

# occupied *P*alestinian territory

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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**



UNITED NATIONS



# occupied *P*alestinian territory

2007



Adnan Abu Hasna/ UNRWA/Gaza Strip/2008

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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**



## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2007.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

### ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2007:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	ILO	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	INTERSOS	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IOM	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRC	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRD	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	IRIN	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	JVSF	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MALAO	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MCI	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDA	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MDM	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MENTOR	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	MERLIN	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NNA	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	NRC	STF	ZOARC
CENAP		OA		

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**Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>**





Map No. 4013 UNITED NATIONS  
July 1997

Department of Public Information  
Cartographic Section

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the last six months, the root causes of the crisis in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) remained intact while some negative effects, such as increased restrictions on Palestinian movement, worsened. In addition, there was a sharp increase in internal Palestinian violence. Rocket attacks against Israel continued from Gaza as did reports of smuggling of weapons into Gaza by militants. The Israel Defence Forces (IDF) conducted significant air strikes in the Strip and continued incursions into West Bank population centres in efforts to kill or arrest militants.

In early June, Palestinian factional fighting in Gaza reached new levels and Hamas militants seized de facto control of the Gaza Strip. Palestinian Authority (PA) President, Mahmoud Abbas declared a state of emergency, dismissed the Prime Minister and installed an emergency government. These actions dissolved the Palestinian National Unity Government (NUG) that was formed in March.

The NUG had created openings for increased interaction with some donor states and initially curbed heavy internal Palestinian violence. However, the uneasy cohabitation of Fatah and Hamas officials became increasingly apparent, particularly among security personnel. The ability of the NUG to function effectively depended to large extent on an increased and continuous flow of revenue which did not occur: Israel continued to withhold customs revenues from the PA, and many donors did not renew their assistance, which comprised approximately 55% and 25% of the PA's annual revenues, respectively. At the time of writing, negotiations for the transfer of customs revenues to the new emergency government were underway.

It is still too early to evaluate the long-term effects of the collapse of the NUG and the constitutional crisis that has followed its demise, with Hamas in Gaza purporting to continue governing the Gaza Strip despite the decisions taken by President Abbas. The immediate humanitarian concern is the ongoing closures of the Gaza crossings, which if continued into July may lead to food and supply shortages. However, given progress in opening some crossing for the supply of humanitarian goods, and given that the root causes of the underlying crisis have not changed, no major change is planned for this Mid-Year Review (MYR) of the CAP.

Donor funding increased during 2006 to approximately US\$ 750 million<sup>1</sup>. However, the funds were disbursed through a variety of channels, in contrast to previous years when revenue went through the PA single treasury account. This fragmentation has obviously hampered the PA's ability to coordinate essential humanitarian and public services to the Palestinian population.

The continued functioning of PA institutions such as the Ministries of Health, Education and Social Affairs, remains a critical to meeting the humanitarian needs of the Palestinian population and alleviating the crisis. However, the capacity of these institutions to deliver essential services has weakened considerably.

Regrettably, humanitarian assistance through the CAP continues to be a mainstay for the population in the oPt. Recent polls show that more than 70% of Palestinians feel that they needed assistance<sup>2</sup> and 49% stated that the importance of assistance in their lives has risen in the past six months<sup>3</sup>.

For this MYR, CAP sectors have conducted a review and update of the humanitarian needs. The main conclusion is that the priority needs identified in the CAP remain valid, due to the lack of improvement in the humanitarian situation, limited access and the continuing PA fiscal crisis.

Despite these realities on the ground, the CAP remains only 29% funded. This MYR has resulted in a reduction of 7% (\$30 million) compared to the original requirements. The impact of under funding of essential programmes will be felt by Palestinians throughout the oPt in particular the agricultural, water and sanitation and economic/infrastructure sectors.

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<sup>1</sup> All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2007 page.

<sup>2</sup> University Institute for Development Studies (*Institute Universitaire d'études du Développement* [IUED]) Poll No.11 (unpublished) May 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Id.

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## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

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Looking ahead - as the CAP enters its sixth year in 2008 - it is essential to plan for short-term emergency response in alleviating poverty and supporting livelihoods, as well as to support the PA more actively in its efforts to achieve longer-term development objectives. Accordingly, CAP 2008 is likely to play a bridging role by serving (alongside other mechanisms) as a channel to fund humanitarian and recovery activities that are supportive of PA development and capacity building plans.

### Some basic facts about the oPt \*

Population	3,900,000 (UNFPA 2007)
Under 5 mortality	23 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
Life expectancy	72.7 years (UNDP HDR 2006)
Prevalence of undernourishment in total population	16% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)
Gross domestic product per capita	\$802 in 2006 (\$1,152 in 2005) (World Bank, West Bank & Gaza Strip Update)
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	N/A
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	8% (UNDP HDR 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	24,500-57,000 (0.6% - 1.4%) (IDMC 2007)
➤ Refugees	
➤ In-country	
➤ Abroad	4,379,050 (UNRWA, 31 March 2006)
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	3/3
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.736: 100 <sup>th</sup> of 177 – médium

#### Statistics particular to oPt

- 34% of the population are food insecure (MYR 2007)
- In 2006, 2.1 million Palestinians (65.8% of Palestinian households) were already living below the poverty line according to an income based definition of poverty. Poverty remained much higher in the Gaza Strip at 88% (MYR 2007)

\* Owing to political developments since 2006, official PA economic statistics have not been produced regularly.



## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

**Table I: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2007**

Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Sector

as of 21 June 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

SECTOR	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	11,348,860	13,835,560	1,695,458	12%	12,140,102	1,151,316
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	14,159,082	15,159,082	9,437,121	62%	5,721,961	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	198,087,139	162,479,426	28,349,904	17%	134,129,522	-
EDUCATION	9,065,057	8,752,807	3,128,044	36%	5,624,763	-
FOOD	149,680,370	147,385,442	57,504,082	39%	89,881,360	-
HEALTH	35,653,117	40,254,613	16,863,482	42%	23,391,131	-
MULTI-SECTOR	-	125,868	125,868	100%	-	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,708,686	726,998	164,474	23%	562,524	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	5,589,304	0%	(5,589,304)	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	-	2,000,000	-	0%	2,000,000	-
WATER AND SANITATION	34,989,471	33,886,225	1,556,021	5%	32,330,204	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>454,691,782</b>	<b>424,606,021</b>	<b>124,413,758</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>300,192,263</b>	<b>1,151,316</b>

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

**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).

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 21 June 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

**Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2007**  
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation  
as of 21 June 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AAA	-	850,000	-	0%	850,000	-
ACAD	967,760	967,760	-	0%	967,760	-
ACF-E	2,972,500	2,972,500	-	0%	2,972,500	-
ACPP	1,506,545	2,167,533	-	0%	2,167,533	-
ACS	750,000	750,000	-	0%	750,000	-
ARIJ	-	1,359,600	-	0%	1,359,600	-
CHFI	5,428,500	5,428,500	100,000	2%	5,328,500	-
CISP	1,130,500	565,250	-	0%	565,250	-
Diakonia, Sweden	-	125,868	125,868	100%	-	-
FAO	5,273,100	6,264,800	1,695,458	27%	4,569,342	1,151,316
HEDS	-	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
HWC	169,400	169,400	-	0%	169,400	-
MA'AN	-	421,032	-	0%	421,032	-
MAP	122,472	122,472	-	0%	122,472	-
MC	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	0%	2,000,000	-
MOVIMONDO	-	345,000	-	0%	345,000	-
OCHA	5,089,664	5,089,664	8,910,310	100%	(3,820,646)	-
OHCHR	536,750	103,000	-	0%	103,000	-
OXFAM UK	5,610,263	5,096,443	-	0%	5,096,443	-
PHG	4,327,187	4,327,187	-	0%	4,327,187	-
PMRS	1,337,558	1,337,558	-	0%	1,337,558	-
PU	-	1,647,887	-	0%	1,647,887	-
SC - Sweden	100,000	100,000	30,000	30%	70,000	-
SC - UK	181,757	181,757	181,757	100%	-	-
SECADEV	-	97,837	97,837	100%	-	-
TT	-	153,620	153,620	100%	-	-
UNDP	60,274,300	31,930,254	3,600,000	11%	28,330,254	-
UNESCO	950,000	637,750	-	0%	637,750	-
UNFPA	3,377,750	5,643,390	2,769,500	49%	2,873,890	-
UN-HABITAT	20,420,076	14,980,076	-	0%	14,980,076	-
UNICEF	25,838,855	24,947,505	8,176,432	33%	16,771,073	-
UNIFEM	1,252,609	1,109,455	657,895	59%	451,560	-
UNODC	570,000	285,000	-	0%	285,000	-
UNRWA	246,159,636	245,049,792	58,391,472	24%	186,658,320	-
WFP	52,077,150	50,270,322	38,350,147	76%	11,920,175	-
WHO	6,267,450	6,807,809	1,173,462	17%	5,634,347	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>454,691,782</b>	<b>424,606,021</b>	<b>124,413,758</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>300,192,263</b>	<b>1,151,316</b>

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## 2. CHANGES IN CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

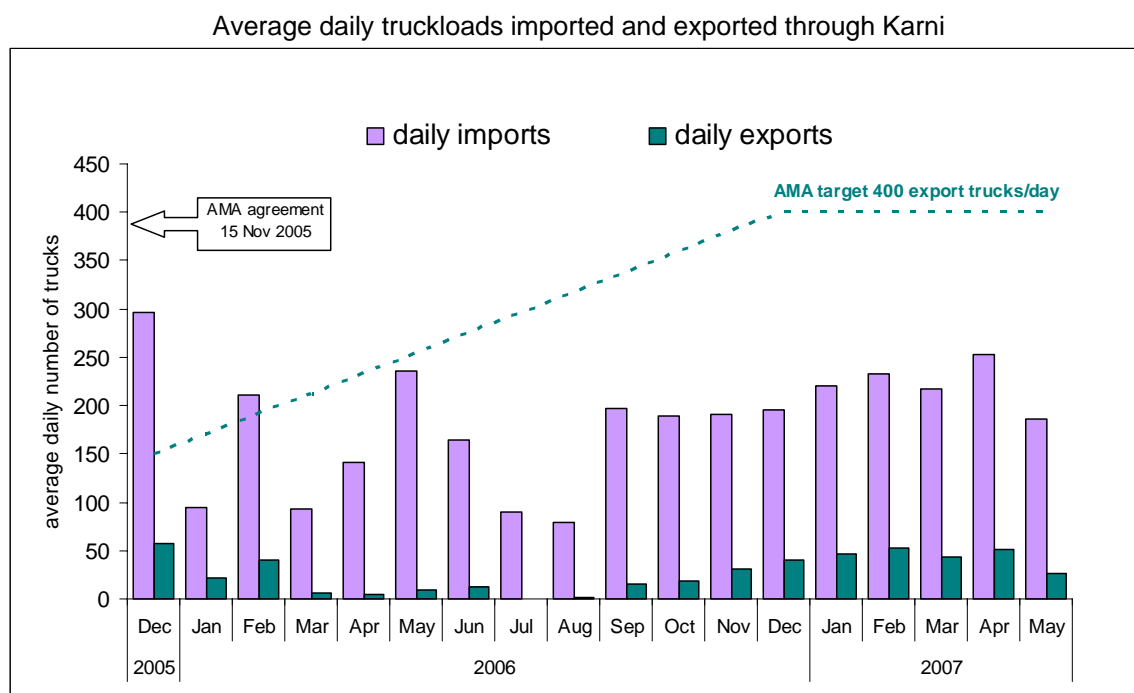
### A. POLITICAL

In March 2007, a new NUG was constituted following an agreement between Hamas and Fatah factions in Mecca in February. The NUG and the Mecca agreement caused a temporary lull in internal Palestinian violence. In May, however, the ceasefire agreed in Mecca broke down, leading to a resumption of Palestinian internal fighting. In parallel, IDF conducted incursions and operations in Gaza, and militants retaliated by firing rockets into Israel. By June, the NUG collapsed after Hamas militants seized de facto control of Palestinian security institutions in Gaza. The PA President, Mahmoud Abbas dismissed the Prime Minister, set up a new interim emergency government without the participation of Hamas-affiliated ministers. Salaam Fayyad, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) Economic Committee, was appointed Prime Minister as well as Finance and Foreign Minister. The Israeli government declared its intention to transfer withheld tax and customs revenues to the new government and engage politically with them. The European Union (EU) and the United States also announced a resumption of full ties with the PA in order to bolster the emergency government.

Under the new NUG, PA institutional planning initiatives were revived: a security plan was elaborated to restore law and order in the Gaza Strip, and multi-year planning was resumed in the public health and education sectors, including a 2007 operational plan by the Ministry of Planning (MoP). The Finance Ministry stated its intention to resume the annual budgeting process, and to develop a three year public expenditure plan. Meanwhile, having become fully operational, the Temporary International Mechanism (TIM) was requested by the PA to stay in place until the end of 2007, and to execute increasingly coordinated payment cycles.

Dialogue between Israeli Prime Minister Olmert and the PA President Abu Mazen resumed, and enabled a substantial transfer in January of Palestinian customs and tax revenues previously withheld by Israel. Commercial flows at the Karni crossing improved compared to the previous six months, although the average daily exports remained far below the Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA) target figure of 400 truckloads per day. In May, commercial flows diminished.

It is still too early to assess the financial impact of the actions of the Israeli government and the pledges the United States and EU made to the new interim emergency government.



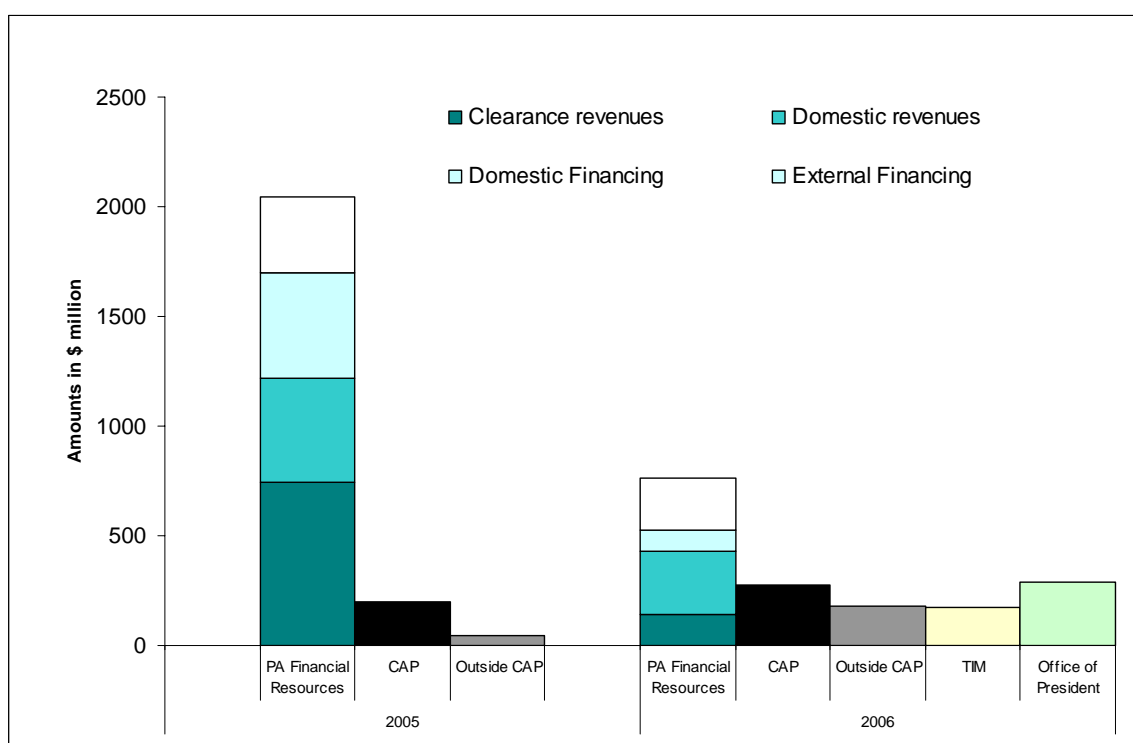
Source: Paltrade

## B. ASSISTANCE

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the PA received increased external support for recurrent budget operations of \$750 million in 2006<sup>4</sup>. This included the TIM, which has disbursed approximately \$338 million since July 2006, reaching a total of 12,000 health workers, 65,000 civil servants and pensioners, and some 75,000 social hardship cases. TIM funds also provide fuel to ensure access to electricity, health care and sanitation<sup>5</sup>.

However, increased external financing was not enough to cover the 63% decline in PA regular financial resources between 2005 and 2006. This decline was caused by several factors, in particular Israel withholding Palestinian custom revenues, the halt in Western donor assistance and reduced tax income emanating from economic decline. Disbursements were conducted through a variety of channels which by-passed the PA's treasury account. This fragmentation reduced the effectiveness of aid and complicated the tasks of coordination, assessment and planning. The majority of donors still channel money through alternative mechanisms such as TIM, CAP and NGOs, although a few have resumed direct support to PA through the PLO account set up in May and controlled by the Finance Minister Dr. Fayyad,

**Table: Change in Funding Channels to Palestinians 2005-2006**

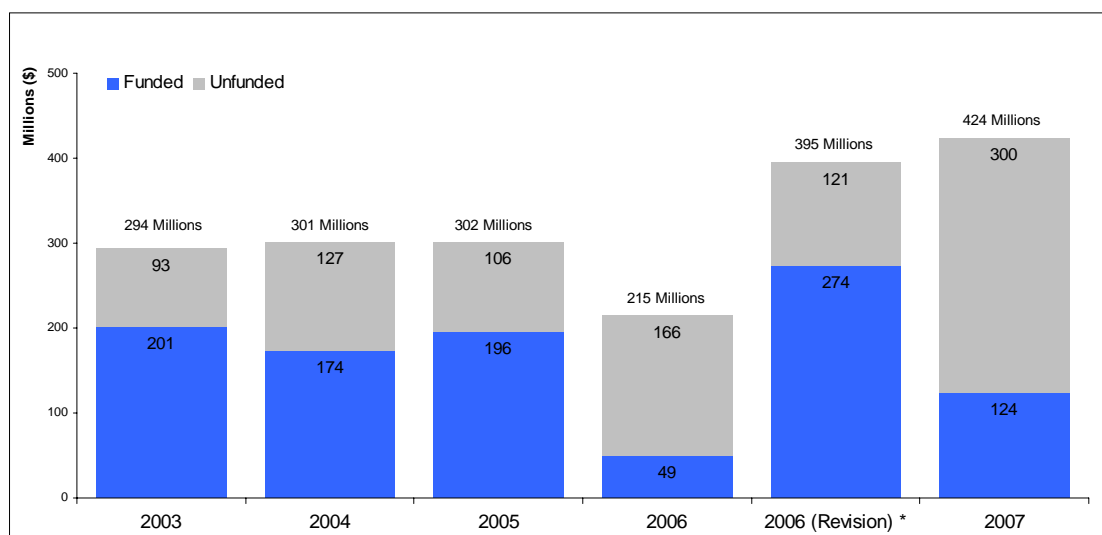


Source: IMF, *West Bank and Gaza, Fiscal Performance in 2006*, March 2007; Financial Tracking Service (FTS) managed by OCHA.

During 2006, United Nations and NGO humanitarian programmes, inside and outside of the CAP, channelled over \$450 million in food, cash and other assistance to Palestinians. This reflected an increase in humanitarian assistance, but was still insufficient to cover the gaps left by unfunded development programs. Nevertheless, humanitarian assistance supported the maintenance of social stability, public security and institutional integrity in the oPt.

<sup>4</sup> Source: IMF, Middle East and Central Asia Department, *West Bank and Gaza, Fiscal Performance in 2006*, March 2007.

<sup>5</sup> Source: TIM, *Overall Implementation Progress*, 1 June 2007. Total figures converted from EURO to \$ (conversion rate of 1 EURO = 1.35247 \$).



Source: FTS managed by OCHA

\* oPt Consolidated Appeal 2006 original requirements were substantially increased during the 2006 revision, which is reflected through the additional bar in the table above.

### C. UPDATE ON HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The root causes of the crisis in the oPt remain intact. Some expressions of these root causes have intensified, such as Israeli-Palestinian violence, increased restrictions on Palestinian movement, road usage restrictions and Barrier expansion. The PA fiscal crisis, a general break down of law and order (particularly in Gaza) and increased internal violence make matters worse. A survey in May 2007<sup>6</sup> found that 55% of Palestinians felt insecure, due to the absence of socio-economic improvement, internal fighting and Israeli raids<sup>7</sup>.

All CAP sectors concluded that in light of the current situation on the ground, the priority needs identified in the 2007 CAP should continue to guide humanitarian action. The following is a summary of each sector's needs analysis.

#### 1. Economic Recovery and Infrastructure

The Palestinian economy and labour markets continued to be negatively affected by tight access restrictions hindering the movement of goods and people across oPt borders – both between the Gaza Strip and West Bank and to third countries – as well as within West Bank areas.

Declining trends in the Palestinian economy for 2006<sup>8</sup>:

- The economy contracted, real Gross Domestic product (GDP) declined by 8%, in 2006. Real GDP per capita also declined by more than 10% in 2006 and by almost 40% compared to 1999<sup>9</sup>;
- Incomes continued to drop: According to a recent survey commissioned by Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (Oxfam), 80% of the 667 households interviewed reported that their income dropped following the year long sanctions on the PA<sup>10</sup>. Poverty among PA employees rose rapidly, from 46% in 2006 to 59% in 2007<sup>11</sup>;

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), OCHA, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO).

<sup>7</sup> IUED Poll No. 11 (unpublished) May 2007.

<sup>8</sup> World Bank, West Bank and Gaza Update, March 2007.

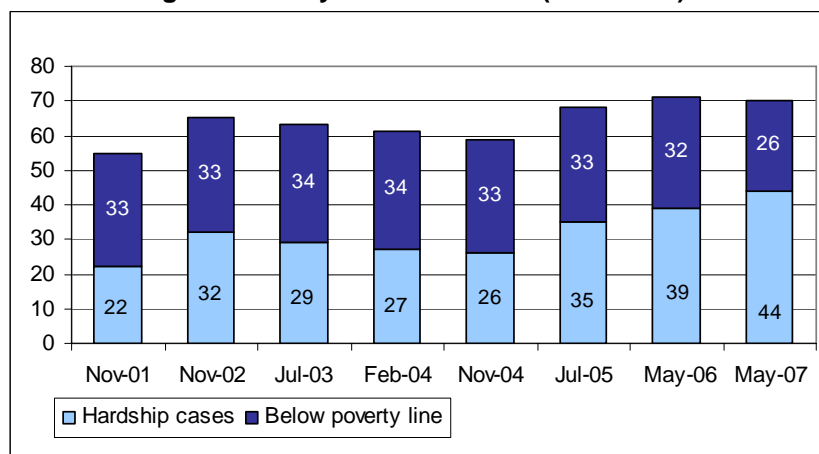
<sup>9</sup> Source: IMF-World Bank, Economic Developments in 2006-A First Assessment, March 2007.

<sup>10</sup> Oxfam survey of household heads and other adults in West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and Gaza. Carried out by Palestinian Centre for Public Opinion, 12 to 19 March 2007. Available at [www.oxfam.org](http://www.oxfam.org). See also Oxfam. *Poverty in Palestine: the human cost of the financial boycott*, 13 April 2007.

<sup>11</sup> IUED Poll No. 11 (unpublished) May 2007.

- Poverty and food insecurity continued to spread further into Palestinian society than in 2006. In 2006, 2.1 million Palestinians (65.8% of Palestinian households) were already living below the poverty line according to an income based definition of poverty<sup>12</sup>. Poverty remained much higher in the Gaza Strip at 88%;
- Despite the increase in humanitarian assistance, in the last year more people fell into deep poverty-hardship cases, i.e. living on or below \$1.42 per person per day according to a recent survey commissioned by United Nations agencies (see figure below)<sup>13</sup>;

**Figure: Poverty rates in the oPt (2001-2007)<sup>14</sup>**



Source: IUED Poll No. 11 (unpublished) May 2007

- The consumer price index increased from 51.0% recorded at Quarter 2 2006, to 53.1% in Quarter 1 2007<sup>15</sup>. At the same time, median daily wages remained stable at 69.2 New Israeli Shekel (NIS), which demonstrates a decrease in the purchasing power of Palestinian families in the oPt<sup>16</sup>.

