communities.	COOPI	August/September 2011 and February/March 2012	Livelihoods assessment in West Bank and Gaza Strip
CFW	<p>Assessed villages In the northern West Bank, 16 villages have assessed in area C.</p> <p>- Qalqiliya District: Kafr Qaddum, Azzun, Azzun Atma, Kafr Thulth, Jit, Isla, Baqat Alhatab, Sannirya, Hajja, kafr Laqif</p> <p>- Tulkarem District: Beit Laed, Khirbet Jubara, Shufa, Sefarin,</p> <p>- Salfit District: Kifl Haris, Marda, Haris, Sarta, Deir Ballut, Kafr Ad Dik, Qarwa Bani Hassan, Masha, Alzzawia, Deir Istia,</p> <p>- Nablus District: Burin, Urif, Assyre Al Qablie, As Sawiya, Al Luban Al Shrqiya, Awarta, Majdal Bani Fadil,</p> <p>In the Southern Gaza strip, five localities, including four located in the "at-risk" zone have been assessed:</p> <p>- Rafah District: Al-Shuka (at-risk Zone),</p> <p>- Khan Younis District: Abassan Al Kabira (at-risk Zone), Al Mawasi, Khuzaa (at-risk Zone), Al Fhukhari (at-risk Zone)</p> <p>Selected villages for PU-AMI in 2012: In the Northern West Bank, 16 villages have assessed in area C</p> <p>- Qalqiliya District: Kafr Qaddum, Azzun, Azzun Atma</p> <p>- Tulkarem District: Beit Laed, Khirbet Jubara</p> <p>- Salfit District: Kifl Haris, Marda, Haris, Sarta, Deir Ballut, Kafr Ad Dik</p> <p>- Nablus District: Burin, Urif, Assyre Al Qablie, As Sawiya, Al Luban Al Shrqiya,</p> <p>In the Southern Gaza strip, 5 localities, including 4 located in the "at-risk" zone have been assessed:</p> <p>- Rafah District: Al-Shuka (at-risk Zone),</p> <p>- Khan Younis District: Abassan Al Kabira (at-risk Zone), Al Mawasi, Khuzaa (at-risk Zone), Al Fhukhari (at-risk Zone)</p>	PU-AMI	From November 2011 to March 2012	

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Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups assessed	Organization s that implemented the assessment	Dates	Title or Subject
CFW	JCP partners	UNRWA West Bank JCP	Nov 2011	Needs assessment on partner's capacity
Education	Selected schools in Jericho Directorate (15)	CISP	Feb. 2012	Humanitarian infrastructure needs, including WASH
Food/ Agriculture/ CFW	oPt	FAO/WFP/UN RWA/PCBS	June 2012	2011 SEFSec

GAPS IN INFORMATION

Ref. #	Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups	Issues of concern
1	Education	Comprehensive Education Vulnerability analysis/assessment, Area C and other vulnerable areas	Threats on schools, access to schools, protection concerns

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PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS						
To fill info gap (ref. #)	Cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Orgs. to implement the assessment	Planned dates	Issues of concern	To be funded by [please note amount of funding gap if necessary funding is not yet committed]
1	CFW	Northern West Bank (Jenin, Nablus, Salfit, Tubas, Tulkarem and northern Jordan valley) and Gaza Strip. Local population and Bedouin communities	COOPI	Protection and livelihoods situation in the mentioned areas.	Identification of most vulnerable categories in the areas; Updated information on social-economic condition of HHs leaving in the selected areas. Identification of communities at risk of displacement.	
2	CFW	West Bank	UNRWA	July 2012	Needs assessment of partner and beneficiaries training	UNRWA JCP
3	CFW	West Bank	UNRWA	June 12, 2012	Impact assessment of JCP Operations	UNRWA JCP
4	CFW. Agriculture, Nutrition, Wash	66 Bedouin communities in Area C (Ramallah, EJ, Jericho, Bethlehem and Hebron governorates)	ACF	May-July 2012	Food Security, Livelihoods and WASH	NA
5	Education	East Jerusalem Quality of Education study	UNICEF and NRC	May – Dec. 2012		UNICEF
6	Education	Comprehensive Education Vulnerability analysis/assessment,	Cluster/Mo EHE			Unfunded \$ 40,000
7	Food/ Nutrition	Area C, with disaggregated information on localities, refugee and non-refugee status and gender	WFP, UNRWA and UNICEF	Pub. in 2012	Food Security and Nutrition HH Survey among herder and Bedouin communities in Area C	Various donors
8	WASH	Gaza	UNICEF	August 2012	Contamination routes and assessment of water quality at household level including a KAP survey to understand more fully hygiene practices and behaviour	Funding committed and available

ANNEX I: LIST OF PROJECTS AND FUNDING RESULTS TO DATE

TABLE IV. LIST OF APPEAL PROJECTS (GROUPED BY CLUSTER), WITH FUNDING STATUS OF EACH

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2012
as of 30 June 2012
<http://fts.unocha.org>

