

occupied *P*alestinian territory

2007



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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2007



Adnan Abu Hasna/ UNRWA/Gaza Strip/2006

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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 (IOM), 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

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	INTERSOS	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	IOM	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IRC	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRD	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRIN	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	JVSF	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	MALAO	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MCI	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MDA	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDM	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MENTOR	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MERLIN	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	NA	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NNA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NRC	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	OA	STF	ZOARC
CENAP				

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
<i>Table I: Summary of Requirements – By Appealing Organisation and By Sector</i>	<i>3</i>
2. 2006 IN REVIEW	13
2.1 MAJOR CONTEXT DEVELOPMENTS.....	13
2.1.1 <i>Priorities of the 2006 CAP</i>	<i>13</i>
2.1.2 <i>Major Developments in 2006.....</i>	<i>13</i>
2.1.3 <i>Revised Appeal 2006.....</i>	<i>13</i>
2.2 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW	13
2.3 ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR, 2006 HIGHLIGHTS	14
2.3.1 <i>Food Aid and Food Security</i>	<i>14</i>
2.3.2 <i>Job Creation and Cash Assistance</i>	<i>14</i>
2.3.3 <i>Agriculture.....</i>	<i>14</i>
2.3.4 <i>Health and Psychosocial Support.....</i>	<i>15</i>
2.3.5 <i>Water and Sanitation</i>	<i>15</i>
2.3.6 <i>Education.....</i>	<i>15</i>
2.3.7 <i>Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law.....</i>	<i>15</i>
2.3.8 <i>Coordination and Support Services.....</i>	<i>16</i>
3. THE 2007 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN	17
3.1 DETERIORATING SITUATION.....	17
3.1.1 <i>A Lack of protection for Civilians and an Increasing Violence.....</i>	<i>17</i>
3.1.2 <i>Increased Restrictions on Movement</i>	<i>18</i>
3.1.3 <i>Financial and Institutional Crisis of the PA</i>	<i>20</i>
3.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES	22
3.2.1 <i>Food Insecurity on the Rise.....</i>	<i>22</i>
3.2.2 <i>Widespread Unemployment and Lack of Income.....</i>	<i>22</i>
3.2.3 <i>Agriculture and Livelihoods in Distress.....</i>	<i>22</i>
3.2.4 <i>Health System at Risk of Collapsing and Mental Health at Stake.....</i>	<i>23</i>
3.2.5 <i>Access to Quality Water and Safe Environment Increasingly Problematic.....</i>	<i>23</i>
3.2.6 <i>Long Term Impact of Education Degradation.....</i>	<i>23</i>
3.2.7 <i>More Civilians at Risk and in Need of Protection</i>	<i>23</i>
3.2.8 <i>Increasingly Needed Humanitarian Coordination</i>	<i>24</i>
3.3 SUMMARY OF VULNERABILITIES AND CROSS-CUTTING IMPACTS OF THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS ..	25
3.4 SCENARIOS	26
3.5 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	27
3.5.1 <i>Strategic Priorities of 2007 CA.....</i>	<i>27</i>
3.5.2 <i>Other Assistance Channels</i>	<i>27</i>
3.6 RESPONSE PLANS	29
3.6.1 <i>Establishment of the Protection Sector</i>	<i>29</i>
3.6.2 <i>Food Aid and Food Security</i>	<i>31</i>
3.6.3 <i>Job Creation and Cash Assistance</i>	<i>33</i>
3.6.4 <i>Agriculture.....</i>	<i>35</i>
3.6.5 <i>Health.....</i>	<i>37</i>
3.6.6 <i>Psychosocial Support and Child Protection.....</i>	<i>39</i>
3.6.7 <i>Water and Sanitation</i>	<i>41</i>

3.6.8	<i>Education</i>	44
3.6.9	<i>Coordination, Security and Support Services</i>	46
4.	STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN	48
4.1	PROJECT AND SECTOR MONITORING LEVEL	48
4.2	OVERALL STRATEGY MONITORING LEVEL	48
4.2.1	<i>Continued Monitoring of the Root Causes of the Humanitarian Situation</i>	48
4.2.2	<i>Support to Institutional Mechanisms to Generate Reliable Data</i>	48
4.2.3	<i>Enhanced Monitoring of Humanitarian Needs and Assistance</i>	49
5.	CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS	50
6.	SUMMARY: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	51
	<i>Table II: List of Projects – By Sector</i>	54
ANNEX I.		
	CONSOLIDATED APPEAL FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN BY SECTOR AND BY AGENCY	62
ANNEX II.		
	DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2006 APPEAL	65
ANNEX III.		
	ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	92

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

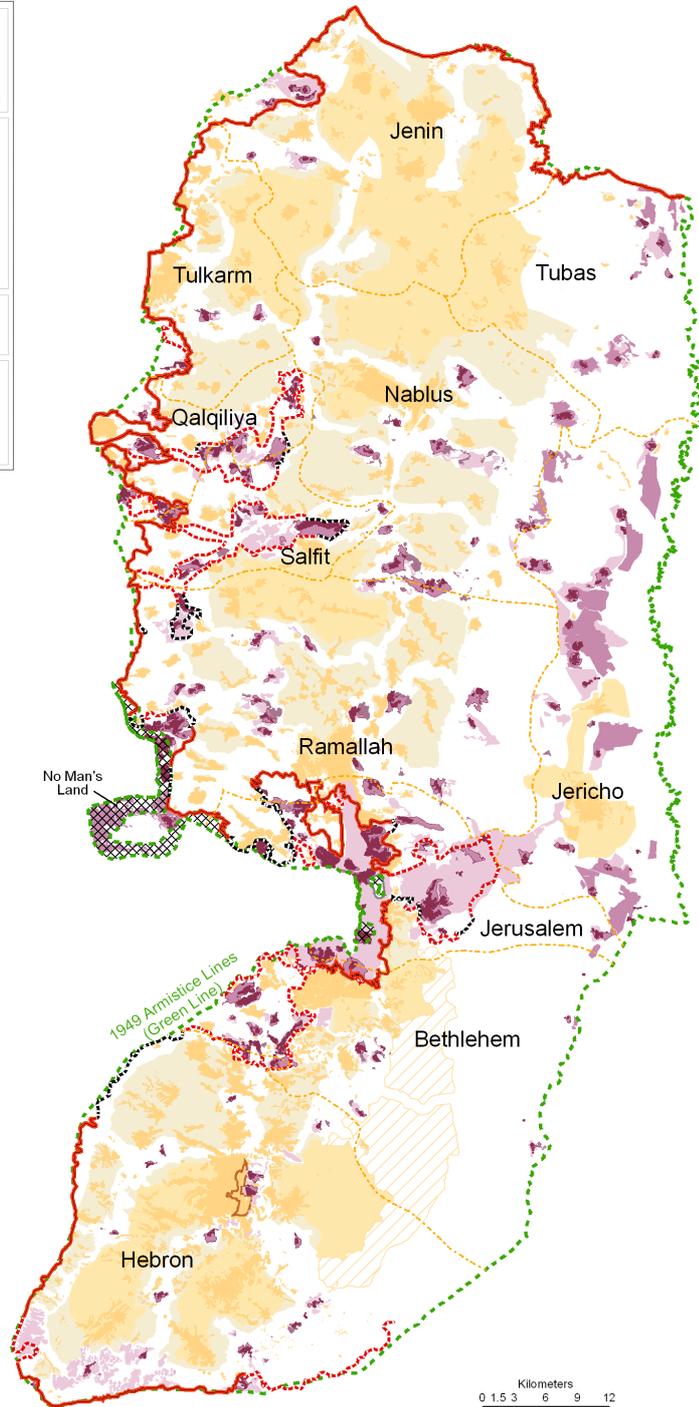
PROJECT SUMMARY SHEETS ARE IN A SEPARATE VOLUME ENTITLED “PROJECTS”



The occupied Palestinian territory: Overview map

CAP 2007 - Consolidated Appeal Process

Barrier		Barrier route extracted from satellite imagery and verified with field observations- as of 15 Oct 2006. Planned Barrier route based on Israeli Government map (Ministry of Defence/ Seam Zone Authority as of 30 April 2006)
	Constructed	
	Under Construction	
	Planned Route	
Oslo Agreement		
	Area A ¹	1 - Full Palestinian civil and military control (Effective in Jericho only.)
	Area B ²	2 - Full Palestinian civil control and joint Israeli-Palestinian military control
	Special Case (H2) ³	3 - Hebron Agreement
	Intended Nature Reserve	4 - Full Israeli civil and military control
	Area C ⁴	
Palestinian areas		
	Built-up	
	Governorate limits	
Settlements		
	Settlement built-up & outer limits	Settlement municipal area
	Outpost outer limits	Land cultivated by Israelis



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Cartography: OCHA-oPt - Oct 2006. Base data: PA MoP, July 2000 - OCHA update 06
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<http://www.ochaopt.org>

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the beginning of 2006, political, economic and social conditions have sharply deteriorated for Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). A political impasse has taken hold, characterised by economic and military pressure by Israel including the withholding of Palestinian customs revenues, increasing divisions within the Palestinian Authority, and the diversion of direct international assistance away from key Palestinian Authority institutions.

Ordinary Palestinians have been the main victims of this crisis. Poverty rates stand at 65.8% and continue to rise¹; food insecurity has risen by 13% during 2006. Restrictions on the movement of Palestinian goods, workers, businessmen, officials and public service providers have intensified dramatically. A wave of public sector strikes, which swept across oPt in September 2006, has severely debilitated the delivery of public services, leading to the closure of public schools and hospital wards in the West Bank.

In Gaza, residents live in a war environment with almost daily Israeli military strikes from land, air and sea, which is further exacerbated by the firing of Palestinian rockets into Israel. Between 25 June and 12 October 2006, 261 Gazans died in this violence, 60 of them children – over ten times more than during the same period in 2005 (23). During the same period, two Israelis were killed and 15 injured by home-made rockets fired out of the Gaza Strip.

The Gazan population is undergoing a virtual “siege” by historical standards. Normal market mechanisms have faltered and aid dependency has risen. Palestinian goods have consistently been unable to move out of the strip, businesses have closed and have moved elsewhere. Exports are a tiny fraction of what the Agreement on Movement and Access foresaw in November last year. Failing public security structures have given way to a dangerous fragmentation of armed factions and private militias. These have clashed with increasing frequency killing 64 people and resorted, according to United Nations field observations, to the increasing use of “traditional justice” within Gaza communities.

The number of checkpoints and roadblocks in the West Bank has increased by 40% through 2006. The West Bank is being divided into increasingly small pockets, the checkpoints diverting Palestinians off the main roads that are reserved for Israelis to reach their settlements. Jerusalem, the cultural and economic heart of Palestinian life, is open only for those who hold the correct permit which excludes the vast majority of Palestinians. And the Jordan Valley is now off-limits to all but a few Palestinians living there or working in Israeli settlements. In addition, over half of the 703 km-long Barrier route has been constructed, despite the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, which declared the route in contravention of international law.

The international community has made genuine efforts to spare ordinary Palestinians the worst effects of the crisis by supporting the Temporary International Mechanism and by pledging increased humanitarian assistance at the Geneva and Stockholm conferences. Nonetheless, for most residents of the oPt, the situation at the end of 2006 was worse than in 2005 and holds little reason for hope in 2007. As explained in this document, the United Nations Country Team predicts that the current impasse will endure well into 2007.

In this context, reliance on United Nations emergency programmes is expected to rise. The Consolidated Appeal for 2007, set at US\$453.6 million,² focuses attention on the four main areas that are considered critical in sustaining livelihoods and preventing further decline:

1. Employment generation and food assistance will be enhanced to address the abrupt increases of poverty and food insecurity registered during the year;
2. Targeted action will be undertaken in the areas of health and education in order to ease, temporarily, the effects of weakening public delivery systems;
3. New efforts will be made in the areas of agriculture, livestock, water and sanitation in order to strengthen the sustainability of livelihoods among communities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip;

¹ According to Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) data on poverty rates, using income data – 2nd quarter 2006.

² 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), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2007 page.

4. Monitoring systems will be enhanced in order to better assess humanitarian protection needs. This will help to better inform donor decision-making and better calibrate United Nations and other international humanitarian responses.

The programmes in the 2007 Appeal take fully into account efforts already underway to ease the increasing burden of the crisis on individual Palestinian families. In tandem with the Temporary International Mechanism, which focuses investments primarily on low-income workers and non-salary support for public services, the United Nations will focus its employment and food assistance programmes on the unemployed and on vulnerable households in need of steady, predictable food assistance that will support domestic coping strategies. Likewise, programmes will focus on areas, such as agriculture, that are not sufficiently covered by ongoing initiatives. It is hoped that during the course of 2007 these measures will be buttressed by concrete progress on the implementation of the Agreement on Movement and Access, particularly as it concerns commercial transit via Karni and Rafah and the easing of movements within the West Bank.

The scope of the Consolidated Appeal for 2007 reflects the increased pressures borne by the Palestinian economy and society as a result of the renewed crisis and deepening uncertainties about the immediate future. By itself, the Appeal will not resolve the structural aspects of the unfolding crisis. Nor will it replace a Palestinian Authority that cannot deliver services, salaries and internal security. The solution lies beyond the Appeal. But through this Appeal, United Nations agencies and programmes will work to alleviate the impact on Palestinians, help retain human dignity and to mitigate further deterioration into full scale poverty, institutional collapse, and instability.

Kevin Kennedy
Resident Humanitarian Coordinator

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2007

Summary of Requirements - by Sector
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	11,348,860
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	14,159,082
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	198,087,139
EDUCATION	9,065,057
FOOD	149,680,370
HEALTH	35,653,117
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,708,686
WATER AND SANITATION	33,879,471
Grand Total	453,581,782

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2007

Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation

as of 15 November 2006

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

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
ACAD	967,760
ACF-E	2,972,500
ACPP	1,506,545
ACS	750,000
CHFI	5,428,500
CISP	1,130,500
FAO	15,398,100
HWC	169,400
MAP	122,472
MC	2,000,000
OCHA	5,089,664
OHCHR	536,750
OXFAM UK	5,610,263
PHG	4,327,187
PMRS	1,337,558
SC - Sweden	100,000
SC - UK	181,757
UNDP	50,149,300
UNESCO	950,000
UNFPA	3,377,750
UN-HABITAT	20,420,076
UNICEF	25,838,855
UNIFEM	1,252,609
UNODC	570,000
UNRWA	245,049,636
WFP	52,077,150
WHO	6,267,450
Grand Total	453,581,782

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

KEY MAPS



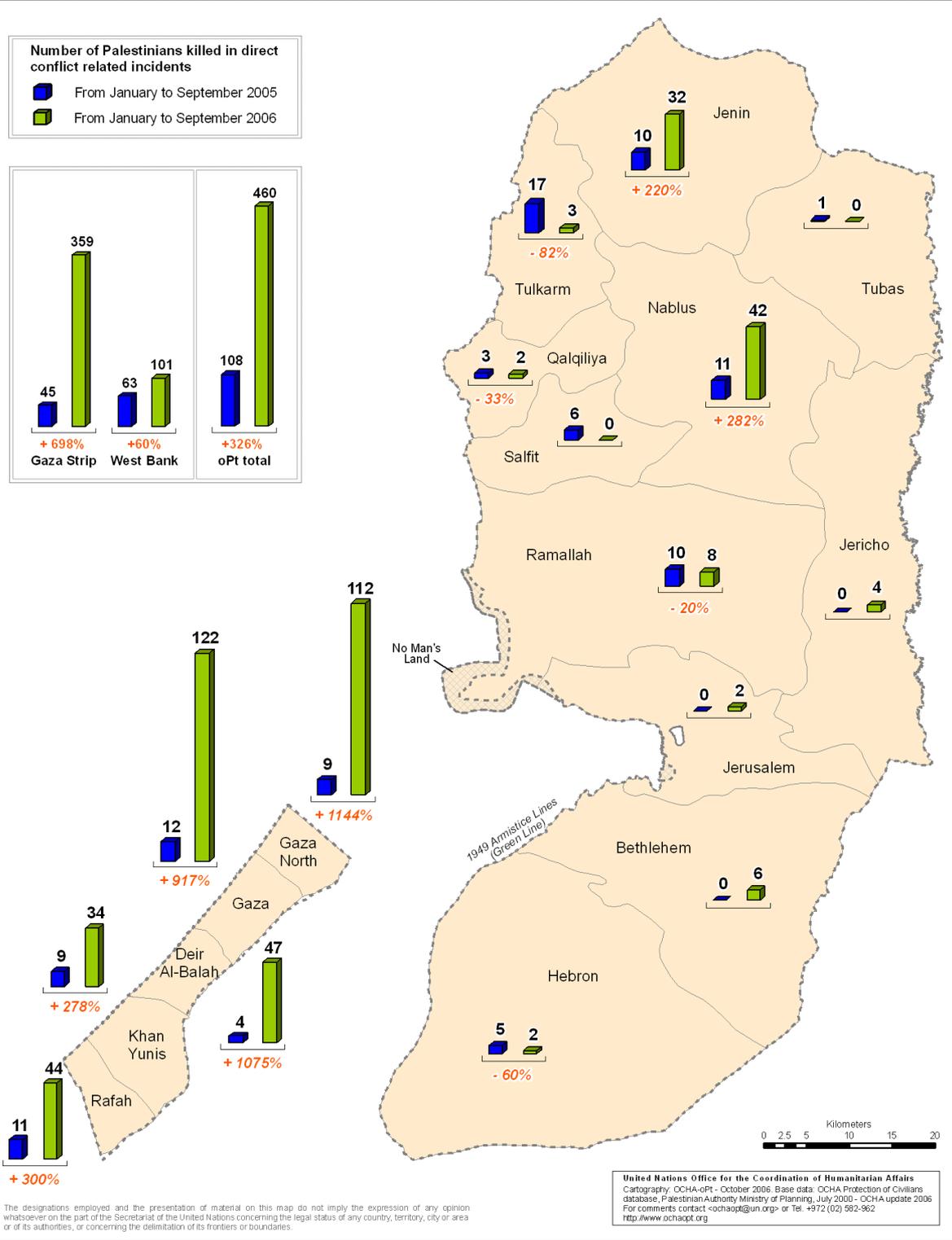
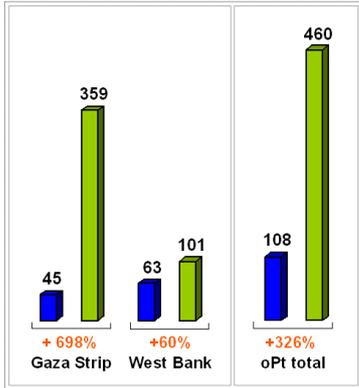
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**Palestinians killed in direct conflict related incidents
2005 & 2006 Comparison**

October 2006

2007 CAP - Consolidated Appeals Process

Number of Palestinians killed in direct conflict related incidents
 ■ From January to September 2005
 ■ From January to September 2006



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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 Cartography: OCHA-oPt - October 2006. Base data: OCHA Protection of Civilians database, Palestinian Authority Ministry of Planning, July 2005 - OCHA update 2006
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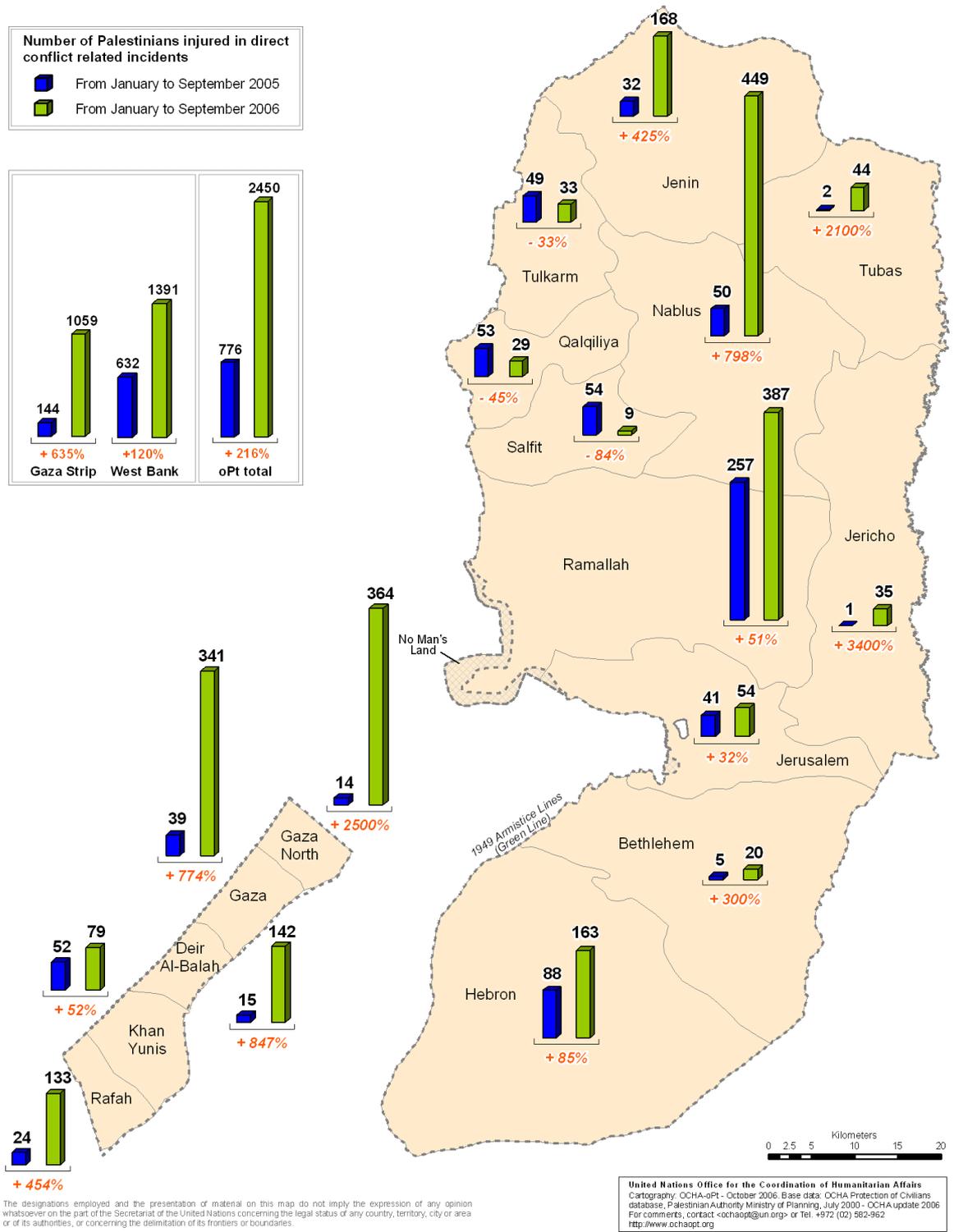
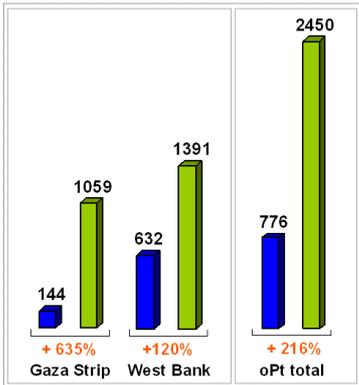
Palestinians injured in direct conflict related incidents in 2005 and 2006