#### D. PROSPECTS

The underlying causes of the crisis remain the same. These include increasing restrictions on Palestinian movement throughout the West Bank effectively removing the possibility for economic recovery. Non-implementation of the AMA with regard to Gaza also does not provide the necessary conditions for normal economic activity. Violence between militants and the IDF also continues to take a heavy toll on ordinary Palestinians. Whether as retaliation for rocket attacks from Gaza in the form of air strikes or raids in the West Bank, they not only cause death and destruction, but cause severe disruption to economic and social activity. Perhaps most disturbing is the increase in internal violence.

The situation following Hamas's violent takeover of Gaza has stabilized to some degree. While it is impossible to predict the long term effect this action will have, there exists the possibility of improvement in regards of renewed engagement by the EU and the US with the PA and the intention of Israel to transfer withheld PA revenue to facilitate the functioning of the emergency government. Additionally, all parties have expressed interest in supporting measures aimed at averting a humanitarian crisis in Gaza.

The challenge ahead will be to ensure that Gaza receives its share of aid and programs and that the de facto split between Gaza and the West Bank remains only a temporary phenomenon.

<sup>12</sup> Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), Press Conference, Demographic and Socioeconomic Status of the Palestinian People at the end of 2006, December 2006.

<sup>13</sup> IUED Poll No. 11 (unpublished) May 2007.

<sup>14</sup> IUED figures are the only poverty data available that allows a comparison with previous years. The poverty line in 2007 stands at \$2.83 per person per day (equivalent to the benchmark poverty line \$2.10 per person per day, but accounting for inflation), and hardship cases living on \$1.42 per person per day or less. Importantly, PCBS and IUED use the same poverty line.

<sup>15</sup> PCBS, Consumer Price Index Press Releases (quarterly and annually, available from 1996).

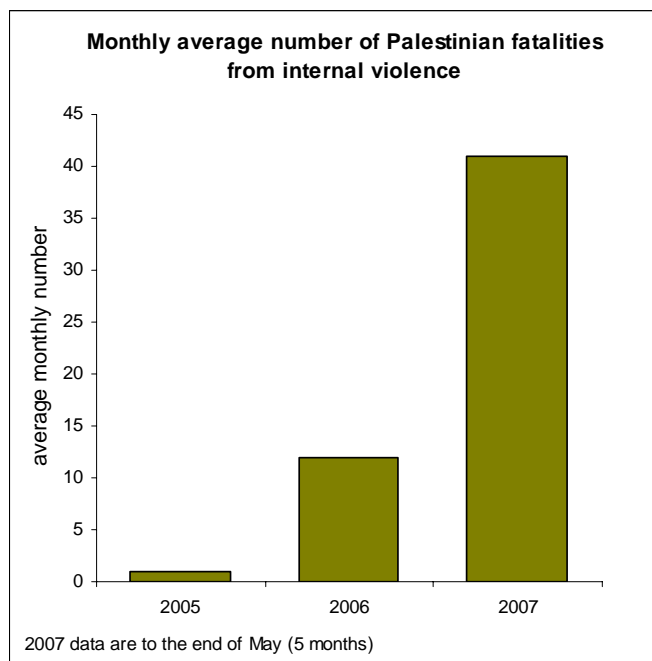
<sup>16</sup> PCBS, Labour Force Survey.



## 2. Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law

In the last six months, Palestinians have felt deterioration in their personal security. There has been a virtual collapse of law and order in the Gaza Strip as a result of a significant increase in internal violence. The two major, but fragile ceasefires – Israeli-Palestinian in place since 25 November 2006, and the inter-Palestinian (since late February 2007) both collapsed in May.

Internal violence, which included not only inter-factional violence but also armed family and community disputes, killed 64 Palestinians and injured 306 in the Gaza Strip during the month of May alone. At least 198 Palestinians have been killed since the beginning of the year<sup>17</sup>.

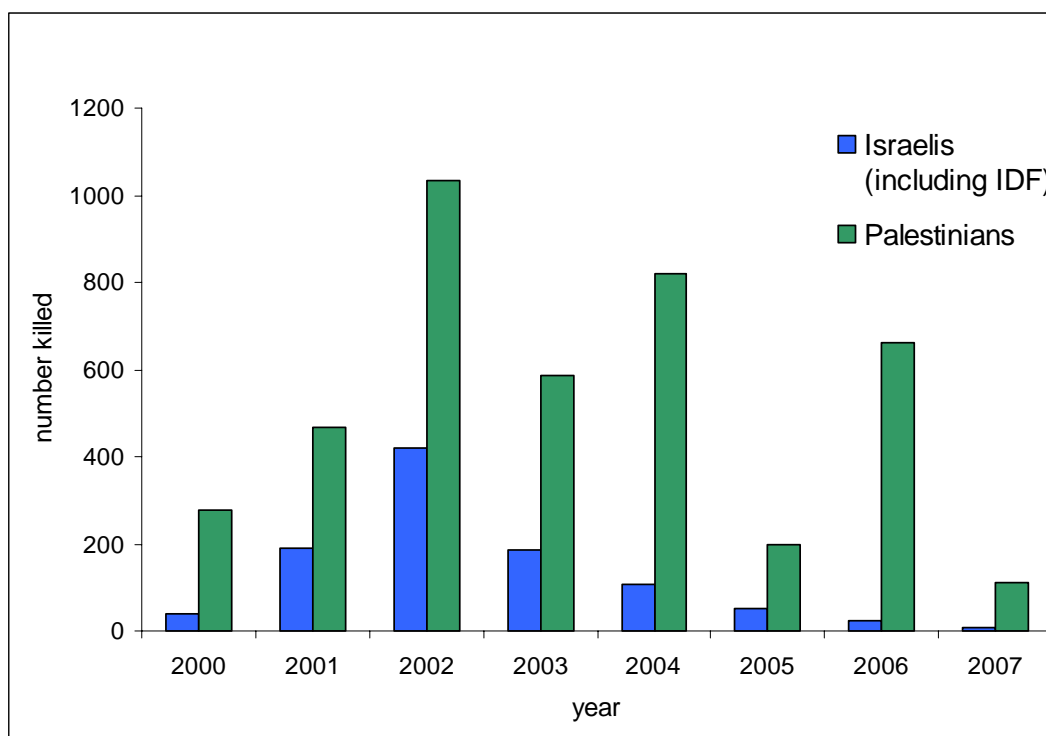


Source: OCHA, Protection of Civilians database.

Following the breakdown of the Israeli-Palestinian ceasefire, more than 650 Qassam rockets were fired by Palestinians into Israel, killing two Israelis, injuring a further 22, and causing tens of millions of dollars in damages. Israel has carried out at least 70 air strikes in the Gaza Strip during the same period killing over 50 persons, injuring more than 200, and causing damage to homes, workshops and infrastructure, including an electricity generator. The Israeli policy of targeted killings of suspected Palestinian militants continues and may amount to extrajudicial executions, which is contrary to international human rights law.

Overall, approximately 1,025 Israelis (including IDF) and 4,159 Palestinians (including militants) have been killed since the start of the *Intifada* in September 2000.

<sup>17</sup> Source: OCHA, Protection of Civilians database. Unless otherwise stated, all data related to protection, access and violence in this document is from OCHA monitoring.

Fatalities since the start of the *intifada*

Source: BT'Selem; May 2007 figures - OCHA

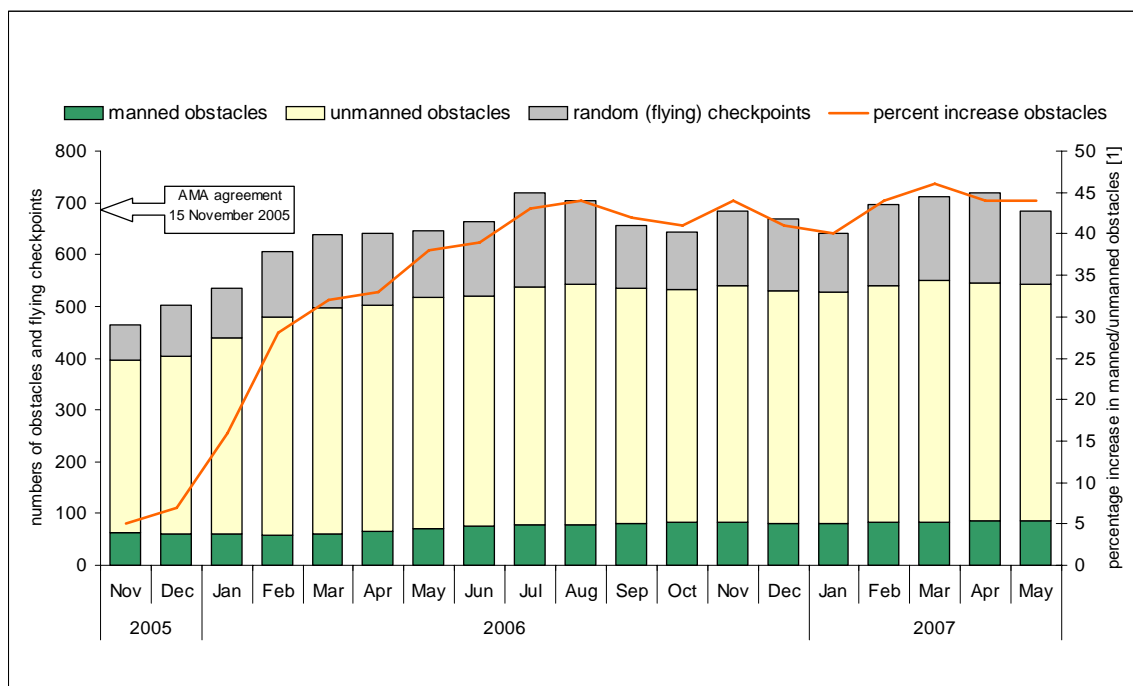
In the West Bank, the number of both permanent physical obstacles and checkpoints increased from 542 in October 2006 to 553 at the end of May. The number of random IDF checkpoints averaged 150 per week, severely restricting the freedom of movement for Palestinians. The Government of Israel (GoI) continued to construct the Barrier causing additional access problems, despite the opinion of the International Court of Justice which declared the construction in the West Bank a violation of international law. The planned 721km<sup>18</sup> long Barrier is more than 60% completed. OCHA estimates that more than 500,000 Palestinians live within one kilometre of the Barrier. The access problems contributed to economic stagnation and the failure of the private sector to resuscitate the economy.

Israeli demolitions of Palestinian homes and confiscation of Palestinian land increased. Since the beginning of the year until May, more than 90 structures were demolished, 40 of which were inhabited residences, displacing over 280 people. IDF search and arrests campaigns of Palestinians continued, averaging over 100 per week.

Approximately 10,000 Palestinians are currently held in Israeli prisons (including 110 women and 380 children) exacerbating problems of poverty for female-headed households.

<sup>18</sup> Add new OCHA revised source.

## Obstacles to movement in the West Bank – trends since the AMA



Source: OCHA; [1] Increase is measured from a baseline of 376 obstacles (59 manned and 317 unmanned) as agreed by OCHA and the IDF in August 2005

While the protection of civilians is incumbent on all parties, the continuing absence of independent, impartial and transparent investigation mechanisms led to a de facto suspension of accountability. The steady erosion of PA institutions accelerated the descent into lawlessness in the Gaza Strip and accentuated the vulnerability of women and children. There was a rising number of women killed for so-called 'honour crimes', as well attacks on women for 'immoral behaviour'. In Gaza there was an increase in attacks at Internet Cafes, pharmacies and other venues used by both sexes. More than half polled in a May 2007 oPt survey identified the economic crisis as the reasons for violence against women<sup>19</sup>.

With the increase in violence, schools were frequently not considered safe environments for children. This year, more than one-third of UNRWA schools in the Gaza Strip were evacuated or closed due to internal violence and other, related disruptions.

### 3. Psychosocial Support and Child Protection

Between January and April 2007, 28 children were killed including 18 in Palestinian internal violence. This represents a 33% increase in four months, compared to the total figure for 2006<sup>20</sup>. From December 2006 to March 2007 (for the first time since 2005) the number of children killed in inter-factional fighting exceeded the number of children killed in the conflict with Israel. According to Defence for Children International, 381 Palestinian children are held in Israeli detention as of end April 2007.

The analysis of the sector at mid-term remains the same:

- A worsening of the population's psychosocial well-being (including as a result of inter-factional fighting);
- High levels of violence in homes and schools;
- Arrest and detention of Palestinian children;
- The risk of increased child labour.

<sup>19</sup> Id.

<sup>20</sup> i.e. 12 children killed in inter-factional fighting.

Inter-factional fighting, i.e. a situation of diffuse, internal and continuous threat, is expected to have a particularly detrimental impact on the population's psychosocial well-being. The sector has shifted its focus towards the effects of small arms and light weapons proliferation. The most vulnerable areas also remain largely the same:

- The Gaza Strip (particularly affected by inter-factional fighting);
- Hebron's old city;
- Nablus;
- Areas close to the Barrier and settlements and refugee camps.

A focus on East Jerusalem has been added as an underserved area not receiving psychosocial support.

#### **4. Health**

During the multilayered crisis seen over the last six months, implications on the health sector have differed in the West Bank and Gaza. In the West Bank, where the Israeli incursions continue, the main disruption in health services was caused by the series of strikes of health workers. The strikes led to the shutting down of PA health clinics. In Gaza, the conflict with Israel (with destruction of infrastructure, injuries and weakening public health programmes) in the second half of 2006 has been replaced by cyclic factional fighting between Fatah and Hamas. This internal conflict added to the suffering of the civilian population and further limited their access to quality health services. Over the entire period, the financial crisis of the Ministry of Health (MoH) continued to influence the MoH capacity to deliver public health services and programmes continued alongside escalating levels of unemployment and poverty. In May 2007, Government immunisation and health services were suspended across much of the West Bank (although UNRWA continued services). Budgetary shortfalls at the MoH left supplies of essential drugs and disposables at critical levels. The services in health facilities, particularly hospitals, maternity wards and paediatric/newborn facilities are faltering due to the lack of drugs and supplies, poor infrastructure and maintenance.

Despite the World Bank-led Emergency Services Support Project, there has been a gap in the provision of pharmaceuticals. About one-fourth of essential drugs have been below stocks since the beginning of the year. Selected items – at risk of running completely out of stock – have been provided as emergency response (albeit in small quantities) by international agencies. These stocks temporarily compensate for the gaps in regular procurement. WHO recently started providing emergency drugs, consumables and lab reagents, while UNICEF is providing vaccines.

Delays caused by checkpoints and the West Bank Barrier are among the chief obstacles to functioning health services. In some towns along the West Bank, women could not access obstetric care. The PCBS-conducted Pan Arab Project for Family Health/ Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (PAPFAM/MICS), shows that 15.7% of pregnant women in the West Bank are either denied crossing or severely delayed. Higher than expected neonatal mortality rates identified in the PAPFAM/MICS study is another indication of the deterioration in the health status and system, particularly in the Gaza Strip. The health sector is increasingly concerned by these trends, in particular the impact of continued closure on the health status of women, children and the general population. The risk of increased maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity is significant.

Nutritional status is deteriorating. The 2006 Palestinian Family Health Survey reports that ten out of 100 children under five are stunted, with proportions highest in Gaza, reaching almost 30% in Northern Gaza. More than 70% of nine-month old children in the Gaza Strip are anaemic.

#### **5. Agriculture**

Agriculture continued to play an increasingly important role in ensuring livelihoods and income for the most vulnerable in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip. During 2006, more than 16% of employed persons in the oPt were engaged with agricultural activities (34.3% and 12% of the formally employed females and male, respectively).

In the first half of 2007, the agricultural sector in the WBGS continued to be challenged by a combination of several factors:

- Continued fiscal crisis of the PA;
- Limited and/or disrupted funding for ongoing and new projects implemented by local NGOs;
- Restricted physical and economical access to agricultural production sites, water and inputs;
- Disruption of food markets;
- Unbalanced competition between the Palestinian and Israeli Agro-commodities;

- Inadequate post-harvest, processing and cold transportation infrastructure;
- Endangered fisher folks' livelihoods and fisheries resources.

Palestinian agricultural sources of livelihoods continued to be destroyed and/or confiscated by the Israeli authorities (Table A). Palestinian farmers received assistance from different sources to rehabilitate/reconstruct damaged agricultural infrastructure, for instance, in the West Bank 138 *dunums*<sup>21</sup> of new greenhouses were built between December 2006 and May 2007.

**Table A: Destruction of Agricultural Sources of Livelihoods June 2006 and May 2007**

Livelihood source	Gaza Strip	West Bank
Damaged or confiscated agricultural lands (dunum)	Up to 6,200	6,700
Damaged water wells	18	-
Damaged greenhouses (dunum)	167	155
Damaged water pools:	25	-
Uprooted trees (tree)	-	2,775

## 6. Education

The Palestinian child continues to be subject to adverse effects of political unrest, such as closures, disruption of school days, economic decline and frequent strikes by the PA teachers. The quality of education is showing signs of stagnation, the learning achievement for students is deteriorating, and schools lack basic equipments.

The following issues continue to pose a threat to Palestinian children and need to be immediately addressed:

- Students have missed a substantial number of school days;
- Drop-out rate is increasing especially among girls in the rural areas;
- The interruption in the students' sense of normality severely affects their psychosocial behaviour;
- Many key developmental projects are cancelled or postponed. These include Training of Trainers in English school subject, Certifying of Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) English teachers (which was only implemented for UNRWA schools), printing of school textbooks and Palestinian Teaching Initiative project (only resumed one month ago);
- Decline in the quality of education;
- Decline in women enrolment in higher education institutions.

Increasingly, Palestinians civil society has reverted to alternative mechanisms to cope with the educational crisis. Nevertheless, United Nations agencies and NGOs working with the educational sector have observed signs of institutional decline in the MoEHE due to the following:

- Frequent full day or partial day strikes by the teaching/MoEHE staff;
- Loss of qualified counterparts within the MoEHE (in Higher Education in particular) due to the unfavourable remuneration and working conditions;
- Weak communication and information sharing practices between the central bodies and its affiliates in the respective governorates in the MoEHE.

## 7. Food Security

Results of the recent Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) show that 34% of the population (refugees and non-refugees) are food insecure and a further 12% are at risk of becoming food insecure should the situation continue<sup>22</sup>. Food insecurity was highest in the Gaza Strip (more than 41% in all areas of the Gaza Strip) and, in the West Bank, highest in Nablus and Tubas governorates (between 31 and 40%).

Food prices for basic commodities increased sharply and coping strategies deteriorated among the most vulnerable and poor families. Accordingly, food assistance will remain a necessary requirement in 2007.

## 8. Water and Sanitation

The current status of drinking water supply is well below acceptable international standards for the protection of public health (minimum standard 15 litres per person per day). The annual average per

<sup>21</sup> *Dunum* is a unit of area used in oPt and it equals 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>22</sup> The World Food Programme states that food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

capita consumption in 2006 was 70 litres in West Bank and 83 litres in the Gaza Strip (Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WaSH) Monitoring Project, 2006). Assessments conducted by WaSH Programme and UNICEF indicate that:

- 211 out of the 647 communities surveyed in West Bank have either no water network or water network coverage of less than 50% (or less in several municipalities and particularly in Khan Younis, Bureij and Der El Balah in Gaza Strip) and only 80 communities have access to chlorination units;
- There is an insufficient control of water infrastructures causing 30 to 50% water losses because of leaking;
- There is a decline in access to safe and sufficient quantity of drinking water;
- In addition to the Gaza Strip populations, the estimated population belonging to 22 West Bank communities affected by the destruction of the networks is about 300,000 or more (WaSH, 2006, UNICEF, 2006);
- Difficulties with access and the restriction of imports of essential consumables (diesel, chlorine, and spare parts) and water pipe material have hindered the efficient operation of water production and distribution facilities, and also the operations of sanitary land fills and garbage collection trucks.

Wastewater treatment and solid waste collection system are mostly unavailable, inadequate or not functioning. Recent consequences of such a situation is the collapse of one of Beit Lahia treatment plants in Gaza Strip (27 March 2007) and its wider humanitarian, environmental and health impact.

About 66% of the Palestinian population is not connected to a sewerage network (WaSH MP, 2006). Approximately 70 to 80% of the domestic wastewater produced is discharged into the environment without treatment. This is likely to cause public health hazards through direct exposure. Consequently, groundwater resources are suffering due to infiltration of untreated wastewater from leakages, overloaded treatment plants, effluent discharged directly into the environment and seawater intrusion (mainly in Gaza Strip).

## **9. Coordination and Support**

Coordination continues to be key to the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance. United Nations staff continues to have access problems in crossing between the West Bank and East Jerusalem, and in areas west of the Barrier. As the Barrier nears completion in East Jerusalem, it is anticipated that movement restrictions on United Nations staff will tighten. Coordination of United Nations staff movement continues with the Technical Access Group. This group is composed of six United Nations agencies who develop policy recommendations to the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and United Nations Heads of Agencies, on implementation of United Nations privileges and immunities and easing United Nations access. The Task Force on Project Implementation composed of donors and United Nations Special Coordinator (UNSCO) has met to coordinate project implementation with the GoI and regular United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Meetings have been held.

## **Prospects**

As the underlying causes of the crisis are unresolved, the position of the NUG appears fragile. Indeed, two of its ministers, including the MoEHE, and 42 Palestinian Legislative Council members (approximately 30% of the assembly) remain imprisoned by Israel. Doubts prevail as to whether the PA will be able to gain control over security and to acquire the cash necessary to cover recurrent public service costs.

The risk is increased if the PA regular revenue sources continue to be blocked. The refusal of Israel to transfer Palestinian custom revenues, which used to account for over 50% of PA budget revenues (averaging \$65 million/month in 2005<sup>23</sup>) and was critical to the function of Palestinian public services, remains the key obstacle to any sustained revitalisation of the PA and the public service sector. The non-transfer of the funds together with the absence of donor recognition may jeopardise the cohesion of the NUG.

Should the NUG collapse, there is a fear in the humanitarian community that the PA would fail to deliver basic services. This would pose a humanitarian risk of catastrophic proportions. For this reason, the UNCT believes that humanitarian action and donor funding to the CAP remains critical, both to preventing a further deterioration in the crisis and to alleviating Palestinian hardship.

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<sup>23</sup> World Bank, *West Bank and Gaza Strip Update*, September 2006, p. 22.



### 3. REVIEW OF THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

#### 3.1 SUMMARY

The CHAP strategy remains valid; major CAP projects have been vital to addressing emergency priority needs, especially in alleviating poverty and supporting livelihoods. For example, UNRWA cash assistance programmes have provided almost \$3.5 million to over 10,000 poor families and more than 600,000 Palestinians received WFP food assistance. Donor focus on support for these programmes has enabled implementation of these priority responses. However, the low donor support levels especially in education (36%), agriculture (12%) and water and sanitation (5%), combined with the paralysis of PA institutions due to the non-payment of salaries and strikes, has reduced the ability to meet urgent needs and in some instances left communities unassisted.

#### 3.2 SCENARIOS

The CHAP scenario of a continuing degradation in the humanitarian situation remains valid. The key elements underpinning this scenario are:

- While there was renewed dialogue between the GoI and the Office of the Palestinian President and the establishment of the NUG (forging a Hamas-Fatah coalition), these developments have not significantly impacted the humanitarian situation;
- The populations remain vulnerable and unprotected. On the socio-economic side, more than half of those polled in a May oPt survey stated that they could barely manage on their own now, and if the situation continues to deteriorate, they would not have enough to live on<sup>24</sup>;
- Palestinian movement and access remains impaired. The number of closures and other obstacles to Palestinian movement in the West Bank has increased, and GoI continues to build the Barrier – most of which is inside the West Bank and blocks Palestinian access to land, resources and essential services. United Nations staff movement has also become increasingly obstructed, especially in and out of Jerusalem and into the “closed areas” – areas between the Green Line and the Barrier;
- Despite the formation of the NUG, both Israel and many major Western donors have not lifted their economic sanctions on the PA. As a result, the PA institutional crisis continues. While the PA has received assistance equivalent to 2005 levels, this has not translated into a significant decrease in arrears and debts.