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

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
AGRICULTURE								
OPT-12/A/43359/R/5186	Emergency support to protect livestock-based livelihoods in the most vulnerable communities in the south of the West Bank	ACF	1,007,140	1,007,140	-	1,007,140	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43405/R/6344	Improving water availability and consumption of vulnerable farming and herding communities living in Area C Hebron Governorate through cistern rehabilitation.	PAH	156,700	156,700	-	156,700	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43428/R/8058	Protecting Livelihood of Small Scale Herders	IRW	728,175	115,000	-	115,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43441/5186	Emergency support to threatened agricultural livelihoods in the Gaza Strip through alternative backyard production units' distributions.	ACF	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43574/R/5816	Protecting and improving the livelihood of Bedouin and herders' communities at risk of displacement in Jericho, Ramallah and the Jordan Valley, C Area	CISP	977,000	977,000	-	977,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43615/12957	Restoring damaged agricultural assets and developing integrated aquaculture and agriculture in Gaza Strip.	OVERSEAS-Onlus	427,000	427,000	-	427,000	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43668/5645	Emergency assistance for households and farmers in North of the West Bank and Gaza.	CARE International	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43694/8699	Improve Household Food Security of Vulnerable Farmers Families Through Establishing Home Gardens	UAWC	233,000	233,000	-	233,000	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
OPT-12/A/43699/R/8699	Emergency support to protect livestock based livelihoods in the most vulnerable communities of south Hebron (Al Ramadin) cluster and the Bedouins families living in area C in Jerusalem, Ramallah, and Jericho districts	UAWC	1,052,800	430,000	-	430,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43701/R/13215	Drought mitigation and food insecurity reduction in area C and Seam Zone area in the southern part of West Bank.	PCPM	114,850	114,850	110,457	4,393	96%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43708/5574	Assist drought affected grapes vulnerable farmers (males and female) in marginalized rural areas in the south of the West Bank through improving their drought mitigation capacities and enhancing their food security and livelihood.	SCC	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43722/5574	Urgent Intervention for Supporting Food Security Resilience for Female Headed & Food Insecure Households in Gaza	SCC	550,000	550,000	-	550,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43758/8360	Homegardening intervention in the pastoral areas of the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip	ACS	600,000	600,000	-	600,000	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43771/5574	Humanitarian agricultural support for poor people in marginalized communities (mainly in area C and Seam zone) in the West Bank Governorates including East Jerusalem	SCC	2,000,000	2,000,000	903,737	1,096,263	45%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43775/R/14823	Support the livelihood of herder and Bedouin communities in the Area C of the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip	Oxfam Italia	2,228,387	1,365,000	1,304,348	60,652	96%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43785/5167	Support to livelihood assets is enhanced in vulnerable communities of the northern West Bank	COOPI	197,950	197,950	-	197,950	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43792/7601	Enhance the access of vulnerable farmers to suitable field and fodder crops seeds to combat drought conditions in marginalized communities of Bethlehem and Hebron	ARIJ	516,210	516,210	112,159	404,051	22%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43793/R/6458	Tackling food insecurity in the Jerusalem periphery through home gardens and greywater treatment systems(WITHDRAWN)	ACTED	629,585	-	-	-	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
OPT-12/A/43796/7601	Support vulnerable Farmers (males and females) with emergency agricultural inputs to mitigate the impact of the Separation Wall in the Northern West Bank	ARIJ	1,080,200	1,080,200	-	1,080,200	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43800/R/123	Quick impact emergency interventions to protect the endangered livelihoods of poor and small-scale farmers in Area C, Seam Zone and the Gaza Strip against external shocks	FAO	2,560,000	1,960,000	-	1,960,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43804/123	Rapid mitigation of the livelihood crisis affecting small-scale farmers, fishers and aquaculture producers in the Gaza Strip through emergency aquaculture interventions	FAO	750,000	750,000	-	750,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43807/R/123	Emergency backyard food production activities in vulnerable and marginalized areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip	FAO	2,000,000	2,600,000	1,994,615	605,385	77%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43811/R/123	Support to sector coordination and risk monitoring information mechanisms in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	FAO	650,000	325,000	-	325,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/43812/123	Emergency support to vulnerable herding communities in Area C of the West Bank	FAO	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,991,922	8,078	100%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/45529/R/14879	Emergency agricultural support to food unsecured households in the Access Restricted Areas of the Southern Gaza Strip, oPt	PU-AMI	438,500	160,100	478,736	(318,636)	299%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/49737/R/123	Restoring damaged agricultural assets and productive capacities of farmers and herders affected by external shocks and demolitions	FAO	-	2,073,000	-	2,073,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/51253/R/5574	Relief for stabilizing livelihoods of Palestinian farmers in seam zone of Jayyous, Nabi Lias, Qalqilia and Tulkarm. (HRF/OPT/0355/101)	SCC	-	217,708	217,708	-	100%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/51281/R/5574	Relief for stabilizing livelihoods of Palestinian farmers in seam zone of Habla and Azune Atma(HRF/OPT/0355/102)	SCC	-	86,899	86,899	-	100%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/A/51285/R/15455	Emergency support to fishermen communities in the Gaza Strip affected by destruction, damage or confiscation of boats and equipments.(HRF/OPT/0355/100)	APY	-	228,630	228,630	-	100%	A - TOP PRIORITY

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
OPT-12/A/51319/R/12714	Protect farmers' greenhouses and mitigate the effects of natural disasters on cash crop in the Gaza Strip (HRF/OPT/0355/103)	ESDC	-	249,952	249,952	-	100%	A - TOP PRIORITY
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			25,397,497	24,921,339	8,679,163	16,242,176	35%	
CASH FOR WORK								
OPT-12/ER/43293/14858	In Job training in the construction sector and related supporting services.	PADR	502,900	502,900	-	502,900	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/ER/43358/5186	Support to food insecure rural households through emergency Cash Based Intervention in the West Bank	ACF	1,100,000	1,100,000	-	1,100,000	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/ER/43393/5593	Emergency Job Creation in Gaza	UNRWA	45,029,975	45,029,975	15,186,202	29,843,773	34%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/ER/43401/8058	Emergency Cash-for-Work employment for recent graduates in Gaza Strip	IRW	915,920	915,920	1,506,228	(590,308)	164%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/ER/43455/5186	Protection of food insecure households of the southern part of the Gaza Strip through emergency Cash Based Intervention.	ACF	1,954,838	1,954,838	-	1,954,838	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/ER/43622/R/14879	Emergency cash assistance support to food unsecured households affected by the conflict in the northern West Bank and the southern Gaza Strip, oPt	PU-AMI	2,000,000	975,286	812,770	162,516	83%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/ER/43636/5120	Livelihoods support for vulnerable urban and peri-urban population in the Gaza Strip through Cash for Work scheme	OXFAM GB	1,148,000	1,148,000	-	1,148,000	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/ER/43641/1171	Be the Change.	UNFPA	677,310	677,310	-	677,310	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/ER/43698/5167	Economic access is improved for households exposed to food insecurity and to protection threats in West Bank and Gaza Strip.	COOPI	2,400,000	2,400,000	-	2,400,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/ER/43732/5593	West Bank Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component 1: Cash-for-Work Programme	UNRWA	34,432,156	34,432,156	15,463,676	18,968,480	45%	A - TOP PRIORITY