October 2006

2007 CAP - Consolidated Appeals Process

Number of Palestinians injured in direct conflict related incidents

- From January to September 2005
- From January to September 2006



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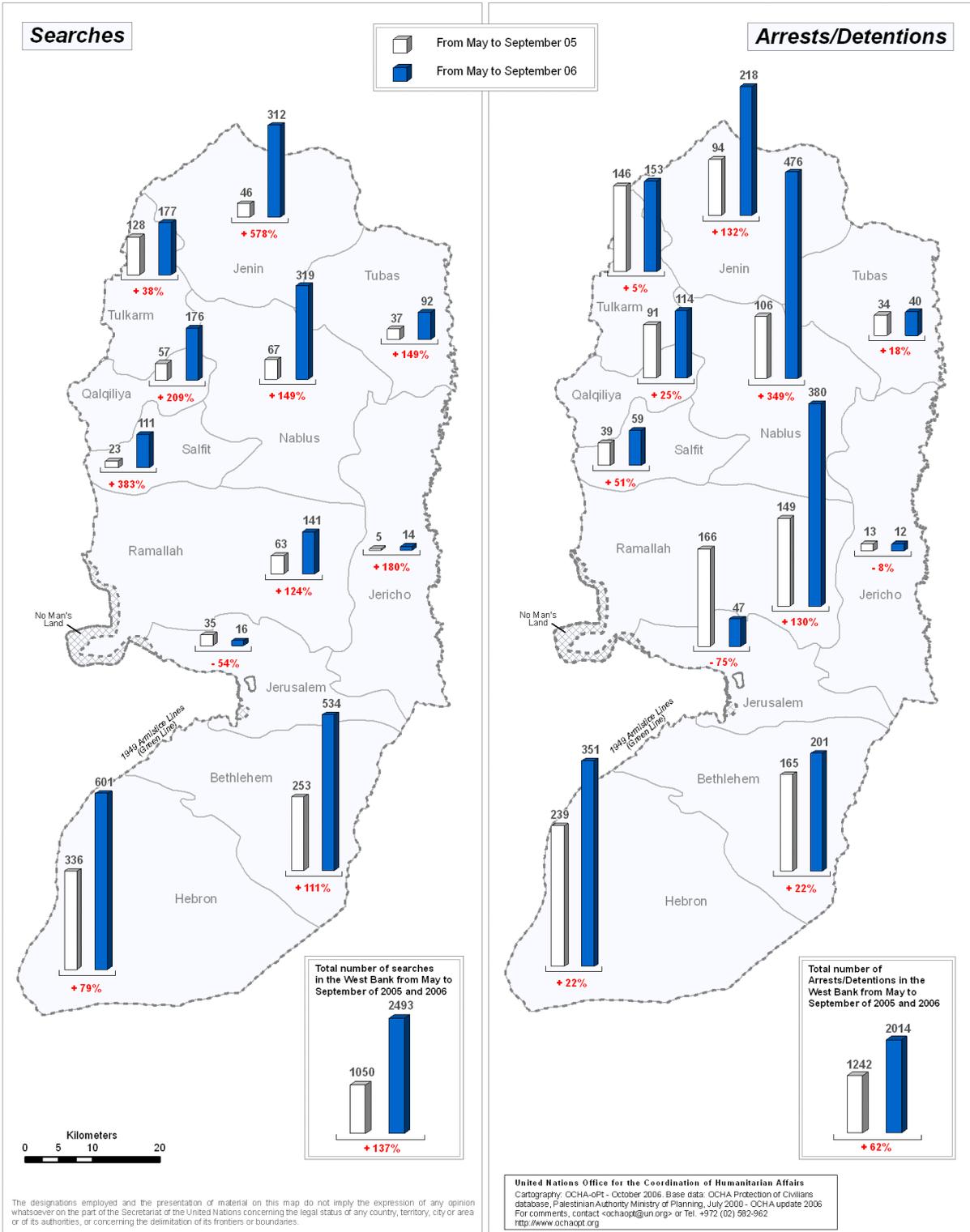


UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Searches & Arrests/Detentions - 2005 & 2006 Comparison

October 2006

2007 CAP - Consolidated Appeals Process



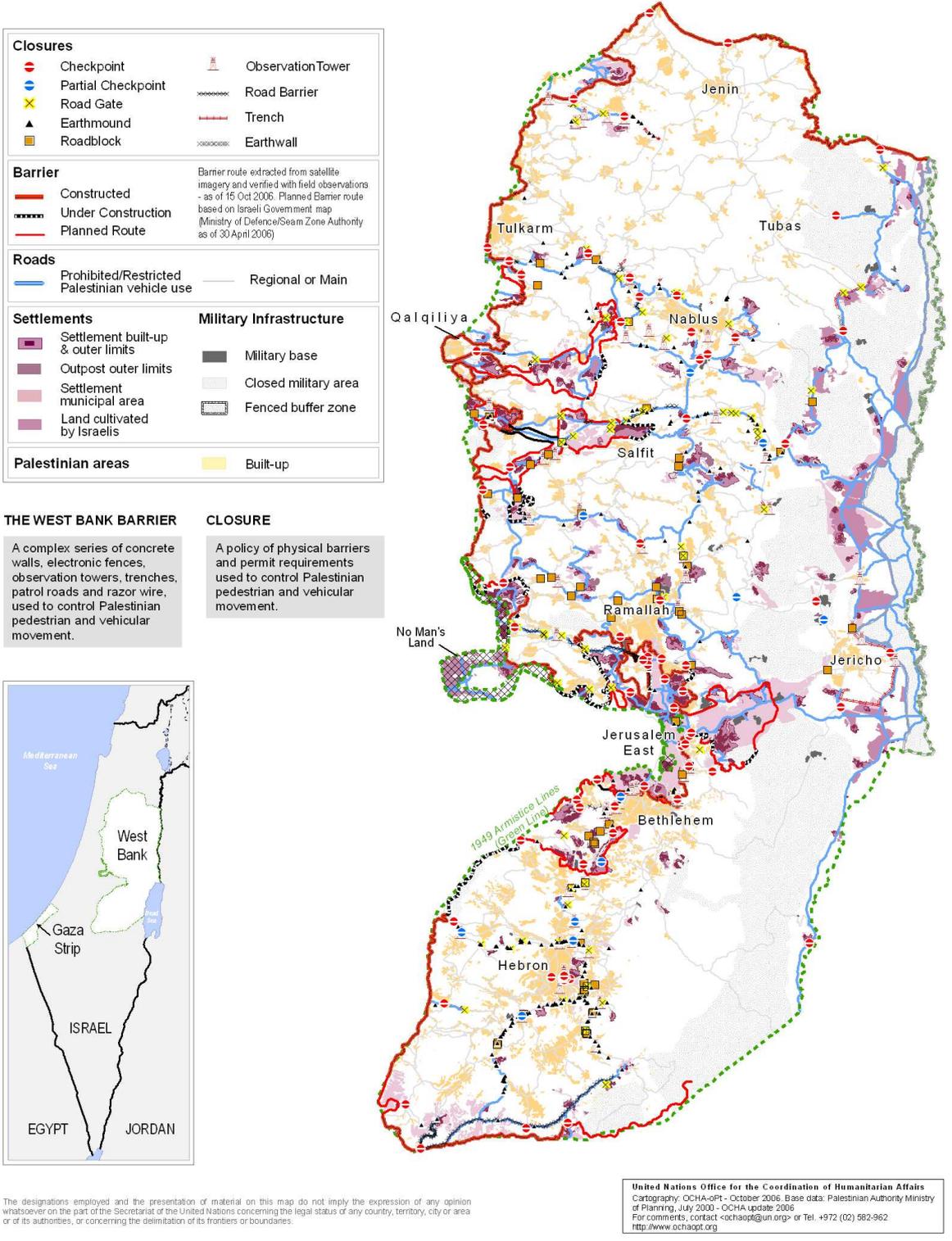


UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

West Bank Closure and Access

October 2006

2007 CAP - Consolidated Appeals Process





UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Territorial Fragmentation of the West Bank

October 2006

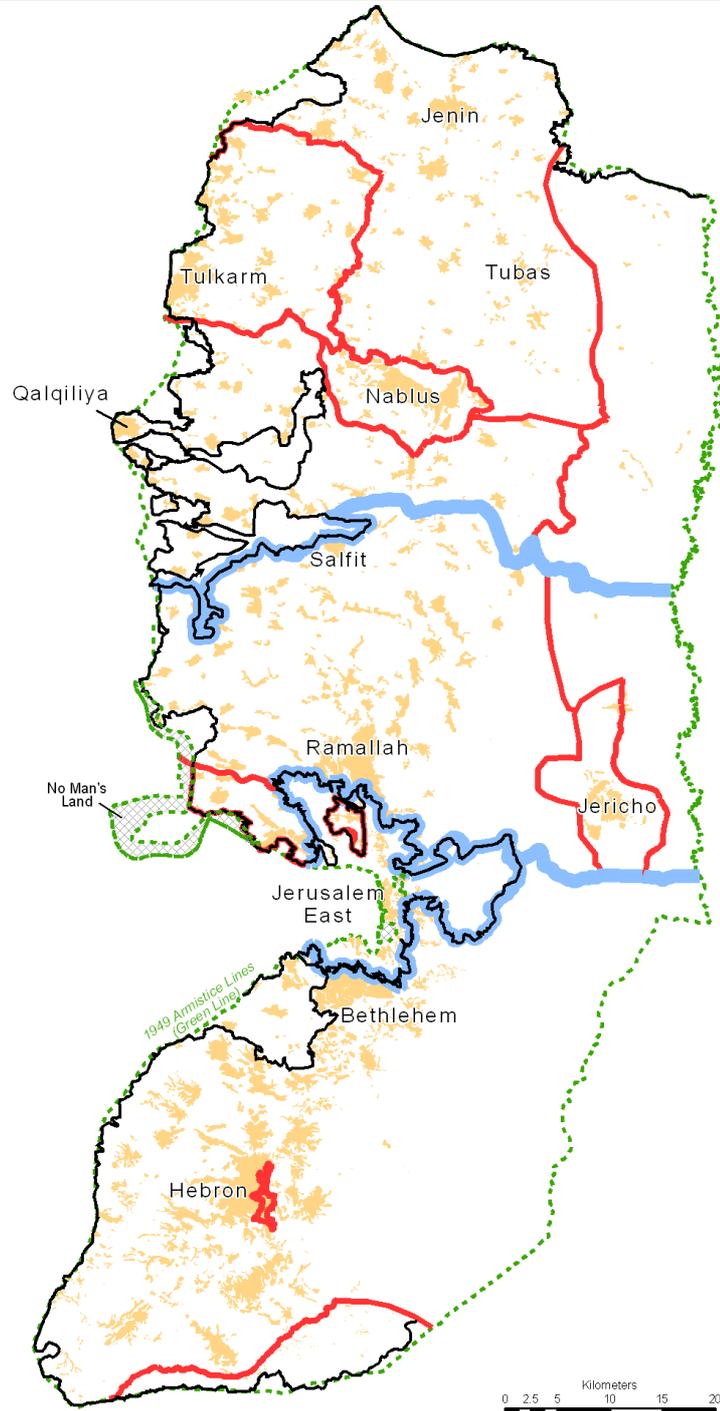
2007 CAP - Consolidated Appeals Process

- Trisection Boundaries
- Enclave Boundaries
- Constructed and Planned Barrier

TERRITORIAL FRAGMENTATION

A combination of checkpoints, physical obstacles and a permit system that has effectively cut the West Bank into three distinct areas in addition to East Jerusalem. Within these areas further enclaves have been created - also bordered by checkpoints and roadblocks - that has led to one Palestinian community being isolated from its neighbour.

The Jordan Valley is practically cut off to Palestinians from the rest of the West Bank. And, over the past year, progressively fewer Palestinians have been able to obtain permits to visit 'closed areas' - land to the west of the West Bank Barrier.



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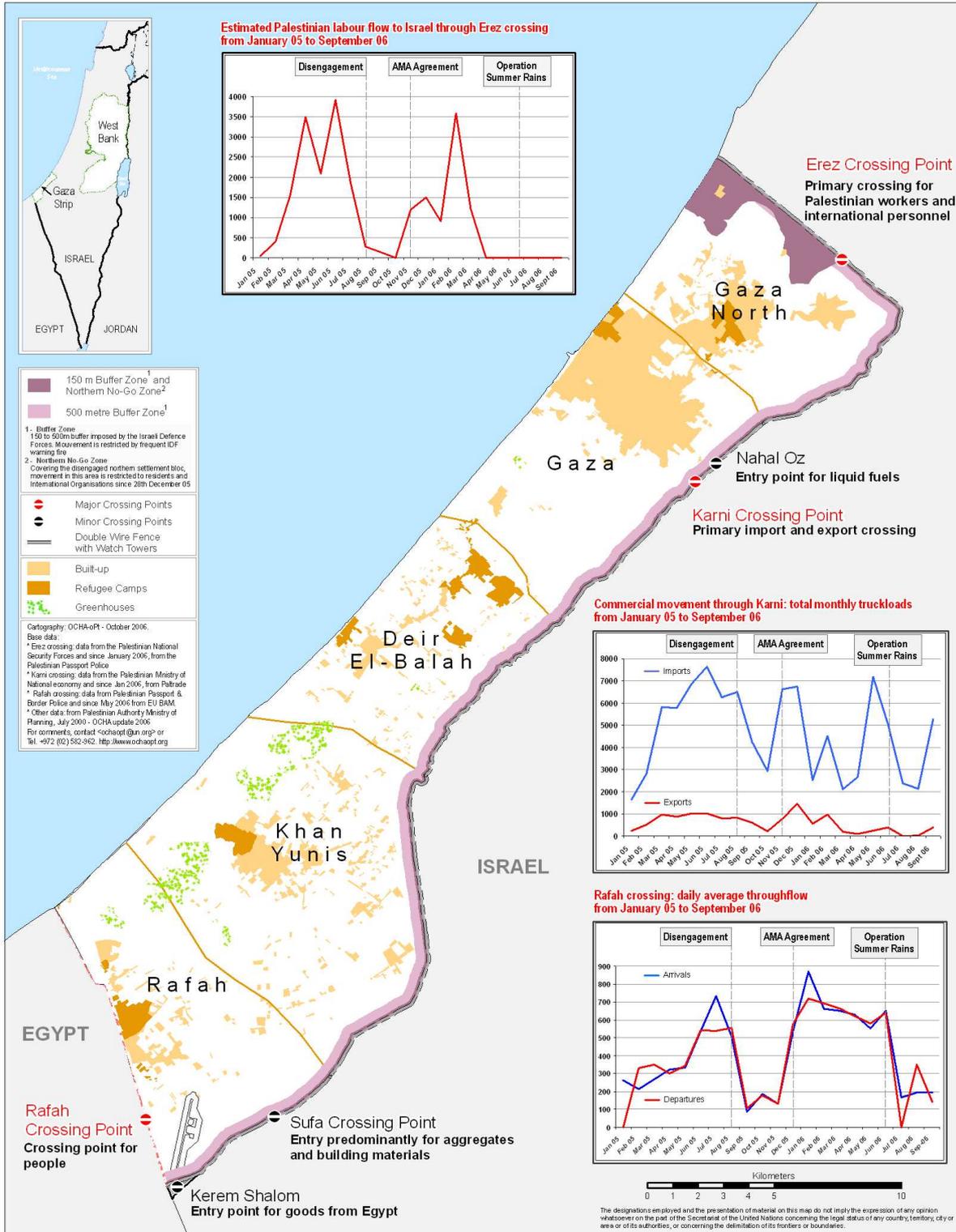


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The Gaza Strip: 2005 - 2006 Access

October 2006

CAP 2007 - Consolidated Appeal Process



OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY



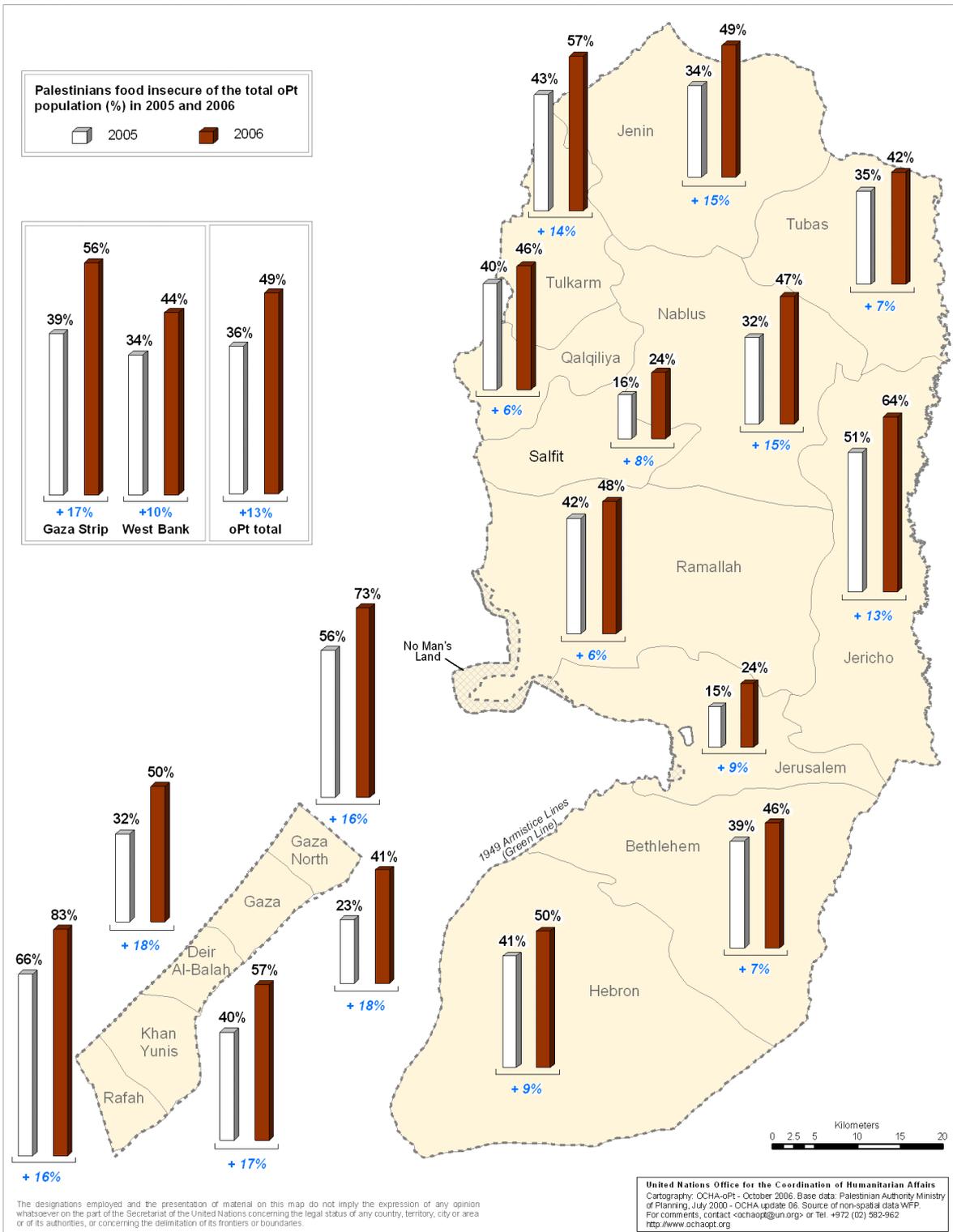
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Palestinian food insecurity - 2005 & 2006 Comparison

2007 CAP - Consolidated Appeals Process



October 2006



OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

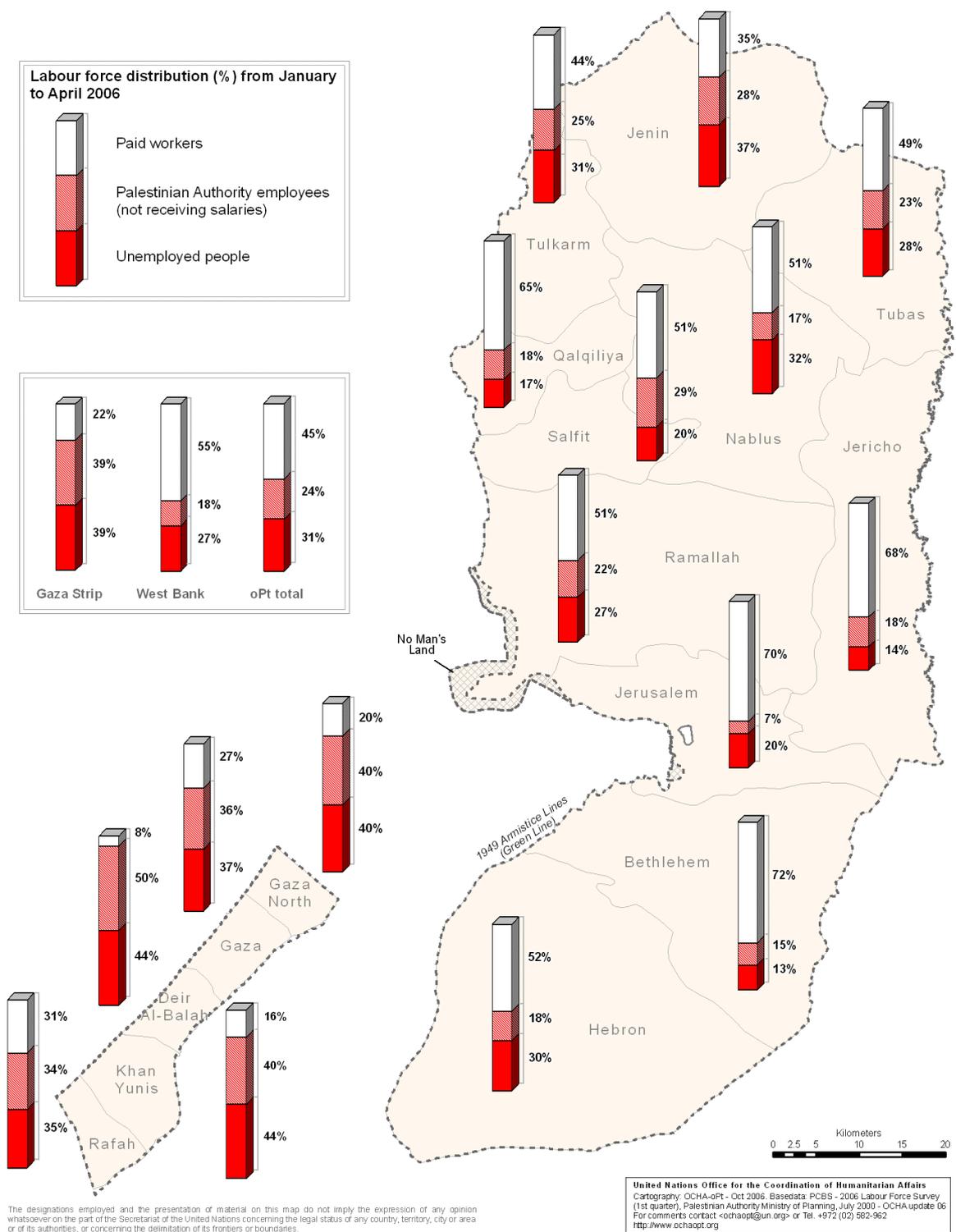
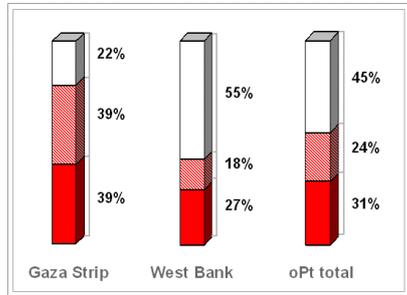


UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Labour Force Situation in 2006

October 2006

2007 CAP - Consolidated Appeals Process



2. 2006 IN REVIEW

2.1 MAJOR CONTEXT DEVELOPMENTS

There have been significant developments in the operating context in the oPt during 2006, all of which have had an impact on a worsening humanitarian situation.

2.1.1 *Priorities of the 2006 CAP*

The Consolidated Appeal (CA) for 2006 was prepared at a time when there was hope of moving into recovery and eventually to a longer term development framework, building on the work of the Quartet's Special Envoy for Disengagement. Despite setbacks, the Palestinian Authority (PA) had successfully positioned itself more solidly at the centre of the aid management and planning process in 2005, publishing the Medium Term Development Plan.

As a result the CA requirements for 2006 were significantly lower than in earlier years and focused on the following priorities: (1) addressing life threatening conditions; (2) providing income generating opportunities; (3) creating conditions to access better quality services; and (4) ensuring awareness of the root causes of the humanitarian situation.

2.1.2 *Major Developments in 2006*

- The *Hamas* victory in the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) elections in early January;
- Since the beginning of 2006, further restrictive measures regulating Palestinian movement and intensified Israeli military operations following the abduction of Corporal Shalit;
- In the wake of the *Hamas* election victory, the Israeli Government decided to withhold PA Value Added Tax (VAT) and customs taxes worth roughly \$60 million per month or approximately 50% of PA's monthly revenues;
- Donors suspended their direct support to the PA government, pending its agreement to three conditions set down by the Quartet in late January of non-violence, recognition of Israel and acceptance of previous agreements.³ These funds were redirected to the UN, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), the President's office and the Temporary International Mechanism (TIM). Donor support to the PA Government in 2005 amounted to roughly \$30 million per month or 25% of the PA's monthly revenues in 2005. Legal and political constraints facing Western donors also prevented engagement with the PA Government;
- In July 2006, war broke out in Lebanon between Israel and *Hizbollah*. At the same time, renewed international efforts to maintain the attention on the Gaza Strip (GS) and to reduce hostilities and address urgent humanitarian needs in the oPt took place, eg. visit of the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), Jan Egeland, to the oPt mid-July; international donors conference on Lebanon and oPt held in Stockholm in September.

2.1.3 *Revised Appeal 2006*

- In light of these developments, the 2006 CA was revised upwards in May 2006 from \$215 to \$384 million. The priority of the revised CA was to support the continuation of essential social services and cushion the deepening humanitarian crisis. In October 2006, WFP revised its requirements upwards by \$10 million, which resulted in a new total revised requirements of \$394 million.

2.2 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

- By 15 November 2006, the CA had received \$260 million in funding, or 66% of the revised CA target of \$394 million;
- Donors from 22 countries contributed to the 2006 CA. Some 67% came from the United States of America (USA), Japan, European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) and Norway;
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) received 97% of the funds or approximately \$254 million. An additional \$97 million in humanitarian assistance outside the CAP in 2006 was tracked by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service (FTS) .

³ Quartet Statement, 30 January 2005. The Quartet consists of the European Union (EU), United Nations (UN), Russia and the USA and stated that it believes that "the Palestinian people have the right to expect that a new government will address their aspirations for peace and statehood ... It is the view of the Quartet that all members of a future Palestinian government must be committed to non-violence, recognition of Israel, and acceptance of previous agreements, including the Roadmap".