Compounding the PA institutional crisis is the resumption of PA employee strikes. The strike by unpaid health workers in the West Bank ran from 16 February to 19 May 2007, following a previous strike. Service provision has dramatically declined in the hospitals surveyed recently by WHO. West Bank hospitals are currently only providing life saving services to the community. Additionally, there has been a notable reduction in immunisation and drug dispensation services. UNICEF training for doctors, nurses and village health workers on growth monitoring and surveillance has been suspended due to strikes.

#### 3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Humanitarian assistance continues to be a mainstay for the oPt population. In a recent survey of the oPt, more than 70% stated that they needed assistance<sup>25</sup>. In addition, dependency on humanitarian assistance appears to be increasing. Indeed, 49% of those polled stated that the importance of assistance had grown in the past six months<sup>26</sup>.

##### **Progress on the achievement of strategic priorities of the CAP includes**

- **Cash injections:** As planned, UNRWA distributed \$3,472,866 to 10,971 families (including \$2,312,309 from 2006 carry-over funds). In the Gaza Strip, UNRWA assisted 2,404 families with \$950,000 in cash assistance until the end of April. However, the budget for this programme has had to be reduced in light of under-funding;
- **Food assistance:** As of April 2007, WFP achieved its goal of assisting 636,993;

<sup>24</sup> IUED Poll No. 11 (unpublished) May 2007.

<sup>25</sup> Id.

<sup>26</sup> Id.

- **Emergency support of provision of essential public services:** In education, in 2007 efforts were made to ensure better coordination between the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) (MoP) and the 2007 Plan by MoEHE within the existing mechanism, namely the Sector Working Group on Education. Stronger coordination between MoEHE and UNIFEM, through building up an academic counselling programme for women in the rural areas, has also contributed in strengthening the education sector in those communities for women;
- **Sustainability of livelihoods:** UNRWA's job creation programme proceeded to hire, as of 31 April, 24,214 contractors on a temporary basis, in the process creating over 700,000 job days of work. In the agriculture sector, a major source of livelihoods due to high unemployment and movement restrictions, an agricultural operational plan of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) was developed in March in full consultations with FAO and other national and international agricultural stakeholders in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Priority in the operational plan is given to expanding farmers' incomes and employment opportunities in the agricultural sector, with the overall aim of increasing food security and reducing poverty in the short and medium term;
- **Enhanced monitoring systems:** OCHA continues to publish monthly the Humanitarian Monitor, which provides quantitative and qualitative analysis of the humanitarian situation. In addition, each week OCHA produces a Protection of Civilians report which monitors key protection indicators such as casualties, natural resources, access, detentions and house demolitions and a fortnightly review of the Access and Movement Agreement;
- **Strengthening United Nations humanitarian coordination structures:** Effective coordination is crucial for maximising the impact of humanitarian assistance. The appointment of a United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator has been a key step forward in coordination. United Nations sector groups are active and work closely with respective line Ministries regarding strategies and actions. New terms of reference, spelling out the comparative advantages, roles and division of labour between agencies have been drafted for coordination in the Gaza Strip. A mapping of actors involved in humanitarian assistance and a capacity assessment has been undertaken in the Gaza Strip by OCHA. Humanitarian coordination is part of the regular country team meetings;
- **Additional priority- Strengthening coordination of CAP and PA strategic priorities:** The strategic priorities of the CAP 2007 remain the same; however the PA has voiced concern that the size and scope of the 2007 CAP could potentially challenge efforts to strengthen central planning, and to achieve budgetary discipline in the public sector. The NUG recently cautioned the international community about the fragmentary effect on public institutions of high levels of "extra-budgetary" funding.

Consequently, an additional priority has been added to the CAP. While continuing to meet urgent humanitarian needs and support livelihoods, it is essential that the CAP also support the PA's medium-term planning and budgetary efforts. In order to do this, a combination of options for preparations for CAP 2008 is being considered, in particular those that embrace PA operational and medium term development planning needs (see conclusion for further elaboration).

### 3.4 SECTORAL RESPONSE PLANS

#### 3.4.1 Agriculture

##### Updated Sector Response Plan

The agricultural sector in the CAP is severely under funded - only 12%. The only agricultural project under the CAP that received funding is due to start in October 2007.

Although there are other actions in agriculture funded outside the CAP, such as large scale food for work schemes (WFP/MoA), agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation (UNDP) and projects run by NGOs, the CAP plays a major role in filling in the large gap of unmet needs. Under-funding of CAP agricultural projects has a detrimental impact on Palestinian socio-economic status and aggregate food security. The consequences of the lack of funding are:

- A further deterioration of agricultural livelihoods;
- The undermining of agriculture and animal husbandry as a buffer for the new unemployed coming from other sectors;
- A halt in necessary diversification and quality improvement of production;
- The continued lack of access to markets.

The needs and priorities identified for this sector remain in place. Minor adjustments in FAO projects' budget reflect the terms of agreement with, or un-confirmed pledges by, the relevant donor. Due to the cyclical nature of agricultural production, project implementation may exceed the December 2007 deadline.

In addition four new projects have been identified after broader stakeholder consultation, to address specific unmet needs in the sector. One is a response to the late frost of April 2007 has been submitted to palliate the effects of the loss of crops in affected areas of Hebron governorate.

An agricultural operational plan of the MoA was developed in March 2007 in full consultations with FAO and other national and international agricultural stakeholders in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Priority in the operational plan is directed at expanding farmers' incomes and employment opportunities in the agricultural sector, with the predominant aim of increasing food security and reducing poverty in the short and medium term.

### 3.4.2 Coordination and Support Services

#### Updated Response Plan

The sector is 62% funded. Two projects are fully funded: OCHA's coordination project and the Humanitarian Response Fund project. Further updates:

- FAO has expanded its activities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and is increasingly actively engaged in coordination and technical advisory tasks added to the management of agricultural emergency projects;
- The Humanitarian Response Fund is in the process of initiating receipt of projects;
- OCHA's coordination and monitoring continues including the monthly publication of the Humanitarian Monitor, the weekly Protection of Civilians Report and Situation Reports and other Special Focus. OCHA has made publicly available its Protection of Civilians Database (posted on the website) as well as its closure data, maps and power point presentations. The UNRWA coordination and Capacity Development programme has been revised by \$1 million, in order to reflect increased security needs in the Gaza Strip;

### 3.4.3 Economic Recovery and Infrastructure

#### Updated sector response plan

The needs identified under the CAP 2007 continued and the sector's overall objectives remain unchanged. No modifications are thus suggested to CAP priorities.

Nonetheless, the sector response was affected by the level of funding, with only 17% of the revised appealed budget having been raised so far. Most contributions were only recently received or pledged. As a result, the only projects currently under implementation are UNRWA activities (West Bank and Gaza), although somewhat below planned levels of implementation.

Project Title	% Covered of revised Budget	Project implementation status
oPt-07/ER/I13 Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (UNRWA West Bank)	47%	As planned: 498,851 working days for 13,981 labourers at 31 April, including 6,213 three-month contracts and 7,768 one-month contracts
oPt-07/ER/I15 Emergency Job creation: Indirect hire (UNRWA West Bank)	0%	Not started: Works carried over from 2006 CAP projects (10,503 working days for 773 labourers and 4,739 dependants)
oPt-07/ER/I16 Emergency Cash Assistance ( UNRWA West Bank)	8%	As planned: distribution of \$3,472,866 to 10,971 families (including \$2,312,309 from 2006 carry-over funds)
oPt-07/ER/I17 Emergency Cash Assistance (UNRWA Gaza)	2%	2,404 families assisted, with \$950 distributed up to end April.
oPt-07/ER/I14 Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (UNRWA Gaza)	16%	10,233 contractors hired, with 227,214 job days of employment created

While the sector does not focus on life saving actions, implications on standards of livelihoods are highly relevant. Under-funding results in lowered ability of the sector to provide work opportunities and cash assistance to most vulnerable sectors of the population.

No direct relation can be outlined between the sector's actions and the TIM, although both aim to ensure a basic safety net for families most affected by the crisis.

By the same token, sector's initiatives and PA MoP operational plan may be considered as broadly complementary. Nonetheless, no direct linkage was established by the sector in this domain.

#### **3.4.4 Education**

##### **Updated Sector Response Plan**

The education sector is highly under funded- only 36%. This has a detrimental impact on many of the CAP programmes designed to support Palestinian education initiatives.

The needs and priorities identified for this sector remain in place. Promoting the quality of education remains a key issue within the contexts of Education for All (EFA), as well as the new Five-Year Plan of the MoEHE.

However, it is challenging to maintain a developmental approach in a context increasingly characterised by humanitarian crisis. In 2007, considerable efforts were made to ensure better coordination between the MTDP by the MoP and the 2007 Plan by the MoEHE within the existing mechanism, namely the Sector Working Group on Education. Stronger coordination between MoEHE and UNIFEM, through building up an academic counselling programme for women in the rural areas, has also contributed in strengthening the education sector in those communities for women, but needs to be expanded.

In light of the above, no major change has been observed:

The suggested action by UNESCO supports the key objective of the sector, namely promotion of better learning opportunities that will eventually contribute to the promotion of quality education for all (the sixth Goal of the Dakar Framework for Action of the EFA).

#### **3.4.5. Food security**

##### **Updated Sector Response Plan**

The Food Aid sector's response was designed, according to the Needs Analysis Framework 2006, as a safety net for food-insecure households, identified as the chronic poor (WFP) and the new poor, having no or limited coping mechanisms. The main priority for the second part of the year will be to monitor the unfolding events in the Gaza Strip, with particular attention to the availability of and access to food as well as monitoring the impact of the Barrier on food security and the increasing economic isolation in the West Bank.

The level of funding pledged to the food aid sector as of June 2007 stands at 39%. The food aid sector's projects remain unchanged, with no major budget revision.

The lack of funding has delayed implementation or led to a postponement of some projects. Food is a basic human right and essential to cushion widespread instability.

Impact of under-funding:

- UNRWA's ability to mitigate the effects of the socio-economic crisis amongst refugees, provide a basic safety net and free up scarce cash resources for non-food purchases has been seriously undermined. UNRWA has been forced to reduced the amount of food distributed (in Gaza), and the caseload (in West Bank). Accordingly, UNRWA has fallen short of its objectives, despite no significant change in any of the CAP 2007 planning assumptions;
- The lack of funding for specific projects is significantly increasing the vulnerability of the Palestinian population, who rely on one specialised livelihood activity. This in particular concerns the Bedouins, who depend on livestock breeding, and fishermen, who rely on fishing. The International Commission for People's Development (CISP<sup>27</sup>) reports that both groups' abilities to generate income are gravely damaged.

The sector's objectives are tailored to the PA MoP Operational plan and are fully supported by Government line Ministries (in the case of WFP this includes Ministry of Social Affairs [MoSA], MoA, MoH and MoEHE). Furthermore they are in adherence with the PA Social Protection Priority 1 Support to the Most Vulnerable, Priority 2 Emergency/Temporary Employment Creation and Priority 3

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<sup>27</sup> Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli.

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Food Assistance. The sector's response is complementary to the periodic cash allowances disbursed by the TIM.

WFP Indicator	WFP Baseline as of Nov. 2006	WFP Data as of mid-year
Number of persons assisted as a proportion of persons targeted	650,000 planned West Bank and Gaza Strip	636,993 actual (96%) West Bank 375,569 actual as of April Gaza Strip 260,924 actual as of April
Percentage of community assets built as per plan	West Bank 1,512 planned 2007 Gaza Strip 2,450 planned 2007	West Bank 981 actual (65%) Gaza Strip 1,040 (42%)
Number of trainings on building individual skills conducted	West Bank 1,171 planned 2007 Gaza Strip 2,138 planned 2007	West Bank 949 actual (81%) Gaza Strip 976 (46%)
Number of children receiving school snacks and number of women centres/bakeries preparing snacks	Pilot started in January 2007	9,446 kindergarten children 13,095 basic school children 300 women and 15 men hired in six women centres 23 workers hired in three local bakeries
Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) established	CFSVA to inform about food security information gaps and indicators to be monitored in the FSMS	Consultations between WFP, FAO, UNRWA and line Ministries (PCBS and MoA) Selection of macro and micro level indicators and periodicity Pilot testing of Food Security module Food Security modules training by FAO with WFP contribution to line Ministries' staff
Increased synergy between food security assessments and nutritional surveys		Nutrition review included in CFSVA FSMS and Nutrition surveillance system complementing each other

### 3.4.6 Health

#### Updated Sector Response plan

The health sector is under funded, at 42 %. Under funding will have a detrimental impact on many of the CAP programmes designed to support immediate Palestinian health initiatives. The appealed funds are meant to mitigate the effect of the crisis on the Palestinian health system by complementing resources needed for the regular provision of services, to maintain the minimum standards of the quality of provided services and to monitor the effects of the crisis in order to capture early signs of crisis in the health of the affected population.

The consequences of under funding will be a decreased capacity of the public system to deliver health care to the Palestinian population, which is at particular stake, given the current economic crisis and conflict related stress.

The preservation of the public health system is at stake as well, if sufficient resources to carry out regular public health and curative services are not guaranteed. The risks that were present at the beginning of 2006 have increased in terms of persisting of institutional financial crisis, poverty, as well as intensification of conflict related instances. Hence, the priorities identified at the beginning of 2007 are still pertinent.

A new priority for WHO is the urgent need to assess the impact of the strike on the health of the population, and to provide indications for overcoming possible severe effects.

UNRWA will continue to provide health services in order to mitigate the impact of the malfunctioning of PA services, in terms of basic health.

UNFPA will continue to:

- Assist the MoH and NGOs in the delivery of Reproductive Health (RH) services at the maternity level as well as the Primary Health Care (PHC) through the renovation of maternities, the support to maternity services and PHC services, including training, equipment and RH commodities;
- Support outreach activities in order to improve the postnatal care;
- Monitor the quality of RH services particularly in the PHC;

- Provide institutional and technical support to NGOs in Gaza in support of women's health including psychosocial support.
- UNFPA has added a new project to support the national census by the PCBS: The Palestinian Population, Housing and Establishment Census has been identified in the 2007 Operational Plan from the PA as key action necessary for appropriate assessment of the new demographic reality, most notably resulting from the current and ongoing political crisis. UNFPA, as the chief technical agency in the area of population, has been assisting the PCBS in preparing the upcoming census, both technically and financially.

UNICEF will continue to assist MoH in further upgrading neonatal units in hospitals with equipment and training in order to significantly improve neonatal care practices to prevent newborn deaths and sickness. Training for doctors, nurses and village health workers on growth monitoring and surveillance will be reinvigorated in the second half of the year. A situation analysis on services available for disabled children and their families is underway. Furthermore, extensive logistical support will enable school health and outreach programmes to be sustained. Nutritional surveillance and micronutrient fortification programmes will continue.

### **3.4.7 Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law**

#### **Updated Sector Response Plan**

As indicated in the 2007 CAP, the Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law sector has complemented the response of sectors involved in providing direct humanitarian assistance by addressing human rights issues. The budget revision affects only the reduced time frame for implementation, but does not affect the nature of the project. The needs assessment and objectives remain the same.

#### **Project Update**

Working in partnership with civil society actors in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in oPt has held a series of three-day workshops for women's rights activists, members of the legal profession and human rights defenders. The purpose is to increase awareness of United Nations human rights mechanisms and encourage use of Special Procedures.

Training of trainers courses will take place in the summer. Funding is needed in order to provide further intensive training sessions hosted by OHCHR Headquarters in Geneva to assist in building a larger nucleus of human rights defenders and human rights trainers in the oPt.

The training of suitable candidates in human rights mechanisms, who in turn are able to pass on their knowledge and skills to other Palestinian colleagues, remains imperative in the interests of sustainability and improving the current human rights situation prevailing in the oPt.

There has been no change in the response plan to UNIFEM's project for the protection of Palestinian female prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons. The activities of the project, which focus on access to basic legal and health services and advocacy for International Humanitarian Law, remain pertinent within the revised time frame. The impact of non-implementation would be detrimental to the target group as their needs remain acute and there has been no significant improvement in their situation.

The projects by UNRWA on building a protective environment for children (oPt-07/P/HR/RL04) and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on reducing drug abuse among youth (oPt-07/P/HR/RL03) have not been implemented due to lack of funding.

### **3.4.8 Water and Sanitation**

#### **Updated Sector Response plan**

The water and sanitation sector is severely under funded at 5%. This has a detrimental impact on many of the CAP programmes designed to support the United Nations, NGO and Palestinian water and sanitation initiatives.

The main priority activities to undertake in the Water, Environment and Sanitation sector are:

- Improve the water supply system and quality of water for the marginalised communities, in particular those not served or those that are dependent on the water tracking or harvesting cisterns as the only means to cover their domestic needs;
- Improve health and sanitation conditions for those communities who do not have adequate wastewater and solid waste services;



- Reduce the losses in the water networks and other water facilities; this would make additional water available and the per capita consumption would increase;
- Alleviate the burden on more than 50% of Palestinians that cannot afford to pay for their water consumption;
- Advocate to major bilateral and multilateral donors for the financing and construction of new bulk supply (wells, conveyance and storage systems) and network facilities in un-served clusters (advocacy and lobbying campaign by UNICEF, UNDP, Oxfam and Emergency Water and Sanitation-Health);
- Tighten the links between the different actions targeting the same area or vulnerable groups;
- Promoting the access to water from local resources to increase the self sufficiency of water supply for Palestinian communities;
- Furthermore, some projects have been revised in order fit in with the context and priority needs of targeted areas (UNDP, OXFAM and Meeting for the Cooperation for Peace [ACPP<sup>28</sup>]).

### **3.4.9 Child Protection and Psychosocial**

#### **Updated Sector Response Plan**

The child protection/psychosocial sector is 44% funded at mid-year: rising to 58% when taking pledges into account. Progress in achieving the sector's objectives includes the following:

- The 12 UNICEF-supported psychosocial teams operating in the oPt have provided psychosocial counselling to 25,000 children and parents between January and April 2007;
- 183 UNRWA counsellors conducted over 5,000 individual counselling sessions, 5,500 group guidance and public awareness activities and 1,500 home visits;
- UNFPA has trained 80 university graduates in Gaza and the West Bank, who have in turn conducted community group counselling sessions in 60 schools;
- Five UNICEF supported socio-legal defence centres have provided assistance to 1,200 victims of all types of violence;
- Progress has been made towards the improvement of school environment, with the initiation of a non-violence policy for schools and a detection protocol for school staff by the MoEHE with UNICEF support;
- Save the Children UK has trained facilitators and established school based committees and children's committees in 15 schools.

In light of the situation, the sector objectives and response plan remain the same, and are aligned with the Social Protection priorities of the PA MoP Operational Plan for 2007. The Child Rights Planning Unit at the MoP and the MoSA are active members of the child protection sector group and has participated in the design of the response plan. The main changes introduced to the sectors' projects are as follows:

- A reduction of the budgetary requirements for the MoEHE and the MoSA due to the weakened implementation capacity of the Ministries as a result of recurrent strikes (75,000 children to be benefited from increased protection instead of 95,000 – oPt-07/H24);
- The provision of more in-depth psychosocial support to beneficiaries by the UNICEF-supported emergency teams and improving outreach to women in marginalised communities, reaching 118,280 children, women and professionals instead of 162,280 (oPt-07/H26);
- Improving outreach to women in marginalised communities through the provision of psychosocial and socio-legal services, expanding on quick response in emergencies;
- The extension of the landmine project to small arms and light weapons (oPt-07/H25);
- Within its support to community-based organisations (oPt-07/H30), UNRWA will support the organisation of summer activities for up to 250,000 children and youth, requesting an additional \$1,000,000 for this purpose;
- The establishment of a new psychosocial team in East Jerusalem.

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<sup>28</sup> Asamblea de Cooperación por la Paz.

## 4. FUNDING AND PROJECTS

For the MYR, between project revisions, cancellations and new project submissions, **there is a reduction of \$30 million in the revised requirements.**

Ten out of the 114 remaining CAP projects are fully funded. (This includes two projects that have revised their budgets upwards).

- A. Revised projects:** CAP projects have been revised downwards by \$37,194,895:
- 36 projects have been revised in the MYR;
  - 27 projects have revised their original request downwards by \$44,332,935. (This includes three projects that were cancelled);
  - Nine projects have increased their request by \$5,815,190 (This includes a figure of \$126,550 for two projects whose original budgets were revised upwards, but they have received full funding.);
  - Only three projects have been cancelled; two due to other funding sources. These projects total \$19,980,000. The cancelled projects are under the Economic Recovery sector and Water and Sanitation;
  - The majority of the revised projects fall into the following sectors: Water and Sanitation; Food; Health; Agriculture and Economic Recovery.
- B. New projects:** The total amount requested for new projects is \$9.8 million.
- Altogether 17 new projects are proposed for the remainder of the year. Four projects focus on agriculture, two on economic recovery, one on education, four on health and five on water and sanitation, one shelter/non-food items;
  - More than half of the new project proposals come from NGOs.

## 5. CONCLUSION

In this complex and uncertain situation, the position of the CAP remains central. Its value in stabilising the situation by meeting emergency needs on the ground is obvious, and this function will likely remain necessary for the remainder of the year. Increasingly though, the CAP needs to build closer links to the PA and harmonise implementation of emergency humanitarian and capacity building programmes. This would serve to counter the trend of fragmentation, and would contribute to building the PA's capacity to deliver key services both in the short and long term.

The priorities for the humanitarian response remain the following:

- Continue to focus on emergency assistance aimed at poverty reduction;
- Highlight the detrimental impact of low funding on life-saving programmes particularly in the agriculture and water and sanitation areas;
- Focus on assistance which supports livelihoods in rural and urban communities, with particular attention to agriculture, water management and public sanitation;
- Focus on assistance that supports PA capacity building and priorities. The strengthening of PA institutions is critical not only to preventing a structural collapse, but also to the delivery of humanitarian emergency assistance and managing the crisis;
- Strengthening the United Nations humanitarian monitoring systems and coordination structures.

### **Forecast of expected humanitarian needs and response for 2008 based on the current situation**

The expected humanitarian needs and response for 2008 will remain and could increase. Among the factors that could trigger a worsening of the humanitarian crisis are: continuing lack of progress in addressing the root causes of conflict; continued movement restrictions, accompanied by access denial and violence; Israeli withholding of PA clearance revenues; and Palestinian internal violence. For these reasons, it is forecasted that a CAP for 2008 will be needed.

As the CAP will enter its sixth year, it is essential to plan equally for short-term emergency response in alleviating poverty and supporting livelihoods, and the attainment of PA longer-term development objectives. PA institutions are critical to delivering essential humanitarian services during this crisis. At the same time, the strengthening of PA institutions is essential to a successful transition.

CAP 2008 can play a bridging role by serving, alongside the TIM and other mechanisms, as a channel for donors to fund activities that address poverty and livelihoods, and those that are compatible with PA development and capacity building plans - the PA Operational Plan and MTDP.

A CAP designed along these lines would also help to address the concerns of some United Nations development agencies (including those in the United Nations Development Group [UNDG] Core Group) who are calling for stronger non-humanitarian coordination in the oPt. A broader defined CAP project mechanism could likewise serve as a basis for strengthening the Resident Coordinator function alongside the HC/OCHA function, and in fact integrating the two functions programmatically.