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
OPT-12/ER/43743/R/5593	West Bank Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component 3: Cash Assistance	UNRWA	8,945,508	4,472,754	-	4,472,754	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/ER/43749/6079	Livelihood Support to Vulnerable and Food Insecure Households in Gaza Strip through Cash for Work Activities	SC	1,012,298	1,012,298	342,409	669,889	34%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/ER/51074/R/5120	Livelihoods support for vulnerable urban and peri-urban population in the Gaza Strip through Cash for Work schemes	OXFAM GB	-	938,491	-	938,491	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
Sub total for CASH FOR WORK			100,118,905	95,559,928	33,311,285	62,248,643	35%	
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES								
OPT-12/CSS/43481/5593	Co-ordination and Capacity Development	UNRWA	12,812,287	12,812,287	2,851,773	9,960,514	22%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/CSS/43601/5645	Gaza NGO Safety Office (GANSO) Phase VI	CARE International	650,000	650,000	-	650,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/CSS/43783/14812	Engendering the Humanitarian Response	UN Women	224,700	224,700	-	224,700	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/CSS/45256/R/119	Strengthening Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in the occupied Palestinian territory	OCHA	7,491,639	7,480,531	3,939,077	3,541,454	53%	A - TOP PRIORITY
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			21,178,626	21,167,518	6,790,850	14,376,668	32%	
EDUCATION								
OPT-12/E/43396/5593	Emergency Education in Gaza	UNRWA	7,825,500	7,825,500	58,216	7,767,284	1%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/E/43430/8058	Continuing Education During Emergency	IRW	357,000	357,000	-	357,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/E/43589/6079	Enhancing the protective learning environment of school children in Gaza Strip	SC	372,000	372,000	220,546	151,454	59%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/E/43590/6079	School based psychosocial intervention as means to secure children's right to education and protection in East Jerusalem and Hebron	SC	453,000	453,000	220,546	232,454	49%	A - TOP PRIORITY

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
OPT-12/E/43692/124	Protective learning environments for girls and boys in most vulnerable communities in Area C of the West Bank	UNICEF	512,168	512,168	1,146,740	(634,572)	224%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/E/43697/R/124	Safe alternative learning opportunities for adolescent boys and girls in areas of vulnerability	UNICEF	946,483	946,483	1,206,101	(259,618)	127%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/E/43705/6405	Integrated psychosocial and nutritional support to respond to basic needs of preschool girls and boys and their siblings affected by the siege and unsafe living conditions in Middle Area, Eastern of Gaza, Rafah and Khan Younis Governorates of Gaza Strip	TdH - IT	894,160	894,160	-	894,160	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/E/43747/5834	Falling through the gaps in Gaza	NRC	102,700	102,700	-	102,700	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/E/43748/124	Education Cluster Coordination	UNICEF	302,582	302,582	-	302,582	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/E/43748/6079	Education Cluster Coordination	SC	-	140,000	140,000	-	100%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/E/43754/6079	School based protection for Palestinian children at high risk of forced displacement or violence	SC	1,606,605	1,606,605	704,376	902,229	44%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/E/43761/R/124	Protected and safe access to education as an emergency response for vulnerable communities in the oPt	UNICEF	1,403,279	1,403,279	1,173,452	229,827	84%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/E/43761/R/6079	Protected and safe access to education as an emergency response for vulnerable communities in the oPt	SC	-	-	-	-	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/E/43765/R/124	Emergency Preparedness and Immediate Response	UNICEF	380,054	380,054	649,174	(269,120)	171%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/E/43767/5103	Protecting education from attack	UNESCO	631,000	631,000	-	631,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/E/43779/5167	Ensuring access to safe and protective education for vulnerable communities in the Northern West Bank	COOPI	246,100	246,100	-	246,100	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/E/43846/14913	Psychosocial interventions in Khan al Ahmar Bedouin Village, Jalazoun and Shoufat Refugee Camps	Bidna Capoeira	170,840	170,840	-	170,840	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY

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OPT-12/E/51097/R/5816	Improving infrastructures and hygienic/sanitation conditions of schools in the Jericho Governorate, and surrounding areas, in particular C area (oPt)	CISP	-	160,000	-	160,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
Sub total for EDUCATION			16,203,471	16,503,471	5,519,151	10,984,320	33%	
FOOD								
OPT-12/F/43287/5536	Strengthen food availability for vulnerable older women and men (60 years old and over) and their families	HelpAge International	550,387	550,387	-	550,387	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/F/43377/5593	Emergency Food Assistance in Gaza	UNRWA	74,814,000	74,814,000	33,719,905	41,094,095	45%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/F/43689/5645	Reducing Food Insecurity and protection of Livelihoods through Fresh Food Assistance to Vulnerable Households in the Gaza Strip	CARE International	3,264,000	3,264,000	-	3,264,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/F/43746/5593	West Bank Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component 2: Food Aid and Non Food Items	UNRWA	7,161,851	7,161,851	1,411,169	5,750,682	20%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/F/43757/5834	Food security with support to local producers	NRC	246,100	246,100	-	246,100	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/F/43776/12708	'Livelihood Support to Vulnerable Households in East Jerusalem and Gaza Strip'	Caritas Jerusalem	664,650	664,650	-	664,650	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/F/43823/561	Targeted Food Assistance to Support Destitute and Marginalized Groups and to Enhance Livelihood Resilience in the West Bank (PRRO 200037)	WFP	42,297,330	42,297,330	37,680,380	4,616,950	89%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/F/43842/561	Emergency food assistance to the non-refugee population in the Gaza Strip (EMOP 200298)	WFP	41,515,558	41,515,558	32,615,220	8,900,338	79%	A - TOP PRIORITY
Sub total for FOOD			170,513,876	170,513,876	105,426,674	65,087,202	62%	
HEALTH AND NUTRITION								
OPT-12/H/43266/5536	Access to quality health care for OLDER women and men 60 YEARS and OVER, on community and health facility level	HelpAge International	357,986	357,986	-	357,986	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
OPT-12/H/43340/5678	(MHPSS) Improving access to mental health care and psychosocial services with a right-based approach in West Bank, oPt	MDM	389,000	389,000	-	389,000	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43346/5328	Emergency Humanitarian Nutrition and Health Response for Children under 5 years old in Vulnerable Areas in the Gaza Strip (Rafah, Darraj and Shijaia)	Danchurchaid	450,000	450,000	352,189	97,811	78%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43397/5593	Emergency Health Programme in Gaza	UNRWA	2,220,000	2,220,000	737,735	1,482,265	33%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43412/5593	Access to primary, secondary and tertiary health care for vulnerable refugees in the West Bank	UNRWA	6,189,798	6,189,798	2,162,654	4,027,144	35%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43416/14267	Sustaining quality eye care services for Palestinian people living in marginalized areas in the West Bank localities in the oPt.	SJEH	313,000	313,000	313,000	-	100%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43477/5349	Support to Stakeholders to Improve Persons with Disabilities - Particularly Children with Cerebral Palsy/Multiple Disability - Access to Quality and Timely Multidisciplinary Rehabilitation Services in the Gaza Strip.	HI	629,224	629,224	-	629,224	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43588/122	Improve access to the essential health and nutrition services, remedies and recovery from abuse through strengthened mainstreaming of protection in health sector responses and coordination	WHO	407,383	407,383	15,000	392,383	4%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43591/122	Protecting the Right to Health (RTH) through Advocacy	WHO	613,217	613,217	-	613,217	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43621/8772	Reinforcement of emergency and mental health capacities for the vulnerable communities in the Nablus area, oPt	MDM France	403,755	403,755	403,755	-	100%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43644/5893	Supporting the protection of vulnerable Bedouin population of the Jordan Valley by providing equitable access to essential health and nutrition services and increased emergency preparedness and protection mechanisms	MAP	257,620	257,620	32,490	225,130	13%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43646/124	Improved Access of Vulnerable Communities to Health Care	UNICEF	336,201	336,201	516,442	(180,241)	154%	A - TOP PRIORITY

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OPT-12/H/43647/124	Emergency nutrition services for children and women in vulnerable communities	UNICEF	906,282	906,282	2,052,710	(1,146,428)	226%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43663/8772	Emergency response (including MH & emergency MH interventions) and anti-stigmatization and community awareness in the Northern Jordan valley, OPT.	MDM France	332,648	332,648	-	332,648	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43666/5645	Emergency health and nutrition assistance to people living in communities whose rights are inadequately protected in the oPt (EHNA-II)	CARE International	1,474,000	1,474,000	1,600,802	(126,802)	109%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43691/5893	Provision of Primary Trauma Care Training and Community Based non medic training in high risk communities in West Bank and Gaza Strip	MAP	144,600	144,600	-	144,600	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43753/R/5528	Improving access of essential health services and protection of vulnerable communities in the West Bank	Medico Intl.	817,640	817,640	358,566	459,074	44%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43768/1171	Access to basic reproductive health services and information for women in remote communities in the West Bank	UNFPA	292,600	292,600	-	292,600	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43778/1171	Life-saving continuum of obstetric and newborn care in the Gaza Strip	UNFPA	941,600	941,600	-	941,600	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43778/5893	Life-saving continuum of obstetric and newborn care in the Gaza Strip	MAP	72,760	72,760	-	72,760	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43821/8014	Provision of health and nutrition services to the vulnerable communities in 10 locations in the West Bank	HWC	229,000	229,000	-	229,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/44650/5678	Emergency Preparedness at health services and community levels in the southern and northern governorates, Gaza strip, opt	MDM	502,900	502,900	-	502,900	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/44650/8772	Emergency Preparedness at health services and community levels in the southern and northern governorates, Gaza strip, opt	MDM France	498,390	498,390	-	498,390	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/47611/5678	Strengthening the mental health services and the psychosocial support in emergencies in Gaza Strip. oPt.	MDM	400,000	400,000	-	400,000	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY

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Sub total for HEALTH AND NUTRITION			19,179,604	19,179,604	8,545,343	10,634,261	45%	
PROTECTION								
OPT-12/H/43343/5328	Providing Psychosocial Support for Children in Northern Gaza (Jabalia, Bet Lahiyah and Bet Hanoun)	Danchurchaid	340,000	340,000	281,755	58,245	83%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43398/5593	Community Mental Health Programme in Gaza	UNRWA	3,303,360	3,303,360	2,279,669	1,023,691	69%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43620/1171	Improve resilience and protection of women, men and youth through strengthened psychosocial, legal and reproductive health services provision in Gaza and Hebron (West Bank)	UNFPA	363,800	363,800	-	363,800	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43679/R/124	(MHPSS) Direct psychosocial care and support to children with acute distress levels and their caregivers through emergency teams	UNICEF	1,754,098	2,631,147	2,221,892	409,255	84%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43680/124	Psychosocial and protection support for conflict affected children and adolescents through Family Centers	UNICEF	3,017,046	3,017,046	1,330,878	1,686,168	44%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43707/124	(MHPSS) Psychosocial support activities to adolescent girls and boys in vulnerable communities	UNICEF	950,136	950,136	1,037,634	(87,498)	109%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/H/43818/8817	Emergency preparedness and response for psychosocial crises in the Gaza Strip	GCMHP	313,000	313,000	-	313,000	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/MA/43613/5116	Mine action residual response capacity in the Gaza Strip	UNMAS	664,915	664,915	-	664,915	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43278/8815	Displacement and International Law: ICAHD Rapid Response and Legal Advocacy Project	ICAHD	300,000	300,000	-	300,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43400/5593	Operations Support Officer Programme in Gaza	UNRWA	1,998,000	1,998,000	195,095	1,802,905	10%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43469/R/5025	Protection Cluster Lead Support	OHCHR	585,035	553,910	-	553,910	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY

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OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43489/5593	Protection of Palestine Refugees Affected by Armed Conflict and Forced Displacement in the West Bank	UNRWA	1,233,131	1,233,131	1,247,618	(14,487)	101%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43498/14386	Protection and Advocacy of Residency Rights for Women in East Jerusalem	JCW	56,175	56,175	-	56,175	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43533/R/14905	Legal advocacy to save Jerusalem Periphery Jahalin Bedouin (WITHDRAWN)	GJ	230,000	-	-	-	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43540/5328	A Comprehensive Protection Response to forced displacement and population transfer in the West Bank	Danchurchaid	309,000	309,000	-	309,000	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43559/7634	Promoting accountability and respect for international law including humanitarian and human rights law	Diakonia, Sweden	1,720,000	1,720,000	2,475,502	(755,502)	144%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43572/5593	Emergency Operations Support Officer Programme (West Bank)	UNRWA	2,836,981	2,836,981	2,181,342	655,639	77%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43576/14900	Child Accompaniment and Protection Programme in oPt	CPT	261,048	261,048	-	261,048	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43578/R/8366	Swedish, Norwegian & Finnish ecumenical accompaniment programme in Palestine and Israel (SEAPPI/NEAPPI/FEAPPI)	SEAPPI	1,952,395	1,952,395	1,065,900	886,495	55%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43586/6079	(MHPSS) Rehabilitation of the Palestinian Ex detainee Children in the West Bank	SC	734,927	734,927	715,232	19,695	97%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43595/6079	Protecting rights of children affected by armed conflict through community-based mechanisms in the Access- restricted Areas (ARAs)	SC	417,300	417,300	-	417,300	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43618/5762	Child protection (psychosocial, child protection, and social inclusion) activities for children affected by the Israeli occupation in the Hebron Governorate.	Terre Des Hommes	453,665	453,665	-	453,665	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43625/R/7039	Planning support in view of preventing displacement in Area C of the West Bank	UN-HABITAT	401,826	250,000	250,000	-	100%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43626/1171	Increase empowerment and the protection of women and vulnerable groups from violence through implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1889	UNFPA	218,280	218,280	-	218,280	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY

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OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43655/5834	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) for increased protection and access to justice for Palestinians affected by forced displacement in the oPt	NRC	4,750,000	4,750,000	2,301,321	2,448,679	48%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43667/124	Monitoring, Reporting & Response to Grave Violations against Children	UNICEF	354,281	354,281	-	354,281	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43671/124	Coordination of Child Protection Sub-Cluster	UNICEF	380,054	380,054	-	380,054	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43714/8808	Access to Justice for Palestinian Victims of Torture and Ill-Treatment	PCATI	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43733/6079	Child Protection at the Centre - Enhancing National Capacities to Monitor, Document, and Report on Child Rights Issues in Gaza.	SC	200,000	200,000	-	200,000	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43756/14917	Access to Justice for Palestinians in West Bank Area C	Yesh Din	146,000	146,000	-	146,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43799/8835	Engaging with the Israeli Public, Israeli Duty Bearers and the International Community on Human Rights Protection in the Occupied Palestinian Territories	B'Tselem	261,700	261,700	-	261,700	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43820/R/12948	Providing emergency legal aid for the Palestinian detainee children in East Jerusalem	Al-Maqdese (MSD)	114,500	114,500	-	114,500	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43835/13084	Human rights based civilian protection in the bufferzone	PCHR	143,576	143,576	-	143,576	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/44673/R/6458	A Comprehensive Emergency Response to Demolitions, Settler Violence and Natural Disasters in the West Bank	ACTED	581,402	2,156,815	-	2,156,815	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/50595/R/8366	Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel	SEAPPI	-	160,000	-	160,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/50832/R/5834	Legal Support to Provision of Humanitarian Assistance	NRC	-	100,000	-	100,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/51128/R/14879	Emergency Response to Palestinian communities affected by protection threats in the northern West Bank	PU-AMI	-	200,000	-	200,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY

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OPT-12/P-HR-RL/51172/R/6458	Emergency Support to Households at Risk of Displacement (HRF/OPT/0355/094)	ACTED	-	244,365	244,365	-	100%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/51173/R/6458	Emergency Support to Households at Risk of Displacement in the Jerusalem governorate (HRF/OPT/0355/098)	ACTED	-	225,923	225,923	-	100%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/51179/R/6458	Emergency Support to Households at Risk of Displacement in the West Bank(HRF/OPT/0355/099)	ACTED	-	228,536	228,536	-	100%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/51182/R/8555	The Distribution of Firewood , Blankets & Mattresses (HRF/OPT/0355/096)	RCSD	-	249,480	249,480	-	100%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/51183/R/8699	Emergency intervention to mitigate the effect of extreme weather conditions in communities of south Hebron.(HRF/OPT/0355/095)	UAWC	-	249,419	249,419	-	100%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/51232/R/15566	Legal Advocacy to Save Jerusalem Periphery Jahalin Bedouin	Jahalin	-	306,000	-	306,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/51265/R/7039	Ensure linkages between emergency response and planning through a Shelter/Planning Officer	UN-HABITAT	-	131,674	-	131,674	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/S-NF/43395/5593	Temporary Shelter and Shelter Repair in Gaza	UNRWA	9,990,000	9,990,000	3,921,264	6,068,736	39%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/S-NF/43624/R/7039	Preventive monitoring of urgent shelter needs in Area C of the West Bank (WITHDRAWN)	UN-HABITAT	279,069	-	-	-	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/S-NF/43735/R/5834	Emergency response to new shelter/NFI needs in the Gaza Strip	NRC	242,890	242,890	-	242,890	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
Sub total for PROTECTION			41,957,590	45,813,429	22,702,825	23,110,604	50%	
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE								
OPT-12/WS/43345/5328	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Interventions in Eastern Bethlehem	Danchurchaid	990,000	990,000	-	990,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43399/5593	Emergency Environmental Health Programme (Gaza)	UNRWA	2,220,000	2,220,000	520,559	1,699,441	23%	A - TOP PRIORITY

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OPT-12/WS/43437/5186	Emergency response to improve access to water and sanitation facilities, reduce the risk of natural and man-made disasters, and contribute to the protection of vulnerable groups in Southern and Central West Bank through enhancing water storage and water supply, rehabilitating shelters and latrines and improving WASH facilities in schools.	ACF	1,916,500	1,916,500	-	1,916,500	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43495/5186	Emergency response to improve access to water and sanitation facilities and protect vulnerable families in Yatta town through enhancing storage capacity, rehabilitation of transmission pipelines, and construction of latrines and septic tanks.	ACF	1,166,600	1,166,600	-	1,166,600	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43500/6344	Access to proper water and sewage networks for Al-Syifa Buffer Zone, Gaza	PAH	397,050	397,050	-	397,050	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43526/5593	Emergency Environmental Health for Palestine Refugees in the West Bank	UNRWA	827,428	827,428	200,156	627,272	24%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43529/6079	Reduced Exposure to Health Risks in Home and Public Spaces in Al Shoka Villiage	SC	606,760	606,760	-	606,760	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43569/5186	Supporting vulnerable boys and girls affected by the Access Restricted Areas (ARAs) of Gaza Strip by strengthening and improving WASH facilities in schools.	ACF	667,000	667,000	-	667,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43571/5186	To improve access to safe, reliable and affordable water for vulnerable communities receiving 'bad' quality water, for domestic and drinking purposes in Gaza strip.	ACF	1,461,956	1,461,956	-	1,461,956	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43592/R/5816	Improving hygiene and sanitation conditions of Bedouin/Herders population especially women in the Jordan Valley, C area (WITHDRAWN)	CISP	1,200,000	-	-	-	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43602/R/5816	Improve water quality and increase water supply for Bedouin/Herders` communities at risk of displacement in the Jordan Valley, C area (WITHDRAWN)	CISP	900,000	-	-	-	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43634/7601	Enhancing access of poor and vulnerable households to the basic sanitation in Tuqu' village and the surrounding small communities in the Eastern part of the Bethlehem Governorate	ARIJ	230,760	230,760	-	230,760	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY

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OPT-12/WS/43637/7601	Emergency support for poor and vulnerable households with basic water needs in the vulnerable communities in southwestern part of the Bethlehem Governorate	ARIJ	236,850	236,850	-	236,850	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43639/R/6344	Improving sanitary conditions and hygiene awareness in schools of Hebron District	PAH	201,560	201,560	-	201,560	0%	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43648/124	Improved access of vulnerable communities in Area C to water and sanitation	UNICEF	344,973	344,973	360,204	(15,231)	104%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43650/124	WASH Cluster Coordination	UNICEF	624,168	624,168	585,871	38,297	94%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43654/124	Household WASH facilities for vulnerable families in the Access Restricted / Border Area (AR/BA) of Gaza Strip	UNICEF	1,101,099	1,101,099	1,046,419	54,680	95%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43774/5167	Access to safe sanitation services is enhanced and hygiene conditions are improved in vulnerable schools of Gaza Strip	COOPI	814,270	814,270	-	814,270	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43777/6849	Guaranteeing the right to water and sanitation is enhanced for the most vulnerable herding communities in the Northern Jordan Valley that are at grave risk of displacement, through mitigation of adverse conditions caused by human-related and natural disasters.	ACPP	273,000	273,000	-	273,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43780/5636	Extension of waste water collection service to the Western areas of Rafah Governorate, Gaza Strip.	GVC	981,300	981,300	-	981,300	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43781/5636	Construction and rehabilitation of water and wastewater infrastructure in the Rafah Governorate of the Gaza Strip.	GVC	375,000	375,000	-	375,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43784/R/5636	Improving access to safe drinking water in the Deir Al Balah Governorate, Middle Area of the Gaza Strip.	GVC	1,625,000	1,744,000	-	1,744,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43786/5120	Public Health Support to Vulnerable and Food Insecure Families	OXFAM GB	973,700	973,700	-	973,700	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/43788/5636	Response to the water and hygiene emergency situation in the most vulnerable communities in the West Bank	GVC	1,505,060	1,505,060	-	1,505,060	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Original requirements (\$)	Revised requirements (\$)	Funding (\$)	Unmet requirements (\$)	% Covered	Priority
OPT-12/WS/44560/14879	Emergency support to improve access to potable water and hygiene conditions in remote rural and herders communities, Northern West Bank, oPt	PU-AMI	512,000	512,000	-	512,000	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/51099/R/5816	Protection of vulnerable herder communities in rural C areas in the West Bank: Water supply, WASH facilities and basic humanitarian relief items	CISP	-	1,201,458	-	1,201,458	0%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/51268/R/5647	Protecting the lives of vulnerable people in Qatatwa neighbourhood (Block J of Khan Yunis Camp) from the immediate risk and health hazards posed by direct contact to the opened sewer pond.(HRF/OPT/O355/097)	ACF - Spain	-	142,000	142,000	-	100%	A - TOP PRIORITY
OPT-12/WS/51321/R/12878	Mitigate the risk hazard of 8 open ponds in the Gaza Strip by establishing adequate fences (HRF/OPT/0355/104)	Ma'an	-	244,972	244,972	-	100%	A - TOP PRIORITY
Sub total for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			22,152,034	21,759,464	3,100,181	18,659,283	14%	
CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED								
OPT-12/SNYS/43839/R/8487	Humanitarian Response Fund for oPt - projected needs \$5 million (the figure shown for 'funding' is the unallocated balance of the fund)	ERF (OCHA)	-	-	6,757,159	n/a	n/a	NOT SPECIFIED
OPT-12/SNYS/49417/R/5593	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	UNRWA	-	-	58,927,422	n/a	n/a	NOT SPECIFIED
OPT-12/SNYS/49542/R/124	Awaiting allocation to specific projects	UNICEF	-	-	3,532,081	n/a	n/a	NOT SPECIFIED
Sub total for CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED			-	-	69,216,662	n/a	n/a	
Grand Total			416,701,603	415,418,629	263,292,134	152,126,495	63%	

TABLE V. TOTAL FUNDING TO DATE PER DONOR TO PROJECTS LISTED IN THE APPEAL

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2012 as of 30 June 2012 http://fts.unocha.org
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
United States	101,581,300	39%	-
Canada	36,579,817	14%	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	33,193,699	13%	-
European Commission	18,114,287	7%	-
Japan	15,799,998	6%	-
Sweden	14,808,525	6%	-
United Kingdom	13,481,041	5%	-
Netherlands	5,714,286	2%	-
Germany	5,080,989	2%	-
Belgium	3,731,343	1%	314,000
Denmark	3,307,934	1%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	2,759,111	1%	-
Russian Federation	2,000,000	1%	-
France	1,560,616	1%	-
Switzerland	1,309,922	0%	-
Islamic Development Bank	1,272,000	0%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	1,058,777	0%	-
Various (details not yet provided)	982,637	0%	-
Spain	492,441	0%	-
Ireland	136,799	0%	-
Poland	110,457	0%	-
Brazil	101,858	0%	-
Czech Republic	63,397	0%	-
Finland	50,900	0%	-
Turkey	-	0%	-
Others	-	0%	834,140
Grand Total	263,292,134	100%	1,148,140

**TABLE VI. TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO DATE
PER DONOR (APPEAL PLUS OTHER)**

occupied Palestinian territory 2012 as of 30 June 2012 http://fts.unocha.org			
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Donor	Funding** (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
United States	101,581,300	29%	-
European Commission	52,175,670	15%	-
Canada	37,582,826	11%	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	33,193,699	10%	-
Japan	25,799,998	7%	-
Sweden	18,425,856	5%	-
Germany	17,427,630	5%	-
United Kingdom	13,481,041	4%	-
Switzerland	12,690,199	4%	-
Finland	6,168,803	2%	-
Netherlands	5,714,286	2%	-
Denmark	4,364,499	1%	-
Belgium	3,731,343	1%	314,000
France	2,852,606	1%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	2,759,111	1%	-
Russian Federation	2,000,000	1%	-
Islamic Development Bank	1,272,000	0%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	1,058,777	0%	-
Australia	1,043,841	0%	-
Various (details not yet provided)	982,637	0%	-
United Arab Emirates	816,746	0%	-
Austria	804,290	0%	-
Spain	492,441	0%	-
New Zealand	188,964	0%	-
Norway	173,883	0%	834,140
Ireland	136,799	0%	-
Poland	110,457	0%	-
Brazil	101,858	0%	-
Czech Republic	63,397	0%	-
Turkey	-	0%	-
Grand Total	347,194,957	100%	1,148,140

TABLE VII. HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO DATE PER DONOR TO PROJECTS NOT LISTED IN THE APPEAL

Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2012
as of 30 June 2012
<http://fts.unocha.org>

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

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
European Commission	34,061,383	41%	-
Germany	12,346,641	15%	-
Switzerland	11,380,277	14%	-
Japan	10,000,000	12%	-
Finland	6,117,903	7%	-
Sweden	3,617,331	4%	-
France	1,291,990	2%	-
Denmark	1,056,565	1%	-
Australia	1,043,841	1%	-
Canada	1,003,009	1%	-
United Arab Emirates	816,746	1%	-
Austria	804,290	1%	-
New Zealand	188,964	0%	-
Norway	173,883	0%	-
Grand Total	83,902,823	100%	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over
This table also includes funding to Appeal projects but in surplus to these projects' requirements as stated in the Appeal.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