Table 1: 2006 CA, Funding by Sector as of 15 November 2006

Sector	Revised Requirements in \$	Commitments / Contributions / Carryover in \$	Level of Funding	Total No. of Projects per Sector	No. of Funded Projects
Agriculture	36,897,268	899,289	2%	11	2
Coordination and Support Services	10,345,478	4,894,784	47%	5	2
Job Creation and Cash Assistance	154,253,993	76,150,403	49%	14	6
Education	8,285,510	3,714,130	45%	4	2
Food	106,628,115	123,346,408	116%	7	4
Health & Psychosocial	53,764,082	8,692,350	16%	31	12
Water & Sanitation	24,709,364	10,946,168	44%	25	2
Sector not yet specified	0	31,502,452	0%	N/A	N/A
Total	394,883,810	260,145,984	66%	-	-

2.3 ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR, 2006 HIGHLIGHTS

2.3.1 Food Aid and Food Security

- The food security sector received 116% of the funds pledged in 2006. These mostly benefited WFP (fully funded) and UNRWA;
- Initially, WFP had planned to assist 480,000 food insecure non-refugees through regular bi-monthly distributions: the chronic poor (social hardship cases), the new poor who received food commodities in compensation for their participation in work or training activities, and people living in institutional care. The assets created through Food For Work (FFW) activities implemented in more than 380 localities benefited the communities at large. Following the revised appeal, WFP expanded its activities to assist a total of 600,000 persons through the same modalities;
- With available funds UNRWA procured three rounds of food to 158,000 families and one round of buffer stocks to 158,000 families in the GS. In the West Bank (WB), UNRWA procured and distributed commodities one round of food commodities for 75,000 families and one to 82,500 families. A third round has been procured; distribution will begin in December;
- United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) only received funds in the second part of the year, which delayed the implementation of their project to assist marginalised women in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (WBGS). Progress was made in training women to livestock rearing. Lack of funding has so far prevented *Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli* (CISP) from implementing their projects with 6,000 Bedouin families in the WB (around 36,000 people) and 3,500 fishing families in the GS (around 36,000 people).

→ A comprehensive review of achievements by project and by sector - based on information provided by agencies at the time of completion of the CA document - is posted on: www.ochaopt.org

2.3.2 Job Creation and Cash Assistance

- The sector request was increased from \$73 million to \$154 million in the revised CA. Of this, \$76 million or 49% have been funded, as of 15 November 2006. Temporary work opportunities and cash subsidies were provided to the most vulnerable groups in the population to ease mounting poverty;
- By August over 1,307,000 job-days were created by UNRWA's job creation programme, direct hire, with funds available for a further 1,225,000 by year-end. 163,253 job days were also generated by UNRWA through indirect hire of refugees by camp services officers, municipalities, NGOs and camp committees (est. total by year-end: 271,333);
- About 1,274 workers enrolled in UNDP emergency employment programme in the GS benefited from an income supplement to their household income. Another 2,500 marginalised youth in WBGS were provided training and working opportunities by UNDP;
- As of August 2006, 22,000 families had received emergency cash assistance from UNRWA in the WB, while 7,819 had received cash grants in the GS to enable the most vulnerable groups to meet household priorities other than food. Further emergency cash grants of \$4.4 million were provided in early September to refugee families to fund back to school costs for refugee pupils in elementary and preparatory schools.

2.3.3 Agriculture

- The agricultural sector is the least funded CAP sector, receiving less than 2% of \$37 million by 15 November. UNDP and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) jointly formulated six projects, totalling nearly \$32 million. Four NGOs - Action Against Hunger-Spain (*Action Contre la Faim-Espagne* [ACF-E]), Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees (PARC), Centro Regionale di

Intervento per la Cooperazione (CRIC), and *Juhoud* for Community and Rural Development – also participated in the CA with six projects totalling \$5 million. Only the FAO Coordination Project and the FAO/UNDP joint project for restoration of agricultural production in the GS were funded in the CA;

- Poor resourcing to address the priorities of the agriculture sector occurred despite its crucial importance to food security.

2.3.4 Health and Psychosocial Support

- The health sector was funded at 16%, or \$8.7 million⁴, as of 15 November 2006. Most funding was received in the last few months and projects have been late to be implemented;
- The main achievements of the sector in 2006 concerned: procurement (essential drugs, supplies, reproductive commodities, vaccines, equipment and fuel for maintenance); training of Ministry of Health (MoH) staff; nutrition surveillance and monitoring the impact of the crisis; health sector coordination with UN, NGOs, donors and in liaison with the PA. Despite deteriorating socioeconomic conditions and the crisis in the health system, no major outbreak occurred during 2006, and the spread of avian influenza was halted in a timely and adequate manner;
- UNRWA was better funded and around 95% of the 145,062 expected patients could access their mobile health programme in the WB, aimed at ensuring access to primary health care for refugees affected by the Barrier and closures. Additional medical supplies were provided in the period July to December 2006 responding to the increased demand on UNRWA Primary Health Care (PHC) services in the WBGS.

Overall, the *psychosocial sector* was 48% funded

- Approximately half of the Palestinian women and children who were reached in the psychosocial programme, (i.e. 215,000 out of 400,000) were from acute crisis areas such as Gaza, Hebron, Nablus and areas close to the Barrier;
- Twelve psychosocial teams intervened immediately after Israeli incursions, shelling or other violent events. During the violence that took place in the GS in July, the teams opened an additional 20 outreach support rooms (four per governorate) in the GS, as well as a toll-free line, to provide better coverage. More than 50,000 children and parents received support through these teams;
- In addition, 80,000 women in two of the most affected locations in the GS (Jabalia and Bureij camp) received support, 37 safe play areas were activated in remote areas and 35,000 children received Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) education.

2.3.5 Water and Sanitation

- The overall funding level of participating organisations remains under the \$24.7 million requested (44%). The only achievement is the financing of a UNDP-sponsored water project in Beit Hanun and Rafah (GS) that will be implemented in 2007;
- Lack of funding was the key reason for lack of progress. Fewer than 5% of the number of beneficiaries originally targeted among the vulnerable groups benefited from project outputs. Most of the projects submitted by NGO partners have not received funding.

2.3.6 Education

- Funding for the education sector reached 45% as of 15 November;
- UNICEF delivered 380 'school-in-a-box' kits and 1,000 recreational kits to the most affected areas in Gaza and Hebron and Nablus in the WB.

2.3.7 Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law

The sector is included in the 2007 CAP for the first time. However, agencies working on protection Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), OCHA, World Health Organization (WHO), UNIFEM, UNRWA, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) have been involved in the range of activities over the past year 2006 that include:

- Strengthening the capacity of United Nations Country Team (UNCT) to use the rights-based approach in planning;
- Reinforcing capacities and skills to perform effective monitoring and reporting;

⁴ WHO is finalising a project proposal of approx. \$12.5 million for medical supplies (drugs, consumables, reagents). The project could start in Dec 2006.

- Initiating a rapid situation assessment of drug abuse and related crime to determine the magnitude and characteristics of the drug problem, its correlation with Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome and crime;
- Advocating for the right of Palestinians to enjoy the highest attainable standard of health, the removal of UXO; and advocate on children affected by armed conflict;
- Creating platforms for dialogue between Israeli and Palestinian on issues related to women rights, health and to drug control;
- Strengthening national Palestinian human rights and drug control capacity.

2.3.8 Coordination and Support Services

Funded at 47%, the coordination sector fulfilled most of its objectives. Information management, monitoring and reporting on facts on the ground, notably the humanitarian impact of the Israeli closure regime was achieved (OCHA, United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), UNRWA, WHO); increased advocacy of the humanitarian situation (inter-agency Advocacy and Public Information Group and OCHA); field coordination with agencies and local partners was enhanced (UNDSS, UNRWA, OCHA); coordination of emergency assistance and improved needs assessment and monitoring was undertaken (OCHA with the Needs Analysis Framework (NAF) and CAP, and the NGOs with Association of International Development Agencies and the humanitarian NGOs group). The programme for the security and safety of UN staff was also improved (UNDSS).

In particular, a number of inter-agency initiatives were accomplished:

- An inter-agency preparedness and response plan for avian influenza (led by WHO and FAO);
- Regular updates of humanitarian contingency plans for the WBGS (OCHA lead);
- The revision of the CA in May 2006 to address the changes in the situation (OCHA lead);
- The setting of a monthly Humanitarian Monitor (OCHA lead with sector inputs from UN agencies, NGOs and field observations);
- The monitoring of the implementation of the Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA) (OCHA lead);
- Updated security-related plans (UNDSS lead);
- The newly established Technical Access Group (OCHA with the United Nations Special Coordinator (UNSCO) and UNRWA facilitation) to centralise the information, advise the heads of agencies on humanitarian access issues and support the Resident Humanitarian Coordinator in his leading role with regard to access negotiation.

3. THE 2007 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

The Common Humanitarian Action Plan for oPt in 2007 can be summarised in four main areas of action:

- A. EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND FOOD AID to address the abrupt increases of poverty and food insecurity registered during the year
- B. Targeted actions in the areas of HEALTH, EDUCATION and SOCIAL AFFAIRS in order to ease, temporarily, the effects of weakening public delivery systems
- C. New efforts in the areas of AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, WATER AND SANITATION in order to strengthen the sustainability of livelihoods among communities in the WBGS
- D. MONITORING systems enhanced in order to better assess humanitarian and protection needs

3.1 DETERIORATING SITUATION

“First, civilians and civilian infrastructure must be protected by all parties. We call upon the Israeli Government as the Occupying Power, the Palestinian Authority, and all armed groups to uphold their responsibilities under international law⁵”.

Three factors have contributed to the worsening humanitarian situation:

3.1.1 A Lack of protection for Civilians and an Increasing Violence

Violence between Israelis and Palestinians has escalated. Between January and September 2006, 464 Palestinians were killed, including 90 children, a four-fold increase compared to January-September 2005 (108). Approximately 2,450 Palestinians were injured between January and September 2006, a three-fold increase compared to the same period in 2005 (776)⁶. Israeli casualties were approximately half of those in the same period in 2005 – 22 Israeli deaths and 316 injuries in 2006 compared to 47 deaths and 484 injuries in 2005. **(See maps)**

Besieged Gaza residents are bearing the brunt, living under war-like conditions. The strip's closed and violent nature has been compared to a “ticking time bomb”⁷. Calls by the UN for immediate action to address the spiralling humanitarian and economic deterioration have yet to be answered. Between January and September 2006, 359 Palestinians were killed and more than 1,050 injured in the continuing conflict with Israel. Factors contributing to a lack of protection in the GS in 2006 included:

- **Direct Israeli-Palestinian hostilities leading to increased casualties and destruction:** Since the unilateral Israeli withdrawal from the GS in September 2005, Palestinians have launched approximately 1,700 homemade rockets towards Israel. The Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) have fired more than 14,200 artillery shells and the Israeli Air Force conducted approximately 555 air strikes including targeted assassinations.

⁵ Jan Egeland, the UN Under-Secretary General (USG) for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, and Jan Elisson, Foreign Minister of Sweden, Op Ed, 'Gaza's Human Calamity', 12 September 2006

⁶ These figures do not include casualties indirectly related to the conflict such as incidents involving UXO, traffic accidents between Israelis and Palestinians in the oPt, deaths in circumstances where medical access was delayed or denied at checkpoints, during military operations or during curfews. The figures reported also do not include casualties in incidents, which are unclear or have been disputed such as the seven Palestinians killed in June 2006 in the GS in circumstances that have been disputed by the PA and Government of Israel (GoI). Included within these figures are seven Palestinian suicide bombers in 2005 and 2006.

⁷ Jan Egeland, the UN USG for Humanitarian Affairs and ERC, and Jan Elisson, Foreign Minister of Sweden, Op Ed, 'Gaza's Human Calamity', 12 September 2006.

- *Operation Summer Rains*: On 25 June, Palestinian militants attacked an IDF observation post along the border with Israel and took an IDF soldier captive. Three days later the IDF launched a military operation (code named 'Operation Summer Rains'). A total⁸ of 261 Palestinians including 60 children have been killed and 847 injured from IDF ground incursions, intensified artillery shelling and air strikes⁹.
- *Targeting of Palestinian property and infrastructure*: Palestinian property and public infrastructure, including roads, bridges and PA institutions, have been targeted by the Israeli military. Most significant was the bombing of Gaza's only power plant on 28 June, destroying all six transformers and with it 43% of the GS's power supply. This severely limited electricity supplies particularly for the pumping of water in the GS.¹⁰ UNDP has estimated the total cost of damages caused in the first two months of the IDF operation at approximately \$46 million to municipal infrastructure, housing, public buildings, agriculture, energy and industry sectors.¹¹ The agriculture sector including olive and citrus orchards, greenhouses, farms and water wells have also sustained damage estimated at approximately \$23.5 million.

3.1.2 Increased Restrictions on Movement

"Access problems make our operations ever more cumbersome, inefficient and costly. We are very concerned about the humanitarian impact of the closure regime"¹².

Continuing the trend started after 2000, the WBGS have become increasingly isolated from each other. In practice there is no functioning geographical or territorial link between these two areas, severely curtailing economic and socio-cultural ties.¹³ The AMA contained a commitment from the Gol to begin bus convoys between the WBGS for passengers by 15 December 2005 and truck convoys for goods by 15 January 2006 though neither deadline has been met.

West Bank Movement

An increased number of checkpoints and physical obstacles further limits Palestinian movement within the WB. The WB has become increasingly fragmented, which has been aggravated by the continuing construction of the Barrier: **(see maps)**

- The number of physical obstacles increased throughout 2006 to 528 by early October¹⁴, a 40% rise on the August 2005 figure.¹⁵ A new one-metre high concrete 'road protection barrier' running 32 kms in the southern WB largely stops Palestinian vehicle and livestock movement from reaching range-land, rain cisterns and cultivated land;
- Increasing numbers of random or 'flying' checkpoints have been observed on Palestinian roads, serving to further disrupt Palestinian daily movement. In September 2006 an average of 119 flying checkpoints were observed each week, representing an increase of 24% on the comparable figure in January 2006;
- The permit system and the enforcement of age and residency restrictions has cut the the WB into three parts – north, central and south. Hardest hit are Jerusalem, the Jordan Valley and Nablus city;
- In early 2006, Israeli military orders further restricted WB Palestinian pedestrian and vehicle access into Jerusalem. Palestinians with permits are limited to four crossing points in the Barrier,

⁸ As of 12 October 2006, OCHA Protection of Civilian database

⁹ As of 9 October 2006

¹⁰ Palestinians in urban areas receiving as little as two to three of water supply per day as the water networks remain unsynchronized with the distribution of remaining electrical supply for the national grid.

¹¹ UNDP, *Assessment of Damages Caused by the Israeli Defense Forces Operations in the Gaza Strip*, September 2006.

¹² Karen Koning Abu Zayd, Commissioner-General, UNRWA, *Agence France-Presse* article, 'UN agency pleads for end to Gaza, West Bank blockades', 27 September 2006

¹³ *Ibid.* As early as 2004 the World Bank noted that "an unfettered flow of people and goods between Gaza and the West Bank is needed to link the two territorial elements of the Palestinian economy, and lay the basis for viable statehood." (p. 13).

¹⁴ See *Humanitarian Monitor*, #5, September 2006.

¹⁵ Physical obstacles are usually found around Palestinian urban areas or blocking movement on roads used by Israeli settlers. Physical obstacles include checkpoints, earth mounds, road gates, roadblocks, earth walls, trenches and fences.

which are controlled by the Israeli Border Police. The other eight entry points are for Israeli citizens, mostly serving those living in settlements. Jerusalem is now on the verge of being severed entirely from its WB hinterland by the construction of the Barrier. An estimated 60,000 Palestinians cross daily through checkpoints surrounding Jerusalem;

- Since May 2006, Palestinian access to the Jordan Valley is only possible for Palestinians residents or those with an Israeli permit to work in Israeli settlements in the Jordan Valley;
- On most days since 19 July, Palestinian males between the ages of 16 and 30 have been banned from travelling south through all checkpoints south of Nablus unless in possession of a permit, affecting an estimated 100,000 plus Palestinian men;
- The continued construction of the Barrier throughout the WB has a fundamental impact on Palestinian freedom of movement. In early October 2006, 58% of the Barrier had been completed (406 km of the 703 km planned). A further 9% (65 km) was under construction. The Barrier's route leaves 10.1% of the WB on its western side and once completed, more than 60,000 Palestinians in 42 communities will be isolated between the Barrier and the Green Line living in these closed areas. A survey conducted by the *Institut Universitaire d'Etudes du Développement* (IUED) in May 2006 found that more than a quarter of all WB Palestinians polled stated that the Barrier separated them from their relatives, 19% from their land and 23% from their jobs.

Gaza Strip Movement

Access for Palestinian people and goods in and out of the GS has been dismal in 2006 in spite of the AMA agreement that set specific targets for access for Palestinians and commercial goods:

- Movement for Palestinian workers and traders gradually increased during the first three months of 2006, in the wake of Israel's disengagement from the GS. However, since March, Israeli authorities have prevented all Palestinian workers/traders with valid permits from entering Israel and there is no indication when or if the crossing will reopen;
- The transfer of control of Rafah passenger crossing on the border with Egypt to the PA with the presence of international observers (the EU Border Assistance Mission) was a key agreement of the AMA following Israel's withdrawal from the Gaza-Egypt border. It started well and from January 2006, the average daily flow of passengers was much higher than previous months. However, since 25 June following the attack at Kerem Shalom it was open for only ten days for limited movement up to the end of September;
- Since 25 June stricter eligibility requirements have been imposed by the IDF on Gaza patients referred for medical treatment in the WB, Israel or overseas. This has led to a significant drop in access to specialist medical care. In December 2005, 742 patients crossed compared to just 267 in August 2006;¹⁶
- Since 25 June, Palestinian fishermen have been prevented from accessing fishing grounds of the GS coastline affecting an estimated 35,000 Gazans who are reliant on the fishing industry for their livelihoods. For the first half of 2006 Palestinian fishermen were permitted to fish up to ten nautical miles from the GS coastline. (This fishing area falls short of the commitment given by the Gol in 2002 as part of the Bertini Commitments.¹⁷);
- The movement of goods in and out of the GS was heavily curtailed with the Israeli authorities blaming security concerns. As of 10 October, the principal crossing point of Karni had been completely closed for 35% of the year¹⁸. Karni has been open for fewer than the scheduled number of working hours or for imports only. Exports throughout 2006 have been minimal and led to massive financial losses from Gazan farmers and businessmen who were unable to export, affecting the export of goods produced in the GS. Exports in 2006 (12 truckloads per day) are well below the goal set by the AMA of 150 daily truckloads by end of 2005 and 400 by end of 2006. **(See map)**

¹⁶ Source: WHO

¹⁷ In 2002, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan appointed Ms Catherine Bertini to address the humanitarian needs arising from the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict since September 2000. The Gol gave or confirmed a number of humanitarian commitments in the course of her visit to the region, which OCHA has monitored.

¹⁸ Source: Paltrade. 158 opened days out of 243 scheduled days. Scheduled days for opening Karni crossing point exclude Fridays and agreed holidays.

Mounting Problems for Humanitarian Access

- Access conditions for international organisations have deteriorated consistently over the past year at a time when humanitarian needs have increased significantly. Humanitarian staff are subjected to frequently changing, unpredictable, and increasingly restrictive procedures at checkpoints;
- In the WB, reported access incidents involving delays and denials of aid/and or movement of personnel by the IDF or Israeli Border Police have continued (an average of 80 incidents per month were reported in the first nine months of 2006). Humanitarian access to the H2 area of Hebron city has been particularly problematic for both local and international UN personnel;
- Problems continue to confront Palestinian ambulances transporting patients through IDF checkpoints in the WB. Drivers of water tankers attempting to deliver supplies to the estimated 200 Palestinian communities without access to a water network are also facing problems of access. These restrictions are in contravention to commitments given by the Gol as part of the Bertini Commitments;
- In the GS, international organisations require prior coordination with Israeli authorities to enter and leave the GS through Erez crossing. But throughout 2006 agencies have incurred enormous delays passing through Erez checkpoint. This crossing point has often come under attack, yet humanitarian personnel are frequently held up at times for hours by erratic procedures and ever-changing security staff. Delays have been expensive. UNRWA reports that by the end of September, the costs of additional storage, transport and demurrage charges since the beginning of 2006 associated with the closure of Karni had passed the \$1 million mark. Karni's frequent closure has also disrupted UNRWA's delivery of services, including emergency food aid.

3.1.3 Financial and Institutional Crisis of the PA¹⁹

In early 2006, financial sources for three-quarters of the PA's monthly operating budget in 2005 have either been suspended or cancelled following the victory of the *Hamas* party in the PLC elections. The loss of these income sources, together with the reluctance of banks to transfer funds to the PA Government, has seriously undermined the functioning of PA institutions:²⁰

- Since January 2006, the Gol has withheld Palestinian VAT and custom revenues from the PA which at the end of September totalled approximately \$540 million plus accumulated interest. This loss equates to roughly 50% of 2005 monthly PA revenues;
- Donors have also suspended their direct support to the PA Government, pending the PA's commitment to the three principles set out by the Quartet. This loss equates to roughly 25% of 2005 monthly PA revenues. This has partly been compensated for by the TIM (and Emergency Support and Services Programme (ESSP));
- Internally generated income (taxes, fees) has also declined with the contraction of the Palestinian economy. Internal revenues amounted to roughly 25% of the PA monthly revenues in 2005;
- A significant number of PA ministers and PLC members are still detained in Israeli jails.²¹

Accessing Services

The PA is the main service provider for the bulk of the Palestinian population and provides public, primary, secondary and tertiary health and education services. The PA is responsible for 62% of PHC clinics and 75% of schools throughout the WBGS. It runs critical sanitation and water networks, registers births and other necessary civil matters.

Impact on Palestinian Households

Full PA salaries have not been paid since March 2006 to the estimated 161,000 PA employees who support over one-quarter of the Palestinian population.²² Only one month's cash subsidies for the

¹⁹ See OCHA, *Assessment of the future humanitarian risks in the occupied Palestinian territory*, 19 April 2006. The paper examined the humanitarian risks in the West Bank and Gaza Strip following the crisis facing the PA and warned of a bleak humanitarian situation for the Palestinian people.

²⁰ For more detailed information: International Monetary Fund (IMF) West Bank and Gaza, *Recent fiscal and financial developments*, October 2006

²¹ To date, four ministers and 30 PLC members are detained.

approximately 40,000 of the most vulnerable Palestinian families identified by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) have been paid by the PA since March 2006. One payment has also been disbursed through the TIM.

According to a poll conducted by the PCBS in the second quarter of 2006, 41% of households in the WB and 82% in the GS stated that they had been directly or indirectly affected by the non-payment of PA employees' salaries.²³ PCBS found that households dependant on salaries from the public sector are resorting to negative coping strategies including postponing paying bills (83.5%), relying on past savings (26.3%), selling jewellery (29.6%) and reducing consumption of fresh meat (88.6%). The reliance on negative coping strategies was more apparent in Gazan households.

Rolling Strike of PA Employees

By the end of September 2006, the PA had come to a virtual standstill:

- WB MoH staff are on strike. As a consequence, in the WB only critical medical cases are received at governmental hospitals and health clinics and hospital wards, including maternity wards except for caesarean sections, are closed, leading to increased number of women giving birth at home;
- 90% of teachers employed in PA schools are on strike in the WB. Only 12th grade students, making up about 6.3% of all students, are attending school;
- The registration of newborn births, the issuance of identification cards and marriage certificates and the renewal of passports, driving licences and car registration have not taken place.

²² OCHA calculations based on PCBS labour force data and an additional 15,000 security forces recruited at the end of 2005. In early 2006, 37% of all employment in the GS was with the PA while in the WB the PA employees 14% of all employees. Approximately one-third of all PA employees are women.

²³ PCBS, *The impact of Israeli Unilateral Measures on the Social, Economic and Environmental Conditions of Palestinian households*, Q2 2006

3.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

Summary of the major humanitarian consequences and growing needs:

- Food insecurity on the rise;
- Widespread unemployment and lack of income;
- Agriculture production and capacity dwindling;
- Health system at risk of collapsing and mental health at stake;
- Deteriorating access to quality water and safe environment;
- Long term impact of education degradation;
- More civilians at risk and in need of protection;
- Increasingly needed humanitarian coordination.

3.2.1 Food Insecurity on the Rise

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and lead an active and healthy life. (FAO/WHO/WFP)

- 49% of the population (refugee and non-refugee) are estimated to be food insecure in 2006 (an increase of 13% since 2005). (**See map**);
- Dependency ratios have risen to 1:14 in the GS and 1:6 in the WB;²⁴
- Three-quarters of GS residents reported reduced food intake over the last six months compared to half in the WB²⁵.

3.2.2 Widespread Unemployment and Lack of Income

- Almost two-thirds (65.8%)²⁶ of the Palestinian population live in poverty in the oPt²⁷;
- Refugees, with 72.4% of households living below the poverty line, are poorer than non-refugee households, 60.9% living below the poverty line;²⁸
- Unemployment currently affects 265,000 people and their dependants (28.6% of the active population)²⁹; (**See map**)
- 24.3% of employed people, i.e. 161,000 PA central government employees, have not received salaries since mid-March;³⁰ thus, it can be deduced that during the second quarter of 2006, only 35% of GS's labour force and 68% of the WB labour force was in paid employment.