## LIST OF APPEAL PROJECTS AND IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D		
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>										
oPt-07/A01	ACF-E	Emergency response to alleviate the hardship of sheepherding families in the rural areas of Ar Ramadin cluster, Front Line and Eastern Villages (South West of Hebron Governorate – WB)	979,000	979,000	-	0%	979,000	-	Expect project to extend into 2008	
oPt-07/A02	ACF-E	Alleviation of food insecurity of vulnerable families in the Front Line and Eastern rural villages (South-West Hebron Governorate) through domestic gardens	383,000	383,000	-	0%	383,000	-	Expect project to extend into 2008	
oPt-07/A03	ACF-E	Improvement of livelihood conditions of sheepherding families in the rural areas of Ar Ramadin cluster (South West Hebron Governorate)	884,000	884,000	-	0%	884,000	-	Expect project to extend into 2008	
oPt-07/A04	ACS	Support to farmers through provision of production inputs, and fresh food distribution to needy people and school feeding programs in the West Bank	750,000	750,000	-	0%	750,000	-	Expect project to extend into 2008	
oPt-07/A05	ACAD	Enhancing Cooperative saving and Credit Funds (CSCF) among farmers and rural women	236,200	236,200	-	0%	236,200	-	Expect project to extend into 2008	
oPt-07/A06	ACAD	Increase marketing quality of vegetables in North of West Bank and part of Jordan Valley	258,300	258,300	-	0%	258,300	-	Expect project to extend into 2008	
oPt-07/A07	ACAD	Reclamation of 500 donum in Gaza Area	473,260	473,260	-	0%	473,260	-	Expect project to extend into 2008	
oPt-07/A08	ACPP	Action for sustainable access to food of the rural population of Khan Younis and Beit Hanoun, Gaza Strip.	712,000	712,000	-	0%	712,000	-	Expect project to extend into 2008	
oPt-07/A09	FAO	Alleviating the impact of the fiscal crisis through supporting small scale animal and plant production activities by most vulnerable civil servants' families	1,014,800	1,014,800	-	0%	1,014,800	-	Cancelled	Lower priority
oPt-07/A10	FAO	Emergency support and employment generation for female-headed households through backyard farming and cottage industry in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	1,000,000	650,000	-	0%	650,000	-	Modified new sheet	Decrease to fit with the implementation schedule
oPt-07/A11	FAO	Improve livelihoods of irrigated farming households through diversification of vegetable and medicinal plant production in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	693,300	780,000	-	0%	780,000	-	Modified new sheet	Expansion to East Jerusalem villages

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D		
<b>AGRICULTURE (Continued)</b>										
oPt-07/A12	FAO	Emergency support to olive farmers in Salbit governorate to increase their income through olive oil quality improvement	848,000	900,000	848,000	94%	52,000		- Implementation starts October 2007	Expansion/focus on Salbit area
oPt-07/A13	FAO	Emergency support to small ruminant (SR) farmers in the Jordan Valley and northern eastern slopes to maintain the productivity of their flocks	1,197,000	1,300,000	-	0%	1,300,000		- Modified new sheet	The costs of production material have increased, and geographical focus on Jordan Valley and Eastern Slopes
oPt-07/A14	PHG	Securing Food and Sustaining Livelihood of Vulnerable Communities in Tubas District	1,920,000	1,920,000	-	0%	1,920,000		- Expect project to extend into 2008	
oPt-07/A15	AAA	Poverty Reduction through Land Development	-	850,000	-	0%	850,000		- New project sheet	New emerging priority
oPt-07/A16	FAO	Emergency support to farmers affected by the late frost of April 2007 in Hebron governorate	-	1,100,000	-	0%	1,100,000		- New project sheet	
oPt-07/A17	HEDS	Improving Plant and Animal Production to Enhance Food Security of Farming Communities in Rural Areas of west Bethlehem Governorate	-	300,000	-	0%	300,000		- New project sheet	
oPt-07/A18	MOVIMONDO	Strengthening Women Farmers' Grassroots Associations.	-	345,000	-	0%	345,000		- New project sheet	
oPt-07/FAO	FAO	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	-	-	847,458	0%	(847,458)	1,151,316		
<b>Subtotal for AGRICULTURE</b>			<b>11,348,860</b>	<b>13,835,560</b>	<b>1,695,458</b>	<b>12 %</b>	<b>12,140,102</b>	<b>1,151,316</b>		

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COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES										
oPt-07/CSS01	FAO	FAO Programme Coordination.	520,000	520,000	-	0%	520,000	-		
oPt-07/CSS02	OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy	3,089,664	3,089,664	3,481,739	113%	(392,075)	-		
oPt-07/CSS03	OCHA	A Humanitarian Response Fund/Office of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator	2,000,000	2,000,000	5,428,571	271%	(3,428,571)	-	As discussed with contributing donors, part of the funding will be carried over to 2008	
oPt-07/CSS04	UNRWA	Co-ordination and Capacity Development	5,020,475	6,020,475	526,811	9%	5,493,664	-	Funding cycle not yet started, project proceeding with 2006 funds	Security Enhancement in Gaza
oPt-07/CSS05	UNRWA	Operations Support Officer Programme (Gaza)	1,355,000	1,355,000	-	0%	1,355,000	-	Funding cycle not yet started, project proceeding with 2006 funds	As planned project implementation will start in September
oPt-07/CSS06	UNRWA	Operations Support Officer Programme (West Bank)	2,173,943	2,173,943	-	0%	2,173,943	-	Funding cycle not yet started, project proceeding with 2006 funds	As planned project implementation will start in September
<b>Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			<b>14,159,082</b>	<b>15,159,082</b>	<b>9,437,121</b>	<b>62 %</b>	<b>5,721,961</b>	-		

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D		
<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>										
oPt-07/ER/I01	CHFI	Democracy in Underserved Neighborhoods through Youth Advancement (DUNYA)	2,128,500	2,128,500	-	0%	2,128,500	-	Not started	
oPt-07/ER/I02	CHFI	Vocational Training and Employment Generation Program (VTEG)	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	0%	1,200,000	-	Not started	
oPt-07/ER/I03	CHFI	Women's Economic Empowerment Program (WEEP)	1,050,000	1,050,000	100,000	10%	950,000	-	Funds received mid May, implementation not yet started	
oPt-07/ER/I04	UNDP	Employment Generation through Rehabilitation of Destroyed Agricultural Facilities and Infrastructures in the Gaza Strip.	21,870,000	17,604,000	3,600,000	20%	14,004,000	-		This replaces the original ER104A and B, which were listed separately
oPt-07/ER/I05	MC	Youth Empowerment through Training & Work	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	0%	2,000,000	-	Not started yet	
oPt-07/ER/I06	UNDP	Employment Generation through Emergency Rehabilitation of Destroyed Municipal Infrastructure in the Gaza Strip	7,884,000	6,912,000	-	0%	6,912,000	-	Budget reduced to reflect works carried out with other source of funding	
oPt-07/ER/I07	UNDP	Emergency Rehabilitation of Municipal Infrastructure in the West Bank	9,828,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Cancelled	Activity included in other source of funding
oPt-07/ER/I08	UNDP	Emergency Employment Generation for Wage Workers in The West Bank	10,152,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Cancelled	Activity included in other source of funding
oPt-07/ER/I09	UN-HABITAT	Support for underprivileged and young women through the establishment of a technical and vocational training centre in Hebron	1,590,000	795,000	-	0%	795,000	-	Not started	Budget reduced to fit shorter funding period
oPt-07/ER/I10	UN-HABITAT	Emergency cash assistance for homeless Palestinians and temporary job creation through the rehabilitation of shelter damages in urban communities of the Gaza Strip (non-refugees)	7,350,000	3,675,000	-	0%	3,675,000	-	Not started	Budget reduced to fit shorter funding period
oPt-07/ER/I11	UN-HABITAT	Temporary job creation programme through upgrading inadequate dwellings for marginal urban poor and rural population in Bethlehem district (non-refugees)	1,940,000	970,000	-	0%	970,000	-	Not started	Budget reduced to fit shorter funding period
oPt-07/ER/I12A	UNFPA	Rural Women's Community Empowerment	77,150	151,700	151,700	100%	-	-	Extended time frame as delayed funding	Time extension needed as multiple activities

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ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE (Continued)										
oPt-07/ER/I12B	WFP	Rural Women's Community Empowerment	77,150	-	-	0%	-	-	-	Joined with UNFPA
oPt-07/ER/I13	UNRWA	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (West Bank)	28,063,692	28,063,692	13,253,014	47%	14,810,678	-	-	On track as planned: 498,851 working days for 13,981 labourers at 31 April
oPt-07/ER/I14	UNRWA	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (Gaza)	64,205,730	60,205,730	9,824,029	16%	50,381,701	-	-	Reduction in provision for material support
oPt-07/ER/I15	UNRWA	Emergency Job creation: Indirect hire (West Bank)	3,542,805	1,742,805	-	0%	1,742,805	-	-	Not started, but 2006 activities were carried over
oPt-07/ER/I16	UNRWA	Emergency Cash Assistance (West Bank)	12,628,112	12,628,112	976,991	8%	11,651,121	-	-	On track with distribution of \$3,472,866 to 10,971 families
oPt-07/ER/I17	UNRWA	Emergency Cash Assistance (Gaza)	22,500,000	22,500,000	444,170	2%	22,055,830	-	-	2,404 families assisted, budget to families reduced in light of underfunding
oPt-07/ER/I18	PU	Strengthening Women Farmers' Grassroots Associations.	-	462,887	-	0%	462,887	-	-	New project sheet
oPt-07/ER/I19	PU	Emergency Job Creation in Qalqilya and Salfeet districts through community work	-	390,000	-	0%	390,000	-	-	New project sheet
<b>Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			<b>198,087,139</b>	<b>162,479,426</b>	<b>28,349,904</b>	<b>17 %</b>	<b>134,129,522</b>	-	-	

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D		
<b>EDUCATION</b>										
oPt-07/E01	UNICEF	Creating 16 adolescent-friendly learning spaces and supporting adolescents living in emergency and transition phases	1,540,800	1,540,800	567,052	37%	973,748		- 5 adolescent-friendly learning spaces established and training activities started	
oPt-07/E02	UNICEF	Rebuilding confidence in education: Maintaining quality during emergencies	6,337,300	6,337,300	2,435,992	38%	3,901,308		- Provision of supplies and teacher training activities to improve quality has commenced	
oPt-07/E03	UNIFEM	Supporting Palestinian Rural Women's Access to Academic Counseling.	236,957	236,957	125,000	53%	111,957		- Fund received, implementation will start soon	
oPt-07/E04	UNESCO	Provision of quality learning opportunities for 400 primary and secondary schools in the West Bank and Gaza	950,000	475,000	-	0%	475,000		-	Budget adjusted for 6 month implementation.
oPt-07/E05	UNESCO	Basic stress management training for teachers in intensive conflict areas within Gaza and the West Bank	-	162,750	-	0%	162,750		- New project sheet	
<b>Subtotal for EDUCATION</b>			<b>9,065,057</b>	<b>8,752,807</b>	<b>3,128,044</b>	<b>36 %</b>	<b>5,624,763</b>	-		

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D		
<b>FOOD</b>										
oPt-07/F01	ACPP	Food security research unit for Khan Younis and Beit Hanoun, Gaza Strip.	84,500	84,500	-	0%	84,500	-		
oPt-07/F02	CHFI	Food for Work – Tools and Material Support	1,050,000	1,050,000	-	0%	1,050,000	-	Implement ongoing of FFW program. Experiencing lack of tools and equipment	
oPt-07/F03	CISP	Emergency Food Aid to Alleviate the Food Insecurity Crisis of Bedouin Families in the West Bank	687,000	343,500	-	0%	343,500	-		
oPt-07/F04	CISP	Emergency Food Aid to Alleviate the Food Insecurity Crisis in Fishing Families of the Gaza Strip	443,500	221,750	-	0%	221,750	-		
oPt-07/F05	UNIFEM	Women Food Production Units	200,000	200,000	105,263	53%	94,737	-	Funds received in May, implementation to start soon	
oPt-07/F06	UNRWA	Emergency Food Assistance (Gaza)	67,954,480	67,954,480	12,677,445	19%	55,277,035	-	Distribution of first round of assistance began in April	
oPt-07/F07	UNRWA	Emergency Food Assistance (West Bank)	27,260,890	27,260,890	6,371,227	23%	20,889,663	-	Reduced caseload. Distributed 2006 available commodities to 85,000 families. Commodities for new round procured for 82,000 families	
oPt-07/F08	WFP	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians	52,000,000	50,270,322	38,350,147	76%	11,920,175	-	Project is funded and implementation proceeding according to the plan	Funds for next PRRO cycle starting September to be pledged soon to ensure continuity
<b>Subtotal for FOOD</b>			<b>149,680,370</b>	<b>147,385,442</b>	<b>57,504,082</b>	<b>39 %</b>	<b>89,881,360</b>	-		

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D		
<b>HEALTH</b>										
oPt-07/H01	HWC	Establishing Mobile Clinic in Qalqilia Region	169,400	169,400	-	0%	169,400		- Expect project to extend into 2008, in the same way 2006 funded CAP projects were carried over into 2007	
oPt-07/H02	PMRS	Emergency Mobile clinics in Tulkarem, Qalqilia Salfeet and Bethlehem Governorates	501,408	501,408	-	0%	501,408		- Expect project to extend into 2008, in the same way 2006 funded CAP projects were carried over into 2007	
oPt-07/H03	PMRS	Sustaining Emergency support services	836,150	836,150	-	0%	836,150		- Expect project to extend into 2008, in the same way 2006 funded CAP projects were carried over into 2007	
oPt-07/H04	UNICEF	Sustain the access to the health care for children and women in oPt	4,700,000	4,535,000	975,619	22%	3,559,381		- Vaccines and logistical support ongoing, cold chain assessment pending	
oPt-07/H05	UNICEF	Nutrition of young children and women	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	0%	1,500,000		- Water safety awareness raising done, but otherwise not started as no funds received	
oPt-07/H06	UNFPA	Improving accessibility to reproductive health services in areas with restricted mobility.	155,000	155,000	155,000	100%	-		- No further funding needed	
oPt-07/H07	UNFPA	Psychosocial and reproductive health support to poor women in Gaza	500,000	500,000	500,000	100%	-		- No further funding needed	

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<b>HEALTH (Continued)</b>										
oPt-07/H08A	UNFPA	Strengthening mother and child care at PHC and hospitals levels.	1,121,000	2,121,000	1,121,000	53%	1,000,000		- Increased requirements due to in-patient overload at the central hospitals, deterioration of equipment and underestimated costs of rehabilitation	
oPt-07/H08B	UNICEF	Strengthening mother and child care at PHC and hospitals levels.	1,121,000	1,121,000	173,430	15%	947,570		- Emergency preparation initiated. Implementation of plans to be completed within 7 months	
oPt-07/H09A	UNICEF	Ensuring Reproductive Health Commodity security and Strengthening Drugs Management Information System and logistics.	1,310,000	1,310,000	530,789	41%	779,211		- Activities on schedule full implementation by year end	
oPt-07/H09B	UNFPA	Ensuring Reproductive Health Commodity security and Strengthening Drugs Management Information System and logistics.	1,180,000	1,680,000	680,000	40%	1,000,000		-	
oPt-07/H10	UNRWA	Emergency Health Programme (Gaza)	1,789,800	1,789,800	2,157,325	121%	(367,525)		- Procurement of medical supplies and specialist equipment to meet additional demands at clinics	
oPt-07/H11	UNRWA	Emergency Health Points (West Bank)	2,356,625	3,316,565	2,645,792	80%	670,773		- 354 visits of mobile clinics to 34,097 patients, 155 staff hired and 10 hospitals contracted for specialised services	Increased provision for hospitalization, due to increased demand for such support

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<b>HEALTH (Continued)</b>										
oPt-07/H12	WHO	Strengthening Coordination and Information Management	153,010	153,010	-	0%	153,010		- Staff hired and improving health strategies during emergencies and in longer term. Rapid health assessments conducted and monthly health monitors.	
oPt-07/H13	WHO	Procurement of Primary Health Care (PHC) Pharmaceutical supplies	4,455,095	4,455,095	-	0%	4,455,095		- Delivery of medical supplies started	
oPt-07/H14	WHO	Effective Management of Communicable Diseases in complex emergencies	223,630	223,630	-	0%	223,630		- Expect project to extend into 2008, in the same way 2006 funded CAP projects were carried over into 2007	
oPt-07/H15	WHO	Improving the health sector preparedness and capacity to respond to emergencies	509,641	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000		- Expect project to extend into 2008, in the same way 2006 funded CAP projects were carried over into 2007	
oPt-07/H16	WHO	Strengthening mental health services and community network in order to cope with the mental health emergency needs	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000		- Expect project to extend into 2008, in the same way 2006 funded CAP projects were carried over into 2007	
oPt-07/H17	WHO	Management of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) in emergency	200,090	200,090	111,028	55%	89,062		- NCD department with one branch in Gaza and one in WB established soon to manage communicable disease	

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<b>HEALTH (Continued)</b>										
oPt-07/H18	WHO	Nutrition Surveillance System	225,984	225,984	-	0%	225,984		- Expect project to extend into 2008, in the same way 2006 funded CAP projects were carried over into 2007	
oPt-07/H19	MAP	Improving school children's psychosocial condition in Rafah, especially those suffering from severe stress.	122,472	122,472	-	0%	122,472		- MAP will manage to fully implement the project by the end of the year, provided funds are available as of July	
oPt-07/H20	SC - Sweden	Establishing a Child Helpline	100,000	100,000	30,000	30%	70,000		- Volunteers recruited and trained	
oPt-07/H21	SC - UK	A protective sphere for Palestinian children-reducing violence, increasing protection within children's schools and communities	82,757	82,757	82,757	100%	-		- Facilitators trained, school based committees set up and children's committees established	
oPt-07/H22	SC - UK	Psychosocial support through safe play for children in areas heavily impacted by restrictions of movement in the West Bank	99,000	99,000	99,000	100%	-		- Training on child participation for field workers took place	
oPt-07/H23	UNICEF	35 safe play areas and opportunities for sports for children and adolescents in emergency	1,617,840	1,617,840	520,173	32%	1,097,667		-	
oPt-07/H24	UNICEF	Establishing a mechanism to address child abuse	985,000	750,000	300,000	40%	450,000		- 5 centres in oPt provide psychological, social and legal assistance to victims of violence as does a toll-free counseling line	Budget reduced by deduction of months not covered

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<b>HEALTH (Continued)</b>										
oPt-07/H25	UNICEF	Awareness Raising Campaign on the dangers of mines and UXOs	111,815	111,815	111,815	100%	-		- Mine risk education radio broadcasts and MRE sessions reached 22,763 children and 65,000 adults	
oPt-07/H26A	UNICEF	14 psychosocial teams for family outreach & 7 pilot socio-legal defence centres	2,270,000	2,270,000	1,005,541	44%	1,264,459		- Psychosocial sessions conducted as well as in depth counseling. Fun days organised for children.	
oPt-07/H26B	UNIFEM	14 psychosocial teams for family outreach & 7 pilot socio-legal defence centres	500,000	500,000	263,158	53%	236,842		- Implementation starting June after receipt of funds in May	
oPt-07/H27	UNFPA	Psychosocial Counselling for Palestinian Students	192,600	192,600	88,800	46%	103,800		- University graduates trained in Gaza and WB to conduct counselling sessions in schools	
oPt-07/H28	UNFPA	Psychosocial support to Palestinian Women	152,000	152,000	73,000	48%	79,000		- Implementation starting June after receipt of funds in May	
oPt-07/H29	UNRWA	Psycho-social Support (Gaza/registered refugee population)	2,331,000	2,331,000	1,140,160	49%	1,190,840		- 5,000 individual counselling sessions, 5,500 group guidance and public awareness activities as well as 1,500 home visits	
oPt-07/H30	UNRWA	Emergency Support to Community Based Organisations (Gaza)	2,497,500	3,497,500	2,785,204	80%	712,296		- Preparations for summer games under way	Enhanced support to CBOs targeting Gaza youth during summer months to allow the continuation of vital activities.

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HEALTH (Continued)										
oPt-07/H31	UNRWA	Supporting recreational activities for West Bank refugee youth	1,083,300	933,300	-	0%	933,300	-		Budget reduced by deduction of months not covered
oPt-07/H32	UNFPA	Monitoring Demographic Trends in the Emergency Situation	-	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-	New project sheet	
oPt-07/H33A	UNFPA	Monitoring of Reproductive and Child Health Trends in Emergency	-	191,090	-	0%	191,090	-	New project sheet	
oPt-07/H33B	UNICEF	Monitoring of Reproductive and Child Health Trends in Emergency	-	208,650	-	0%	208,650	-	New project sheet	
oPt-07/H34	WHO	Assessment of the health status of the people during the health sector workers' strike which started on 17 February 2007	-	50,000	-	0%	50,000	-	New project sheet	
oPt-07/H35	SECADEV	Maintenance of a mobile clinic for eight months, from May to December 2007	-	97,837	97,837	100%	-	-		Project already funded, counted in CAP
oPt-07/H36	TT	Provision of medication, medical and laboratory supplies to hospitals	-	153,620	153,620	100%	-	-		Project already funded, counted in CAP
oPt-07/WHO	WHO	Awaiting allocation to specific project	-	-	1,062,434	0%	(1,062,434)	-		
<b>Subtotal for HEALTH</b>			<b>35,653,117</b>	<b>40,254,613</b>	<b>16,863,482</b>	<b>42 %</b>	<b>23,391,131</b>	<b>-</b>		

MULTI-SECTOR										
oPt-07/MS01	Diakonia, Sweden	Health, food and education	-	125,868	125,868	100%	-	-		Project already funded, counted in CAP
<b>Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>125,868</b>	<b>125,868</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		

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<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>										
oPt-07/P/HR/RL01	UNIFEM	Protection of Palestinian female prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons	315,652	172,498	164,474	95%	8,024		- No implementation to date due to lack of funding	Revised budget reflects revised time frame
oPt-07/P/HR/RL02	OHCHR	Strengthening Interaction between civil society organisations and UN human rights mechanisms	536,750	103,000	-	0%	103,000		- Partly implemented	
oPt-07/P/HR/RL03	UNODC	Drug control and related crime cooperation programme between the Palestinian Authority and UNODC for the prevention of drug abuse, drug trafficking and related criminal activities	570,000	285,000	-	0%	285,000		-	Budget reduced to fit shorter funding period.
oPt-07/P/HR/RL04	UNRWA	Building a Protective Environment for children and youth	286,284	166,500	-	0%	166,500		- No implementation to date due to lack of funding.	Budget reduced by deduction of months not covered
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			<b>1,708,686</b>	<b>726,998</b>	<b>164,474</b>	<b>23 %</b>	<b>562,524</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>										
oPt-07/UNRWA	UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	-	-	5,589,304	0%	(5,589,304)		-	
<b>Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,589,304</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>(5,589,304)</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>										
oPt-07/S/NF01	UNRWA	Temporary shelter and shelter repair	-	2,000,000	-	0%	2,000,000		- New project sheet	
<b>Subtotal for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>		