TABLE VIII. REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING TO DATE PER GENDER MARKER SCORE

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2012
as of 30 June 2012
<http://fts.unocha.org>

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

Gender marker	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
2b-The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality	830,875	830,875	-	830,875	0%	-
2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality	250,058,887	255,357,169	95,170,325	160,186,844	37%	1,148,140
1-The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality	163,227,841	155,778,006	98,355,568	57,422,438	63%	-
0-No signs that gender issues were considered in project design	2,584,000	2,903,000	-	2,903,000	0%	-
-Not specified	-	-	69,766,241	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	416,701,603	415,418,629	263,292,134	152,126,495	63%	1,148,140

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

TABLE IX. REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING TO DATE PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2012
as of 30 June 2012
<http://fts.unocha.org>

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

Location	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Funding (\$) C	Unmet requirements (\$) D=B-C	% Covered E=C/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza	55,248,017	54,009,732	32,650,125	21,359,607	60%	834,140
Projects covering only Gaza	222,162,932	223,807,577	95,658,579	128,148,998	43%	314,000
Projects covering only West Bank	139,290,654	137,601,320	72,523,927	65,077,393	53%	-
Not specified	-	-	62,459,503	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	416,701,603	415,418,629	263,292,134	152,126,495	63%	1,148,140

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 30 June 2012. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

ANNEX II: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

3W	Who does What Where
ACF	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i>
ACPP	<i>Asamblea de Cooperacion Por la Paz</i>
ACS	<i>Associazione di Cooperazione allo Sviluppo</i>
ACTED	<i>Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement</i>
ACU	Access Coordination Unit
AHLC	Ad hoc Liaison Committee for Assistance to the Palestinians
APIS	Agriculture Project Information System
ARA	access restricted areas
ARIJ	Applied Research Institute Jerusalem
CAAC	children and armed conflict
CAP	consolidated appeal or consolidated appeal process
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBO	community-based organization
CFS	child-friendly space
CFTA	Palestine Culture and Free Thought Association
CfW	cash-for-work
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CHF	Cooperative Housing Foundation
CISP	<i>Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli</i>
COGAT	Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories
COOPI	<i>Cooperazione Internazionale</i>
CPN	Child Protection Network
CPT	Christian Peacemaker Teams
CPWG	Child Protection Working Group
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSO	civil society organization
DCA	Danish Church Aid
DWG	Displacement Working Group
EAPPI	Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel
ECD	early childhood development
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
EiE	education in emergency
EJ	Environmental Justice
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
ER	early recovery
ERF	Emergency Response Fund
ERW	explosive remnants of war
EU	European Union
EWASH	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GANSO	Gaza NGO Safety Office
GBV	gender-based violence
GCMHP	Gaza Community Mental Health Project
GDP	gross domestic product

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GFD	general food distribution
GJ	Grassroots Jerusalem
GTP	Graduate Training Programme
GVC	<i>Gruppo Volontariato Civile</i>
Handicap Intl	Handicap International
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HH	household
HLP	housing land and property rights
HNC	Health and Nutrition Cluster
HRC	Human Rights Council
HRF	Humanitarian Response Fund
HWC	Health Work Committees
IACP	Inter-agency Contingency Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICAHD	The Israel Committee Against House Demolitions
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDF	Israel Defence Forces
IED	improvised explosive device
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
INEE	Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies
INGO	international non-governmental organization
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IR	Islamic Relief
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
JCP	Job Creation Programme
JCW	Jerusalem Centre for Women
JLAC	Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Center
JUHOUD	Palestinian NGO (Community and Rural Development)
LPCPD	litres per capita per day
MAP-UK	Medical Aid for Palestinians – United Kingdom
MDM	<i>Medicos del Mundo</i>
MDM-France/Spain	<i>Médecins du Monde</i>
MEDICO Intl.	Medico International
MHPS	mental health and psychosocial support
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MRE	mine risk education
MT	metric ton
MYR	Mid-Year Review
NAF	Needs Analysis Framework
NFI	non-food item
NGO	non-governmental organization
NIS	new Israeli shekel
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

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oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
Overseas ONLUS	Overseas Onlus
OXFAM – GB	Oxfam Great Britain
OXFAM-Italia	Oxfam Italy
PA	Palestinian Authority
PADR	Palestinian Association for Development and Reconstruction
PAH	<i>Polska Akcja Humanitarna</i>
PCATI	Public Committee Against Torture in Israel
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PCDCR	Palestinian Center for Democracy and Conflict Resolution
PCHR	Palestinian Centre for Human Rights
PCWG	Protection Cluster Working Group
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PCPM	Polish Centre for International Aid
PHC	primary health care
PHG	Palestinian Hydrology Group
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
PMRS	Palestinian Medical Relief Society
PMTF	Proxy-Means Test Formula
PoC	protection of civilians
PRC	Palestine Return Centre
PU-AMI	Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
RBM	response-based management
RCS	Red Crescent Society
RH	reproductive health
RI	Relief International
SC	Save the Children
SCC	Swedish Cooperative Centre
SEAPPI	Swedish Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel
SEFSec	Socio-economic and Food Security Monitoring System
SHA	Social Help Association
SJEH	St. John's Hospital
SOP	standard operating procedure
TdH-IT	<i>Terre Des Hommes- Italia</i>
TOR	terms of reference
UAWC	Union of Agricultural Work Committees
UN	United Nations
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNSCO	United Nations Special Coordinator's Office

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UXO	unexploded ordnance
VfW	voucher for work
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WB	West Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association

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