3.2.3 Agriculture and Livelihoods in Distress

- Drought led to low production in 2006 particularly in South Hebron;
- 26.1% of the agricultural holdings have been damaged as a result of Israeli measures;³¹
- Approximately 400 hectares (1.1%) of orchards and greenhouses have been destroyed, in the GS along with water wells, farm buildings, fencing and irrigation infrastructure for a total value of \$23.5 million;

²⁴ UNRWA estimates based on PCBS data. Dependency ratios at end 2005 were 7.5 and 5.4 in Gaza and WB respectively.

²⁵ Survey conducted by the University of Geneva in May 2006 (IUED), which showed reduced level of food intake for 55% of respondents.

²⁶ PCBS, September 2006 survey on the impact of Israeli measures on Palestinian households.

²⁷ Since end 2005, poverty rates have increased by 30% and abject poverty rates by 40% in the oPt. In the GS, 87.7% of households live below the official poverty line and 79.8% in abject poverty; while in the WB, 55.6% of households were below the poverty line and 43.2% living in abject poverty by mid-2006.

²⁸ PCBS presentation on the Impact of the Israeli Unilateral Measures on the Social, Economical and Environmental conditions of Palestinian households, Q2 2006 at workshop of 3/7/2006.

²⁹ Source PCBS labour force survey Q2 2006. In contexts of protracted crisis, the standard unemployment definition might be somehow deficient, as a considerable number of people is simply no longer seeking employment. A "relaxed definition" of unemployment is here applied, by adding to the total number of unemployed people according to International Labour Organization (ILO) standards the number of people currently not engaged in active job search (commonly defined as "inactive").

³⁰ UNRWA estimates, based on data sets provided by PCBS by special request.

³¹ PCBS, Farm Structure Survey 2004/5, the most recent "nation-wide" survey available. The figures read 23.1% for the WB and 50.3% for the GS.

- 61,000 ha (more than 10%) of land in the WB have been damaged or confiscated by Israel in the Seam zone and the Barrier area; this figure does not include the buffer zone in Barrier northern areas, the closed areas, nor the areas confiscated under the Ottoman Law;
- Israeli restrictions on agricultural gate permits through the Barrier have reduced farmers' access to land and water;
- The purchase of required agriculture inputs from Israel by 65,000 smallholder farmers in the GS have been severely disrupted;
- Support services to farmers provided by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), NGOs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) declined with the PA strike.

3.2.4 Health System at Risk of Collapsing and Mental Health at Stake

- The number of primary healthcare consultations at UNRWA clinics in the GS in July and August 2006 increased by 19% and 11% respectively compared to the same months last year. A 15% increase in deliveries at MoH hospitals, and relative decrease in NGOs and private sector, has been recorded in June 2006 compared to June 2005, indicating that more people are having to rely on MoH services for financial reasons;
- In August, there was less than one month's stock of 107 drugs (out of 432 essential drugs) at central level. Most hospitals had ten or more items out of stock. Since September, most hospitals wards have been closed due to the strike;
- 37.9% of the children under five (U5s) and 31.1% of women of child-bearing age have iron-deficiency anaemia; 22% of the U5s are vitamin A deficient; 20% show signs of iodine deficiency, 4.1% suffer from clinical vitamin D deficiency (rickets) in the GS;
- Diarrhoea incidence in some parts of the GS increased by 300% between March and June;³²
- An IUED survey found that 60% of respondents felt that levels of stress among children increased between 2005 and 2006;³³
- Caritas estimates a rise of 15%-20% in requests for assistance from women victims of violence in the WB and East Jerusalem between 2005 and 2006.

3.2.5 Access to Quality Water and Safe Environment Increasingly Problematic

- One-fourth of Palestinians in the oPt do not have sufficient access to water;
- Decreased access to safe water: in some parts of the GS diarrhoea rates are as much as 300% higher compared to last year;³⁴
- Lack of hygiene in schools is creating a higher risk of increase in water-based infections;
- More than 70% of the population is not connected to a sewerage network, with great variations within the oPt, from 0% coverage in Khan Younis in the GS or Naplus to 80% coverage in Gaza City;
- Approximately 70-80% of the domestic wastewater produced is discharged into the environment without treatment.

3.2.6 Long Term Impact of Education Degradation

- 70% of the PA teachers went on strike on 2 September, disrupting the new school year;
- Due to closures and curfews more than 226,000 children in 580 schools in the WB, particularly in the northern areas, find going to school impossible, irregular or dangerous;
- Due to PA budgetary shortfalls, teacher training activities have been rescheduled or cancelled and developmental plans have been halted in favour of dealing with shortages.

3.2.7 More Civilians at Risk and in Need of Protection

- 3.8 million³⁵ Palestinian civilians are in continuing need of protection, facing risk of death or injury, dispossession and poverty. Their ability to live normal lives with dignity is severely restricted;
- An atmosphere of impunity and lack of accountability for human rights violations continues. Opportunity for improvement will only flow from the incorporation of human rights and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) into a political process;

³² Data provided by UNRWA field office in Gaza.

³³ Palestinian Public Perceptions survey, IUED, Geneva, draft dated May 2006 (report due in October 2006).

³⁴ Data provided by UNRWA field office in Gaza.

³⁵ The total population in the oPt is 3,888,292, with 2,444,478 in the WB and 1,443,814 in the GS – PCBS.

- Two years since the International Court of Justice (ICJ) *Advisory Opinion on the Wall*, Israel has not fulfilled its legal obligation to cease the construction of the Wall.³⁶ While humanitarian assistance is being provided, the international community has not fulfilled its obligation to ensure respect for IHL and to promote accountability in the oPt.

3.2.8 Increasingly Needed Humanitarian Coordination

- Humanitarian coordination remains vital for the reporting and raising awareness on the immediate and longer-term risks facing Palestinians, needs and response;
- The cutting of communication and coordination channels by the IDF with their Palestinian liaison counterparts following the *Hamas* election victory has left a void that the international community has neither the capacity nor the mandate to fill;
- Humanitarian coordination has increased in the field to address the most vulnerable populations: information management and dissemination, access and movement regimes, assistance and policy coordination between UN agencies, NGOs, donors and within the existing Palestinian institutions at central and field levels.

³⁶ ICJ Wall Advisory Opinion, paragraph 152.

3.3 SUMMARY OF VULNERABILITIES AND CROSS-CUTTING IMPACTS OF THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

Table 2: Vulnerable Areas and Population Groups by Sector

This table summarises the vulnerable areas and population groups that will constitute the basis for the priority needs in each sector response plans.

	Vulnerable Areas	Vulnerable Groups per Sector
Protection	Whole oPt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,888,292 Palestinians
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GS; Tulkarm, Salfit, Jenin, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20-29 age group; Palestinians who have lost their source of income through post-2000 closures; Women, especially those in the 20 – 29 age group; Refugees employed in public sector; Non-refugees not benefiting from Joint Commission/CA schemes.
Health (incl. mental)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern GS; South of the GS; Hebron's old city; Nablus; Areas close to the Barrier; Refugee camps; Areas of the WB where access to health is prevented by movement restrictions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children, pregnant women and people with chronic diseases in terms of PHC; Infants, U5s, pregnant and lactating women in relation with micronutrient deficiencies; 830,000 children, young people and women of reproductive age living in hardship (including single-women headed households or living with disabled, drug addicts, sick or elderly caregivers); areas prone to insecurity; Bedouin communities; 125,000 children and adults in mine-affected areas.
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rafah, Khan Younis, Deir el Balah, Um Al-Nasser, El Buriej, Nusseirat, Beit Lahia, Middle area camps; Jenin, Hebron; Gaza, northern Gaza, Betlehem, Jericho, Salfit, Nablus; Qalqiliya, Tubas, East Jerusalem, the Seam zone; Ramallah, Tulkarm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,428,500 rural people from those poor households not connected to the water network; 868,400 urban people poorly connected to water network; 1,400,000 people approximately who have access to a poor quality water (37% of the total population); 1,188,800 people (80% of the population) of WB with no adequate sewage system; 900,000 people (64% of the population) in GS with no adequate sewage system.
Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the WB: Hebron, Jenin, Qualqilia, Tubas and Tulkarem, Nablus and Jericho; In the GS: all areas, especially Deir el Balah, North Gaza (Jabalia and Beit Hanoun), Khan Younis, and Rafah. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 290,000 recent poor, incl. PA employees; 1,016,000 new poor; 639,000 chronically poor.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern WB (Jenin, Tulkarm), the Jordan Valley, South Hebron; GS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 12,000 vulnerable farmers, and shepherds. Most targeted areas are northern WB, Jordan Valley, South Hebron and GS; Labour-based schemes for 10,400 workers; Empower the MoA and other relevant public and private stakeholders; Strengthen the sector capacity for advocacy.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seam zone; Hebron; Tulkarm; GS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40,000 newly enrolled children for the 2006-2007 school year; 226,000 children who have significant difficulties accessing their schools due to closures; Over 5,000 teachers whose capacity needs to be built; 74,000 university students, especially 35,000 female students from the poorer families or areas.

3.4 SCENARIOS

Participating UN agencies and NGOs developed a series of best, worst and most likely scenarios based on the available information and analysis of how the crisis in the oPt may evolve in 2007. The most likely scenario has been used for planning purposes by the sectors.

The **best and worst case scenarios** represent extremes to the core assumptions. Events that could drastically alter the operating context in the oPt in 2007 include: (1) political developments entrenching the fiscal and institutional crisis facing the PA and potentially leading the complete collapse of PA institutions; (2) a significant deterioration in the internal security situation hampering humanitarian operations; and (3) a further intensification of Israeli and Palestinian hostilities and access and movement restrictions.

Most Likely Scenario: Continuing Degradation of the Humanitarian Situation

No significant political developments having a positive impact on the humanitarian situation

- No substantial renewed dialogue between Gol and PA and no major Israeli initiatives likely to materialise in 2007 in relation to the oPt;
- The PA government in power is not universally recognised as meeting the three principles set down by the Quartet in early 2006;
- Destabilising factors in the region continue to influence events locally;
- Divisions between Palestinian factions continue.

Lack of protection of civilians

- The cycle of violence continues with war-like conditions in effect, particularly in Gaza;
- Closures and the continued construction of the Barrier continue to severely impair Palestinian livelihoods;
- Palestinian internal security continues to be fragile with ongoing tensions between major political factions.

Palestinian movement and humanitarian access impaired

- Palestinian access continues to be heavily restricted by the IDF, in particular into the GS and to employment opportunities in Israel;
- In the WB, the closure regime becomes more streamlined and permanent, thus serving to worsen the already severe humanitarian situation;
- Access for humanitarian organisations continues to be problematic, for which the agencies pay a high price in terms of funds, time and manpower.

PA institutional crisis continues

- Large gaps blight the PA's monthly budget as the PA VAT/customs taxes continue to be withheld by Gol or only partly released. Donors do not resume assistance at pre-March 2006 levels, internal revenues diminish and arrears and debts of the PA in 2006 carry over into 2007;
- PA institutions continue to deliver basic services, though significantly impaired, through the use of coping mechanisms by the Ministries/Presidency's Office;
- The Quartet-endorsed TIM continues to function and addresses, to a certain extent, the financial crisis being faced by the PA. Expansion of the TIM if the current situation continues;
- The longer-term consequences of the PA fiscal crisis in 2006 continue to negatively impact the PA even if there is a resolution in 2007.

3.5 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The ongoing crisis - which in 2006 placed a number of new pressures on the Palestinian economy, society and institutions - has acquired a structural dimension that the CAP cannot by itself, address. Yet, without the support of expanded UN humanitarian programmes in 2006, the situation for the large majority of Palestinians would have been far worse than is presently the case. It is with this same perspective of attempting to minimise the worst impacts for the Palestinians - and on the expectation that crisis will most likely carry over into the coming year - that the 2007 CA has been formulated. This section outlines the overall strategic priorities of the 2007 appeal, and then moves into a more detailed presentation of sector-specific response plans.

3.5.1 *Strategic Priorities of 2007 CA*

The UN CA for 2007 contains six strategic priorities, identified by the UNCT through the NAF. Taken together, these priorities provide an overall overall framework for the sector response plans:

- Cushion the impact of the crisis by targeting the poor sectors of the population, and the unemployed with **cash injections**, primarily in the form of employment generation, cash grant and small credit schemes. These efforts will be targeted at areas of the oPt which register high poverty or unemployment rates, and will also support the reconstruction or repair of public, private or productive, infrastructures;
- Protect the most vulnerable families by providing **food assistance** in a manner that ensures minimum required nutritional intake, supports household coping strategies, supplements income where this already exists and minimises household asset depletion or indebtedness. These efforts will target those areas, or social segments, of the oPt which register high food insecurity levels as assessed by UN technical agencies;
- Provide emergency support for the **provision of essential public services**, particularly in the areas of **health, education and social affairs**, for both refugee and non-refugee populations. This will be carried out in tandem with existing donor initiative in these areas, such as the ESSP;
- Strengthen the **sustainability of livelihoods** in rural and urban communities, with particular attention to **agriculture, water management and public sanitation**;
- Enhance **monitoring** systems in order to better assess humanitarian and protection needs. This will help to better inform donor decision making, and better calibrate UN and other international humanitarian responses;
- Strengthen UN humanitarian coordination structures, under the leadership of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator of the oPt. Particular emphasis is placed here on the growing number of "joint" programmes undertaken by two or more UN agencies and NGOs. Coordination will be strengthened also in forging a more robust common approach on issues of humanitarian access.

3.5.2 *Other Assistance Channels*

In 2007, the CAP is foreseen as remaining the only comprehensive planning mechanism for the provision of humanitarian assistance. Most UN agencies operating in the oPt and 20 NGOs are participating with projects in the CA.

Humanitarian Assistance outside the CAP

There remains a large number of international and local NGOs with projects providing humanitarian assistance outside of the CAP. In addition, humanitarian assistance has been provided through other channels including direct bilateral assistance of Arab and other states and the private sector. In 2006, FTS reported an estimated \$97 million in humanitarian assistance outside of the CAP. This is a conservative figure as some aid flows are under-reported.

Temporary International Mechanism

In June 2006, the TIM was endorsed by the Quartet to provide an alternative channel of support to key PA institutions (Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE), MoH, and MoSA) and PA employees.³⁷ The TIM channels assistance through the PA Presidency's Office and is "limited in scope and duration, operates with full transparency and accountability and ensures the direct delivery of assistance to the Palestinian people".

The initial duration of the TIM was set at three months, but extended in September by the Quartet to function until the end of 2006. One of the core planning assumptions for the 2007 CAP is that the TIM will continue to function in some form throughout 2007 if there are no political developments. The TIM currently consists of three windows that should eventually account for approximately **\$180 million** by the end of 2006:

1. ESSP administered by the World Bank to finance expenditures of the MoH, MoSA, and MoEHE for six months. The planned contribution stands at **\$48.84 million**;³⁸
2. Interim Emergency Relief Contribution to supply energy utilities including fuel to PA institutions. More than **\$2 million** was contributed during the first phase of the TIM and a further **\$5 million** planned for the second phase;
3. Cash-transfer scheme/needs based allowances to provide support to vulnerable Palestinians through the payment of social allowances to the poorest part of the population and to key workers delivering essential public services.³⁹ A total of **\$48 million** was contributed during the first phase of the TIM while **\$84 million** should be utilised in the second phase.

Relevant CAP sectors have taken account of the TIM in the development of their sector response plans.

PA Emergency Support Programme to the oPt

In May 2006, the Ministry of Planning (MoP) of the PA launched the Emergency Support Programme to the oPt for 2006. The programme requested emergency support for the following key areas: (1) salaries for public sector employees; (2) ensuring the continuation of basic services; (3) emergency humanitarian assistance; (4) social assistance; and (5) job creation. The total funds appealed for were \$1.8 billion.

³⁷ Quartet Statement, 17 June 2006.

³⁸ In addition, the ESSP will finance a total of \$6.5 million to sustain the delivery of water, sanitation and electricity through regional utilities.

³⁹ The information on the three TIM windows was taken from fact sheets and progress reports published by the TIM Team throughout August and September.

3.6 RESPONSE PLANS

3.6.1 Establishment of the Protection Sector

“Protection is the activity aiming at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with international human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law.⁴⁰”

Priority Needs

The deteriorating human rights situation and the need to find more creative ways, whether as individual agencies or through joint initiatives, of addressing and preventing widespread violation of human rights led the UNCT to introduce a separate protection sector in this year’s appeal. While recognising that all sectors address humanitarian and human rights, in this sector, the rights and needs of the most vulnerable groups of the Palestinian civilian population, among them women and children, are prioritised here, with a view to enhancing capacity to promote and protect their rights, in line with international human rights and humanitarian law.

- Restrictions on the right to freedom of movement, including measures such as checkpoints, closures, curfews and the Wall, in addition to the permit system constitute severe constraints on the enjoyment of a range of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, including children’s rights to education, health and play, the right to work, and impact particularly on the rights of women;
- The rising number of civilians deaths, particularly among children in the GS, underscores the need for further protection for the fundamental right to life;
- Significant numbers of young people are denied the right to education and employment, a problem exacerbated by the current economic situation in the oPt;
- In the context of an increasingly serious human rights situation, the means and capacity for those seeking justice and redress need to be strengthened.

Objectives and Indicators

The main goal is to improve the humanitarian situation and to prevent further abuses. The objectives are:

- To build a protective environment and to promote the application of international human rights and humanitarian law, and that issues of accountability are addressed, including the principles espoused by the ICJ Advisory Opinion on the Wall;

Indicator: Number of UNCT initiatives to contribute to a protective environment.

- To strengthen the national capacities to better protect human rights, including that of specific vulnerable groups;

Indicator: Number of UNCT initiatives aiming at building the national capacities to promote and protect human rights.

- To empower protected persons to better promote and realise their rights under IHL through advocacy and legal assistance;

Indicator: The qualitative impact of advocacy and legal aid related activities by UNCT on the promotion and/or protection of the rights of vulnerable groups under international law.

Indicator: Increased number of joint advocacy activities on human rights protection and accountability by UNCT, and use of IHL and human rights instruments in UN pronouncements and policymaking in the oPt, including the ICJ Advisory Opinion on the Wall.

⁴⁰ ICRC, *strengthening Protection in war: A search for Professional Standards* (Geneva: ICRC 2001, pgs.28-37).

Response Strategy

The humanitarian crisis caused by the lack of protection afforded by international human rights and international humanitarian law is expected to continue as long as the current environment of impunity and lack of accountability for human rights violations in the oPt prevails, and as long as human rights and international humanitarian law are not incorporated into a parallel political process. Therefore, the UNCT decided that a separate protection sector should be created to address the increasing vulnerability of the Palestinian civilian population, and to strengthen the capacity of vulnerable groups to promote and protect their rights.

The sector will operate under the position that:

- Israel retains its responsibilities under international law as an occupying power for the welfare of Palestinian population in the oPt including the GS, since it “still retains effective control over the territory through its control of airspace, territorial sea and external land boundaries;
- The PA is responsible of ending violations of human rights and IHL;
- The international community is also obligated to ensure respect for IHL and is liable for preventing impunity of grave breaches.

The strategy for 2007 year consists of:

- Informing on the humanitarian consequences of the lack of accountability;
- Complementing the response of the sectors involved in the provision of direct humanitarian assistance by addressing one of the root causes of the humanitarian crisis, namely the violation of human rights of the Palestinian population, and the lack of protection;
- Improving the coordination of the UNCT and International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) protection activities and advocacy by building on existing programmes and providing a UNCT forum to address needs and additional responses.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Implementation

Agencies involved in this sector will monitor indicators above, within the framework of the protection sector working group and the *Humanitarian Monitor*.

Participating organisations

Lead: OHCHR	Submitting Projects	Participating in the CHAP
UN Agencies	OHCHR, UNODC, UNIFEM, UNRWA	OHCHR, OCHA, UNRWA, WHO, UNIFEM, UNICEF
National Institutions	-	-
INGOs	-	DIAKONIA, Save the Children-UK
National NGOs	-	Al-Haq, the Palestinian Independent Commission for Citizens' Rights

3.6.2 Food Aid and Food Security

Priority Needs

Food insecurity in the oPt is mainly determined by: (i) socio-economic conditions of Palestinian households; and, (ii) physical and economic barriers to food production and trade. In June 2006, a rapid assessment by WFP/FAO estimated that almost two million or 49%⁴¹ of Palestinians were food insecure, an absolute increase of 13% since 2005. In addition, income poverty levels rose by 30% between end 2005 and mid-2006, with 66% of Palestinian households or about 2.7 million persons living below the poverty line by end Q2 2006.⁴² Findings indicated higher levels among refugees (72%) than non-refugees (61%). The depth of poverty also rose with more than 55% of households or 2.4 million people living in extreme poverty, unable to meet their basic needs of food, clothing and housing.⁴³ Unemployment rates have reached 38.5% in GS and 24.2% in WB. Only 35% of GS's work force and 68% of the WB's work force was in paid employment in mid-2006⁴⁴, placing severe constraints on economic access to food. Dependency ratios have escalated to approximately 1:14 in GS and 1:6 in WB and three out of four GS residents reported reduced food intake levels over the last six months, compared to one in two in the WB.⁴⁵

About two million persons making up the food-insecure households are in need of assistance to prevent a further erosion of their safety in particular through, but not limited to, food aid in order to free up household resources for other essential needs, and to makeup for traditional sources of assistance no longer available.

The priority groups and areas deserving specific attention are:

- The most recent poor,⁴⁶ comprising households depending on the lowest paid PA employees, small business/trade, under-funded social welfare schemes, those involved in the fishing industry in the GS, poultry farmers and the cash-crops exporters in the GS, livestock breeders affected by the drought in southern WB, those who cannot access their land in the Seam zones;
- The new poor,⁴⁷ comprising the landless, unskilled or unemployed labourers and Bedouin families, large families with limited income, those previously employed in Israel and their families;
- The chronic poor households registered as social hardship cases with the MoSA: women headed households, widows and divorcees, orphans, the elderly, disabled and people affected by chronic diseases.

The areas most vulnerable areas to food insecurity are Hebron, Jenin, Qualqilia, Tubas and Tulkarem in the WB and Deir el Balah, North Gaza (Jabalia and Beit Hanoun), Khan Younis, and Rafah⁴⁸ in the GS.

Objectives and Indicators

The overall objectives of the food security response strategy are to:

- Provide a safety net for food-insecure households that have no other means of coping by preventing a further decline in food-security levels, freeing up households resources for other essential needs, and making up for traditional sources of assistance no longer available;
- Ensure convergence between humanitarian relief, in particular food aid, and multi-sectoral efforts to address the structural causes of food insecurity through coordination, advocacy and complementary projects.

The specific objectives and related indicators are to:

- Provide food aid to fill acute food shortages of targeted households;⁴⁹
Indicator: Number of persons assisted against targeted caseload.

⁴¹ WFP/FAO estimated figures of food insecure people as at June 2006 were established using a food insecurity risk table measuring the impact on food security level of closures and barrier expansion, avian influenza outbreak, market disruption and PA funding cuts.

⁴² Data from PCBS Survey on the Impact of Israeli Unilateral Measures on the Social, Economic and Environmental Conditions of Palestinian Households (September 2006), Poverty in the Palestinian Territory 2005, and PCBS presentation on the effects of Israeli measures on Palestinian society, Q2 2006. (Workshop in Ramallah 3/7/2006).

⁴³ During the first half of the year extreme poverty rates increased by 55 % in GS and by 25 % in the WB. In Q2 2006, income poverty and extreme income poverty are estimated at 55.6 % and 43.2% in WB and 87.7% and 79.8% in GS.

⁴⁴ UNRWA estimates based on PCBS data.

⁴⁵ Survey Conducted by the University of Geneva in May 2006, which showed reduced level of food intake for 55 % of respondents.

⁴⁶ Since January 2006.

⁴⁷ Since the start of the second *Intifada* in 2000.

⁴⁸ Emergency Food Security Needs Assessment Report (WFP, May 2006).

⁴⁹ A WFP Rapid Market Assessment (June 2006) indicated that food transfers are more appropriate than cash activities to meet immediate food needs given the existing market situation.

- Contribute to building sustainable assets and to income generating activities in order to protect livelihoods and reverse the poverty cycle;
Indicator: Number of food for work and food for training assets created.
- Develop an integrated food security monitoring system to help quantify and qualify food security trends, assist in programme design by providing a sound basis for enhanced targeting and advocacy;
Indicator: Food Security Monitoring System established.
- Combine food security assessments and nutritional surveys in order to determine the role of inadequate food intake in malnutrition and propose related response options.
Indicator: Number of combined food security assessments and nutritional surveys.