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WATER AND SANITATION										
oPt-07/WS01A	ACF-E	Emergency response to alleviate the lack of access to water in the South-Western rural areas of Hebron Governorate	726,500	726,500	-	0%	726,500	-		
oPt-07/WS01B	UNICEF	Emergency response to alleviate the lack of access to water in the South-Western rural areas of Hebron Governorate	60,000	60,000	-	0%	60,000	-		
oPt-07/WS02	OXFAM UK	Community-level water and sanitation infrastructure and resource management in Gaza	1,321,133	1,321,133	-	0%	1,321,133	-	Not implemented, awaiting funds	
oPt-07/WS03	OXFAM UK	Community-level water and sanitation infrastructure and resource management	1,000,000	666,430	-	0%	666,430	-		Adjustment of activities to the duration of six months
oPt-07/WS04	OXFAM UK	Household-level water and sanitation infrastructure and resource management	833,910	653,660	-	0%	653,660	-		Reduced as some activities already undertaken by other agencies
oPt-07/WS05	OXFAM UK	Drought-related Southern West Bank water supply	2,455,220	2,455,220	-	0%	2,455,220	-		
oPt-07/WS06	PHG	Improve water supply to selected communities in West Bank	927,187	927,187	-	0%	927,187	-	Project to start as soon as funding is available	Needs still exist in communities
oPt-07/WS07	UNICEF	Emergency drinking water distribution and sanitation facilities improvement in public schools & primary health care centers (PHC) in Gaza	774,100	774,100	276,410	36%	497,690	-	Daily water distribution to schools and health facilities in Gaza strip	
oPt-07/WS08	UNICEF	Emergency water & sanitation programme in Gaza	700,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Cancelled	
oPt-07/WS09	UNICEF	Emergency water wells upgrading programme for the West Bank	550,000	550,000	72,946	13%	477,054	-	Project to start as soon as funding is available	
oPt-07/WS10	UNICEF	Emergency Urban Water & Sanitation Program (Gaza Strip)	700,000	700,000	606,665	87%	93,335	-	Reinforcement of Um Al Nasser embankment cleaning	Project activities adjusted to emergency situation of Um El Nasser

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<b>WATER AND SANITATION (Continued)</b>										
oPt-07/WS11	UNICEF	Emergency water network rehabilitation programme for the West Bank	650,000	650,000	-	0%	650,000		- Project will be implemented during the last 2 quarters of the year	
oPt-07/WS12A	UNICEF	Emergency drinking water distribution for poor households and schools / health centres in un-served rural clusters during the summer season (West Bank)	401,000	401,000	300,000	75%	101,000		- Needs assessment, concept paper and project design for construction/rehabilitation undertaken	
oPt-07/WS12B	PHG	Emergency drinking water distribution for poor households and schools / health centres in un-served rural clusters during the summer season (West Bank)	600,000	600,000	-	0%	600,000		- Will start as soon as funding available	
oPt-07/WS13A	UNICEF	Emergency rural water and sanitation programme in Gaza	420,000	420,000	300,000	71%	120,000		- Spare parts for water networks and wells procured	
oPt-07/WS13B	PHG	Emergency rural water and sanitation programme in Gaza	420,000	420,000	-	0%	420,000		- Will start as soon as funding available	
oPt-07/WS14A	PHG	Construction and installation of sewage collection systems and treatment plants	460,000	460,000	-	0%	460,000		- Project did not start yet	
oPt-07/WS14B	UNICEF	Construction and installation of sewage collection systems and treatment plants	90,000	90,000	-	0%	90,000		- Project to start as soon as funding is available	
oPt-07/WS15	UNDP	Restoration of safe access to water supply and sanitation services in the Gaza Strip	5,540,300	2,771,712	-	0%	2,771,712		- Activities that needed over 6 months implementation were removed	
oPt-07/WS16	UNDP	Safe Access to Water Supply Services	5,000,000	4,642,542	-	0%	4,642,542		- Part of the original budget has been re-allocated	
oPt-07/WS17A	UN-HABITAT	Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in South Bethlehem	2,856,000	2,856,000	-	0%	2,856,000		- Adjustment of activities and names of targeted areas to match the duration of implementation	

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<b>WATER AND SANITATION (Continued)</b>										
oPt-07/WS17B	ACPP	Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in South Bethlehem	710,045	662,213	-	0%	662,213	-	Work in communities are under implementation	Some targeted areas have withdrawn
oPt-07/WS18	UN-HABITAT	Expansion of Middle Area Seawater Desalination Plant-Gaza Strip	1,468,076	1,468,076	-	0%	1,468,076	-		
oPt-07/WS19	UN-HABITAT	Installation of a sewage system in Tubas	5,216,000	5,216,000	-	0%	5,216,000	-		
oPt-07/WS20	UNRWA	Emergency Water and Sanitation Programme	1,110,000	1,110,000	-	0%	1,110,000	-		
oPt-07/WS21	ARIJ	Improving Waste Water Management and Livelihood for Poor Rural Families in Hebron and Jenin Governorates	-	1,359,600	-	0%	1,359,600	-	New project sheet	
oPt-07/WS22	ACPP	Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in Nablus	-	708,820	-	0%	708,820	-	New project sheet	
oPt-07/WS23	MA'AN	Providing Water Storage & Facilities to Jordan Valley Bedouins	-	421,032	-	0%	421,032	-	New project sheet	
oPt-07/WS24	PU	Wells rehabilitation in Qalqilya and Salfeet Governorates	-	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-	New project sheet	
oPt-07/WS25	PU	Drinking water networks' rehabilitation in Qalqilya district	-	495,000	-	0%	495,000	-	New project sheet	
<b>Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION</b>			<b>34,989,471</b>	<b>33,886,225</b>	<b>1,556,021</b>	<b>5 %</b>	<b>32,330,204</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>454,691,782</b>	<b>424,606,021</b>	<b>124,413,758</b>	<b>29 %</b>	<b>300,192,263</b>	<b>1,151,316</b>		

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

**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).

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 21 June 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## NEW AND REVISED PROJECTS

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency support and employment generation for female-headed households through backyard farming and cottage industry in the West Bank and Gaza Strip
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/A10 ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Main Sector</b>	Agriculture
<b>Related Sectors</b>	Food Security
<b>Objective</b>	To enable vulnerable rural households to improve their food security status, nutrition and income through back yard farming and small cottage industry
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	450 families (about 3,150 individuals) including female-headed households, chronic poor, households with disabled members, small households without resources
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoA, Ministry of Women Affairs, NGOs, grass root organisations, women associations and cooperatives in the targeted areas
<b>Project Duration</b>	September 2007- August 2008
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$650,000</b>

**Summary**

The role of women in the Palestinian agriculture is substantial, yet little recognised. Moreover, it has not exhausted its maximum potentials. The project therefore seeks to capitalise the role of women in the improvement of the national food security and of the agriculture industry through the implementation of two sets of activities. The project contributes to the enhancement and development of sustainable small-scale farming systems and cottage industry for the most vulnerable groups (chronic poor, female-headed households, households with disabled members and small households without resources) in most food insecure and vulnerable localities (villages surrounding East Jerusalem, Jenin district and Gaza Strip). The coping mechanisms of vulnerable groups will be strengthened by improving their food security and income through their own sustainable food production, processing activities. Attention will also be drawn on nutritional awareness.

**Project activities**

- Supporting targeted poor families to continue/establish their backyard food production, through provision of production inputs (e.g. vegetable seeds/seedlings and fertilisers; poultry, ewes and goats for household milk production and honey bee hives);
- Supporting targeted families with tools and small equipments for both backyard farming and cottage industry production such as: kitchen tools needed to process dairy products, pickles in oil and vinegar, salt preservations, trays for dryers, sun dryers, small-scale water reticulation and storage equipment materials as well as reservoirs and pipes to secure water supply;
- Provision of training and technical know-how in backyard farming and cottage industry;
- Awareness-raising activities of local community regarding healthy and nutritional food.

**Expected outcomes**

- Sustainable income generation and productive coping mechanisms are realised for 3,150 most vulnerable individuals in the targeted villages;
- Food security in the targeted communities is improved;
- A positive productive model of sustainable coping mechanisms under closures and unemployment is created.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff & transportation	121,500
Inputs & training	416,069
Administration, overhead and General Operating Expenses (GOE)	112,431
<b>Total</b>	<b>650,000</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Improvement of livelihoods of irrigated farming households through diversification of vegetable and medicinal plant production in the West Bank and Gaza Strip
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/A11 ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Agriculture
<b>Objective</b>	To assist poor and vulnerable farming families to produce new crops and crop varieties including aromatic and medicinal plants, which have better potential for local and external marketing, and hence create new opportunities for more profitable irrigated agriculture and higher income
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Direct beneficiaries: 600 farming families (4,200 persons) in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, agricultural engineers and extensionists. Indirect beneficiaries: Vulnerable and food insecure Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoA, United Nations Agencies, NGOs, CBOs, Farmers' gatherings
<b>Project Duration</b>	September 2007 - August 2008
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$780,000</b>

**Summary**

The flexibility of the agricultural sector despite the prevailing political situation makes it possible for the majority of Palestinians to, at least, partially fulfil their basic food requirements, moreover, role its in employment has increased from 12% of employment in 1995 to more than 18% in 2007. Among the major problems facing vegetable production in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is the fluctuation in profitability due to price falls resulting from seasonal production peaks of undiversified traditional crops. Such pattern of uniform and undiversified production of limited number of crops, in addition to the severe direct and indirect economic losses and damages (more than 26,000 *dunums* destroyed by military incursions since 2000) have strongly impacted the income and livelihood of thousands of poor vegetable farmers over the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The present project seeks to assist most vulnerable farming families to produce new crops and varieties including medicinal plants, which have better potential for local and external marketing, and hence create new opportunities for more profitable irrigated agriculture and higher income.

**Project activities**

- Support targeted farmers and farmer grassroots organisations with in-kind, technical and organisational assistance, in order to enable them to diversify their horticultural production;
- Build up the local capacities of the Palestinian farmers and associations to improve their production patterns such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Crop Management (ICM) as a preparation for future compliance with Euro-Retailer Produce Working Group-Good Agricultural Practices (EurepGAP);
- Help the most eligible farmers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to diversify and improve the market potentials;
- Provide a technical and organisational model to be followed in the future;
- Involve the private sector as service provider from inputs for production till marketing of the products.

**Expected outcomes**

- About 600 most vulnerable farming families among them minimum 100 women-headed families (4,200 persons) will have improved and diversified source of income through producing more profitable crops;
- New better marketable crops will be introduced to the farming systems in the West Bank and Gaza Strip;
- Negative market implications of seasonal production peaks will be mitigated;
- Locally produced healthy food and food additives will be supplied to local markets;
- A strong basement will be established for future efforts toward introducing EurepGAP.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff and transportation	150,000
Inputs and training	560,000
Administration, overhead and GOE	70,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>780,000</b>



## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency support to olive farmers in Salfit governorate to increase their income through olive oil quality improvement
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/A12 ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Main Sector</b>	Agriculture
<b>Objective</b>	Support the improvement of olive production and post harvest techniques of poor farmers in order to produce high quality olive oil with better marketability
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Poor farmers in Salfit governorate whose main source of income is olive production: 400 farming families; Others:30 technicians
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoA, NGOs, Community Based Organisations (CBOs)
<b>Project Duration</b>	July 2007 - December 2008
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$900,000</b>

### Summary

Salfit governorate is located in the central West Bank, spanning an area of 202,066 *dunums* with a total population of about 70,000. Olive farming is a main source of income for over 10,000 families. The latter is under severe threat with 22 Israeli settlements usurping over 9% of the total governorate area and the ongoing construction of the Barrier around and within the governorate which has resulted in major losses to the agricultural sector (mainly olive) through confiscation, levelling and isolation. The total number of olive trees destroyed since the beginning of the second *Intifada* is estimated at 20,000. Numerous closures (30 permanent closures including check points, roadblocks, road gates), have resulted in most inhabitants' inaccessibility to Israeli and local labour markets. Hence, there is greater dependence on agriculture, particularly the cultivation of native olives which covers about 80% of the cultivated area, in order to secure a certain level of income for families. This vital sub sector has been facing severe obstacles such as low productivity and olive oil quality due to technical and financial difficulties and lack of suitable agricultural roads. This project aims to improve olive oil quality by providing the poor farmers with the necessary inputs and training and improve access to their olive orchards. Improved quality oil is expected to attract buyers from higher value markets, such as the quota of free tax export to the European Union - 3,000 metric tons according to the Interim Economic Agreement. Participatory methods involving farmers and other stakeholders will be adopted to assess local and international markets for the major olive varieties that grow in project area.

### Project activities

- Provide inputs for farming, harvesting, post-harvest handling and processing (small ploughs and tractors, pruning tools, nets, pickling machines, oil and pickle containers, etc.);
- Improve access to the olive orchards through opening or rehabilitation of agricultural roads, which will provide temporary jobs for hundreds of needy workers;
- Raising technical skill of farmers and extension technicians (GAP and others) to meet market requirements;
- Provide technical assistance to the Department of Agriculture on quality assurance measures, safety standards guidelines and organic and other certification required by target markets.

### Expected outcomes

The production of olive oil with higher quality will give poor farmers better chances to sell their product in a sustainable way. The impact on the quality is immediate in one cultural cycle if the proposed actions are implemented while the linkage with CBOs envisaged in the project is expected to magnify the impact.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff& transportation	110,000
Inputs & training	640,000
Administration, overhead and GOE	150,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>900,000</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency support to small ruminant (SR) farmers in the Jordan Valley and northern eastern slopes to maintain the productivity of their flocks
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/A13 ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Agriculture
<b>Objective</b>	To improve the livelihoods of targeted SR farmers by maintaining their flocks productive and providing their households with a sustainable source of income
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Direct beneficiaries: 300 vulnerable farming families (2,100 persons) in the Jordan Valley and northern eastern slopes, extensionists, farmers' gatherings.
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoA, NGOs, CBOs, Farmers' gatherings
<b>Project Duration</b>	September 2007 - August 2008
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$1,300,000</b>

### Summary

SR farmers form the main source of income for thousands of farmers in rural areas and Bedouin communities in Jordan Valley and the eastern slopes of the West Bank. Since early 2006, SR farmers have been facing severe difficulties in securing the necessary production inputs and technical support they used to get from extension and veterinary services. The cost of the production inputs have dramatically increased, especially animal feeds while the access of farmers to the traditional grazing areas and rangelands has drastically decreased due to mobility restrictions or overgrazing, drought and urban expansion. The restricted access to land in the eastern slopes and in the Jordan Valley has deprived over 25,000 poor rural and Bedouin families of traditional grazing areas they used to dwell in. The situation has even worsened by market inefficiencies that beside the high input prices have experienced low output prices. As a result hundreds of poor families are forced to liquidate their livestock assets to provide cash for basic needs, and are therefore abandoning, in many cases, their only source of income. Although there had been some projects aiming at restoring the production capacity and improving the livelihood of SR farmers (e.g. the Bedouins project implemented by the UNDP/Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People [UNDP/PAPP] and MoA), there is still an urgent need for more efforts and actions in order to improve the livelihoods of targeted farmers by maintaining their flocks productive and providing their households with a sustainable source of income,

### Project activities

- Support SR farmers with necessary farm inputs, especially animal feed, medicines and vet kits assisting them to improve the health and feeding of their livestock;
- Capacitate the farmers especially in Wadi Alfaria basin and northern eastern slopes to produce more fodder crops through crop rotations with traditional crops;
- Strengthen the MoA veterinary services;
- Support livestock farmers with technical expertise, especially extension to deliver the updated knowledge about animal husbandry, by providing some basic tools;
- Promote local feed production in order to decrease dependency from purchased inputs;
- Rehabilitate and renovating damaged livestock farms infrastructure;
- Assist farmers in facilitating the marketing of livestock products.

### Expected outcomes

- Increased income for livestock producers;
- Greater access to protein-rich foods;
- Improved ability to cope with risks represented by drought and loss of grazing areas, empowerment of women role in the dairy cottage industry.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff & transportation	210,000
Inputs & training	900,000
Administration, overhead and GOE	190,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY (UNRWA)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Co-ordination and Capacity Development
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/CSS04 ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Coordination
<b>Objective</b>	To strengthen capacity to implement the emergency programme including improved coordination, management and monitoring
<b>Geographical areas targeted</b>	Gaza Strip (all areas)
<b>Project Duration</b>	July 2007- June 2008
<b>Initial Project Budget</b>	\$5,020,475
<b>Additional Requirement</b>	\$1,000,000
<b>Funding Requirements</b>	<b>\$6,020,475</b>

### Summary

In order to meet the increase in demand for emergency programme services, to receive and to accurately assess the eligibility of petitioners, UNRWA required additional management capacity. Additional staff is necessary to assure the consistent implementation of these programmes and to ensure that the integrity of the process, which is to help eligible refugees in need, is not compromised by the increased workload. This new element was initially introduced at the time of the 2006 Revised Appeal for July to December 2006 and is currently fully funded until June 2007. In response to the increasing lawlessness and breakdown of law and order evident in the Gaza Strip, a new provision for enhanced security arrangements is introduced. In order to ensure the continuity of the operation of this programme, the funding pattern will run from July to June rather than the standard calendar year.

### Activities

Within the parameters set out above, the scope of activities to be undertaken will include:

- The employment of the essential field staff (including additional security staff) needed to cope effectively with the increased workload generated by the implementation of large scale emergency programmes, to ensure that emergency programme services to refugee beneficiaries are planned, implemented, monitored and evaluated in accordance with assessed needs and Agency emergency standards and timelines;
- The procurement of goods and contracting for services (including security equipment and services) necessary to support expanded emergency programme activities;
- The contracting of essential infrastructure works, distribution and/or office facilities (including security works and facilities) to facilitate the delivery of emergency programme services to refugee beneficiaries throughout the Gaza Strip;
- Establishment of an emergency programme management function in both fields to reinforce the overall planning and implementation of emergency programmes and activities. This function will be entrusted to a P-5 Assistant Director in Gaza and a P-4 Emergency Programme Manager in West Bank Field Office;
- Employment of a P-4 Emergency Officer at Headquarters' level.

The needs analysis framework and impact of emergency programme activities will also be periodically evaluated utilising external research and surveys.

### Outcome

UNRWA will provide a range of assistance to refugee beneficiaries through its emergency programmes. These resources for capacity and co-ordination will enable the Agency to meet the growing demand for emergency programme services and to implement these expanding programmes efficiently and effectively in accordance with established criteria through better co-ordination, management and field monitoring.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Operating costs	5,423,851
Administrative costs	596,624
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,020,475</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/ PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE (UNDP/PAPP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Employment Generation through Rehabilitation of Destroyed Agricultural Facilities and Infrastructures in the Gaza Strip.
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/ER/I04 ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Job Creation and Cash Assistance
<b>Objective</b>	To provide short-term job opportunities and humanitarian relief to vulnerable and affected households through labour intensive job creation for both women and men through the rehabilitation of destroyed agricultural facilities and infrastructure in the GS
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	12,400 workers - short term employment opportunities 5,000 Farming households will be targeted Total beneficiaries is 35,000
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Local Agricultural NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	12 Months
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$17,604,000</b>

**Summary**

The underlying reason for this proposal is the rapid deterioration in the socio-economic conditions of an already vulnerable Gaza Strip during the past year. The large and prolonged Israeli military operations in the Gaza Strip in recent months have severely damaged numerous agricultural facilities and infrastructure that need repair or reconstruction as described in UNDP's September 2006 Damage Assessment Report. The high poverty level in the Gaza Strip can be partially, but effectively, alleviated through agricultural activities due to their labour intensive nature and ability to generate fast and meaningful employment opportunities. Furthermore, the agricultural sector is one of the largest employers in the oPt in general and in the Gaza Strip in particular.

**Activities**

Around 310,000 workdays will be created for poor unemployed workers from across the Gaza Strip and more than 5,000 households will benefit from the rehabilitation and reconstruction work of their agricultural facilities and infrastructure in the Gaza Strip. The main criteria for labour selection is the poverty level and the main criteria for the selections of the establishments to be rehabilitated are the damage assessment records conducted by the MoA for losses due to military incursions in the Gaza Strip.

**Outcomes**

- Rehabilitation and replanting of 10,000 *dunums* of destroyed citrus, olive and fruit orchards;
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction of 450 destroyed livestock and poultry farms;
- Rehabilitation of 30 ground water wells and reconstruction of 40 water ponds
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction of 180 destroyed fishing boats medium and small size and two fishery ports.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Rehabilitation and replanting of destroyed flora	7,700,000
Rehabilitation and reconstruction of farms	5,850,000
Rehabilitation and reconstruction of water wells and ponds	1,000,000
Rehabilitation and reconstruction of fishing boats and ports	1,750,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>16,300,000</b>
UNDP administrative fee	1,304,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,604,000</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/ PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE (UNDP/PAPP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Employment Generation through Emergency Rehabilitation of Destroyed Municipal Infrastructure in the Gaza Strip
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/ER/I06 ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Main Sector</b>	Job Creation and Cash Assistance
<b>Objective</b>	To provide short-term job opportunities and humanitarian relief to vulnerable and affected poor unemployed workers and households through labour intensive job creation in the area of rehabilitation and reconstruction of destroyed municipal infrastructure in the Gaza Strip
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	700,000 indirect beneficiaries in the Gaza Strip
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	The Palestinian Job Creation Programme and the large municipalities of Gaza, Khan Younis and Rafah
<b>Project Duration</b>	Eight months
<b>Funds requested</b>	<b>\$6,912,000</b>

**Summary**

The underlying reason for this proposal is the rapid deterioration in socio-economic conditions of an already vulnerable Gaza Strip in the past year. The establishment of the Hamas Government and the ensuing restrictions on it have left a large segment of the Palestinian labour force either unemployed or without salaries. In addition, the Israeli imposed restrictions on movement and the limited and irregular access of people and goods through the Rafah and/or Karni crossings have further negatively impacted both the economy and the poverty rate of the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip. Lastly, the large and prolonged Israeli military operations in the Gaza Strip during the recent year have severely damaged numerous infrastructural facilities that need repair or reconstruction, as described in UNDP's September 2006 Damage Assessment report. The destruction and damages caused to the municipal infrastructure represented around 40% of the total damages, while 60% of these damages occurred to bridges and vaults, which have substantially effected peoples' movement and access to social services.

**Activities**

- Creation of 47,000 work days through rehabilitation and reconstruction of four destroyed bridges' vaults;
- Creation of 16,000 workdays through rehabilitation and repair of destroyed municipal infrastructure in nine towns in the Gaza Strip.

**Outcomes**

- Around 60,000 workdays would be created, and poverty conditions of around 600 families whose heads of households would be employed in the project's activities, would be mitigated;
- Four Bridges and vaults and different physical municipal infrastructure facilities would be rehabilitated.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Creation of work days through reconstruction of bridges' vaults	4,730,000
Creation of work days through repair of municipal infrastructure	1,670,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6,400,000</b>
UNDP administrative cost	512,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,912,000</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Sustain the access to the health care for children and women in oPt
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/H04 ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Main Sector</b>	Health
<b>Objective</b>	Sustain the health status of the Palestinian children and women through monitoring and facilitating access to the basic health care
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,500,000 children and women in the West Bank and Gaza Strip
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoH, UNRWA, NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	January - December 2007
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$4,535,000</b>

### Summary

The project addresses the effect on the health status of children and women that have resulted from:

- Closures and separation wall construction in West Bank;
- The financial crisis of the PA health system;
- The prolonged strike of the PA health workers.

These factors have seriously compromised access to PHC services for children and women in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as well as referral to hospitals for maternal and child health emergencies. Some of the basic services such as immunisation, antenatal care, health education and promotion, as well as community outreach have been put on hold. The revitalisation of some basic services will require substantial investment in replenishment of the depleted medical stocks and, in the case of immunisation, a campaign to reach those that are yet to be immunised. This new approach will also require better planning of health care services and re-orientation training for PHC workers. An integrated initiative is proposed, comprising:

- Support and upgrade of maternal and child health services;
- Improving the managerial and operational capabilities of the district health systems, including the referral system;
- Set up a system for monitoring key humanitarian indicators for children's health and nutrition in areas of complex humanitarian situation;
- Provision of essential supplies and financial support for out-reach/emergency services for children and woman.

### Activities

- Upgrade the capacity of the health facilities through provision of equipments, supplies and training to meet the additional needs imposed by the closures, financial crisis and strike of health workers, including logistic support for establishment of catch-up and outreach activities in areas affected by separation walls building;
- Identification and set up a monitoring system for the health status of children comprising sensible and easy to be measure indicators, as part of monitoring of key indicators for children, in relation with OCHA's monitoring and other agencies;
- Training of health workers – upgrade of skills, management and stabilisation of outreach service provision and referral cases;
- Provision of supplies, logistic and operational support towards ensuring safe injection and safe medical waste disposal.