Response Strategy

- UNRWA will provide emergency food aid to 1.4 million vulnerable refugees, in order to counter problems of inadequate nutrition and economic access to food. Assistance will cover 76% of daily food needs for 158,000 refugee families in GS (~791,000 persons) and 50% of daily food needs for 102,000 refugee families (~612,000 persons) in the WB;⁵⁰
- WFP will assist 650,000 non-refugee food insecure persons as follows: i) 240,000 social hardship cases will receive free food parcels of mixed fortified commodities; ii) 345,000 new poor including the most recent poor will receive food assistance for their participation in FFW and Food For Training (FFT) activities seeking to build sustainable and productive community assets, to develop basic or alternative skills, and create income generation opportunities; and iii) 15,000 individuals admitted in charitable institutions. In 2007, WFP will also set up jointly with UNICEF a pilot emergency school feeding programme whereby 50,000 primary school children in two areas amongst the most food insecure will receive a mid-morning snack;
- UNIFEM will pilot a school feeding initiative based on supporting women-run food production enterprises in the GS.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Implementation

The sector will enhance the understanding of the food insecurity in the oPt through:

- Conducting a Joint WFP/FAO Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (JCFSVA) by end 2006 to fully capture the impact of the current crisis, accurately portray resulting livelihood strategies and key risks and quantify vulnerable groups and areas as well as a study by *Asamblea de Cooperacion Por la Paz* (ACPP) to specifically quantify and qualify the food security trends in the GS;
- Setting up of a food security monitoring system from JCFSVA results.⁵¹ To complement the current monitoring conducted by WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit⁵² and inform the FAO's Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System (FIVIMS) currently developed with local institutions;
- Enhancing information sharing and coordination, increasing complementarities and synergy between food aid response and other humanitarian programmes addressing food security and poverty, particularly job creation and agriculture.

Within the framework of the Food Security Group lead by WFP, the UN agencies and NGOs contributing to the 2007 food security strategy will ensure sector-wide monitoring of the proposed strategy by measuring progress against the stated objectives. Individual agencies will continue to monitor project specific indicators and conduct evaluation and reviews when necessary.

Participating Agencies

Lead: WFP	Submitting Projects	Participating in the CHAP
UN Agencies	UNRWA, WFP, UNIFEM	FAO, UNRWA, WFP
National Institutions	-	-
INGOs and the Red Cross	Community Habitat Finance International (CHF), CISP, ACPP,	ACF-E, CARE, CHF, CISP, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), <i>Gruppo Volontariato Civile</i> (GVC), ICRC, Mercy Corps (MC), OXFAM
National NGOs	-	-

⁵⁰ In addition to its emergency programme, UNRWA provides regular food assistance to ~120,000 special hardship cases in the oPt.

⁵¹ The findings of the JCFSVA will be available in November 2006 and be shared with the members of the Food Security Group.

⁵² The VAM unit currently monitors key factors affecting food security levels such as income, consumption, unemployment rates, closures, market data, production, children and mother malnutrition notably by monitoring the price and availability of basic commodities, the monthly imports of food commodities into the GS, the fishing catch in GS, and the provision of cash subsidies to the social hardship cases.

3.6.3 Job Creation and Cash Assistance

Priority Needs

Fighting poverty

- A recent World Bank survey predicts that 2006 may be the worst year in Palestinian economic history. The PCBS has estimated that 65.8% of Palestinian households, or 2,558,496 people, were living in poverty⁵³ during the second quarter of 2006 and 55.6%, or 2,161,890 people, in abject poverty;⁵⁴
- This includes the overwhelming majority of the population of GS: 87.7% of households below the official poverty line and 79.8% in abject poverty. In WB, 55.6% of households were below the poverty line and 43.2% living in extreme poverty by mid-2006;
- In June, according to PCBS, poverty rates have increased by 32% and abject poverty rates by 43% since end-2005. PCBS data also indicates that refugees are poorer than non-refugees: 72.4% of refugee households living below the poverty line, compared to 60.9% of non-refugee ones.⁵⁵

Income through employment and cash provision

- Unemployment rates remain high. Unemployment currently affects 265,000 people and their dependants. Excluding the 'discouraged' group, i.e. those no longer engaged in active job search, 197,000 people are classified as unemployed according to ILO standards;⁵⁶
- During the second quarter of 2006, 38.6% of labour force participants in GS were out of work and 24.2% in WB. This represents a slight increase over rates during the same period in 2005, when rates stood at 35.6% and 22.3% in GS and WB respectively. A further 24.3% of employed people, i.e. 161,000 PA central government employees, have not received salaries since mid-March. Thus it can be deduced that during the second quarter of 2006, only 35% of GS's labour force and 68% of the WB labour force was in paid employment;
- As a result, between one quarter and one third of Palestinians have been deprived of their main source of income. Gazans and refugees have been particularly affected, due to the high number of refugees and Palestinians in GS employed by the PA. According to PCBS labour force survey data, almost half of all PA central government employees in the oPt are refugees, whereas refugees account for around 40% of the total population of the oPt. Likewise, 45% of all PA employees are in GS, while only 37% of the oPt's population live in GS.

The identification of vulnerable groups (as per sector NAF) suggests that:

- Youth up to 24 years face the highest difficulty in obtaining work;
- Women, especially those in the 20-29 age group, are particularly affected by unemployment;
- Refugees maintain their disadvantaged conditions as compared to non-refugees, as their poverty is more marked and widespread. In addition, they strongly rely on public employment in higher shares than the non-refugee population;
- Non-refugees have started to face increasing difficulties. Poor non-refugees have fewer opportunities to benefit from job creation and cash assistance schemes, in line with the respective mandates and capacity of agencies involved in this sector.

Geographic areas of particular distress are:

- The northern part of the GS (38.8%);
- All other governorates of the GS, where unemployment rates are currently never lower than 30%;
- In the WB, the areas of Tulkarem (26.6%), Salfit (22.2%) and Jenin (20.2%).⁵⁷

⁵³ The (relative) poverty line" reflects a six-member household's budget for food, clothing, housing and other necessities including health care, education, transportation, personal care and housekeeping supplies. The relative poverty line for the reference household in the oPt in 2005 stood at New Israeli Sheqel (NIS) 2,143 (US\$ 477) or \$2.65 per person per day.

⁵⁴ Based on income poverty data, PCBS Q2 2006. Deep or abject poverty is measured by the absolute poverty line, calculated to reflect a budget for food, clothing and housing. The absolute poverty line for the reference household (six-member household consisting of two adults and four children) in the oPt in 2005 stood at NIS 1,732 (US\$ 385) or \$2.14 per person per day.

⁵⁵ PCBS presentation on the effects of Israeli measures on Palestinian society, Q2 2006 at workshop of 3/7/2006.

⁵⁶ According to ILO standards, are considered as unemployed all persons who during a specific reference period were: (i) without work, i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment; (ii) available for work; (iii) seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps to seek paid employment or self-employment.

⁵⁷ Unemployment rates by governorate are available according to ILO standards only, and as such they are reported here from PCBS Labour Force Survey.

Objectives and Indicators

The overall objective of the sectors' activities is to alleviate the poverty associated with increasingly high unemployment and the ongoing PA fiscal crisis. Job creation projects will also support longer-term development goals, through the provision of infrastructure and support to local industry, and training projects specifically aimed at youth, disabled persons and the chronic poor.

The specific objectives are:

- To relieve economic hardship at the household level for families without a breadwinner through provision of work opportunities within service provision in the infrastructure and agriculture sectors;
- To generate short-term jobs through the execution of infrastructure projects, while also improving living conditions through development of infrastructure;
- To provide training opportunities to unemployed youth to maximise their future job prospects and impact positively on economic recovery;
- To provide cash assistance to destitute families, facing unexpected distress or unable to engage in any work activity.

Indicators:

- Number of work days created;
- Total value of funds and wages and cash assistance grants injected into the local economy;
- Total number of direct beneficiaries, including job holders and their dependents;
- Number and value of infrastructure projects completed;
- Beneficiaries' perceptions.

Response Strategy

In 2007, UNRWA plans to expand its ongoing emergency job creation programmes in WBGS. In GS, the agency plans to create 4,722,500 work days of employment for 55,950 beneficiaries, expanding its support provision in instalments from 10,000 contracts during the first quarter of 2007 to 22,500 by year end. In the WB, UNRWA plans to provide 1,672,800 job days to 42,400 unemployed refugee labourers through its Direct Hire Programme. 12,400 individuals will be hired on three-month contracts within UNRWA installations, while 30,000 refugees will be hired to perform unskilled works within oPt municipalities for one month. In addition, the Indirect Hire Programme plans to create more than 75,363 job days for 5,797 unemployed labourers for rehabilitation and infrastructure works benefiting the community and revitalising the local community. PA employees who have not received their salaries will not be eligible for support, nor will their dependents. UNRWA will also provide \$10,500,000 in cash grants to 42,000 vulnerable refugee households in the WB (average of \$250 by family, 3,500 new families each month) and \$20,270,270 in GS, to 77,000 refugee family beneficiaries.

UNDP will concentrate on employment generation projects in under-served municipal areas over the WBGS. In the WB, labour intensive schemes will generate a total of 523,000 work days for the rehabilitation of community facilities including schools and playgrounds, maintenance of utility networks and environmental regeneration campaigns. Essentially concentrating on nine big towns of the GS, UNDP will also focus on the rehabilitation of recently damaged infrastructure creating a total number of 70,000 job days. In the GS, UNDP/FAO will also create employment opportunities (260,000 workdays benefiting 10,400 households) for wagedworkers to be engaged in the agricultural sector.

Additional activities of the sector will target youth, women and other vulnerable groups through FFT, vocational training, and cash-for-work aimed to shelter/infrastructure rehabilitation and repair.

Monitoring

Agencies involved in this sector will monitor indicators above, within the framework of the job creation and cash assistance sector working group and the *Humanitarian Monitor*.

Participating Agencies

Lead: UNRWA	Submitting Projects	Participating in the CHAP
UN Agencies	UNRWA, UNDP, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WFP, United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UN-HABITAT)	UNRWA, UNDP, OCHA, UNFPA, WFP UN-HABITAT
National Institutions	-	-
INGOs	MC, CHFI	MC, CHFI
National NGOs	-	-

3.6.4 Agriculture

Priority Needs

Restoring agricultural production capacity and protecting livelihoods of farmers, shepherds and fishermen:

- Enable over 12,000 vulnerable farming households, and shepherds to remain in business;
- Protect productive agricultural capacity, particularly: (i) WB: land reclamation, soil/water conservation, hill terracing, irrigation networks and orchard rejuvenation/plantation (no projects included in the CA 2007); and (ii) GS: rehabilitate damaged productive infrastructure and facilities.

Harmonising relief efforts taking into consideration structural issues:

- Empower the public (incl. MoA) and private stakeholders;
- Strengthen the sector capacity for advocacy.

Enhancing agricultural productivity and access to agricultural support services:

- Diversify production patterns through public/private partnerships for extension and marketing services;
- Enhance agricultural marketing through quality control and compliance with international standards;
- Improve access to credit for agriculture and food processing;
- Enhance animal health and disease control;
- Rehabilitate and support the Palestinian poultry industry.

All the above needs must be addressed in order to achieve the overall objective. However, depending on the developments in aid policy and institutional capacities, those needs under priority needs two and three (mentioned above) can be included in medium-term rehabilitation/transition programmes and supported by different (non-CAP) funding mechanisms.

The most vulnerable areas in terms of agriculture are:

- Northern WB (Jenin, Tulkarm), the Jordan Valley, South Hebron;
- GS.

Objectives and Indicators

The overall objective is to protect immediate food security by increasing: (i) locally produced food availability; (ii) productive agricultural asset base; and (iii) the sustainability of livelihoods of farmers, shepherds and fishermen.

Indicators: food price index; farmers' disposable income; number of agricultural holdings.

The specific objectives are:

- Restore agricultural production capacity;
Indicators: employment in agriculture; value of crop/animal/fisheries production; contribution WBGS economic value-added; value of agricultural export.
- Protect livelihood of vulnerable farmers;
Indicators: access to inputs, land and water.
- Enhance farming practices and access to agricultural support services;
Indicators: use of quality inputs; number of farmers trained; producer prices.
- Harmonise relief efforts taking into consideration structural issues.
Indicators: access to agricultural project database; effectiveness of stakeholders' coordination.

Response Strategy

In order to restore agricultural production capacity and protect livelihoods, the sector will adopt the following specific strategy:

- Protection and recovery of livelihoods of more than 12,000 vulnerable farmers and shepherds, taking into account the vast numbers whose productive assets have been lost or damaged, or who have become unable to afford necessary production inputs. Most targeted areas are north of the WB, Jordan Valley, South Hebron and the GS. Such protection of productive capacity will mainly be achieved through provision of quality inputs and related technical know-how;

- *Job Creation:* labour-based schemes for 10,400 workers (or 260,000 work days) to rehabilitate damaged productive assets, particularly greenhouse rehabilitation, citrus/orchard plantations and irrigation networks in GS caused by recent IDF military operations.

In order to harmonise relief efforts taking into consideration structural issues, the sector will adopt the following specific strategy:

- Empower public (including MoA) and private stakeholders to (i) resume their agricultural policy making role, (ii) expand their capability to promote stakeholder consultation, (iii) enhance their regulatory functions in the areas of food and agriculture trade, land and water resource management;
- Strengthen the capacity for sector advocacy (e.g., access to land, water, grazing areas, and farmers' protection against settlers' violence; Bedouins' displacement and livelihood protection; access to markets and agricultural trade) and coordination (e.g., best practices, harmonised planning and programming complementarities).

In order to enhance agricultural productivity and access to agricultural support services, the sector will adopt the following specific strategy:

- Diversify production patterns (new crops/varieties) and improve farm practices for products with high market potential (both local and export markets) such as horticulture, olive oil and other tree crops (e.g., dates) through public/private partnerships for extension and marketing services;
- Enhance marketing through quality control and compliance with international standards throughout farming and post-harvest practices, including handling, grading, packing and cold storage;
- Improve access to credit for agriculture and food processing, to compensate for an inadequate commercial banking sector, and promote financial services provided by various banks and projects;
- Enhance animal health and disease control aspects to complement investments in production inputs, and infrastructure;
- Rehabilitate and support the Palestinian poultry industry through input supply and dedicated credit lines;
- Within the CAP framework, FAO will enhance interaction with other partners through a number of mechanisms;
- The Agriculture Working Group (including donors, PA, UN and NGOs) is expected to provide overall guidance and review progress against the specific objectives. FAO has recently been appointed as technical advisor to the working group;
- A system of decentralised coordination forums is being established by FAO to enhance interaction with area-specific contexts and stakeholders. This initiative builds on existing area coordination meetings organised by OCHA.

Monitoring

The Agriculture Project Information System (APIS) is expected to be revived and shall provide critical information - a project to assist the PA counterparts in operating APIS is expected to be implemented by FAO.

The combination of APIS data and decentralised coordination will enable stakeholders to access a critical mass of information to inform sector planning and gauge progress against set objectives. It is expected that the above-mentioned enhanced coordination and advocacy will facilitate the interaction with other partners active in the agricultural sector outside the CAP.

Participating Agencies

Lead: FAO	Submitting Projects	Participating in the CHAP
UN Agencies	FAO	FAO, UNDP/FAO, OCHA
National Institutions	-	-
INGOs	ACF-E	ACF-E
National NGOs	Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG), ACPP, ACAD, Allod Charitable Society	ACPP, ACAD, Allod Charitable Society

3.6.5 Health

Priority Needs

Supporting the health system

- Standards of care at PHC and hospital level (e.g. obstetric care) should be sustained in order to prevent deterioration from the minimum acceptable standards. The lack of drugs, medical consumables and poor medical equipment is critical and need to be urgently addressed. Access to health services in WB areas affected by heavy movement restrictions also needs to be specifically addressed. PHC services should be given priority, as they prevent and treat the majority of the population's health needs. Children, pregnant women and people with chronic diseases are the groups that most frequently need preventive and curative care, therefore health programmes targeting these groups should be considered first

Responding to main health problems

- In nutrition, anaemia represents a main problem, together with other micro-nutrient deficiencies such as vitamin A, iodine, vitamin D. The affected populations are infants, U5s, pregnant and lactating women. GS has the worst levels of anaemia, vitamin A and D deficiencies. Several activities are already in place, though with limited success. Therefore, there is the urgent need to improve the effectiveness of these programmes. Child mortality should be reduced and maternal health should be improved in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): Mental health is a major concern, although information is missing on prevalence and trends of main mental health problems and on particularly vulnerable groups;
- Priority programmes – responding to the main health problems in oPt - include micronutrient supplementation/food fortification, basic reproductive health services including pre/postnatal care, safe delivery/ emergency obstetric care, newborn care, immunisation, care for chronic diseases, mental health care, etc.. Access to community mental health services is extremely low in the oPt,⁵⁸ and needs to be urgently improved.

The priority groups for the health sector are:

- Children, pregnant women and people with chronic diseases in terms of PHC;
- Infants, U5s, pregnant and lactating women in relation with micronutrient deficiencies;
- Most vulnerable area is the WB where access to health is prevented by movement restrictions.

Objectives and Indicators

The overall objective is to preserve accessibility to, and minimum standards of health services at primary and secondary care levels to refugee and non-refugee populations. The specific objectives are to:

- Contribute to the availability of medical supplies and equipment in MoH and UNRWA facilities by filling identified gaps and needs (e.g. in coordination with the TIM; procuring additional medical supplies to cover increased demand to UNRWA facilities in GS);
- Maintain access to primary and hospital health care of Palestinians living in remote areas and in areas affected by the separation barrier;
- Improve the access to community mental health services in oPt;
- Strengthen the capacity of the MoH in ensuring safe delivery and appropriate newborn care;
- Strengthen the surveillance and monitoring systems particularly in the areas of nutrition, maternal and child health, communicable diseases, drug management information;
- Contribute to re-establish the MoH stewardship and coordinating role in the health sector.

Indicators:

- Number of drugs out of stock at central level by region;
- Immunisation coverage: Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT), polio and measles in children, tetanus in pregnant women;
- % of pregnant women receiving iron supplementation;
- Number of PHC consultations by health provider (MoH and UNRWA);
- Number of consultations at MoH pilot community mental health services;
- % of people receiving mental health care out of those who sought it, by geographic area;
- % of deliveries by health provider (MoH, UNRWA, NGOs, private sector);

⁵⁸ About 70% of people seeking mental health care did not succeed to receive any, according to WHO analysis of IUED survey in 2004

- Neonatal and maternal death auditing (qualitative);
- Number of coordination meetings chaired by MoH with participation of international community.

Response Strategy

- Supporting regular health care provision through procurement of medical supplies and equipment for refugees and non-refugee population, focusing on PHC services;
- Operating mobile health programmes in the WB to provide basic health services to refugees and non-refugees in isolated areas, including those most affected by movement restrictions and those in the vicinity of the Barrier;
- Upgrading priority services (maternity and children’s referral hospitals, community mental health services, chronic patients care) by providing equipment and technical assistance;
- Implementing community-based activities for Emergency Obstetric Care (EOC) through training of women's community health teams, procurement of EOC materials and kits;
- Providing technical support on health information to the MoH in the areas of nutrition surveillance, drug management, non communicable diseases, maternal and child health, through upgrading and expanding information technology facilities and training;
- Monitoring access to health services and the health status of the Palestinian population;
- Advocating for the preservation of the public health sector and the re-establishment of MoH stewardship role, particularly in the area of health policy and coordination.

UNRWA provides to the refugee population PHC services and assistance towards the cost of secondary care. **WHO** concentrates its efforts on assisting the MoH in provision of essential drugs, coordination, information management and technical assistance for policies and implementation (mental health, nutrition, essential drugs etc). **UNICEF** covers activities related to immunisation, child and newborn health, nutrition, health policy and system development. **UNFPA** focuses its efforts on ensuring universal access to reproductive health care with an emphasis on appropriate emergency obstetric care and outreach to isolated communities; UN agencies work in coordination with the MoH and with local and international NGOs.

Monitoring

A WHO monitoring tool, describing changes occurring in the health status, service delivery and health system performance, is already operational. The IUED survey provides data on health access. MoH nutrition surveillance system and WHO surveys will provide data on nutrition. Monitoring and evaluation activities will be carried out within the specific projects. Agencies involved in this sector will monitor above indicators, within the framework of the health sector working group and the *Humanitarian Monitor*.

Participating Agencies

Lead: WHO	Submitting Projects	Participating in the CHAP
UN Agencies	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNRWA	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNRWA
National Institutions	-	-
INGOs	CARE International	Caritas, International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC), Merlin
National NGOs	Palestine Medical Relief Services (PMRS), Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS), Union of Health Care Committees	-

3.6.6 Psychosocial Support and Child Protection

Priority Needs

The psychosocial and child protection sector group has identified the following five priority needs to be addressed in 2007:

- Continuous worsening of the population's psychosocial well-being;
- High levels of violence in homes and schools;
- Threat of landmines and UXO;
- Arrest and detention of Palestinian children;
- Risk of increased child labour;
- 830,000 children, young people and women of reproductive age living in hardship (including single-women headed households or living with disabled, drug addicts, sick or elderly caregivers); areas prone to insecurity; Bedouin communities;
- 125,000 children and adults in mine-affected areas.

The most vulnerable areas include;

- Northern and the southern GS;
- Hebron's old city;
- Nablus;
- Areas close to the Barrier;
- Refugee camps.

Objectives and Indicators

The overall objective for the sector in 2007 is an improved psychosocial well-being and ability to cope with violence for children, youth and women in the above-mentioned vulnerable areas. The specific objectives and the indicators are:

- Ensure access for the most vulnerable to psycho-social and mental health services, with a special focus on those most affected by impoverishment and those living in areas prone to insecurity (474,450);
- Provide children, including 50% of girls, with opportunities for safe and structured play, expression and inter-action with peers (62,780);
- Provide to children and women with an increased protection against domestic violence and violence in schools and at home (95,000);
- Ensure access of the most vulnerable refugees in GS to essential relief and social services provided by community-based organisations;
- Enhance the self-protection of children and adults in mine-affected areas regarding the danger of mines and UXO (140,000).

Indicators:

- Number of children, youth and women who have received psychosocial and mental health support (source: reports from agencies);
- Children's and caregivers' (parents and teachers) perception of their capacity to protect children against violence (source: focus groups with caregivers and with children);
- Children's and women's perception of their security at home, in schools and in the society at large (source: focus groups);
- Monthly number of victims of mines and UXO (source: PRCS database).

Response strategy

In order to reach these objectives, activities will include:

- Maintenance of 12 psychosocial teams reaching out to affected families immediately after violent events, establishment of two new additional teams in the surroundings of Jerusalem and Jericho. As Tubas and Salfit are covered by the Jenin and Nablus teams respectively, all districts of the WBGS will be covered;
- Provision of counselling and other mental health services to children, young people and women in vulnerable areas;
- Safe play and socialisation opportunities for children and young people;
- Mine risk education;
- Promotion of non-violence in schools;

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

- Maintenance of three multi-disciplinary teams for abuse cases under the governorates office of the MoSA, as well as the establishment of two new teams; establishment of a hotline;
- Financial support to community-based organisations serving refugee communities in the GS;
- For all projects, adopted strategies will take into account the necessity to empower the most vulnerable, including women and children, in participating in their own protection;
- Reinforce families and communities in their protective role towards their most vulnerable members, including women and children;
- Build on efforts from previous years to continue developing the capacity of professionals in providing quality psychosocial services and in protecting children, women and other vulnerable groups against abuse and violence;
- Provide focussed assistance to the MoSA, MoEHE, and MoH in addressing issues of violence in homes and schools.

Each organisation will work in line with its mandate and comparative advantage, and activities will be distributed so as to avoid any overlap:

- UNIFEM: women;
- UNFPA: women and young people;
- UNICEF: children, mine risk education, play activities, promotion of non-violence in schools, children affected by domestic violence;
- UNRWA: registered refugee population;
- Save the Children-UK (SC-UK): children, play activities, promotion of non-violence in schools;
- Save the Children-Sweden (SC-S): children affected by domestic violence;
- Medical Assistance for the Palestinians (MAP UK): children in acute distress.

Monitoring

Tools and mechanisms for monitoring the impact of the projects mentioned above will include focus group discussions with the beneficiaries, pre and post testing, progress reports from the implementing partners and field visits. Each of the agencies involved has field staff closely monitoring the progress and impact of projects. In addition, the sector group will continue to collect indicators for the *Humanitarian Monitor*.

Participating Agencies

Lead: UNICEF	Submitting Projects	Participating in the CHAP
UN Agencies	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNRWA	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNRWA, WHO
National Institutions	-	MoSA, Ministry of Detainees and Ex-detainees Affairs, PCBS, Institute of Community and Public Health of the Birzeit University
INGOs	SC-UK, SC-S, MAP UK	SC-UK, SC-S, Caritas, MAP UK
National NGOs & Other Organisations	-	PRCS, Panorama Center, Palestinian Happy Child Center

3.6.7 Water and Sanitation

Priority Needs

The two main challenges facing the population in the oPt with regard to water and sanitation are: i) insufficient access to water for domestic needs and, and ii) lack of sanitation facilities. To overcome that situation and improve the living conditions of the WBGS inhabitants, it is necessary to supply the populations with the following basic needs:

- Rehabilitation and construction of water wells;
- Construction or upgrading of water storage tanks;
- Rehabilitation and construction of water networks;
- Procurement of storage tanks to unserved households and, schools and health centres without any storage facility;
- Delivery of trucked water to families in the dry season/summer of 2007;
- Procurement of water test kits;
- Rehabilitation and construction of sanitary facilities;
- Implementation of desalination plants (especially for GS);
- Construction of a wastewater collection and disposal system (network and plant);
- Procurement of back-up generator, pumps and fuel to operate water wells in rural communities not served by municipal piped-water systems or other potable water sources;
- Procurement of fuel for temporary emergency operations of wells;
- Procurement of spare parts to maintain the water and sanitation facilities;
- Hygiene promotion and training of beneficiaries on sanitation facilities management.

The priority groups and areas in the oPt that deserve a specific attention are:

- 1,428,500 people from those poor households who are not connected to the water network (rural areas), as well as farmers and shepherds in vulnerable areas of the WB;
- 868,400 people whose homes are poorly connected to the water network and have little or no storage facilities: Hebron, Jenin, Salfit;
- 659,900 people living in refugee camps in the GS and are not covered by UNRWA;
- 1,400,000 people (approximately) who have access to poor quality water and/or rely on local wells: almost all GS, northern WB (local wells) and Jordan Valley;
- 1,188,800 people of the WB living in those communities not covered by an adequate sewage system: refugee camps in Hebron, Nablus, Jenin, and also Nablus, Jenin, Tubas;
- 900,000 people of the GS living in those communities not covered by an adequate sewage system in the WBGS.

For the sector, the most vulnerable areas are, by order of vulnerability:

- Rafah, Khan Younis, Deir el Balah, Um Al-Nasser, El Buriej, Nusseirat, Beit Lahia, Middle Area camps;
- Jenin, Hebron;
- Gaza, Gaza North, Betlehem, Jericho, Salfit, Nablus;
- Qalqiliya, Tubas, East Jerusalem, the Seam zone;
- Ramallah, Tulkarm.

Objectives and Indicators

The overall goal of the water and sanitation sector is to improve access to adequate water and sanitation facilities for the Palestinians both in the WBGS. More specifically, the key objectives and expected results of the sector for the CAP 2007 are:

- To improve access to a sufficient daily use of clean water;
- To facilitate access to adequate and sustainable sanitation infrastructures for the different communities in need;
- To secure and ensure the continuation of the water supply to vulnerable Palestinian communities;
- To reduce and/or alleviate the burden on the marginalised communities as a result of the high cost of water, which consumes a large portion of their income. Improving the water supply would also improve the hygiene and sanitation status.

Indicators:

- Per capita water availability (consumption at household level) for the most vulnerable communities;
- Number of new communities and/or households connected to a piped-system and per capita water supply (water consumption at household level);
- Number of municipal or local wells and networks rehabilitated/constructed;
- Coverage rate of sewage network and network efficiency;
- Efficiency rate of existing wastewater treatment plant; volume of untreated effluent discharge untreated in the environment (wastewater and pollution load factors).

Response Strategy

The keys components of the response strategy for the water and sanitation sector can be summarised as follows:

- Prevent further deterioration of the provision of water and sanitation for vulnerable households in unserved clusters, hence limiting health hazards linked to poor drinking water quality and poor sanitary conditions, in the event of incursions and damages to water/sanitation infrastructures: procurement of rainwater cisterns; mobile water tankers; disinfection kits and public health campaigns; installation of emergency sanitary facilities, emergency operations of water wells; provision of repair material for damaged water/sewage networks and spare parts for pumps and generators;
- 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 those unserved clusters (advocacy and lobbying campaign by UNICEF, UNDP and OXFAM);
- Build on the experience in recent years of UNDP and several NGOs to improve access to safe public water to selected communities through the rehabilitation and extension of municipal water networks;
- Contribute to the effort of the National Water Utility in replacing work-out bulk transmission pipelines that are serving those municipal networks, particularly in the southern WB (Western Hebron, West and south Bethlehem, etc);
- Improve health and sanitation conditions for refugee camps and rural communities not connected to a piped-sewer system, by upgrading existing sewage collection networks, installing small low-cost treatment facilities and extending public health campaigns focussing on disposal of waste and hygiene;
- Improve the sanitary conditions and access to drinking water for selected schools and district hospitals: installation of storage tank and mobile water distribution of good-quality drinking water; rehabilitation works (toilets, sewers and drainage networks and septic tanks);
- Contribute to hygiene promotion and water use conservation through the training of teachers;
- Improve the water quality in GS by the installation of small seawater or brackish water desalination plants;
- Improve the operation of existing wastewater plants and provide new low-cost, small treatment facilities for vulnerable peri-urban suburbs, rural settings or collective buildings;
- Increase links between the different activities targeting the same areas or vulnerable groups;
- This could be achieved through the rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure (water networks, main transmission pipelines, pumps, boosters, water reservoirs), finding new sources of water supply for those communities that are served through tankers, rehabilitation of wells, rehabilitation of springs, installation of collection cisterns at household or community levels, raising awareness and capacity building.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Implementation

Each agency or organisation will utilise its own mechanism to ensure the quality of its project(s) implementation. In addition to the regular field visits, mid-year review and end-results evaluation will be jointly conducted with counterparts and sector lead. This will help accumulate good experiences, as well as lessons learnt. Greater effort will be put forward to ensure sector wide monitoring by UNICEF in coordination with the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) the Emergency, Water And Sanitation and Health coordination group (EWASH) / PHG members, and according to the strategy proposed.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

UNICEF, PHG, OXFAM and UNDP will jointly monitor on a quarterly basis the above indicators related to each specific objectives. Official data resources will be analysed on regular basis including the PCBS, PWA water resources databank, utility and PWA project database.

Participating Agencies

Lead: UNICEF	Submitting projects	Participating in the CHAP
UN Agencies	UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, UN-HABITAT	WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, UN-HABITAT, OCHA
National Institutions	-	Municipalities, PWA, Coastal Municipal Water Utility (CMWU), West Bank Water Department (WBWD), village councils
INGOs and the Red Cross	ACF-E, American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA), ARD, CARE, <i>Cooperation Italienne-Cooperazione Internazionale</i> (COOPI), OXFAM, PARC, SC-UK, GVC	ACF-E, ANERA, ARD, CARE, COOPI, ICRC, OXFAM, PARC, SC-UK, GVC
National NGOs	EWASH, PHG, <i>Rafeed</i>	EWASH, PHG, <i>Rafeed</i>

3.6.8 Education

Priority Needs

The main areas of need facing the education sector are:

- Students and staff with limited or prevented access to schools;
- Growing difficulties met by teachers due to the non-payment of salaries;
- Declining quality of basic education due to the limited access to training.

The priority groups and areas in the oPt that deserve a specific attention are:

- 40,000 newly enrolled children for the 2006-2007 school year;
- 226,000 children who can hardly make it to their school because of access issues;
- At least 5,000 teachers whose capacities need to be built;
- 74,000 university students, especially 35,000 women students from the poorer families or areas.

The most vulnerable areas in the education sector are:

- The Seam zone;
- Hebron;
- Tulkarm,
- The whole Gaza area.

Objectives and Indicators

The overall goal of the education sector is to ensure that all children in the 6-18 age group in the oPt are able to access to quality education and complete the 2006-2007 school year. The specific objectives of the education sector are:

- Ensure that all school-aged children, especially girls, have access to quality learning environments and complete basic education;
 - *Indicator:* Number of children enrolled timely, especially girls.
 - *Indicator:* Quality of the learning environment based on the Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) criterion.
 - *Indicator:* Learning takes place in a joyful and interesting manner.
- Ensure that a teacher training system at both national and district level is improved to empower the teachers and education administration through in-service and pre-service training to provide quality education under both normal and emergency situations;
 - *Indicator:* Teacher education system is strengthened and functions even under emergency situations.
 - *Indicator:* Teachers are trained to facilitate the teaching and learning process in the classroom.
- Create education alternatives including remedial education and related extra-curricular activities to meet the needs of the children most affected by the crisis;
 - *Indicator:* Quantity of emergency remedial education worksheets and related materials provided timely.
 - Indicator:* Number of extra-curriculum activities delivered to children in need.
- To improve the quality of learning through development and provision of teaching and learning kits to facilitate teaching and learning processes.
 - *Indicator:* Number and type of procured or pre-positioned education supplies.
 - *Indicator:* Orientation on the utilisation of the teaching and learning kits is conducted.

Response Strategy

The keys components of the response strategy for the education sector can be summarised as follows:

- Together with local education authorities, work out the strategy to ensure that the objective of the Education for All and Five-year Education Plan made by MoEHE is realised;
- Help improve working conditions for teachers through training and providing basic teaching facilities in the classroom including incentive for the teachers; to provide better learning opportunities through provision of basic learning/teaching materials including reading packages;
- Strengthen the working relations with NGOs at the field level and ensure that education services reach the vulnerable groups as planned;
- Implement jointly with NGOs some education projects and conduct field level monitoring;
- Provide scholarships and create alternatives such as vocational learning;

- Conduct peace education and stop violence through a child-friendly school approach;
- Allow parents and communities to understand better the importance of learning and meeting the requirements of basic learning needs;
- Develop extra curricular activities to ensure the children, including adolescents, participate in those activities aiming to bring back the normalcy of the stabilised society;
- Reduce the impact of conflict on learning through teaching and learning activities;
- Conduct in-service teacher training on teaching methodology and approaches in emergency;
- Develop advocacy materials for non violence and related training programmes such as psychosocial counselling for teachers and students;
- Establishment of CFS in the affected areas;
- Provision of school uniforms and other required education materials.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Implementation

To ensure the overall quality of project implementation, project staff of the responsible agency will closely monitor project activities. Each agency or organisation will utilise its own mechanism to ensure the quality of the project implementation. In addition to the regular field visits, mid-year review and end-results evaluation will be jointly conducted with counterparts. This will help accumulate good experiences, as well as lessons learnt.

Participating Agencies

Lead: UNICEF	Submitting Projects	Participating in the CHAP
UN Agencies	UNICEF, United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNIFEM	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNRWA, OHCHR, OCHA, UNSCO
National Institutions	-	MoP, MoEHE
INGOs	-	CRS, IOCC
National NGOs	-	-

3.6.9 Coordination, Security and Support Services

Priority Needs

The priority needs facing the coordination sectors are:

- In-depth analysis to assess the humanitarian needs of the population, coordinate assistance and advocate policies;
- Better and continuous access of humanitarian goods and personnel in order to provide relief;
- Monitor and raise awareness on the further deterioration of the humanitarian situation, the public system and the closure restrictions on the population;
- Increased importance to maintain the security and safety of humanitarian staff in a highly volatile environment;
- Cross-sectoral analysis of the humanitarian needs.

The main priority groups and areas in the oPt that deserve a specific attention are:

- Implications of the non-payment of salaries to PA employees;
- Humanitarian access in and out of GS and throughout the WB;
- Residents of the northern WB and Jordan Valley who live under tightened movement restrictions.

The most vulnerable areas in the coordination sector are:

- GS;
- Nablus;
- Tulkarem;
- Jenin;
- Jordan Valley;
- Jerusalem;
- Hebron.

Objectives and Indicators

- Improvement of access for humanitarian goods and workers;
- Improvement of the humanitarian coordination between key operational agencies and sector groups at central level;
- Improvement of the prove humanitarian coordination between governorates, municipalities and humanitarian actors at local level;
- More effective and proactive advocacy efforts by improving outreach activities and an enhanced focus on protection issues;
- Continued monitoring and analysis of the impact of the construction of the barrier and the Israeli closure regime on Palestinian livelihoods and movement;
- Advice and recommendations for humanitarian policies within the international community, in particular the donor community;
- Preparation of contingency plans as necessary;
- Improved needs monitoring and analysis.

Indicators:

- Number of sectoral strategies coordinated;
- Number of sectoral group meetings;
- Mid-year review based on monitoring results;
- Set of humanitarian indicators bi-annually updated;
- Time of response for each sector;
- Monitoring system updated – creation of Protection of Civilians database, “Who Does What Where” database for CAP, access-related issues database for both WBGS;
- Number of contingency planning exercises with UN agencies and NGOs;
- Strategy document produced by 2005 and monitored;
- Number of common press releases in three languages;
- Number of report/analysis on Barrier and closures;
- Number of donors actively participating in the CHAP;
- Number of meetings with donors on the CAP;
- Number of Bertini reports and access impact highlighted;
- Number of meetings with IDF;
- Reporting on the AMA.

Response Strategy

The key components of the response strategy for the coordination sector can be summarised as follows:

- Monitor the humanitarian situation on the ground and provide accurate and relevant information;
- Enhance the humanitarian operational coordination by liaising with UN agencies and key humanitarian NGOs and coordinating the identification of humanitarian needs, priorities and relief activities among them;
- Coordinate with humanitarian partners and PA counterparts;
- Integrate health, agriculture and field operations into broader coordination and advocacy mechanisms;
- Coordinate with the GoI and IDF;
- Provide an accurate monitoring of the humanitarian projects implemented by key humanitarian NGOs and other agencies;
- Track and monitor the impact of humanitarian assistance;
- Provide security and safety awareness linked to the presence and implementation of relief operations;
- Coordinate humanitarian access;
- Disseminate humanitarian information, analysis of facts and humanitarian advocacy for the humanitarian situation to the international community;
- Provide a humanitarian policy coordination and information on policy recommendations through meetings, website, situation and special reports and updates;
- Ensure urgent needs are met utilising the Humanitarian Response Fund.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Implementation

Indicators monitoring: reports; assistance tracking.

Participating Agencies

Lead: OCHA	Submitting Projects	Participating in the CHAP
UN Agencies	OCHA, UNRWA, FAO, WHO	OCHA, UNRWA, UNDSS, WHO, FAO
National Institutions	-	-
INGOs	-	-
National NGOs	-	-

4. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN

4.1 PROJECT AND SECTOR MONITORING LEVEL

Each project includes a built-in set of indicators and monitoring systems which will be put in place from January 2007. The CAP partner in charge of the project will be responsible for implementing the project in accordance with the objectives identified. Agencies that act as sector focal points will monitor the implementation of the commonly agreed sector's strategy described in the response plan, using the indicators and monitoring systems identified.

Proposed framework:

- Project implementation will be monitored regularly and a progress/impact assessment will be produced on a quarterly basis. This assessment will be prepared by the organisation responsible for project implementation, and collected by the CAP sector focal point;
- Financial requirements will also be monitored on a monthly basis (including requirements met, pledges and shortfalls). A quarterly financial brief will be co-ordinated by OCHA with participating agencies and donors;
- The IASC CAP focal points group will meet on a quarterly basis to review the status of response plans and, if necessary, adjust them in advance of the mid-year review;
- OCHA oPt in Jerusalem and in the field will facilitate sector working groups' meeting and monitoring efforts.

4.2 OVERALL STRATEGY MONITORING LEVEL

4.2.1 *Continued Monitoring of the Root Causes of the Humanitarian Situation*

In continuation with the trend started in 2003, systematic monitoring systems have been put in place in order to reflect the evolution of the humanitarian situation.

→ The table monitoring the evolution of Israeli security measures 2000-2006 can be found on www.ochaopt.org

In the 2007 CAP, specific attention will be given to:

- A continued systematic monitoring of the Bertini commitments;⁵⁹
- A continued and systematic monitoring of the closures and curfews through regular weekly, monthly summary graphs, reports and maps. They will continue to be published on web sites (UNRWA, OCHA, etc.) in real time;
- A monthly Humanitarian Monitor put together by OCHA since May 2006 and based on quantitative and qualitative inputs provided by the sector working groups' focal points. The Humanitarian Monitor specifically looks at humanitarian issues and at how they are affected by the access and protection questions;
- Protection issues such as humanitarian access for humanitarian programmes and workers, movement restrictions and limitations of access to basic services by the Palestinian population will be closely monitored. In this perspective, necessary press releases and communication initiatives will be co-ordinated by the UN Special Coordinator's Office as well as by the UN Inter-Agency Advocacy Group, in which the core humanitarian agencies participate in cooperation with ICRC;
- Regular monitoring of the route and impact of the construction of the Barrier in the WBGS on Palestinian movements and livelihoods. Specific focus will be given to the particular situation around the Jerusalem "envelope".

4.2.2 *Support to Institutional Mechanisms to Generate Reliable Data*

- The PCBS has provided valuable analysis to the international community through periodic impact reports, surveys on public perceptions, and an initiative relating to Barrier construction and its impact. PCBS is currently facing a deficit of capacity and resources due largely to the financial crisis which is affecting the entire PA. This raises concerns on UN agencies ability to monitor needs given that PCBS is a key source for official information;
- Humanitarian agencies and OCHA will however keep working with PCBS analysts during 2007;
- Participants in the CAP are also working closely with PA ministries, including the MoP, the Ministry of Finance (MoF), and all the ministries and technical departments involved in the questions addressed in the CAP. This liaison will comprise an important aspect of CAP 2007 monitoring.

⁵⁹ In August 2002, the Secretary General's Personal Humanitarian Envoy, Ms. Catherine Bertini obtained assurances that the Gol and the PA would take measures to improve the humanitarian situation.

4.2.3 Enhanced Monitoring of Humanitarian Needs and Assistance

Water Issues

Environmental health assessments; supply, access and cost of water to communities, sanitation and health, water tankers access, Bertini commitments (access to water).

Network: UNICEF, PHG, Emergency Water Operations Centre (EWOC), EWASH Monitoring Project, OCHA, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNRWA Academics/private actors, ICRC, OXFAM, ACF-E, municipalities.

Socio-Economic Conditions and Development Continuum

Series on impact of Israeli measures on the economic conditions of Palestinian households; labour surveys; consumption data; labour market and economic analysis; economic crisis assessments, monthly Humanitarian Monitor reports, Palestinian human development report, MDGs report, yearly series monitoring Palestinian perceptions of their living conditions

Network: PCBS, UNSCO, UNRWA, World Bank and the ESSP team, UNDP / Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, MoF, MoSA, TIM team.

Health Issues

Monitoring selected indicators on health status and health services (anaemia; wasting and underweight; infant mortality rates and causes, health access, drug availability etc.); regular assessments, including maps and services on reproductive health; monitoring of conflict related deaths and injuries, delays at checkpoints; National vaccination campaigns / epidemiological surveillance system, Bertini commitments (ambulance delays)

Network: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, *Médecins du Monde France*, PMRS, UNRWA, OCHA.

Food Security, Agriculture and Nutrition Issues

Nutritional surveillance and rapid assessments (WHO); FIVIMS and VAM: food security monitoring (incl. purchasing power, prices, food intake, coping mechanisms); OCHA monitoring of Bertini Commitments (farmers' access to fields and fishermen access to sea); agricultural production and trade (FAO)

Network: FAO, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, UNRWA.

Education Issues

Monitoring of specific indicators e.g. access to schools through gates, roads and checkpoints, number of school days lost; number of teachers' absent days; achievement results in the unified exams; number of counselling sessions extended to traumatised children and findings

Network: UNRWA, UNICEF, UNESCO.

Other Vulnerabilities

Specific attention to gender concerns, survey on disabled population in 2003 and causes; assessment of the socio-economic conditions of the chronic poor by social workers; trends in socio economic condition of the population most affected by the *Intifada*; National Youth Survey to assess situation of youth aged 10-24 in the following areas: health, education, labour, socio-economic, recreation and participation

Network: UNRWA, UNDP, UNIFEM, UNICEF, OCHA, UN-HABITAT.

Proposed framework:

- OCHA will hold regular monitoring meetings and reviews with agencies involved in the CAP and the wider humanitarian donor community. Monitoring reports will be posted on OCHA's website. This monitoring will help the humanitarian community to verify the impact of humanitarian activities on beneficiaries and provide a basis for reviews and evaluations of the strategy contained in this plan;
- OCHA will coordinate and support an active network for the monitoring of humanitarian needs in the oPt as well as concentrating more on evaluating the impact of humanitarian assistance. The IASC NAF for oPt will be used as a guiding reference tool.

5. CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS

Workshops have been organised in the oPt in mid-September to refine the NAF and obtain an agreement from all stakeholders involved into the CHAP on what should the CAP 2007 be.

A discussion on the projects selection criteria highlighted the following points for a project to be included in the oPt CA 2007:

- Projects contain **information on assessed needs** (number of beneficiaries, vulnerable groups, geographical area);
- Projects are **in line with the strategic priorities** in the CHAP, and sector objectives in the relevant sector;
- The appealing organisation has the **technical expertise in country, capacity, and mandate** to implement the project;
- The projects are **addressing a priority vulnerable group**, as determined by the Country Team;
- The projects can make **a measurable impact in the time-frame of the appeal (one year)**;
- The project should be well written and clear.

The sector working groups have discussed and reviewed the relevance of the projects submitted by the members of each group. Once an agreement has been reached within the sector working group, accepted projects have been proposed for inclusion into the draft CA 2007.

Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the Country Team has then reviewed all projects and had the final say on whether they could be included or not.

The sector working groups and focal points have been defined as follows:

Sector	Focal Point	Participants
Protection	OHCHR	OHCHR, OCHA, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNIFEM
Job Creation and Cash Assistance	UNRWA	UNRWA, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, WFP, CHFI, MC
Health	WHO	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNRWA
Psychosocial & Protection Against Violence	UNICEF	UNIFEM, UNFPA, WHO, UNRWA, SC-UK, SC-S, MAP UK
Water and Sanitation	UNICEF	UNDP, UNRWA, WHO, UN-HABITAT, OXFAM, PHG, ICRC, ACF-E, CARE, ACPP, PWA, CMWU, WBWD, municipalities, village councils
Food	WFP	WFP, UNRWA, FAO, ACF-E, CARE, CHFI, CISP, CRS, GVC, ICRC, MC, OXFAM
Agriculture	FAO	ACF-E, PHG, ACPP, ACAD, Allod Charitable Society
Education	UNICEF	UNESCO, OCHA, UNRWA, UNIFEM, OHCHR
Coordination and Security	OCHA	OCHA, UNDSS

6. SUMMARY: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Strategic Priority	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Associated Projects
Deliver critical humanitarian assistance to address basic needs and limit the deterioration of Palestinian living conditions		
Protection	NA	NA
Job creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To relieve economic hardship at the household level for families without a breadwinner through provision of short term work opportunities; • To provide cash assistance to destitute families facing unexpected crisis or unable to engage in any work activity; • To provide cash assistance to destitute families facing unexpected crisis or unable to engage in any work activity; • To provide training opportunities for unemployed youth to maximise their future job prospects and impact positively on economic recovery. <p>➔ If not met: increased poverty levels, hardship and joblessness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHFI: (i) women's empowerment programme; (ii) vocational training and employment generation; (iii) Democracy in Underserved Neighborhoods through Youth Advancement (DUNYA); • FAO/UNDP: employment generation through rehabilitation of destroyed agricultural facilities and infrastructure in GS; • MC: youth empowerment and training; • UNDP: (i) employment generation through emergency rehabilitation of destroyed municipal infrastructure, WBGS; (ii) emergency employment for wage workers in the WB; • UNFPA/WFP: rural women's empowerment programme; • UN-HABITAT: (i) emergency cash assistance for homeless Palestinians and temporary job creation; (ii) support for underprivileged and young women through vocational training; (iii) temporary job creation through upgrading inadequate dwellings in Bethlehem; • UNRWA: (i) direct hire, WBGS; (ii) indirect hire, WB; (iii) cash assistance, WBGS.
Health and Psychosocial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access for the most vulnerable to psycho-social and mental health services, with a special focus on those most affected by impoverishment and those living in areas prone to insecurity (474,450); • Provide children, including 50% of girls, with opportunities for safe and structured play, expression and interaction with peers (53,780); • Provide to children and women with an increased protection against domestic violence and violence in schools and at home (95,000); • Ensure access of the most vulnerable refugees in GS to essential relief and social services provided by CBOs; • Enhance the self-protection of children and adults in mine-affected vis-à-vis the danger of mines and UXO (140,000). <p>➔ If not met: If phenomena such as impoverishment and insecurity continue to follow negative trends without more sustained psychosocial support for the most vulnerable, psychosocial coping mechanisms will further erode, bearing the risk of leaving long-lasting impact on the psychosocial well-being of the population and of increasing levels of violence within the Palestinian society.</p>	-
WatSan	➔ If not met: Outbreaks of water-borne diseases, environmental problems due to water pollution	-