### Outcome

- Early detection of degradation of health status of children and mothers;
- Improved health and nutrition outcomes for children and mothers;
- Improved capacity of the health system to cope with the complex humanitarian situations.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Data collection and set up the field monitoring system	150,000
Planning, monitoring and evaluation	50,000
Provision of equipments, vaccines, other safe Injection and disposal related supplies	3,835,000
Logistic and operational support, including upgrade of referral system, establishment of the mobile and outreach teams and field monitoring visits	150,000
Training / capacity building of health workers and managers	100,000
Indirect programme costs	250,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,535,000</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Nutrition of young children and women
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/H05
<b>Sector</b>	Health - Infant and young child feeding and maternal health
<b>Objective</b>	To stop further increase in nutrition deficiencies in vulnerable groups
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	600,000 under-five children and 200,000 mothers
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoH, UNRWA, NGOs, in partnership with WFP and WHO
<b>Project Duration</b>	January - December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>\$2,000,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$1,500,000</b> <i>(No revision, this component continues to be unfunded)</i>

### Summary

The project aims to improve and prevent further degradation of the nutritional status of women and children under five in the most vulnerable areas in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The implications of the years of poverty and the recent Palestinian economic and social crisis have negatively reflected on access to quality food and some dietary habits of population. The poverty-related diet is reflected in growing prevalence of micronutrients deficiencies in children and women. In Gaza Strip, one in ten children under-five is stunted the most vulnerable are the children 12-23 months (15% prevalence). Obesity may be an emerging problem. Deficiencies of key micronutrients – iodine, vitamin A, vitamin D2, iron and folic acid – affect overall 30 to 40% of different age groups.

The proposed initiatives aim at ensuring appropriate micronutrients supplementation and providing the health workers with the appropriate knowledge and skills for growth monitoring and promotion, early detection and management of malnutrition cases. A family and community awareness component will ensure that the caregivers have the appropriate knowledge and behaviours on infant and young child feeding with particular attention to breastfeeding supplements in emergency situations. While the micronutrient supplementation will be provided to all children and to expectant/lactating women according to the public health guidelines, other initiatives will be conducted in areas of increased food insecurity and vulnerability, through implementing partners – MoH, UNRWA, NGOs and in partnership with WFP and WHO.

### Activities

- Provision of iron, folic acid and vitamin supplements;
- Refresher training of maternal and child health doctors and nurses in growth monitoring and promotion, management and referral of malnourished children, breastfeeding and young child feeding counselling in emergency situations;
- Development and multiplication of nutrition education materials for caregivers, promoting the breastfeeding and appropriate child feeding practices;
- Setting up mechanism for monitoring and advocate on proper use of breast milk substitutes in emergency settings;
- Logistic and operational support.

### Outcome

- Prevented degradation of the nutritional status of children and mothers;
- Improved capacity of the communities to prevent and care for malnutrition young children;
- Improving health system capacity to address macro- and micronutrient deficiency.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Provision of equipments, food supplements (premix) and supplies	1,500,000
Training of maternal and child health workers	150,000
Development and multiplication of communication materials including on use of breast milk substitutes in emergency	100,000
Training of community groups/ health workers, and awareness raising for caregivers	100,000
Indirect programme costs	150,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>500,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>

<b>Appealing Agencies</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) AND UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening mother and child care at PHC and hospitals levels.
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/H08A & B <i>(Revised)</i>
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Objective</b>	To reduce maternal and infant mortality and morbidity related to pregnancy and delivery complications in emergency situations
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Approximately 60,0000 women and their newborn babies
<b>Implementing Partner</b>	MoH
<b>Project Duration</b>	1 January - 31 December 2007
<b>Funds requested</b>	<b>\$1,947,570</b>

### Revised Project Justification

The funding received by UNFPA to date is only enough to cover four of the six hospitals and only for basic rehabilitative requirements. Moreover, the last six months strikes in the public sector as well as the severely restricted donor funding to the PA, deterioration of equipment and premises maintenance, has increased the demand for both the Maternity services supported through UNFPA and the Neonatal initiatives of UNICEF. Other rationale remains the same.

### Rationale for project inclusion

The current political and financial crisis mounted by closures and siege have led to fragmentation of the health system and inability to effectively response to emergency obstetric care and newborn care. Among others, the adverse impact of this situation is witnessed on quality of prenatal care services. Quality antenatal, intra-natal and postnatal care has direct impact on safe delivery and survival of newborns in recent months, the MoH has been further incapacitated due to the lack of financial resources to pay salaries, or to cover the running costs, cost of maintenance of medical equipment or upgrading the health facilities at all levels. This project aims at providing two major hospitals in the West Bank and Gaza (that account for more than 60% of deliveries and hence newborn care) with the equipment, furniture and supplies, and with renovation and operating costs geared at upgrading the delivery room, maternity wards, neonatal units, operating theatres and referral mechanisms. This holistic approach in upgrading the health facilities, strengthening the interaction between pregnant women and health facilities, awareness raising at the community level on best practices related to women's and child health and well being, strengthening a bi-directional referral mechanisms between PHC and hospitals is crucial to ensure bridging the gaps in the fragmented health system as far as safe delivery and healthy newborn is concerned.

### Project Objectives

- To improve ability of the health system to respond to emergency obstetric care and newborn resuscitation;
- To strengthen the interaction and referral system between the health facilities and community.

### Activities

- Procurement of medical equipment related to obstetric care and delivery in six hospitals;
- Renovation and equipping of maternity wards, neonatal units and operating theatres in two hospitals;
- Ensure availability of RH and newborn services through provision of logistical assistance.

### Outcome

The project will help reduce the number of maternal and newborn deaths and disability, by improving emergency obstetric and neonatal care and introducing live-saving measures.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	UNFPA	UNICEF	Total
Renovation	190,000	90,000	280,000
Refurbishment	280,000	60,000	340,000
Equipment	1,240,000	760,000	2,000,000
Operating Costs	220,000	100,000	320,000
Outreach activities	50,000	50,000	100,000
Administrative costs	141,000	61,000	202,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,121,000</b>	<b>1,121,000</b>	<b>3,242,000</b>
<b>Available resources</b>	<b>1,121,000</b>	<b>173,430</b>	<b>1,294,430</b>
<b>Funds requested</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>947,570</b>	<b>1,947,570</b>



## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agencies</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) AND UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Ensuring Reproductive Health Commodity Security & Strengthening Drugs Management Information System and logistics.
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/H09A & B <i>(Revised)</i>
<b>Main Sector</b>	Health
<b>Objective</b>	Strengthen the MoH capacity to deliver RH and child related commodities and to manage logistics of drugs supplies in the emergency context
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Newborns and under five year olds Women in Reproductive age (19-49 years), All potential users of the Government and public health services".
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MOH, UNRWA, NGOS
<b>Project Duration</b>	January 2007 - December 2007
<b>Financial Requirements</b>	<b>\$2,390,000</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$1,779,211</b>

### Revised Project Justification

Major deficits in commodities and supplies is hindering both availability and quality of services which has occurred in the MoH due to the no-contact policy, the adverse funding and internal conditions in the health service delivery system.

As the largest organisations working in reproductive and child health, UNFPA and UNICEF committed themselves to the procurement of an important portion of reproductive and child health commodities and supplies including essential drugs for natal, obstetric, gynaecological care, Sexually Transmitted Infections treatment and others. To avoid duplication, and to ensure proper monitoring, the need for a sustainable mechanism for essential drugs management and forecasting became crucial. Accordingly, upgrading the MOH drug units at all levels, and establishing essential drugs management information mechanism towards bridging the information gap between donors and MoH is needed. Therefore, UNFPA and UNICEF propose to assign international and national experts in support to this need. As such, the MoH ability to directly monitor and identify the needed drugs, stock status and drugs in the pipe line would be strengthened.

### Activities

The main activities of the project include:

- Procurement of reproductive health commodities, supplies and child essential drugs;
- Ensure operationalisation of accurate monitoring tools to obtain accurate inventories, actual consumption, status of the stock, and urgent needs;
- Training of the staff in the area of forecasting needs, procurement procedures, and storage and warehousing and distribution;
- Establish an efficient MoH reporting system on procurement of drugs and supplies.

### Outcome

- Reproductive and child health commodities are available based on actual needs;
- Efficient drugs information system is in place including guidelines, manuals and forms;
- Stock outs of essential drugs do not occur.

### Monitoring indicators

Reproductive health and neonatal/paediatric facilities have a stock of RH commodities and essential pharmaceuticals for three months.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Budget Items	UNICEF	UNFPA	Total
Staff cost	60,000	50,000	110,000
Implementing costs:			
RH Commodities	0	1,530,000	890,000
Under five essential drugs	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
Drug information/Logistics system	200,000	50,000	230,000
Administrative costs	50,000	30,000	80,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,310,000</b>	<b>1,680,000</b>	<b>2,310,000</b>
<b>Available resources</b>	<b>530,789</b>	<b>680,000</b>	<b>1,048,210</b>
<b>Funds requested</b>	<b>779,211</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,779,211</b>

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Improving the health sector preparedness and capacity to respond to emergencies
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/H15 ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Objective</b>	To support the MoH in maintaining the health sector emergency preparedness and response capacity
<b>Target Beneficiaries</b>	Palestinian population, health professionals, MoH
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoH, Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS)
<b>Project Duration</b>	July - December 2007
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>

### Summary

The increase of internal and external security problems requires the MoH to maintain and strengthen its capacity to deal with emergencies. In recent years, the situation has led to several coping difficulties in the health sector. The health sector strikes in the West Bank and the recurring fighting and violence in Gaza require shifting the focus to emergency preparedness and response.

### Activities

Strengthening the capacity of national authorities in emergency preparedness and response through:

- Development of an integrated emergency health plan that covers areas of risk assessment, health intelligence, capacity building, community awareness as well as effective emergency response capability;
- Increase drug and supply stocks at the central drug stores in Ramallah and Gaza;
- Development of surveillance standards and standard operating procedures in order to promote best health practice during humanitarian crisis situation;
- Capacity building for rapid health needs assessments following any emergency to ensure that the most vulnerable population benefit from the humanitarian health relief programme;
- Setting up of an early warning system for alert and response to epidemic prone diseases following a natural disaster in the country;
- Strengthen the needs assessment and the monitoring of the humanitarian situation of the populations most affected by the separation wall, including in East Jerusalem.

### Outcome

- Improved skills and knowledge of health workers to manage major emergencies;
- Improved capacity for MoH and health sector to prepare for and respond to major emergencies;
- Improved system for emergency medical services;
- Partnerships and alliances strengthened to discuss health challenges in the oPt (equity and access).

### Monitoring Indicators

- An updated situation analysis report is produced and disseminated;
- Updated health sector contingency plan based on risks and threats;
- Number of staff trained in the management of public health in emergencies;
- Number of functional meetings with all stakeholders;
- Number of staff trained on emergency medical management.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	150,000
Implementing costs	699,617
Programme management, monitoring and reporting	84,962
Programme support costs	65,421
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY (UNRWA)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency Support to Community Based Organisations
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/H30 ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Psycho-social Support and Protection from Violence
<b>Objectives</b>	To provide emergency support to community-based organisations to enable the continuation of essential services and activities
<b>Target Beneficiaries</b>	Vulnerable refugee groups, especially children and youth
<b>Geographical areas</b>	Gaza Strip (all areas)
<b>Project Duration</b>	January – December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>\$2,497,500</b>
<b>Addition</b>	\$1,000,000
<b>Funding Requirements</b>	<b>\$3,497,500</b>

### Summary

Community-based organisations provide a range of essential services to a number of particularly vulnerable groups within the refugee community in the Gaza Strip – children and youth, persons with disabilities, the elderly and women. Whilst the scale and scope of the activities and services provided by individual organisations varies by sector and region, their continuing operation has been increasingly jeopardised by the effects of the deteriorating economic situation which the World Bank has indicated will be the worst in Palestinian economic history if existing trends continue. This translates to these organisations through the reduction of external funding support and reducing income generation prospects resulting from rising unemployment and poverty rates. The impact on the beneficiary groups is a combination of the phasing out of current activities, the continuing reduction of existing activities and service levels and the cancellation of new activities and initiatives. Following initial consultations with sector representatives, the Agency proposes to provide emergency support of \$3,497,500 to enable the continuation of essential services and activities with a particular focus on recreation activities for children and youth in the summer of 2007. This is a new programme component in the CAP.

### Activities

Within the parameters set out above, the scope of activities to be undertaken will include:

- Provision of grants to support the implementation of project proposals from community based organisations geared to the continued operation of essential services and activities for the benefit of vulnerable refugees with particular focus on recreation activities for children and youth, the throughout the Gaza Strip and;
- Provision of support to maintain essential staffing of these organisations through the emergency job creation programme.

The effective and efficient implementation of this programme will be carried out in accordance with criteria to be established for this purpose in co-ordination with sector representatives. The nature and scale of individual project actions will be subject to ongoing consultation with community representatives in addition to representatives of the sectors themselves and will also be subject to field monitoring by both Relief and Social Service and Operational Support staff.

### Outcomes

Through the provision of emergency support, community-based organisations will be enabled to continue with the delivery of essential activities and services to particularly vulnerable groups with a particular focus on recreation for youth within the refugee communities of the Gaza Strip. Particular care will be exercised to avoid the creation of a dependency relationship so that the sector may quickly resume its independence of operation as soon as the economy begins on a path of sustainable recovery.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Operating costs	3,150,900
Administrative costs	346,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,497,500</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>OXFAM GREAT BRITAIN (OXFAM GB)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Community-level water and sanitation infrastructure and resource management
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/WS03 ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Main Sector</b>	Water and Sanitation
<b>Objective</b>	Prevent further deterioration of water and sanitation provision for vulnerable households in the oPt
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	45,500
<b>Project Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$666,430</b>

### Rationale for project revision or new addition

Palestinian families are finding it increasingly difficult to pay for water and for sanitation services (like emptying of cesspits or septic tanks). These circumstances, coupled with poor hygiene practices, have resulted in a deterioration of the environmental and public health of the Palestinian population.

### Objective

- Prevent further deterioration of water and sanitation provision for vulnerable households of the West Bank.

### Activities

LOCATION	ACTIVITY
Battir	Main water storage
Marda, Al Daheryyah,	Mains storage tank rehabilitation
Tuwani, Wadi Nis, Tawas, Sikka, Wadi Rahal, Tharba,	Network rehabilitation
Masafer Yatta	Water distributions systems
Wadi Maleh, Tuwani	Springs rehabilitation
All	Public health promotion at community level

### Expected outcomes

- Maintain access to quality affordable water in poor and vulnerable communities;
- Reduced waste-related health and environmental risks in poor and vulnerable communities;
- Poor and vulnerable community members understand and can prevent water and sanitation related health and environmental risks.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	75,000
Implementing costs	450,630
Operating costs	80,000
Administrative costs	60,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>666,430</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>OXFAM GREAT BRITAIN (OXFAM GB)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Household-level water and sanitation infrastructure and resource management
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/WS04 ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Main Sector</b>	Water and Sanitation
<b>Objective</b>	Prevent further deterioration of water and sanitation provision for vulnerable households in the OPT
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	12,600
<b>Project Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$653,660</b>

### Rationale for project revision or new addition

Palestinian families are finding it increasingly difficult to pay for water and for sanitation services (like emptying of cesspits or septic tanks). These circumstances, coupled with poor hygiene practices, have resulted in a deterioration of the environmental and public health of the Palestinian population.

### Objective

Prevent further deterioration of water and sanitation provision for vulnerable households of the West Bank.

### Activities

Imneziel, Al Mutila, Fara'ata, Haja, Imaten, Baqa el Hatab, Tawas, Sikka, Wadi El Gharmi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rainwater harvesting cisterns construction and resource management;</li> <li>• Disinfection kits and campaign.</li> </ul>
Bedouin in Jerusalem area, Wadi El Gharm. Talfit, Taneen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plastic rainwater harvesting facilities;</li> <li>• Disinfection kits and campaign.</li> </ul>
Nahalin, Wadi Rahal, Tharba, Imneziel, Massafer Yatta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roof water tanks;</li> <li>• Disinfection kits and campaign.</li> </ul>
Jerusalem area, Wadi El Gharmi, Talfit, Taneen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tractor and tanker rehabilitation/provision;</li> <li>• Household latrines and hand washing facilities.</li> </ul>
Wadi Rahal, Tharba,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify sewage reception facility and awareness raising of tankers.</li> </ul>
Al Aqrabaneh, Al Nasariyeh, Beit Hassan, An Nawaji, Ein Shibli, Bardala, Frosh Beit Dajan, Marj Naja'a, Marj el Ghazal, Jeftlik, Ein el Beda, Ar Ramadin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small-scale wastewater primary treatment.</li> </ul>
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public health promotion at community level.</li> </ul>

### Expected outcomes

- Maintain access to quality affordable water in poor and vulnerable communities;
- Reduced waste-related health and environmental risks in poor and vulnerable communities;
- Poor and vulnerable community members understand Water and Sanitation related health risks.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff costs	64,810
Implementing costs	472,945
Operating costs	72,055
Administrative costs	43,850
<b>Total</b>	<b>653,660</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agencies</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/ PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE (UNDP/PAPP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Restoration of safe access to water supply and sanitation services in the Gaza Strip
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/WS15 ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Water and Sanitation
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore Wastewater services in the Gaza Strip and to counteract their further deterioration;</li> <li>• Improve availability of water supply in Gaza City.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	A total of 500,000 residents in different areas of the Gaza Strip
<b>Implementing Partner</b>	Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU)
<b>Project Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$2,771,712</b>

**Rationale for project revision or new addition**

As a result of the frequent military incursion and closures of the Gaza Strip, coupled with the increasing poverty and unemployment rates, the water and sanitation services in the Strip has severely deteriorated.

As customers' affordability decreased, the service providers have not been able to recover the cost of their services. According to CMWU, the recovery cost has dropped from almost 50% in 2005 to 30% in August 2006 which further exacerbated the already weak financial situation of the service providers and had adversely affected their operations and delivery of services. Many service providers have not been able to operate their production wells, booster stations or maintain their facilities, which have resulted in a 25% reduction of water production and supply services. Consequently, the daily consumption rates in the Gaza Strip have dropped from an average of 95 litres per capita per day (l/c/d) in 2005, to around 70 l/c/d per day in August 2006.

**Objective**

The overall aim of this project is to restore and improve water, wastewater and sanitation services to counteract deteriorating water quality and quantity and improve the emergency response of the CMWU in dealing with wastewater issues.

**Activities**

The project will concentrate mainly on restoring the efficiency of the wastewater facilities in most vulnerable and affected communities. The communities targeted include Gaza city, Middle area including, Maghazi, Nusseirat, Wadi Gaza, Jabalia, Beit Lahia, and Beit Hanoun.

- Rehabilitation, repair and upgrading of the water network in Al-Nasser area in Gaza City (\$300,000);
- Rehabilitation and upgrading of wastewater facilities in selected areas in the Gaza Strip, including collection systems, manholes, booster stations, and treatment plants (\$890,000);
- Construct an emergency sewage mainline in the Wadi Gaza area to counter the effect of flooding of sewage in Gaza and the middle area and to prevent further pollution (\$1,200,000).

**Outcome**

- Availability of safe and good quality water supply are improved to reach an average of 100 l/c/d;
- Waste water services for the residents of the Gaza Strip are restored and rehabilitated;
- The public health of the Gaza Strip population is enhanced and protected.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Project staff and operations	176,400
Implementation	2,390,000
Programmable amount	2,566,400
UNDP Management fees (8%)	205,312
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,771,712</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/ PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE (UNDP/PAPP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Safe Access to Water Supply Services
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/WS16 ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Water and Sanitation
<b>Objective</b>	To increase access to safe water supply to counter the effect of increasing water prices and deteriorating quality on populations affected by increasing poverty and unemployment.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	110,000 residents in the West and South of Hebron District , Jenin and Nablus Districts
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	PWA and local authorities
<b>Project Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$4,642,542</b>

### Rationale for project revision or new addition

During 2006, the limited access to safe water supplies in the West Bank, has exacerbated further by the frequent closures, siege, deteriorating socio economic standards, increasing of poverty and unemployment rates among the population in general and the rural communities, in particular. This is clearly manifested in the drop of the water consumption rates from an average of 86 l/c/d in 2005 to 58 l/c/d in 2006. This decrease in water consumption, resulted from a situation in which neither the operators are able to maintain the operation and maintenance costs of the water production and distribution services, as the case of the Joint Service Council (JSC) in the North Western part of Jenin who cannot operate the water booster stations such as Rummaneh, Al-Yamoun, etc., nor the consumers are able to pay their dues to the operators where the cost recovery rates decreased from 64% in 2005 to 50% in 2006 which increased the debts of the operators and escalated their financial crisis. Moreover, in un-served areas, distributed water quantities decreased and the water prices of the tinkered water also witnessed sharp increase in many areas, where it reached 25 NIS/Cm in Yatta and its surrounding villages. The situation adversely affects the water supply and distribution to the Palestinian communities and has negative implications on their health and wellbeing and put them at a public health risk, and consequently increasing their poverty impoverishments, and suffering.

### Objective

The overall aim of this project is to increase access to safe water supply and to counteract the deterioration of water production and distribution services as well as the increasing of water prices. The populations targeted are under served communities in the southern west parts of Hebron District, such as Surif, Idna, As Simia, etc. where the average water consumptions is around 55 l/c/d and the unaccounted for water ranges between 45% to 50%. It will also target 20 un-served communities (around 80,000 beneficiaries), where the average consumption is less than 30 l/c/d and the water prices reaches 200-250 NIS/Ten Cm, including villages of Jenin (such as Deir Abu Da'eif, Raba, Matallah, etc), Nablus (Til, Boreen, etc) and Hebron Districts, including Yatta, Dora and Assamoua'. Most of these communities depend on rain water harvesting and private water vendors for water supply. With rising impoverishment and unemployment in the emergency context, high prices of water restrict people's ability to use adequate quantities of water essential for hygiene purposes and for the protection of public health.

### Activities

- Rehabilitation of existing internal networks and reservoirs including replacing pipes, meters, and household connection approx. in 15 communities in the Western South part of Hebron District, 35,050 direct beneficiaries (\$3,100,721) ;
- Procurement of eight water tankers and construction of four filling stations (\$1,000,000).

### Outcome

The availability of safe water to reach an average of 80 l/c/d to around 50,000 West Bank residents.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Project Staff and operation	197,929
Implementation cost	4,100,721
Programmable cost	4,298,650
UNDP management costs (8%)	343,892
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,642,542</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agencies</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT), ASAMBLEA DE COOPERACION POR LA PAZ (ACPP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in South Bethlehem
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/WS17A & B ( <i>Revised</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Water and Sanitation
<b>Objective</b>	To ensure water supply for domestic use for Palestinian communities in South and west of Bethlehem district (West Bank)
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: + 53,000 population, Children: 19,080 (0-15 years), Women: 25,970, Other groups: PA employees 327, Unemployed 403
<b>Geographical areas targeted</b>	South Bethlehem: Umm Salumuna, Al Ma'sara, Al Mansdhiya, Marh Rabah, Wadi Rabhal.
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG), Village Councils, Bethlehem Joint Service Council (JSCPD-B1)
<b>Project Duration</b>	January - December 2007
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$ 3,518,213</b>

**Summary**

Bethlehem western and southern rural area is about 120 km<sup>2</sup>. The area contains 19 communities with a population of 53,000 inhabitants. These communities suffer from poor access to water supply resulted from the poor and deteriorating conditions of the existing old water network. Large sections of the water network are corroded and in need for replacement. In April 2006, it was recorded that the average losses in the water quantity supplied to these communities reached over 40%. In addition, water supply became insufficient to meet the population daily water needs. The project aims at improving the water supply to scattered communities through rehabilitation and extension of the public water network, and connecting new households to the water supply system. A storage cistern will also be constructed for a cluster of eight villages in the South of Bethlehem.

**Activities**

- Mapping of the existing networks;
- Leak detection in existing network and survey for the potable water network extension;
- Rehabilitation and extension of networks;
- Design and tendering;
- Identification of most vulnerable households and connection of the network to the households;
- Water quality monitoring;
- Training on sustainable water management.

**Outcomes**

- 4,400 inhabitants of four villages located South Bethlehem district will have access to enough quantity of water through the rehabilitation of 10,000 meters, together with a storage tank with a capacity of 1,000m<sup>3</sup>;
- Water leakage is reduced in targeted areas.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	<b>UN-HABITAT</b>	<b>ACCP</b>
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Staff costs	124,000	195,764
Operating costs	2,515,000	449,069
Administrative costs	217,000	17,700
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,856,000</b>	<b>662,533</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>320</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,856,000</b>	<b>662,213</b>



## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing agency</b>	<b>ARAB AGRONOMISTS ASSOCIATION (AAA)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Poverty Reduction through Land Development
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/A15 ( <i>New</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Agriculture
<b>Objective</b>	To create jobs for farmers through land reclamation
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	100 direct beneficiaries of farmers owning lands spanning an area between 5-10 <i>dunums</i> in northern district (Sanour, Anza and Ajja)
<b>Implementation partners</b>	Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees (PARC)
<b>Project duration</b>	July 2007 - June 2008
<b>Total project budget</b>	\$1,000,000
<b>Funds requested</b>	<b>\$850,000</b>

### Summary

In different areas in the northern districts of the West Bank, specifically in the Jenin district (Sanour, Anza and Ajja areas), there are vast areas of abandoned lands available. However, these are not arable due to stony conditions and difficulties in travelling and transportation. The poverty levels in these areas are very high due to the high unemployment rate, especially due to the current harsh political and economic situation.

This project aims to create jobs for poor farmers through reclaiming their lands and encouraging them to grow special and profitable kinds of trees through adopting new agricultural techniques which are economically profitable and environmentally friendly.

Through this project, the area of agricultural land will be expanded and farmers will have regular income through working their lands.

### Activities

- To identify and select local committees and beneficiaries (farmers owning lands spanning an area between five-ten *dunums*);
- To build the capacities of farmers;
- Integrated land reclamation which includes:
  - Land levelling;
  - Construction of terraces and protective fences;
  - Construction of cisterns;
  - Planting fruit trees (selected varieties), plus local varieties of annual crops.
- Establishment of agricultural roads;
- Carry out technical extension and training;
- Development and capacity building of community based organisations and establishment of a new local organisation.

### Outcomes

- At least 80 families will have a permanent income resource;
- About 650 *dunums* of deserted agricultural land will be reclaimed;
- Six Km of agricultural roads will be established;
- 300 farmers and rural women will be trained to implement new environmentally friendly agricultural techniques;
- Three CBOs will be developed and one new organisation will be established;
- The farmers will be encouraged to grow profitable fruits (mainly stone fruits, figs and cactus) in addition to rain fed annual crops using local varieties.

Financial summary	
Budget items	\$
Staff costs	200,000
Implementation costs	700,000
Operating costs	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency support to farmers affected by the late frost of April 2007 in Hebron governorate
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/A16 ( <i>New</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Agriculture
<b>Objective</b>	To alleviate the negative impact of the late frost on most poor and vulnerable farming families in Hebron governorate by helping them restore their production cycles, through the provision of production inputs and improved technical know-how.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Direct beneficiaries: 700 farming families (4,900 persons) in Hebron governorate (e.g. Beit Ummar, Halhul, Hebron City, Sa'ir and Wad Al Aroub, Al Beqa')
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoA, NGOs, CBOs, Farmers' gatherings
<b>Project Duration</b>	July 2007 - June 2008
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$1,100 000</b>

### Summary

The governorate of Hebron sustained massive losses due to a wave of late frost during April 2007. Grape crops were the worst hit, impacting 70% of the grape cultivated area, particularly in the towns of Beit Ummar, Halhul, Hebron City, Sa'ir and Wad Al Aroub, with approximately 12,500 *dunums* affected. At least 12,000 *dunums* of the almond cultivated area was impacted. Additionally, an estimated total area of 20,000 *dunums* of field crops was affected, including 50% of wheat grains and legumes, especially lentils and vetches. The losses in irrigated vegetables have reached 100% in some areas especially in the Al Beqa' region east of the City of Hebron. The MoA has estimated the total direct losses due to the frost to be more than \$5 million. It is noteworthy that an average of 6,000 (42,000 persons) of the poor and vulnerable farmers have been impacted by these losses. Nonetheless, the PA fiscal crisis, along with institutional debilitation, has led to strikes and irregular technical extension support, at best, along with a lack of compensation schemes.

The present project seeks to alleviate the negative impact of the late frost on most poor and vulnerable farmers, by helping them restore their production cycles, through the provision of production inputs and improved technical know-how.

### Project activities

- Support targeted farmers and farmer grassroots organisations with in-kind assistance and production inputs (e.g. seedlings, seeds, pruning tools, fertilizers, IPM-compatible plant protection measures);
- Build up the local capacities of the Palestinian farmers and associations to improve their production patterns;
- Help the targeted farmers in Hebron governorate to diversify and improve the market potentials;
- Provide a technical and organisational model to be followed in the future.

### Expected outcomes

- About 700 most vulnerable farming families (4,900 persons) will have restored their production cycle and ensured a source of income;
- Locally produced healthy food will be supplied to local markets;
- A model will be provided to response for natural disasters impacting agriculture.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff & transportation	190,000
Inputs & training	710,000
Administration, overhead and GOE	200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (HEDS)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Improving Plant and Animal Production to Enhance Food Security of Farming Communities in Rural Areas of west Bethlehem Governorate
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/A17 (New)
<b>Sector</b>	Agriculture
<b>Objective</b>	To assist most vulnerable farming families to establish/continue their small scale food production activities, which will in turn help them improve income and food security
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	200 poor farming families(1,400 persons)
<b>Geographical areas</b>	Western villages of Bethlehem District/ Alarqoup Villages (Nahaleen, Husan, Bateer and Alkader )
<b>Project Duration</b>	June 2007 – May 2008
<b>Fund Requested</b>	<b>\$300,000</b>

Alarquop villages are a group of Palestinian villages with 33,000 inhabitants (Nahaleen, Husan, Bateer, Alkhader and Wadi Fokeen) located in the western region of Bethlehem city, lying between the green line from the west and tunnels road which link settlements of Gosh Etzion, Efrat, Hebron with Jerusalem from the east. The number of workers who used to work in Israel from Alarquop villages declined from 10,000 workers before *Intifada* to 2,000 currently. Those villages used to be the main source of agricultural products in Bethlehem district (mainly fruits and vegetables). The targeted villages are located in a very critical area where most of there lands had been confiscated for the construction and enlargement of the Israeli settlements (Gevot, Betar Illit, Neve Daneil, Elazer and Gosh Etzion) and the separation wall surrounding the Arab villages in the area. In the last year Israel confiscated more than 60% of the lands belonging to the targeted villages and large areas of cultivable land have been closed, thousands of fruit trees have been uprooted.

The present project seeks to assist most vulnerable farmers to establish/continue their small scale food production activities, which will in turn help them improve income and food security.

### Project activities

- Support selected beneficiaries with livestock production inputs of certified quality (goats and sheep feed);
- Support selected beneficiaries with honey production inputs of high quality bees and bee keeping equipments, inputs;
- Support the targeted beneficiaries with technical know how and follow up in their respective production activities;
- Facilitate the organisation and or integration of the targeted beneficiaries into already existent or new grassroots farmer gatherings.

### Expected outcome

- About 200 most vulnerable families (among them minimum 50 women headed families) have alternative source of income through sustainable agricultural production activities;
- Food security of at least 1,400 dependants is sustainably improved in terms of food access and availability.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff& transportation	40,000
Inputs & training	240,000
Administration, overhead and GOE	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>MOVIMONDO</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening Women Farmers' Grassroots Associations.
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/A18 (New)
<b>Sector</b>	Agriculture
<b>Objectives</b>	To strengthen five grassroots women farmers organisations in the district of Hebron, increasing their income through the intensification and quality improvement of agricultural and processed goods and through study of suitable marketing techniques.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	The target groups are five women's cooperatives, identified among the ones already existing in the district of Hebron, in the villages of Dura, Shuyukh, Beit Ummar, Hahul and Surif. The total direct beneficiaries, members of the cooperatives, will be at least 150 women farmers, and rural women, and their families (at least 1,050 people).
<b>Implementation Partner</b>	Union of Agriculture Work Committee
<b>Project Duration</b>	Seven months
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$345,000</b>

### Summary

In the current context of increasing unemployment, poverty, psychological trauma destruction of property and crops and land, women are the most vulnerable to poverty and discrimination due to their reduced level of income, social exclusion, their lack of professional skills and their limited access to and/or control over productive assets. More often they are faced with the challenge of financially supporting the household and finding alternative income-generating opportunities in order to cope with the household economic insecurity. After more than four years of negative economic growth, despite signs of relative recovering, unemployment and underemployment in this district remain very high. The productive and marketing capacity of this area cannot face the damages caused by military incursions, by land confiscation and the effects of more than four years of closure.

In this area, women farmers produce in a very vulnerable environment with almost no technical assistance and very difficult access to inputs and markets. External markets are unavailable; therefore the production has to be placed on local markets. Moreover, often the products are not of sufficient quality or not appropriately processed or packaged to be successful on local market. The lack of technical assistance and of women farmers' organisations determines a low efficiency in production leading to high production costs, low yields and, finally low income.

The objective of this component of the project, aiming to reduce the current trend for at least five women's organisations seems adequate in the context of a district economy.

### Expected Outcomes

- A comprehensive training scheme and technical assistance functioning for a minimum of 150 beneficiaries, members of the five women farmer's organisations in the district of Hebron;
- By the end of the project the five organisations will increase their productivity by the use of new means of productions which will be purchased and distributed by the project.

### Activities

- A training scheme divided in three main subjects including Management skills and gender issue, Marketing skills and Agricultural skills;
- Provision of equipment to support a short term productive development of the two women farmers' organisations;
- Distribution of the main inputs that are being identified in the target areas, and in close cooperation with the five women's cooperatives.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff Costs	70,000
Implementation cost	250,000
Operating costs	25,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>345,000</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>PREMIERE URGENCE (PU)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Palestinian Women empowerment and Income generating activities in the oPt
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/ER/I18 ( <i>New</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Job Creation and Cash Assistance
<b>Objective</b>	To provide Palestinian vulnerable women with professional strengthening capacities and income generating activities
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Women: 330
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ten Women Associations
<b>Project Duration</b>	June 2007 - December 2007
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$462,887</b>

### Summary

As a result of the critical and unstable situation of the Palestinian households, the traditional roles and responsibilities of women and men have de facto been changing, accentuating the stress in gender roles. Low wages, unemployment and underemployment of men have challenged their role as breadwinners along with their ability to entry into the labour force and to establish a household. According to this the effects of unemployment are also a family crisis, because their consequences, psychological, family tensions, rise in illness, etc., take place in the domestic sphere. At the same time, the second *Intifada* has increased the burden for women due to the higher human cost of the conflict and the rise in the number of persons in need of care, pushing them to perform a kind of labour that is hidden in the household.

Women's participation in the formal labour force is jeopardised mainly by the challenge of the labour market dominated by men. However, in order to compensate this lack of access to the formal labour market some Palestinian women indeed organise themselves with limited means but with a clear and strong determination to ensure a supplementary source of income for their families in order to meet their families' cash needs. In practice this means that a large majority of Palestinian women develop home income generating activities to try to face increasing poverty.

In this framework, PU is willing to support vulnerable Palestinian women through vocational trainings and income generating activities.

### Activities

- Partnerships agreement with Women Association;
- General training sessions;
- Tendering and purchasing of Professional Tool Kits (PTK);
- Vocational training sessions;
- Distribution of PTKs;
- Beneficiaries follow up;
- Monitoring visits to projects;
- Reimbursements collection;
- Impact and satisfaction survey;
- Donation of Scholarship Funds;

### Outcome

- At least 300 vulnerable Palestinian women professionally trained;
- Ten Women Associations created their income generating activities through collective PTK distribution and 50 vulnerable Palestinian women through individual PTK distribution;
- 15 (Ten individual and five association) PTKs beneficiaries and ten existing women micro businesses received adequate assistance to improve their businesses' sustainability mainly through marketing support;
- At least 20 girls' students go back to school thanks to the Scholarship Funds created by the PTKs reimbursement.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff	68,044
Inputs	312,449
Administration	82,394
<b>Total</b>	<b>462,887</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>PREMIERE URGENCE (PU)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency Job Creation in Qalqilya and Salfet districts through community work
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/ER/I19 (New)
<b>Sector</b>	Job Creation and Cash Assistance
<b>Objective</b>	To provide vulnerable Palestinian families living in Qalqilya and Salfet districts with temporary economic support through the implementation of community works
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 1,500; Women: 200; Disabled: 75
<b>Project Duration</b>	June 2007 - March 2008
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$1,300,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$390,000</b>

### Summary

The project arises as a response to the Palestinian communities' urgent need of work. The project is proposed within the scope of the existing emergency situation of the Palestinian population owing to the prolonged conflict and the consequences arisen by the construction of the separation wall. PU project will achieve its aim by securing temporally a job through community work.

Over the last four years, the poverty rate rise has been reflecting the deterioration of economic conditions. Hence, any policy action that improves economic conditions will undoubtedly reduce poverty. PU strategy in the current environment is designed to maximise the poverty alleviation impact.

PU will invest in community work needs as infrastructure rehabilitation which helps to alleviate poverty because it creates jobs directly as well as indirectly, through its impact on the overall economic environment.

The project's temporary labour-intensive employment generation component is going to focus directly on a one shot extreme poverty reduction, generating a total of 30,000 days of work (20 days per 1,500 beneficiaries).

### Activities

- Identification and selection of beneficiaries;
- Follow up and Monitoring of the beneficiaries;
- Creation of Local Committees/ Memorandum of Understanding with Local Committee;
- Procurement/Tendering;
- Community works implementation;
- Follow up and monitoring of Community Work;
- Opinion Poll/ Impact study.

### Outcome

- 1,500 unskilled or low-skilled women and men worked 20 days and ensure a temporary source of income (60NIS/day i.e. 1,200 NIS /month/beneficiary);
- At least 20 community projects are benefiting to minimum 100,000 inhabitants.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff	288,800
Inputs	925,980
Administration	85,220
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>
<b>Minus available resources</b>	<b>910 000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>390,000</b>

**OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Basic stress management training for teachers in intensive conflict areas within Gaza and the West Bank
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/E05 ( <i>New</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Education
<b>Objective</b>	Provide better learning environment for school children through training 100 teachers on basic stress management
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 31,000 Direct: 100 teachers at primary schools Indirect: 800 - 1,000 teachers, including school administrators (through multiplier effect), 30,000 pupils 50% of the total are female teachers and students
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Selected NGOs and civil society institutions, in coordination with the MoEHE
<b>Project Duration</b>	June - December 2007
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$162,750</b>

**Summary**

This action is aimed at organising training workshops for 100 teachers from 100 primary schools (one teacher per school) in intensive conflict zones such as the Gaza Strip and Nablus city, Jenin areas in the West Bank etc. The training will allow teachers to learn basic techniques in the management of stress caused by the manifestations of conflict such as bombings, shootings, arrests and invasions. These teachers are intended to be future trainers of their own colleagues in their original schools (multiplier effect). This action supports the immediate objective of the sector, namely promotion of better learning opportunities and eventually will contribute to the promotion of quality education for all, the sixth Goal of the Dakar Framework for Action of the EFA.

**Activities**

Three two-day workshops will be organised for about 35 teachers each from the above mentioned areas. Preference will be given to local NGOs or other institutions of civil society to organise the workshops and work for the sustainability of the activities through follow up visits to ensure the multiplier effect.

**Outcomes**

- 100 teachers directly trained in basic stress management skills from the intensive conflict areas;
- Around 1,000 teachers indirectly trained in basic stress management skills through multiplier effect;
- School children of 100 primary schools benefiting from stress management skills acquired by their teachers hence, having better learning environment.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Fee for development of training manuals	5,000
Fee for the selected institutions, including monitoring, evaluation and reporting costs: \$15,000 x three workshops	45,000
Support to organise the follow up training sessions at 100 schools: \$1,000 x 100 schools	100,000
Three Prize awards as an incentive for trained teachers to organise quality follow up training sessions	5,000
Support costs (5%)	7,750
<b>Total</b>	<b>162,750</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Monitoring Demographic Trends in the Emergency Situation
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/H32 ( <i>New</i> )
<b>Main Sector</b>	Health
<b>Objective</b>	Support the Palestinian Population, Housing and Establishment Census
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	MoP, MoH
<b>Implementing Partner</b>	PCBS
<b>Funding Requirements</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>

### Summary

Since conducting the last census in 1997, the oPt has undergone a series of adverse political and economic changes that have undoubtedly changed the demographic nature of the population. Increased urbanisation, enclaved areas within the Separation Barrier and migration trends have all been observed. However, without a comprehensive survey of the exact figures, much goes unnoticed or is unsubstantiated. This census will provide the much-needed essential data relating to the Palestinian society which are useful, among others, in assessing the extent to which the ongoing emergency situation has affected population and demographic trends including between Gaza and the West Bank, various district level differences and those marginalised by the Barrier.

### Objective

To support the PCBS in conducting the field work for census.

### Activities

- Provide equipment for data entry and analysis including computers and other non-expendable items;
- Procurement of monitoring and supervision vehicles;
- Data collection in the field for enumerators and supervisors for quality assurance measures;
- Training of data collectors.

### Outcome

- Accurate population estimates for the entire oPt;
- Updated population trends resulting from the prevailing political situation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Equipment	100,000
Training	17,000
Staff costs (for field data collection and supervision)	350,000
Administrative costs	33,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>500,000</b>



<b>Appealing Agencies</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) and UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Monitoring of Reproductive and Child Health Trends in Emergency
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/H33A & B (New)
<b>Main Sector</b>	Health
<b>Objective</b>	To support the health information system in collecting relevant data for surveillance of reproductive and child health data
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	MoH, UNCT
<b>Implementing Partner</b>	MoH
<b>Funding Requirements</b>	<b>\$399,740</b>

### Summary

Accessibility to RH and child health care in 2006 and 2007 has been hampered by repeated closures, Israeli incursions in Gaza and the West Bank, violence and the civil servant strike. Anecdotal evidence shows the suffering of the population, women and children in particular has increased with a rising inability to meet their basic needs. MoH statistics have revealed that in some months the numbers of deliveries in the hospitals has dropped drastically when in other months the number of caesarean deliveries (26.3% in Jericho and 18.3% of all hospital deliveries in the Nablus area according to 2007 PAPFAM data, PCBS) has increased in the majority of central hospitals and overloading the maternity wards. MoH reports have shown that around 30% of infant mortality occurred during the neonatal period. More over, and with a compromised reproductive health care including antenatal, delivery and postnatal care, and an increased rate of C-sections will result in an increased threat to the survival of newborn babies. However, these routinely generated statistics are not able to generate qualitative indicators that are sensitive enough to capture emergency trends for quality and accessibility or monitor the consequences of deteriorating health conditions of the population. Strengthened support to the MoH Health Information System (HIS) is necessary to provide a more accurate account of the changes in maternal and child health. Such a surveillance system will support and complement the HIS data by introducing a qualitative component and lead to the production of specific data for the monitoring of the humanitarian situation in the oPt.

### Objective

To monitor the accessibility of population to reproductive and child health services during crisis through strengthening the surveillance system and establishing mechanisms for collecting qualitative data covering the different facets of access to RH/CH services in crisis situation.

### Activities

- Provide institutional support to the HIS in order to collect and provide quantitative and qualitative data;
- Research and analyse using the MOH/HIS and other provider's data;
- Conduct qualitative surveys on issues related to RH/CH and Emergency Obstetric Care specifically regarding client satisfaction, emergency obstetric care, client access problems, provider attitudes (morale of health providers, work conditions) and impact of the strike;
- Produce a series of policy oriented papers;
- Produce proxy indicators for the humanitarian monitor.

### Outcome

- Early detection of degradation of health situation of children and mothers;
- Improved targeting of health care actions, especially for improving access to care.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
Budget Items	UNICEF	UNFPA
	\$	\$
Equipment ( computers, network)	50,000	30,000
Training	25,000	10,000
Qualitative surveys	120,000	138,000
Administrative costs	13,650	13,090
<b>Total</b>	<b>208,650</b>	<b>191,090</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Assessment of the health status of the people during the health sector workers' strike which started on 17 February 2007
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/H34 ( <i>New</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Palestinian Population
<b>Location</b>	West Bank
<b>Duration</b>	Two months
<b>Starting Date</b>	June 2007
<b>Funding Requirements</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>

### Description of Need

Since 17 February, workers in the West Bank healthcare sector have been on strike as a result of the inability of the PA to pay salaries. This is the second strike to hit the West Bank in the past six months. The previous strike lasted about four months (26 August 2006 to 17 December 2006). As a result of the ongoing strike, there has been a dramatic decrease in the governmental hospitals service provision. Outpatient clinics have been closed and elective surgeries stopped. Only critical emergencies are accepted at hospitals. As for the PHC, there has been a decrease in immunisation services and dispensation of drugs to chronic patients. Clinics in villages around the West Bank have been closed since 17 February. Doctors currently conduct visits to these clinics sporadically and only to a very limited extent. As communication is dysfunctional between the Central PHC and the clinics in the villages, there is great difficulty in understanding the prevailing situation in those village clinics.

No studies have taken place so far to study the impact, the underlying reason and the damage to health of the populace in the West Bank due to the ongoing strike. Accordingly, a study is in need to find out the effect on the health status of the Palestinians residing in the West Bank Districts.

### Objectives and Impacts

#### Objectives

- To find out if the strike has any negative effect on the health status of the Palestinians in the West Bank;
- To understand any coping strategies that the community used to deal with the situation;
- To find out the economic cost to patients if they needed to utilise services provided in NGO and private hospitals;
- To understand how patients perceive their health status during the strike;
- To understand the reasons for the strike.

#### Impact

The study will provide a number of indicators which will help in understanding the effect of the strike on the health status of the patients. The study can be further used to create contingency plans if a strike happens again.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Survey preparation, data cleaning and standardisation	5,000
Polling Institution	20,000
Analysis Fees	12,000
Publication fees	6,000
Other fees	7,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY (UNRWA)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Temporary shelter and shelter repair
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/S/NF01 ( <i>New</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Shelter/Emergency Response
<b>Objectives</b>	To provide temporary shelter and shelter repair to refugees whose shelters are damaged by flooding or collaterally damaged during the course of IDF military operations
<b>Target Beneficiaries</b>	Temporary shelter (5,000) and shelter repair (500 households)
<b>Geographical areas</b>	Gaza Strip (all areas)
<b>Project Duration</b>	January – December 2007
<b>Funding Requirements</b>	<b>\$2,000,000</b>

### Summary

In 2006 and 2007 to date, thousands of refugees have been displaced from their homes as a result of water and other flooding or as a result of collateral damage arising during the course of IDF military operations. To assist emergency response and early recovery, provision is proposed to support up to 5,000 displaced refugees accommodated in UNRWA managed emergency shelters with a basic package of relief items, relocation fees and cash assistance for minor shelter repairs.

### Activities

To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of emergency response, preparedness has been improved through a new concept of operations based on a decentralised, streamlined management and reporting mechanism and improved sectoral and contingency planning. As part of this planning, 103 suitable locations have been identified which may be used as temporary emergency shelters throughout the Gaza Strip, including schools and open areas.

Minor damages are categorised as broken glass, damage to windows and minor damages in the external walls of the shelter. For this category of action, it is proposed to provide the affected refugee family with cash assistance to implement repairs on the basis of an UNRWA Engineer assessment and estimate of the damage. Each beneficiary will sign an undertaking to complete the repairs within a specified time frame and a follow up assessment will be made and documented by Engineers upon completion.

Pending the completion of these repairs, emergency cash assistance to fund temporary accommodation will be issued by Agency social workers to refugee families whose shelters require repair but are assessed as temporarily uninhabitable. Where relatively large-scale displacement occurs, impacted families will be temporarily accommodated in UNRWA managed temporary shelters and provided with a basic package of relief items such as tents, blankets, mattresses, cooking kits and other essential supplies including food

### Outcomes

Through the provision of temporary shelter and shelter repair, affected refugees impacted will be assisted through the early recovery phase from flooding and collateral damage arising during the course of IDF operations.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Operating costs	1,780,000
Administrative costs	220,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>APPLIED RESEARCH INSTITUTE - JERUSALEM (ARIJ)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Improving Waste Water Management and Livelihood for Poor Rural Families in Hebron and Jenin Governorates
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/WS21 ( <i>New</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Waste Water and Agriculture
<b>Objective</b>	To improve access of 1,095 households to waste water services, of which 350 marginalised households will be targeted in 2 villages of the Hebron and Jenin governorates through establishing one medium scale waste water treatment plant in each village and improving their capacities in water and agricultural management, which will help them increase income, food and improve their environmental conditions.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,095 households' beneficiaries (around 6,000 persons) will benefit from the sewage collection services, of which, 350 poor households, mainly women headed households, will benefit from the agricultural services.
<b>Geographical area</b>	West Bank
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Targeted councils or municipalities
<b>Project Duration</b>	July 2007 - June 2008 (12 months)
<b>Fund Requested</b>	<b>\$1,359,600</b>

### Summary

The Palestinian Territories are suffering from bad waste water management and the lack of infrastructure especially in the main sewage networks available in the main cities and the shortage in the marginalised rural areas. Only 53 of the 450 villages in the West Bank have sewage systems (around 11.7%). In the Hebron governorate untreated wastewater is discharged into the environment. The total estimated wastewater generation in the year 2005 is 7.2672 mcm (PCBS, 2006). The field survey conducted by ARIJ revealed that sewage networks serve only 24% of the Hebron population. A wastewater system does not exist in rural areas. The remaining population uses cesspits and open channels for wastewater collection.

### The project's main activities

- Targeted community selection and formation of community committees;
- Developing agreements with the targeted communities or municipalities;
- Constructing two medium scale waste water treatment plants;
- Beneficiary selection and signing of contracts;
- Providing each household with irrigation system (a tank to store the received treated water, electrical pump and irrigation network);

### Expected outcomes

- About 350 most vulnerable and poor households will benefit from project services;
- About 1,095 rural households will benefit from sewage collection services;
- 350 households will improve their cultivations through utilising treated waste water for irrigation;
- Two medium scale waste water treatment constructed with average water capacity of 150 m<sup>3</sup>/plant (300 m<sup>3</sup> for both plants/day);
- 300 m<sup>3</sup> of water treated daily for both communities within the Palestinian standard of quality and portable for irrigation purposes;
- 350 tanks and irrigation systems provided to the beneficiaries;
- 350 *dunums* of stone fruit trees irrigated with the treated water;
- Electricity sources to operate the plants and treated water quality testing facilities established;
- Targeted municipalities or councils providing sewage water collection services and distributing treated water to the farmers for low fees;
- Targeted municipalities or councils specialists will improve their capacities to run and maintain the plants.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	\$
Staff & Transportation	140,900
Inputs & Capacity Building	1,200,700
Administration	18000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,359,600</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>ASAMBLEA DE COOPERACIÓN POR LA PAZ ( ACP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in Nablus
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/WS22 (New)
<b>Sector</b>	Water and Sanitation
<b>Objective</b>	To ensure water supply for domestic use for Palestinian communities Nablus, West Bank.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 2,000 Children: 648 Women: 1,040 Other groups: PA employees 340, Unemployed 790
<b>Geographical areas targeted</b>	Zawata (Nablus)
<b>Implementing Partner</b>	PHG
<b>Project Duration</b>	January – December 2007
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	\$708,820
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$708,820</b>

### Summary

The limited access and availability of potable water forces the targeted community to cope with water shortages, especially during the summer period. Water cuts off and lack of households connections make the population dependent on water in tanks with prices over the economical capacity of the families. This project aims at using the local water resources of the community to ensure a secure access to potable water. In this sense, the local spring will be rehabilitated, and proper water infrastructures will be implemented to have an efficient use of these resources. Connections of households to the network will be also performed.

### Activities

- Rehabilitation and protection of the Zawata spring;
- Construction of a 70 m<sup>3</sup> storage pool;
- Construction of a 200 m<sup>3</sup> elevated storage tank;
- Installation of a pumping station;
- Connection of the households to the network;
- Water quality monitoring.

### Outcomes

- 2,000 inhabitants of Zawata in the Nablus district will have access to enough quantity of water through the rehabilitation and protection of the local spring, the installation of proper water infrastructures (an storage pool, a pumping station and a storage water tank), and the connection of 300 households to the network.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff	195,764
Equipment, supplies and construction works	495,356
Support Costs	17,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>708,820</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>MA'AN DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (MA'AN)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Providing Water Storage & Facilities to Jordan Valley Bedouins
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/WS23 ( <i>New</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Water & Sanitation
<b>Objective</b>	To improve the access to and quality of water sources and facilities to Bedouins in the Jordan Valley
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	400 families
<b>Implementing Partner</b>	N/A
<b>Project Duration</b>	July 2007 – December 2007
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$421,032</b>

### Summary

This project will contribute to the improvement of the health situation among the Bedouin community in the Jordan Valley. The Bedouin population lives in small, scattered communities in cement houses, cottages or tarpaulin tents, earning their living by raising animals and selling the related products. They rely on water springs and open grazing areas, but the political controversy over water rights and allocation of resources have led to Bedouins receiving scant access to water. The per-capita water consumption of Bedouins is 15 litres per day. The plastic and/or metal containers used to hold and drink water are usually not clean, and there is, if any, a lack of restroom facilities, leaving them to use the open land. In addition to the inadequate or non-existent access to water and sewage networks, the lack of permanent medical facilities serving the Bedouin community has contributed to the high rates of illnesses, birth defects, infant mortality, household accidents, anaemia among babies and infectious diseases; there are also low rates of vaccination and immunisation. Providing adequate water sources and facilities to this particular community would be real action for one of the poorest and most marginalised sectors of Palestinian society.

### Main Activities

- Purchase 400 2,000-liter drinking tanks to be distributed to 400 Bedouin families;
- Purchase 800 plastic containers to hold drinking water, distributing two containers per family for a total of 400 families;
- Purchase 400 1,500-liter portable water tanks to be distributed to 400 Bedouin families;
- Purchase 50 two-wheeled licensed and insured tractor-towed iron, galvanised tanks;
- Purchase 400 portable restrooms.

### Expected Outcome

- Bedouin families have higher quality and more mobile sources of water;
- More water resources will enhance their ability to provide drinking water to their herds, increasing the opportunity for more income;
- More access to water and restroom facilities will enhance their ability to improve hygienic conditions;
- Overall health among the Bedouin community will be improved.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Personnel	11,400
Direct Costs	383,400
Administrative, Transportation & Communication	26,232
<b>Total</b>	<b>421,032</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>PREMIERE URGENCE (PU)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Wells rehabilitation in Qalqilya and Salfeet Governorates
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/WS24 ( <i>New</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Water and Sanitation
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve access to agricultural and domestic water sources in rural areas affected by the Wall;</li> <li>To provide enough drinking water both quantitatively and qualitatively in order to alleviate familiar expenses on water.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	7,000
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Palestinian Water Authority (PWA), Village Councils
<b>Project Duration</b>	Five months from July 2007 - November 2007
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$300,000</b>

### Summary

The last three years of conflict have left behind a great deal of damaged water infrastructures that prevent the full exploitation of Qalqilya and Salfeet land left after the construction of the Separation Wall.

The isolation of groundwater wells and the destruction of reservoirs that store the water extracted from the wells have affected around 250 families from Qalqilya District. The price of water has doubled since 1999 due to water loss and the old and damaged condition of most of the wells that are left, which results in higher running costs for extraction (fuel and maintenance).

Some villages located in both districts are part of many villages in the West Bank that suffer from shortage in water supply. In spite of many groundwater wells existing in the area, many of them are not operating or they are operating with high cost.

The project arises as a response to the Palestinian communities' urgent need of water quantity and quality. It will achieve its aim by securing and increasing access to the domestic and agricultural water through rehabilitation of groundwater wells, enhancing and improving the social and economical conditions of farmers by improving proper water in quantity and quality, reducing the cost of pumping water, and then their livelihood.

### Main Activities

- Rehabilitation of the six groundwater wells (motors and pumps);
- Rehabilitation of six main pipelines;
- Awareness campaign;
- Creation of ten workshops in order to train beneficiary's groups on water management.

### Expected Outcome

- Six villages are provided on domestic and agricultural water in Qalqilya and Salfeet districts;
- Six villages got increased and secured water access;
- The socio economic conditions of 1,000 households have been enhanced by reducing the running costs of old wells and through the provision of a higher quantity of water for domestic and agricultural use at a lower price;
- At least 20 families have been trained in maintenance and operation of groundwater wells and water management.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff	66,000
Inputs	216,000
Administration	18,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>PREMIERE URGENCE (PU)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Drinking water networks' rehabilitation in Qalqiliya district
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/WS25 (New)
<b>Sector</b>	Water & Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve the urgent access to domestic water;</li> <li>To improve the urgent economic conditions of the rural population;</li> <li>To improve health conditions and promote better practices of hygiene related to water storage.</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	7,500 direct beneficiaries (1,280 families of the rural areas of Qalqiliya district)
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	PWA, Village Councils
<b>Project Duration</b>	Six months from July 2007- December 2007
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$495,000</b>

### Summary

Water supply to most of Qalqiliya community is irregular, with interruptions lasting hours. Household water consumption per capita is around 60 litres per day, almost half minimum level recommended by WHO.

Few villages don't even have supplies by network but only by water trucking. This situation badly affects both health and economic situations.

Within a village where water is only supplied by water trucking, people will limit its own consumption to the extreme minimum, which is much less than required by WHO to be able to live in a healthy situation. In addition, quality of water is affected by this mean of access. In fact, the water is first carried by tankers then stored in domestic wells. A large part of those wells are traditional ones, which means without any isolation and often contaminated by sewage water.

Economically speaking, access to water by trucking is something absolutely not sustainable both for families and for municipalities. Price of one cubic meter of water supplied by truck is generally four times bigger than one provided by network. In some villages where municipalities don't even have a municipal truck and all water is supplied by private tankers, prices can be still higher. In addition, contamination of this kind of water with its effects on health will implicate other costs. Economical situations of families and municipalities in those villages are often worse than in other localities. With no improvement to the depressed economic situation, many Palestinian households are increasingly unable to pay their water consumption. Limited domestic water supplies inevitably have an adverse effect on the health and hygiene of communities.

### Main Activities

- Rehabilitation and extension of two water networks, to provide safe water to four villages;
- Hygiene Promotion in four villages;
- Implementation of four capacity building and awareness workshops;
- Impact study.

### Expected Outcome

- 1,280 families (7,500 inhabitants) have a secured access to domestic water in Qalqiliya district through the rehabilitation and extension of water network supplying four villages;
- Water loss has been reduced and water quality has been improved;
- Socio economic conditions of 1,280 households is enhanced thanks to the reduction water trucking expenses, through the provision of a higher quantity and quality of water for domestic use.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Staff	110,000
Inputs	355,000
Administration	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>495,000</b>



## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY (UNRWA)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Emergency Water and Sanitation Programme
<b>Project Code</b>	oPt-07/WS20 ( <i>this project was added after the launch</i> )
<b>Sector</b>	Water and Sanitation
<b>Objectives</b>	Provision of emergency assistance and relief to municipalities and thereby assist to prevent public health catastrophes
<b>Target Beneficiaries</b>	Population of Gaza Strip
<b>Geographical areas targeted</b>	Gaza Strip (all areas)
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Municipalities
<b>Project Duration</b>	January – December 2007
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$1,110,000</b>

### Summary

The programme was initially introduced at the time of the 2006 Revised Appeal in response to the PA's financial crisis. This rendered many municipalities and public health service providers in the fields of water treatment, sewage, waste disposal, water wells and pest control unable to replenish fuel stocks and other vital supplies to implement ongoing operations. The availability of funding and a technical capacity to provide rapid response enables UNRWA to respond flexibly to the evolving situation on the ground and assist municipalities and service providers to ensure the ongoing delivery of essential environmental health services. Based on the experience to date in 2006 and the operational assumption of no change in the situation in 2007, it is proposed to continue the current level of operational support for a period of 12 months in 2007.

### Activities

The Agency will continue to provide emergency support to public service bodies critical to public health in the Gaza Strip. The scope of activities will include:

- The provision of spare parts and other vital supplies to Municipalities to operate their water plants and wastewater treatment plants;
- The provision of spare parts and other vital supplies to solid waste management providers to operate their machines and equipment;
- The hire of contractors to remove waste from unofficial landfills to official landfill sites when the former are utilised to collect and dump camp waste whilst roads are closed during IDF military operations;
- The provision of chemicals, solar oil, tools and other vital supplies to enable municipalities to conduct campaigns to eradicate mosquitoes breeding sites, particularly in Wadi Gaza, where stagnant water pools have built up due to the lack of adequate sanitation facilities and;
- The supply of water plastic tanks, toilet units and shower units where families are temporarily displaced as a result of IDF operations.

UNRWA's Special Environmental Health Programme coordinates all its activities with relevant PA institutions and agencies, on the levels of planning, design and implementation. With regard to solid waste disposal and mosquito control campaigns in Gaza, the Agency coordinates with the concerned municipalities.

### Outcome

The programme will mitigate public environmental health risks through the rapid provision of emergency support to public service bodies critical to public health throughout the Gaza Strip.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	\$
Operating costs	1,000,000
Administrative costs	110,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,110,000</b>

## ANNEX I.

## ADDITIONAL FUNDING TABLES

**Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2007**  
 Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal) (carry over not included)  
 as of 21 June 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

DONOR	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Carry-over (donors not specified)	24,719,329	19.9 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	15,224,152	12.2 %	-
Sweden	14,763,012	11.9 %	-
Norway	11,204,173	9.0 %	1,151,316
Canada	11,047,260	8.9 %	-
Spain	10,738,431	8.6 %	-
United States	9,314,000	7.5 %	-
Japan	8,047,458	6.5 %	-
Australia	4,745,866	3.8 %	-
Switzerland	2,872,225	2.3 %	-
Netherlands	2,593,000	2.1 %	-
Belgium	2,049,180	1.6 %	-
Germany	1,519,740	1.2 %	-
France	1,422,340	1.1 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	1,287,189	1.0 %	-
Austria	1,045,809	0.8 %	-
Finland	819,672	0.7 %	-
Italy	572,979	0.5 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	201,588	0.2 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	158,367	0.1 %	-
Azerbaijan	50,000	0.0 %	-
United Kingdom	17,988	0.0 %	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>124,413,758</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>1,151,316</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

**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).

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 21 June 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

**Table V: occupied Palestinian territory 2007**  
Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other\*)(carry over not included)  
as of 21 June 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

DONOR	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Carry-over (donors not specified)	24,719,329	17.1 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	15,224,152	10.5 %	14,685,792
Sweden	14,870,847	10.3 %	11,016,932
Japan	12,284,746	8.5 %	-
Norway	11,204,173	7.8 %	1,151,316
Canada	11,047,260	7.6 %	-
Spain	10,738,431	7.4 %	-
United States	9,314,000	6.4 %	-
Denmark	5,263,158	3.6 %	-
Ireland	5,000,000	3.5 %	-
Australia	4,745,866	3.3 %	-
Germany	4,247,361	2.9 %	-
Belgium	3,551,912	2.5 %	-
Switzerland	2,872,225	2.0 %	-
Netherlands	2,593,000	1.8 %	-
Finland	1,486,339	1.0 %	-
France	1,422,340	1.0 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	1,287,189	0.9 %	-
Austria	1,045,809	0.7 %	-
Italy	572,979	0.4 %	-
Greece	389,105	0.3 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	201,588	0.1 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	158,367	0.1 %	-
United Arab Emirates	103,000	0.1 %	-
Azerbaijan	50,000	0.0 %	-
Others	17,988	0.0 %	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>144,411,164</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>26,854,040</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

**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).

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

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

\* includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

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## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

**Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2007**

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal  
as of 21 June 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 1 of 2

CHANNEL	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
<b>Belgium</b>			
UNRWA	Regular food aid programme	1,502,732	-
<b>Subtotal for Belgium</b>		<b>1,502,732</b>	-
<b>Denmark</b>			
UNRWA	Danish contribution to UNRWA's General Fund for 2007 (6.U.525.a.1)	5,263,158	-
<b>Subtotal for Denmark</b>		<b>5,263,158</b>	-
<b>European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>			
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian aid for the most vulnerable populations of the crisis in the West Bank and Gaza, and for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, Jordan and Syria [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01000]	-	14,685,792
<b>Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>		-	<b>14,685,792</b>
<b>Finland</b>			
ICRC	Protection and crisis health care in OPT	666,667	-
<b>Subtotal for Finland</b>		<b>666,667</b>	-
<b>Germany</b>			
Bilateral (government to government)	Supply of Medicaments for hospitals (VN05-321.50 PSE 03/07)	53,333	-
ICRC	Protection and assistance measures (VN05-321.50 PSE 01/07)	657,895	-
UNRWA	Construction of parts of the Khan Younis Training Center and provision of equipment (VN05-385.07 02/07)[project not included in the emergency appeal]	2,016,393	-
<b>Subtotal for Germany</b>		<b>2,727,621</b>	-
<b>Greece</b>			
UNRWA	Represents its regular contribution to the regular budget.	389,105	-
<b>Subtotal for Greece</b>		<b>389,105</b>	-
<b>Ireland</b>			
UNRWA	Towards regular budget of UNRWA	5,000,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Ireland</b>		<b>5,000,000</b>	-
<b>Japan</b>			
UNRWA	Toward the food aid programme in Gaza, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and the West Bank under UNRWA's regular budget.	4,237,288	-
<b>Subtotal for Japan</b>		<b>4,237,288</b>	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 21 June 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

**Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2007**

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal  
as of 21 June 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 2 of 2

CHANNEL	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
<b>Sweden</b>			
SRSA	Logistic support through Unicef	107,835	-
UN Agencies and NGOs (details not yet provided)	To be allocated to specific project/sector	-	11,016,932
<b>Subtotal for Sweden</b>		<b>107,835</b>	<b>11,016,932</b>
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>			
IFRC	To support the Palestinian Red Crescent Society	100,000	-
<b>Subtotal for United Arab Emirates</b>		<b>100,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</b>			
PRCS	To purchase medical supplies and medical equipments and 2 ambulances, with the coordination of Friends of the UAES in Jerusalem (Ref: 170/2007)	3,000	-
<b>Subtotal for United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</b>		<b>3,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>19,997,406</b>	

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 21 June 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## ANNEX II.

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	Arab Agronomist Association
ACAD	Action Chrétienne d'Aide au Développement
ACF-E	Action Contre la Faim - España
ACPP	Asamblea de Cooperación por la Paz
ACS	Associazione di Cooperazione allo Sviluppo
AMA	Agreement on Movement and Access
ARIJ	Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CHFI	Community Habitat Finance International
CISP	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli
CMWU	Coastal Municipalities Water Utility
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EFA	Education for All
EU	European Union
EurepGAP	Euro-Retailer Produce Working Group-Good Agricultural Practices
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSMS	Food Security Monitoring System
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOE	General Operating Expenses
Gol	Government of Israel
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HEDS	Health and Environment Development Society
HIS	Health Information System
HWC	Health Work Committees
ICM	Integrated Crop Management
IDF	Israel Defence Forces
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IUED	Institute Universitaire d'études du Développement
JSC	Joint Service Council
L/c/d	Litres per Capita per Day
MA'AN	Ma'an Development Centre
MAP	Medical Aid for Palestinians
MC	Mercy Corps
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MOVIMONDO	An Italian NGO
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MYR	Mid-Year Review
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIS	New Israeli Shekel
NUG	Palestinian National Unity Government
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief

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**OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY**

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PA	Palestinian Authority
PAPFAM	Pan Arab Project for Family Health
PARC	Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PHC	Primary Health Care
PHG	Palestinian Hydrology Group
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organisation
PMRS	Palestinian Medical Relief Society
PRCS	Palestinian Red Crescent Society
PTK	Professional Tool Kits
PU	Première Urgence
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
RH	Reproductive Health
SC	Save the Children
SR	Small Ruminant
TIM	Temporary International Mechanism
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP/PAPP	Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNSCO	United Nations Special Coordinator
WaSH	Water and Sanitation Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

[illegible]



## **Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet**

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: [CAP@ReliefWeb.int](mailto:CAP@ReliefWeb.int)  
Comments reaching us before 1 September 2007 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2008. Thank you very much for your time.

### **Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA**

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**Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:**

- 1. How could it be improved?**
  
- 2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?**
  
- 3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?  
How could it be improved?**
  
- 4. To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?**
  
- 5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?  
How could it be improved?**
  
- 6. Is the presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?  
How could it be improved?**

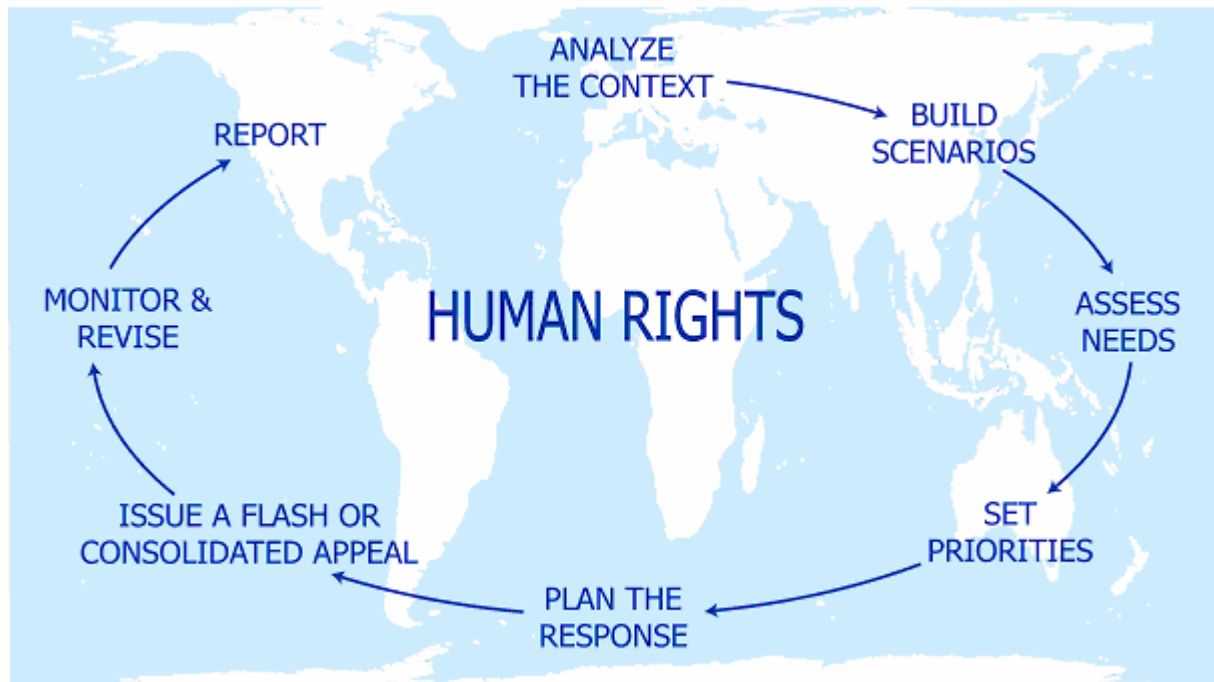
**Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.**

**Name:**

**Title & Organisation:**

**Email Address:**

## CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS  
(OCHA)**

**UNITED NATIONS  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017  
USA**

**PALAIS DES NATIONS  
1211 GENEVA 10  
SWITZERLAND**