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Strategic Priority	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Associated Projects
Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide food aid to fill acute food shortages of targeted households; • Contribute to building sustainable assets and income generating activities to protect livelihoods and reverse the poverty cycle; • Develop an integrated food security monitoring system to help quantify and qualify food security trends, assist in programme design by providing a sound basis for enhanced targeting and advocacy. <p style="color: red;">→ If not met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coping mechanisms of food insecure households will be further eroded resulting in a deepening of their poverty and an increase in the number of absolute poor, in turn increasing the dependency on aid and in particular food aid; - The impact on other sectors would be substantial e.g. as food insecure households increasingly resort to negative coping such as taking their children away from schools this would impact the education system. Also, the health sector might be affected, as it is both a consequence and key determinant in food insecurity. 	<p>Food aid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNRWA: distribution of four rounds of emergency food assistance to 158,000 refugees in the GS and to 102,000 families in the WB; • WFP: distribution of regular food assistance 650,000 beneficiaries including: 1) the chronic poor; 2) new poor; 3) primary school children in selected areas; 3) people admitted in social institutions to covering 100% of their food needs throughout the year; and 4) primary school children in selected areas to receive a mid-morning snack; • CISP: support to 3,500 food insecure fishing families in the GS and 6,000 Bedouin families in the WB through distribution of emergency food baskets. <p>Protecting livelihoods and building assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP to improve the capacity of the new poor to enhance their livelihoods through asset creation and/or acquisition of skills; • UNIFEM: assistance to 300 women to adopt healthy cooking habits and prepare subsidised meals to students as a means to address the food insecurity problem. <p>Enhancing food security information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACPP: socio-economic study to analyse the current food security situation in GS and improve the usefulness of food security activities.
Agriculture	<p>Restore agricultural production capacity and protect farming households' livelihoods.</p> <p style="color: red;">→ If not met: increasing rural poverty and overall food insecurity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACPP: action for sustainable access to food of the rural population of Khan Younis and Beit Hanoun, GS; • Allod Charitable Society: support to farmers through provision of production inputs, and fresh food distribution to needy people; school feeding programmes in the WB; • ACF-E: emergency response to alleviate the hardship of shepherding families in the rural areas of Ar Ramadin cluster, Front Line and Eastern Villages (South West of Hebron Governorate – WB); • ACF-E: alleviation of food insecurity of vulnerable families in the Front Line and Eastern rural villages (South–West Hebron Governorate) through domestic gardens; • ACF-E: improvement of livelihood conditions of shepherding families in the rural areas of Ar Ramadin cluster (South West Hebron Governorate); • PHG: securing food and sustaining livelihood of vulnerable communities in Tubas district; • ACAD: enhancing cooperative saving and credit funds among farmers and rural women; • ACAD: increase marketing quality of vegetables in north of the WB and part of Jordan Valley; • ACAD: reclamation of 500 donum in the GS.
Education		

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Strategic Priority	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives	Associated Projects
Advocate for the implementation of international humanitarian law and respect for Palestinian human rights and make known the humanitarian consequences of the lack of accountability for the Palestinian people		
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the protection of civilians, including for vulnerable groups and ensuring application of international human rights and humanitarian law, and that issues of accountability are addressed, including the principles espoused by the ICJ advisory opinion on the Wall; To strengthen the national capacities to better protect human rights, including that of specific vulnerable groups; Empower protected persons to better promote and realise their rights under international humanitarian law through advocacy and legal assistance. <p>➔ If not met: continued deterioration in the humanitarian situation in the oPt, and in the respect for the human rights of the Palestinian population. Violations of IHL, including grave breaches, will persist without accountability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNRWA: a community-based integrated support programme to provide children and young people in a WB refugee camp with opportunities for safe and structured environment and socialisation opportunities; OHCHR: strengthening interaction between civil society organisations and UN human rights mechanisms; UNIFEM: to provide medical, psychosocial and legal assistance to female prisoners and detainees from the oPt held in Israeli prisons; UNODC: to reduce drug abuse among youth by strengthening drug abuse prevention and treatment services, and by countering drug trafficking.
Job creation	-	-
Health	-	-
WatSan	-	-
Food	-	-
Agriculture	<p>Protect entitlements to land and water resources and access to agricultural markets.</p> <p>➔ If not met: irreversible loss of livelihoods and massive dependency on imported food/food aid</p>	-
Education	-	-
Enhance monitoring and reporting on the continued humanitarian situation as well as the impact of CAP to increase the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance		
Protection	NA	-
Job creation	<p>Ongoing coordination among implementing agencies within their respective mandates will ensure monitoring of rapid changes in socio-economic conditions on the ground. Although no specific project will be entirely associated to enhancement of monitoring and reporting mechanisms, efforts will be considered by the sector in this domain.</p> <p>➔ If not met: reduced impact and effectiveness of activities</p>	-
Health	-	-
WatSan	-	-
Food	-	-
Agriculture	<p>Harmonise agricultural aid and measure impact of relief efforts.</p> <p>➔ If not met: inconsistent approach, gaps/duplications and waste of aid resources</p>	Support FAO coordination activities and improve the effectiveness of its activities in the field of the agriculture and food security.
Education	-	-

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2007

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 1 of 8

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE			
oPt-07/A01	ACF-E	Emergency response to alleviate the hardship of shepherding families in the rural areas of Ar Ramadin cluster, Front Line and Eastern Villages (South West of Hebron Governorate – WB)	979,000
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
oPt-07/A03	ACF-E	Improvement of livelihood conditions of shepherding families in the rural areas of Ar Ramadin cluster (South West Hebron Governorate)	884,000
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
oPt-07/A05	ACAD	Enhancing Cooperative saving and Credit Funds (CSCF) among farmers and rural women	236,200
oPt-07/A06	ACAD	Increase marketing quality of vegetables in North of West Bank and part of Jordan Valley	258,300
oPt-07/A07	ACAD	Reclamation of 500 donum in Gaza Area	473,260
oPt-07/A08	ACPP	Action for sustainable access to food of the rural population of Khan Younis and Beit Hanoun, Gaza Strip.	712,000
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
oPt-07/A10	FAO	Emergency support and employment generation for women-headed households through backyard farming and cottage industry (Gaza, Jordan valley and Hebron).	1,000,000
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
oPt-07/A12	FAO	Emergency support to olive farmers in WB to increase their income through olive oil quality improvement	848,000
oPt-07/A13	FAO	Emergency support to small ruminant (sheep and goats) farmers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to maintain the productivity of their flocks	1,197,000
oPt-07/A14	PHG	Securing Food and Sustaining Livelihood of Vulnerable Communities in Tubas District	1,920,000
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE			11,348,860

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2007

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 2 of 8

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
oPt-07/CSS01	FAO	FAO Programme Coordination.	520,000
oPt-07/CSS02	OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy	3,089,664
oPt-07/CSS03	OCHA	A Humanitarian Response Fund/Office of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator	2,000,000
oPt-07/CSS04	UNRWA	Co-ordination and Capacity Development	5,020,475
oPt-07/CSS05	UNRWA	Operations Support Officer Programme (Gaza)	1,355,000
oPt-07/CSS06	UNRWA	Operations Support Officer Programme (West Bank)	2,173,943
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			14,159,082

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2007

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 3 of 8

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			
oPt-07/ER/I01	CHFI	Democracy in Underserved Neighborhoods through Youth Advancement (DUNYA)	2,128,500
oPt-07/ER/I02	CHFI	Vocational Training and Employment Generation Program (VTEG)	1,200,000
oPt-07/ER/I03	CHFI	Women's Economic Empowerment Program (WEEP)	1,050,000
oPt-07/ER/I04A	FAO	Employment Generation through Rehabilitation of Destroyed Agricultural Facilities and Infrastructures in the Gaza Strip.	10,125,000
oPt-07/ER/I04B	UNDP	Employment Generation through Rehabilitation of Destroyed Agricultural Facilities and Infrastructures in the Gaza Strip.	11,745,000
oPt-07/ER/I05	MC	Youth Empowerment through Training & Work	2,000,000
oPt-07/ER/I06	UNDP	Employment Generation through Emergency Rehabilitation of Destroyed Municipal Infrastructure in the Gaza Strip	7,884,000
oPt-07/ER/I07	UNDP	Emergency Rehabilitation of Municipal Infrastructure in the West Bank	9,828,000
oPt-07/ER/I08	UNDP	Emergency Employment Generation for Wage Workers in The West Bank	10,152,000
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
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
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
oPt-07/ER/I12A	UNFPA	Rural Women's Community Empowerment	77,150
oPt-07/ER/I12B	WFP	Rural Women's Community Empowerment	77,150
oPt-07/ER/I13	UNRWA	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (West Bank)	28,063,692
oPt-07/ER/I14	UNRWA	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (Gaza)	64,205,730
oPt-07/ER/I15	UNRWA	Emergency Job creation: Indirect hire (West Bank)	3,542,805
oPt-07/ER/I16	UNRWA	Emergency Cash Assistance (West Bank)	12,628,112
oPt-07/ER/I17	UNRWA	Emergency Cash Assistance (Gaza)	22,500,000
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			198,087,139

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2007

List of Projects - By Sector

as of 15 November 2006

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

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 4 of 8

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
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EDUCATION			
oPt-07/E01	UNICEF	Creating 16 adolescent-friendly learning spaces and supporting adolescents living in emergency and transition phases	1,540,800
oPt-07/E02	UNICEF	Rebuilding confidence in education: Maintaining quality during emergencies	6,337,300
oPt-07/E03	UNIFEM	Supporting Palestinian Rural Women's Access to Academic Counseling.	236,957
oPt-07/E04	UNESCO	Provision of quality learning opportunities for 400 primary and secondary schools in the West Bank and Gaza	950,000
Subtotal for EDUCATION			9,065,057

FOOD			
oPt-07/F01	ACPP	Food security research unit for Khan Younis and Beit Hanoun, Gaza Strip.	84,500
oPt-07/F02	CHFI	Food for Work – Tools and Material Support	1,050,000
oPt-07/F03	CISP	Emergency Food Aid to Alleviate the Food Insecurity Crisis of Bedouin Families in the West Bank	687,000
oPt-07/F04	CISP	Emergency Food Aid to Alleviate the Food Insecurity Crisis in Fishing Families of the Gaza Strip	443,500
oPt-07/F05	UNIFEM	Women Food Production Units	200,000
oPt-07/F06	UNRWA	Emergency Food Assistance (Gaza)	67,954,480
oPt-07/F07	UNRWA	Emergency Food Assistance (West Bank)	27,260,890
oPt-07/F08	WFP	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians	52,000,000
Subtotal for FOOD			149,680,370

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2007

List of Projects - By Sector

as of 15 November 2006

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

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 5 of 8

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
HEALTH			
oPt-07/H01	HWC	Establishing Mobile Clinic in Qalqilia Region	169,400
oPt-07/H02	PMRS	Emergency Mobile clinics in Tulkarem, Qalqilia Salfeet and Bethlehem Governorates	501,408
oPt-07/H03	PMRS	Sustaining Emergency support services	836,150
oPt-07/H04	UNICEF	Sustain the access to the health care for children and women in oPt	4,700,000
oPt-07/H05	UNICEF	Nutrition of young children and women	1,500,000
oPt-07/H06	UNFPA	Improving accessibility to reproductive health services in areas with restricted mobility.	155,000
oPt-07/H07	UNFPA	Psychosocial and reproductive health support to poor women in Gaza	500,000
oPt-07/H08A	UNFPA	Strengthening mother and child care at PHC and hospitals levels.	1,121,000
oPt-07/H08B	UNICEF	Strengthening mother and child care at PHC and hospitals levels.	1,121,000
oPt-07/H09A	UNICEF	Ensuring Reproductive Health Commodity security and Strengthening Drugs Management Information System and logistics.	1,310,000
oPt-07/H09B	UNFPA	Ensuring Reproductive Health Commodity security and Strengthening Drugs Management Information System and logistics.	1,180,000
oPt-07/H10	UNRWA	Emergency Health Programme (Gaza)	1,789,800
oPt-07/H11	UNRWA	Emergency Health Points (West Bank)	2,356,625
oPt-07/H12	WHO	Strengthening Coordination and Information Management	153,010
oPt-07/H13	WHO	Procurement of Primary Health Care (PHC) Pharmaceutical supplies	4,455,095
oPt-07/H14	WHO	Effective Management of Communicable Diseases in complex emergencies	223,630
oPt-07/H15	WHO	Improving the health sector preparedness and capacity to respond to emergencies	509,641
oPt-07/H16	WHO	Strengthening mental health services and community network in order to cope with the mental health emergency needs	500,000
oPt-07/H17	WHO	Management of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) in emergency	200,090
oPt-07/H18	WHO	Nutrition Surveillance System	225,984
oPt-07/H19	MAP	Improving school children's psychosocial condition in Rafah, especially those suffering from severe stress.	122,472
oPt-07/H20	SC - Sweden	Establishing a Child Helpline	100,000
oPt-07/H21	SC - UK	A protective sphere for Palestinian children- reducing violence, increasing protection within children's schools and communities	82,757

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2007

List of Projects - By Sector

as of 15 November 2006

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

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 6 of 8

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
HEALTH			
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
oPt-07/H23	UNICEF	35 safe play areas and opportunities for sports for children and adolescents in emergency	1,617,840
oPt-07/H24	UNICEF	Establishing a mechanism to address child abuse	985,000
oPt-07/H25	UNICEF	Awareness Raising Campaign on the dangers of mines and UXOs	111,815
oPt-07/H26A	UNICEF	14 psychosocial teams for family outreach & 7 pilot socio-legal defence centres	2,270,000
oPt-07/H26B	UNIFEM	14 psychosocial teams for family outreach & 7 pilot socio-legal defence centres	500,000
oPt-07/H27	UNFPA	Psychosocial Counselling for Palestinian Students	192,600
oPt-07/H28	UNFPA	Psychosocial support to Palestinian Women	152,000
oPt-07/H29	UNRWA	Psycho-social Support (Gaza/registered refugee population)	2,331,000
oPt-07/H30	UNRWA	Emergency Support to Community Based Organisations (Gaza)	2,497,500
oPt-07/H31	UNRWA	Supporting recreational activities for West Bank refugee youth	1,083,300
Subtotal for HEALTH			35,653,117
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			
oPt-07/P/HR/RL01	UNIFEM	Protection of Palestinian female prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons	315,652
oPt-07/P/HR/RL02	OHCHR	Strengthening Interaction between civil society organisations and UN human rights mechanisms	536,750
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
oPt-07/P/HR/RL04	UNRWA	Building a Protective Environment for children and youth	286,284
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			1,708,686

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2007

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 7 of 8

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
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
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
oPt-07/WS02	OXFAM UK	Community-level water and sanitation infrastructure and resource management in Gaza	1,321,133
oPt-07/WS03	OXFAM UK	Community-level water and sanitation infrastructure and resource management	1,000,000
oPt-07/WS04	OXFAM UK	Household-level water and sanitation infrastructure and resource management	833,910
oPt-07/WS05	OXFAM UK	Drought-related Southern West Bank water supply	2,455,220
oPt-07/WS06	PHG	Improve water supply to selected communities in West Bank	927,187
oPt-07/WS07	UNICEF	Emergency drinking water distribution and sanitation facilities improvement in public schools & primary health care centers (PHC) in Gaza	774,100
oPt-07/WS08	UNICEF	Emergency water & sanitation programme in Gaza	700,000
oPt-07/WS09	UNICEF	Emergency water wells upgrading programme for the West Bank	550,000
oPt-07/WS10	UNICEF	Emergency Urban Water & Sanitation Program (Gaza Strip)	700,000
oPt-07/WS11	UNICEF	Emergency water network rehabilitation programme for the West Bank	650,000
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
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
oPt-07/WS13A	UNICEF	Emergency rural water and sanitation programme in Gaza	420,000
oPt-07/WS13B	PHG	Emergency rural water and sanitation programme in Gaza	420,000
oPt-07/WS14A	PHG	Construction and installation of sewage collection systems and treatment plants	460,000
oPt-07/WS14B	UNICEF	Construction and installation of sewage collection systems and treatment plants	90,000
oPt-07/WS15	UNDP	Restoration of safe access to water supply and sanitation services in the Gaza Strip	5,540,300
oPt-07/WS16	UNDP	Safe Access to Water Supply Services	5,000,000
oPt-07/WS17A	UN-HABITAT	Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in South Bethlehem	2,856,000
oPt-07/WS17B	ACPP	Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in South Bethlehem	710,045

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2007

List of Projects - By Sector
 as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 8 of 8

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
WATER AND SANITATION			
oPt-07/WS18	UN-HABITAT	Expansion of Middle Area Seawater Desalination Plant-Gaza Strip	1,468,076
oPt-07/WS19	UN-HABITAT	Installation of a sewage system in Tubas	5,216,000
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION			33,879,471
Grand Total			453,581,782

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX I.

**CONSOLIDATED APPEAL FINANCIAL
BREAKDOWN BY SECTOR AND BY AGENCY**

Consolidated Appeal Financial Breakdown by Sector
as of 15 November 2006

Revised CA 2006 (June-December 2006)						CA 2007 (January-December 2007)		
Sector	Appealing Agency	Revised Number of Projects	Revised Requirements (\$)	Levels of Funding as of 15 Nov 2006*	% Funded	Initial Number of Projects	Requirements (\$)	% Increase
Food Aid								
	WFP	1	52,450,899	76,486,880	146 %	1	52,000,000	
	UNRWA	2	52,242,801	46,716,444	89 %	2	95,215,370	
	UNIFEM	1	165,240	143,084	87 %	1	200,000	
	CISP	2	1,130,500	-	0 %	2	1,130,500	
	ACPP	-	-	-	0 %	1	84,500	
	CHFI	-	-	-	0 %	1	1,050,000	
	OXFAM	1	638,675	-	0 %	-	-	
	Total	7	106,628,115	123,346,408	116 %	8	149,680,370	40 %
Agriculture								
	FAO	1	440,000	318,471	72 %	5	4,753,100	
	ACF	1	393,500	-	0 %	3	2,246,000	
	PHG	-	-	-	0 %	1	1,920,000	
	ACAD	-	-	-	0 %	3	967,760	
	ACPP	-	-	-	0 %	1	712,000	
	ALLOD	-	-	-	0 %	1	750,000	
	FAO/UNDP	4	31,500,000	580,818	2 %	-	-	
	CRIC	1	803,738	-	0 %	-	-	
	Juhoud	2	837,600	-	0 %	-	-	
	UNDP	-	-	-	0 %	-	-	
	PARC	2	2,922,430	-	0 %	-	-	
	Total	11	36,897,268	899,289	2 %	14	11,348,860	- 69 %
Water								
	UNICEF	-	1,200,000	-	0 %	5	3,374,100	
	UNDP	2	15,600,000	10,946,168	70 %	2	10,540,300	
	OXFAM	4	4,344,620	-	0 %	4	5,610,263	
	UNRWA	-	-	-	0 %	-	-	
	PHG	11	2,094,744	-	0 %	1	927,187	
	UNICEF/PHG	-	-	-	0 %	3	2,391,000	
	UN-HABITAT	-	-	-	0 %	2	6,684,076	
	HABITAT/ACCP	-	-	-	0 %	1	3,566,045	
	UNICEF/ACF-E	-	-	-	0 %	1	786,500	
	ACF-E	3	1,470,000	-	0 %	-	-	
	Total	20	24,709,364	10,946,168	44 %	19	33,879,471	37 %
Job Creation and Cash Assistance								
	UNRWA total	5	114,705,528	71,290,403	62 %	5	130,940,339	
	<i>Job Creation</i>	3	86,873,304	53,144,410	61 %	3	95,812,227	
	<i>Cash assistance</i>	2	27,832,224	18,145,993	65 %	2	35,128,112	
	UNDP	3	29,460,800	4,860,000	16 %	3	27,864,000	
	CHFI	1	1,789,750	-	0 %	3	4,378,500	
	UN-HABITAT	1	3,104,212	-	0 %	3	10,880,000	
	MC	-	-	-	0 %	1	2,000,000	
	FAO/UNDP	-	-	-	0 %	1	21,870,000	
	UNFPA/WFP	-	-	-	0 %	1	154,300	
	UNEP	1	1,000,000	-	0 %	-	-	
	CRS	1	1,500,000	-	0 %	-	-	
	WV	1	1,500,800	-	0 %	-	-	
	ANERA	1	1,192,903	-	0 %	-	-	
	Total	14	154,253,993	76,150,403	49 %	17	198,087,139	28 %

* Based on financial indications provided by FTS <http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Consolidated Appeal Financial Breakdown by Sector (Continued)
as of 15 November 2006

Revised CA 2006 (June-December 2006)						CA 2007 (January-December 2007)		
Sector	Appealing Agency	Revised Number of Projects	Revised Requirements (\$)	Levels of Funding as of 15 Nov 06*	% Funded	Initial Number of Projects	Requirements (\$)	% Increase
Health								
	WHO**	8	27,453,172	362,996	1 %	7	6,267,450	
	UNFPA	4	4,441,000	-	0 %	2	655,000	
	UNRWA	3	3,558,360	2,377,301	67 %	2	4,146,425	
	UNICEF	3	12,488,000	3,177,538	25 %	2	6,200,000	
	PMRS	1	227,487	-	0 %	2	1,337,558	
	UNFPA/UNICEF	-	-	-	0 %	2	4,732,000	
	HWC	-	-	-	0 %	1	169,400	
	PRCS	1	80,600	-	0 %	-	-	
	MDM	2	591,230	-	0 %	-	-	
	Total	22	48,839,849	5,917,835	12 %	18	23,507,833	- 52 %
Psychosocial								
	UNICEF	4	3,425,185	2,254,314	66 %	3	2,714,655	
	UNFPA	2	692,600	360,965	52 %	2	344,600	
	MAP UK	1	122,472	-	0 %	1	122,472	
	UNICEF/UNIFEM	-	-	-	0 %	1	2,770,000	
	SC-UK	-	-	-	0 %	2	181,757	
	SC-S	-	-	-	0 %	1	100,000	
	UNRWA	-	-	-	0 %	3	5,911,800	
	UNIFEM	1	345,000	159,236	46 %	-	-	
	WHO	1	338,976	-	0 %	-	-	
	Total	9	4,924,233	2,774,515	56 %	13	12,145,284	147 %
Protection								
	OHCHR	-	-	-	0 %	1	536,750	
	UNIFEM	-	-	-	0 %	1	315,652	
	UNRWA	-	-	-	0 %	1	286,284	
	UNODC	-	-	-	0 %	1	570,000	
	Total	-	-	-	0 %	4	1,708,686	N/A
Education								
	UNICEF	2	6,737,000	3,714,130	55 %	2	7,878,100	
	UNESCO	2	1,548,510	-	0 %	1	950,000	
	UNIFEM	-	-	-	0 %	1	236,957	
	Total	4	8,285,510	3,714,130	45 %	4	9,065,057	9 %
Coordination and Management								
	OCHA	1	3,500,000	2,776,434	79 %	1	3,089,664	
	UNRWA	3	6,527,688	2,118,350	32 %	3	8,549,418	
	WHO	1	317,790	-	0 %	-	-	
	FAO	-	-	-	0 %	1	520,000	
	HC/OCHA	-	-	-	0 %	1	2,000,000	
	Total	5	10,345,478	4,894,784	47 %	6	14,159,082	37 %
Sector not yet Specified								
	N/A	-	-	31,502,452	N/A	-	-	N/A
TOTAL		92	394,883,810	260,145,984	66 %	103	453,581,782	15 %

* Based on financial indications provided by FTS <http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

** WHO received a pledge of 10 million Euros from ECHO. Funds not yet reflected in this table

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Consolidated Appeal 2007 Breakdown by Agency
as of 15 November 2006

Agency	Number of Projects	Financial Requirement CA 2007 (\$)	% of Total CA 2007	Evolution (% Compared to Revised 2006)	% CA minus UNRWA
UNRWA	16	245,049,636	54.03 %	38 %	N/A
WFP	1	52,000,000	11.46 %	- 1 %	24.94 %
UNDP	5	38,404,300	8.47 %	- 15 %	18.42 %
NGOs	29	23,687,897	5.22 %	9 %	11.36 %
FAO/UNDP	1	21,870,000	4.82 %	- 31 %	10.49 %
UNICEF	12	20,166,855	4.45 %	- 11 %	9.67 %
UN-HABITAT	5	17,564,076	3.87 %	466 %	8.42 %
WHO	7	6,267,450	1.38 %	- 78 %	3.01 %
FAO	6	5,273,100	1.16 %	1098 %	2.53 %
UNICEF/UNFPA	2	4,732,000	1.04 %	New	2.27 %
UN-HABITAT/ACCP	1	3,566,045	0.79 %	New	1.71 %
OCHA	1	3,089,664	0.68 %	- 12 %	1.48 %
UNICEF/UNIFEM	1	2,770,000	0.61 %	New	1.33 %
UNICEF/PHG	3	2,391,000	0.53 %	New	1.15 %
HC/OCHA	1	2,000,000	0.44 %	New	0.96 %
UNFPA	4	999,600	0.22 %	- 81 %	0.48 %
UNESCO	1	950,000	0.21 %	- 39 %	0.46 %
UNIFEM	3	752,609	0.17 %	48 %	0.36 %
UNODC	1	570,000	0.13 %	New	0.27 %
UNICEF/ACF	1	786,500	0.17 %	New	0.38 %
UNOHCHR	1	536,750	0.12 %	New	0.26 %
UNFPA/WFP	1	154,300	0.03 %	New	0.07 %
Total	103	453,581,782	100.00 %	15 %	100.00 %

Consolidated Appeal 2007 Breakdown by Sector
as of 15 November 2006

Agency	Number of Projects	Financial Requirement CA 2007 (\$)	% of Total CA 2007	Evolution (% Compared to Revised 2006)
Job Creation & Cash Assistance	17	198,087,139	43.67%	28%
Food	8	149,680,370	33.00%	40%
Water & Sanitation	19	33,879,471	7.47%	37%
Health	17	23,507,833	5.18%	-52%
Coordination & Support Services	7	14,159,082	3.12%	37%
Psychosocial	13	12,145,284	2.68%	147%
Agriculture	14	11,348,860	2.50%	-69%
Education	4	9,065,057	2.00%	9%
Protection	4	1,708,686	0.38%	New
Total	103	453,581,782	100.00%	15%

ANNEX II.

DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2006 APPEAL

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2006
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation
as of 15 November 2006
<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
ACH	1,863,500	1,863,500	-	0%	1,863,500	-
ANERA	1,192,903	1,192,903	-	0%	1,192,903	-
CHFI	1,789,750	1,789,750	-	0%	1,789,750	-
CISP	-	1,130,500	-	0%	1,130,500	-
CRIC	-	803,738	-	0%	803,738	-
CRS	-	1,500,000	-	0%	1,500,000	-
FAO	440,000	440,000	318,471	72%	121,529	-
FAO/UNDP	18,488,000	31,500,000	580,818	2%	30,919,182	-
JUHOUD	-	837,600	-	0%	837,600	-
MAP	-	122,472	-	0%	122,472	-
MDM	1,215,200	591,230	-	0%	591,230	-
OCHA	2,866,100	3,500,000	2,776,434	79%	723,566	-
OXFAM UK	-	4,983,295	-	0%	4,983,295	-
PARC	2,922,430	2,922,430	-	0%	2,922,430	-
PHG	6,767,532	2,094,744	-	0%	2,094,744	-
PMRS	376,056	227,487	-	0%	227,487	-
PRCS	162,470	80,600	-	0%	80,600	-
UNDP	26,635,740	45,060,800	19,176,168	43%	25,884,632	-
UNEP	-	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-
UNESCO	1,010,000	1,548,510	-	0%	1,548,510	-
UNFPA	1,777,000	5,133,600	360,965	7%	4,772,635	-
UN-HABITAT	657,800	3,104,212	-	0%	3,104,212	-
UNICEF	8,420,454	23,850,185	10,895,130	46%	12,955,055	-
UNIFEM	376,100	510,240	302,320	59%	207,920	-
UNRWA	95,032,433	177,034,377	146,884,590	83%	30,149,787	1,134,629
WFP	40,434,157	52,450,899	76,486,880	100%	(24,035,981)	-
WHO	1,901,746	28,109,938	2,364,208	8%	25,745,730	-
WV	850,000	1,500,800	-	0%	1,500,800	-
GRAND TOTAL	215,179,371	394,883,810	260,145,984	66%	134,737,826	1,134,629

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 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2006
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Sector
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

SECTORS	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	26,443,930	36,897,268	899,289	2%	35,997,979	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3,976,399	10,345,478	4,894,784	47%	5,450,694	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	72,868,354	154,253,993	76,150,403	49%	78,103,590	-
EDUCATION	4,070,000	8,285,510	3,714,130	45%	4,571,380	-
FOOD	74,476,277	106,628,115	123,346,408	116%	(16,718,293)	-
HEALTH	11,671,139	53,764,082	8,692,350	16%	45,071,732	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	31,502,452	0%	(31,502,452)	1,134,629
WATER AND SANITATION	21,673,272	24,709,364	10,946,168	44%	13,763,196	-
GRAND TOTAL	215,179,371	394,883,810	260,145,984	66%	134,737,826	1,134,629

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.

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table III: occupied Palestinian territory 2006
List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 9

Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
AGRICULTURE							
oPt-06/A01: To contribute to the alleviation food insecurity situation of vulnerable Palestinian families in Gaza Strip.	ACH	393,500	393,500	-	0%	393,500	-
oPt-06/A02: FAO Programme Coordination	FAO	440,000	440,000	318,471	72%	121,529	-
oPt-06/A03: Develop the Agricultural Access Roads in the Palestinian Territories	PARC	2,061,920	2,061,920	-	0%	2,061,920	-
oPt-06/A04: Empowering Women to Secure Food and Livelihoods	PARC	860,510	860,510	-	0%	860,510	-
oPt-06/A05: Emergency relief for most vulnerable farmers	FAO/UNDP	3,600,000	-	-	0%	-	-
oPt-06/A06: Emergency relief for sheep and goat farmers on the eastern slopes affected by the security measures	FAO/UNDP	1,130,000	-	-	0%	-	-
oPt-06/A07: Improvement of food security and gender equity through promoting household food production	FAO/UNDP	1,200,000	-	-	0%	-	-
oPt-06/A08: Reducing the mortality rate of the new born calves in the dairy farms in West Bank	FAO/UNDP	558,000	-	-	0%	-	-
oPt-06/A09: Restoration of the agricultural production in Gaza Strip after the disengagement	FAO/UNDP	9,000,000	-	-	0%	-	-
oPt-06/A10: Support to vulnerable fishers in the Gaza Strip in order to restore their fishing activities post disengagement	FAO/UNDP	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	0%	3,000,000	-
oPt-06/A11: Rehabilitation of the public owned Gaza Citrus Factory adding minimum equipment to be able to produce juices for the Gaza consumer market and possibly West Bank.	UNDP	2,200,000	-	-	0%	-	-
oPt-06/A12: Emergency food aid to poor Palestinians through mitigation of agricultural marketing problem in WBGS.	UNDP	2,000,000	-	-	0%	-	-
oPt-06/A13: Relieving living conditions of Bedouin communities in the Gaza Strip by enhancing the most vulnerable household's economy and food security	CRIC	-	803,738	-	0%	803,738	-
oPt-06/A14: Emergency relief for livestock farmers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	FAO/UNDP	-	6,900,000	-	0%	6,900,000	-
oPt-06/A15: Emergency employment generation through land development activities	FAO/UNDP	-	9,300,000	-	0%	9,300,000	-
oPt-06/A16: Restoration of agricultural production in the Gaza Strip following the disengagement	FAO/UNDP	-	12,300,000	445,070	4%	11,854,930	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table III: occupied Palestinian territory 2006

List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 9

Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

AGRICULTURE

oPt-06/A17: Urgent humanitarian aid for Palestinian villages	JUHOUD	-	402,600	-	0%	402,600	-
oPt-06/A18: Urgent humanitarian aid for Palestinian villages	JUHOUD	-	435,000	-	0%	435,000	-
oPt-06/FAO/UNDP: To be allocated to specific projects	FAO/UNDP	-	-	135,748	0%	(135,748)	-
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE		26,443,930	36,897,268	899,289	2%	35,997,979	-

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

oPt-06/CSS01: Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy	OCHA	2,866,100	3,500,000	2,776,434	79%	723,566	-
oPt-06/CSS02: Operations Support Officer Programme: West Bank	UNRWA	656,910	1,970,730	2,118,350	107%	(147,620)	-
oPt-06/CSS03: Operations Support Officer Programme: Gaza Strip	UNRWA	243,509	243,509	-	0%	243,509	-
oPt-06/CSS04: Development of a communication and advocacy strategy for health access of the Palestinian population	WHO	209,880	317,790	-	0%	317,790	-
oPt-06/CSS05: Coordination and Capacity Development	UNRWA	-	4,313,449	-	0%	4,313,449	-
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES		3,976,399	10,345,478	4,894,784	47%	5,450,694	-

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table III: occupied Palestinian territory 2006

List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 3 of 9

Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE							
oPt-06/ER/I01: Generating Employment - Nurturing Initiatives in Education (GENIE)	ANERA	1,192,903	1,192,903	-	0%	1,192,903	-
oPt-06/ER/I02: Democracy in Underserved Neighborhoods through Youth Advancement (DUNYA)	CHFI	1,789,750	1,789,750	-	0%	1,789,750	-
oPt-06/ER/I03: Income generating programme for widow and underprivileged women in Hebron	UN-HABITAT	657,800	3,104,212	-	0%	3,104,212	-
oPt-06/ER/I04: Emergency Cash Assistance: Gaza Strip	UNRWA	8,821,564	15,200,223	8,710,000	57%	6,490,223	-
oPt-06/ER/I05: Emergency Cash Assistance: West Bank	UNRWA	4,002,230	12,632,001	9,435,993	75%	3,196,008	-
oPt-06/ER/I06: Emergency Employment: Direct Hire: Gaza Strip	UNRWA	27,794,713	48,640,747	22,291,844	46%	26,348,903	-
oPt-06/ER/I07: Emergency Employment: Direct Hire: West Bank	UNRWA	17,123,960	29,992,623	28,311,935	94%	1,680,688	-
oPt-06/ER/I08: Emergency Employment: Indirect Hire: West Bank	UNRWA	1,635,434	8,239,934	2,540,631	31%	5,699,303	-
oPt-06/ER/I09: Environmental Protection and Improvement Programme in the Gaza Strip	UNDP	2,000,000	-	-	0%	-	-
oPt-06/ER/I10: Livelihood Creation for Rural & Urban Women	UNDP	2,000,000	-	-	0%	-	-
oPt-06/ER/I11: On the Job training for Unemployed Youth	UNDP	5,000,000	-	-	0%	-	-
oPt-06/ER/I12: Emergency job creation through water and agricultural labour intensive activities	WV	850,000	1,500,800	-	0%	1,500,800	-
oPt-06/ER/I13: Expanding Educational Facilities	CRS	-	1,500,000	-	0%	1,500,000	-
oPt-06/ER/I14: Emergency Employment Generation for Wage workers in Gaza	UNDP	-	9,960,800	4,860,000	49%	5,100,800	-
oPt-06/ER/I15: Emergency Employment for wage workers- West Bank	UNDP	-	13,500,000	-	0%	13,500,000	-
oPt-06/ER/I16: Emergency Employment for Youth	UNDP	-	6,000,000	-	0%	6,000,000	-
oPt-06/ER/I17: Gaza Strip – emergency environmental remediation	UNEP	-	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table III: occupied Palestinian territory 2006

List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 4 of 9

Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE		72,868,354	154,253,993	76,150,403	49%	78,103,590	-

EDUCATION							
oPt-06/E01: Financial Support to enhance equity and access to education for all in Gaza	UNESCO	1,010,000	840,000	-	0%	840,000	-
oPt-06/E02: Creating five adolescent-friendly learning spaces and empowering adolescents	UNICEF	500,000	1,470,000	717,733	49%	752,267	-
oPt-06/E03: Improve Quality Education in oPt	UNICEF	2,560,000	5,267,000	2,996,397	57%	2,270,603	-
oPt-06/E04: Teacher Education Initiative	UNESCO	-	708,510	-	0%	708,510	-
Subtotal for EDUCATION		4,070,000	8,285,510	3,714,130	45%	4,571,380	-

FOOD							
oPt-06/F01: Food security and capacity building initiatives for marginalized women in 5 deprived areas of the Gaza Strip (Beit Hanoun, Bedouin Village, Johr Eldeik, Fokhary and the Mawasi area in Rafah)	UNIFEM	183,600	165,240	143,084	87%	22,156	-
oPt-06/F02: Emergency Food Assistance: West Bank	UNRWA	5,754,788	14,809,858	10,597,372	72%	4,212,486	-
oPt-06/F03: Emergency Food Assistance: Gaza Strip	UNRWA	28,103,732	37,432,943	36,119,072	96%	1,313,871	-
oPt-06/F04: Protracted Relief Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians, PRRO- 10387.0	WFP	40,434,157	52,450,899	76,486,880	146%	(24,035,981)	-
oPt-06/F05: Emergency Food Aid to alleviate the food insecurity crisis infishermen families of Gaza Strip	CISP	-	443,500	-	0%	443,500	-
oPt-06/F06: Emergency Food Aid to alleviate the food insecurity crisis Bedouin families in West Bank	CISP	-	687,000	-	0%	687,000	-
oPt-06/F07: Promoting Food Security in the oPt	OXFAM UK	-	638,675	-	0%	638,675	-
Subtotal for FOOD		74,476,277	106,628,115	123,346,408	116%	(16,718,293)	-

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table III: occupied Palestinian territory 2006
List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 5 of 9

Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
HEALTH							
oPt-06/H01: Emergency chain programme	MDM	246,000	123,850	-	0%	123,850	-
oPt-06/H02: To improve the identification and treatment of mental health disorders among the Palestinian population in the District of Nablus.	MDM	969,200	467,380	-	0%	467,380	-
oPt-06/H03: Mobile clinics in Tulkarem, Qalqilia and Ramallah Governorates	PMRS	376,056	227,487	-	0%	227,487	-
oPt-06/H04: Healthy mother, healthy child	PRCS	162,470	-	-	0%	-	-
oPt-06/H05: Mobile Health Clinics	UNRWA	895,593	1,795,125	666,838	37%	1,128,287	-
oPt-06/H06: Emergency preparedness and early response in the health facilities in areas susceptible to acute crisis	UNICEF	672,000	672,000	17,982	3%	654,018	-
oPt-06/H07: Sustain the health status in areas prone to complex humanitarian situation	UNICEF	1,680,000	9,688,000	3,159,556	33%	6,528,444	-
oPt-06/H08: Combating Drug abuse and HIV/AIDS in Jerusalem (Sufat, Anata, Old City of Jerusalem and Al-Ram)	UNFPA	112,000	50,000	-	0%	50,000	-
oPt-06/H09: Strengthening RH care in marginal groups (Jenin, Tulkarem, Qalqilya and old city of Nablus)	UNFPA	245,000	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-
oPt-06/H10: Strengthening Reproductive Health Services In The OPT (WB & Gaza) By Improving Reproductive Health Commodity Security And Strengthening Logistics Management	UNFPA	1,000,000	3,100,000	-	0%	3,100,000	-
oPt-06/H11: Nutrition	UNICEF	1,008,000	2,128,000	-	0%	2,128,000	-
oPt-06/H12: Strengthening Coordination and Information Management	WHO	314,820	353,100	205,128	58%	147,972	-
oPt-06/H13: Management of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) in crises situations	WHO	198,220	100,045	-	0%	100,045	-
oPt-06/H14: Effective Management of Communicable Diseases in the oPt	WHO	221,540	164,780	-	0%	164,780	-
oPt-06/H15: Nutrition Surveillance System	WHO	233,200	456,323	-	0%	456,323	-
oPt-06/H16: Improving the health sector preparedness and capacity to response to emergencies	WHO	504,878	255,409	157,868	62%	97,541	-

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table III: occupied Palestinian territory 2006
List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 6 of 9

Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
HEALTH							
oPt-06/H17: Medical Waste Management	WHO	219,208	129,470	-	0%	129,470	-
oPt-06/H18: Keeping girls in school: Psychosocial Support for Palestinian Female Teachers	UNFPA	120,000	-	-	0%	-	-
oPt-06/H19: Mobile Psychosocial Centres for Women in Rafah and Khan Yunis	UNIFEM	192,500	345,000	159,236	46%	185,764	-
oPt-06/H20: Psychosocial support to poor women in Gaza	UNFPA	300,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
oPt-06/H21: 12 child protection teams for family outreach (5 districts of Gaza, Hebron, Bethlehem, Ramallah, Nablus, Tulkarem, Qualkilya, Jenin)	UNICEF	1,113,636	1,909,085	998,435	52%	910,650	-
oPt-06/H22: Protecting children against violence	UNICEF	318,182	318,182	302,298	95%	15,884	-
oPt-06/H23: 11 safe child-friendly spaces and opportunities for sports for adolescents (Gaza, Rafah, Khan Younis, Jenin, Tulkarem, Nablus and Hebron)	UNICEF	568,636	683,648	856,782	125%	(173,134)	-
oPt-06/H24: Mobile Clinic Jenin, Mobile clinic Qalqilia	PRCS	-	80,600	-	0%	80,600	-
oPt-06/H25: Ensuring safe delivery in emergency situations	UNFPA	-	1,091,000	-	0%	1,091,000	-
oPt-06/H26: Emergency Environmental Health Programme	UNRWA	-	555,000	521,838	94%	33,162	-
oPt-06/H27: Emergency Health Programme	UNRWA	-	1,208,235	1,188,625	98%	19,610	-
oPt-06/H28: Procurement of essential drugs, laboratory reagents, supplies and other items (fuel, food, stationary)	WHO	-	25,776,300	-	0%	25,776,300	-
oPt-06/H29: Quality of Life Survey	WHO	-	217,745	-	0%	217,745	-
oPt-06/H30: Improving school children's psychosocial condition in Rafah, especially those suffering from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder	MAP	-	122,472	-	0%	122,472	-
oPt-06/H31: Establishing a mechanism to address child abuse	UNICEF	-	514,270	96,799	19%	417,471	-
oPt-06/H32: Psychosocial Counselling for Palestinian Students	UNFPA	-	192,600	-	0%	192,600	-

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table III: occupied Palestinian territory 2006

List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 7 of 9

Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

HEALTH							
oPt-06/H33: Mental Health Care and Social Support: Families associations, Public Education Activities, Training of Mental Health (MH) staff	WHO	-	338,976	-	0%	338,976	-
oPt-06/UNFPA: Awaiting allocation to specific project	UNFPA	-	-	360,965	0%	(360,965)	-
Subtotal for HEALTH		11,671,139	53,764,082	8,692,350	16%	45,071,732	-

SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED							
oPt-06/UNDP: To be allocated to specific projects	UNDP	-	-	3,370,000	0%	(3,370,000)	-
oPt-06/UNICEF: Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	UNICEF	-	-	1,749,148	0%	(1,749,148)	-
oPt-06/UNRWA: Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	UNRWA	-	-	24,382,092	0%	(24,382,092)	1,134,629
oPt-06/WHO: Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	WHO	-	-	2,001,212	0%	(2,001,212)	-
Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED		-	-	31,502,452	0%	(31,502,452)	1,134,629

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table III: occupied Palestinian territory 2006
List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 8 of 9

Project Code: Sector/Activity Values in US\$	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
WATER AND SANITATION							
oPt-06/WS01: Solid Waste Removal and Rehabilitation of Jenin Wastewater Treatment Plant.	ACH	370,000	370,000	-	0%	370,000	-
oPt-06/WS02: Installation of small desalination plant units for the distribution of safe drinking water by public fountains in Gaza strip.	ACH	300,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
oPt-06/WS03: Rehabilitation and/or extension of water networks in villages of Nablus, Jenin and Tubas districts.	ACH	800,000	800,000	-	0%	800,000	-
oPt-06/WS04: Improving Access to Water and Sanitation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories-Empowerment, Entitlement and Participation	PHG	6,767,532	-	-	0%	-	-
oPt-06/WS05: Emergency Humanitarian & Social Infrastructure with Construction of a Sewage Network and Purchase & Installation of Vertical Well Pump	UNDP	1,193,940	-	-	0%	-	-
oPt-06/WS06: Emergency Water Supply & Rehabilitation Programme	UNDP	12,241,800	10,000,000	5,522,062	55%	4,477,938	-
oPt-06/WS07: Emergency repair and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure	OXFAM UK	-	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-
oPt-06/WS08: Southern West Bank water supply	OXFAM UK	-	2,407,380	-	0%	2,407,380	-
oPt-06/WS09: Community-level water and sanitation infrastructure and resource management	OXFAM UK	-	452,980	-	0%	452,980	-
oPt-06/WS10: Household-level water and sanitation infrastructure and resource management	OXFAM UK	-	484,260	-	0%	484,260	-
oPt-06/WS11: Construction of agricultural cement pools for agricultural purpose	PHG	-	47,303	-	0%	47,303	-
oPt-06/WS12: Construction and grey water treatment plants	PHG	-	21,791	-	0%	21,791	-
oPt-06/WS13: Groundwater rehabilitation	PHG	-	71,325	-	0%	71,325	-
oPt-06/WS14: Installation of water supply distribution networks for drinking purposes	PHG	-	679,089	-	0%	679,089	-
oPt-06/WS15: Agricultural infrastructure improvement for sustainable access to food of the rural population of the Gaza Strip	PHG	-	301,460	-	0%	301,460	-
oPt-06/WS16: Construction and installation of pumping stations	PHG	-	289,474	-	0%	289,474	-

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table III: occupied Palestinian territory 2006
 List of Appeal Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
 as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 9 of 9

Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

WATER AND SANITATION							
oPt-06/WS17: Construction of Rainwater harvesting systems for drinking purpose	PHG	-	247,587	-	0%	247,587	-
oPt-06/WS18: Construction and reservoirs "big storage tanks"	PHG	-	198,762	-	0%	198,762	-
oPt-06/WS19: Construction and installation of sewage collection systems and treatment plants	PHG	-	149,383	-	0%	149,383	-
oPt-06/WS20: Springs rehabilitation	PHG	-	39,234	-	0%	39,234	-
oPt-06/WS21: Installation of water metres	PHG	-	49,336	-	0%	49,336	-
oPt-06/WS22: Emergency Water Supply & Rehabilitation Programme	UNDP	-	5,600,000	5,424,106	97%	175,894	-
oPt-06/WS23: Emergency Water & Sewerage Network Rehabilitation (Gaza Strip)	UNICEF	-	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
oPt-06/WS24: Emergency Drinking Water Distribution and Sanitation Improvement in Selected Hospitals and Clinics in Middle Area and Southern Gaza	UNICEF	-	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-
oPt-06/WS25: Emergency Drinking Water Distribution and Sanitation Improvement in Public Schools (Gaza Strip)	UNICEF	-	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
oPt-06/WS26: Emergency Operations Support for Rural Water Supply (Gaza Strip)	UNICEF	-	150,000	-	0%	150,000	-
oPt-06/WS27: Emergency Water Well Construction Program (Gaza Strip)	UNICEF	-	350,000	-	0%	350,000	-
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION		21,673,272	24,709,364	10,946,168	44%	13,763,196	-

Grand Total		215,179,371	394,883,810	260,145,984	66%	134,737,826	1,134,629
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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.

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2006
List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 9

Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				

Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP

WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid (Multilateral funds)	992,583	-
WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid (Resource Transfer)	3,464,100	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP			4,456,683	-

Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations

WHO	oPt-06/WHO	to be allocated by agency to specific project (final tranche)	60,000	-
Subtotal for Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations			60,000	-

Australia

OCHA	oPt-06/CSS01	To strengthen field office and programme activities	37,594	-
UNICEF	oPt-06/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	763,360	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	2,768,625	-
Subtotal for Australia			3,569,579	-

Austria

UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	255,102	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	931,677	-
Subtotal for Austria			1,186,779	-

Belgium

UNRWA	oPt-06/ER/106	Job creation programme, Gaza (3001433)	634,518	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/ER/107	Job creation programme, West Bank (3001433)	634,518	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Assistance to Palestine refugees in Lebanon (NH/2006/28)	642,674	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector (20006/31)	1,209,190	-
Subtotal for Belgium			3,120,900	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2006
List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 9

Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

Canada

OCHA	oPt-06/CSS01	Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy (Part of Z-206767)	522,692	-
UNDP	oPt-06/UNDP	To be allocated to specific project(Part of Z-206767)	3,370,000	-
UNICEF	oPt-06/E02	Creating five adolescent-friendly learning spaces and empowering adolescents (Part of Z-206767)	506,527	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	3,448,276	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	to be allocated to specific sector/agency	3,603,604	-
WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid	900,901	-
Subtotal for Canada			12,352,000	-

Carry-over (donors not specified)

WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid	6,430,269	-
Subtotal for Carry-over (donors not specified)			6,430,269	-

Cyprus

WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid	350,000	-
Subtotal for Cyprus			350,000	-

Denmark

UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	-	1,134,629
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	1,196,581	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	1,198,630	-
WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid	841,751	-
Subtotal for Denmark			3,236,962	1,134,629

Egyptian Red Crescent

UNRWA	oPt-06/F03	Emergency Food Assistance: Gaza Strip	681,501	-
Subtotal for Egyptian Red Crescent			681,501	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2006
List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 3 of 9

Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

European Commission EuropeAid Co-operation Office

WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid	3,846,154	-
WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid	6,281,407	-
WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid	11,421,320	-
Subtotal for European Commission EuropeAid Co-operation Office			21,548,881	-

European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office

UNICEF	oPt-06/H21	Psychosocial Teams - Supporting Children and Families in the Front Line - 12 child protection teams for family outreach (5 districts of Gaza, Hebron, Bethlehem, Ramallah, Nablus, Tulkarem, Qualkiya, Jenin) [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01003]	892,857	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/ER/107	Job creation programme, West Bank (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01000)	5,545,685	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/F03	Food aid (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01007-remaining 20%)	761,421	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/F03	Food aid (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01007 - 80% received)	3,061,224	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	to be allocated to specific sector/project (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01000-remaining 20%)	2,030,457	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	to be allocated to specific sector/project (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01000)	7,614,213	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	to be allocated to specific sector/project (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01000 - 80% received)	8,121,827	-
WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2005/02005)	1,813,785	-
WHO	oPt-06/H12	Strengthening emergency coordination in the health sector (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01021)	205,128	-
WHO	oPt-06/H16	Reorganization of Mental Health Services: Coping w/crisis	157,868	-
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			30,204,465	-

Finland

UNICEF	oPt-06/UNICEF	to be allocated to specific sector/project	380,712	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	to be allocated to specific sector/project	2,040,816	-
WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food crisis	761,422	-
WHO	oPt-06/WHO	Emergency operations in oPt	769,231	-
Subtotal for Finland			3,952,181	-

France

UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	to be allocated to specific sector/project	1,269,036	-
WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid	1,275,510	-
Subtotal for France			2,544,546	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2006
List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 4 of 9

Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

Germany

UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	634,518	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	1,827,411	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	3,001,285	-
Subtotal for Germany			5,463,214	-

Greece

WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid	175,879	-
Subtotal for Greece			175,879	-

Iceland

UNICEF	oPt-06/UNICEF	to be allocated to specific projects in the health and nutrition sector	100,000	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	100,000	-
WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid	100,000	-
Subtotal for Iceland			300,000	-

Ireland

OCHA	oPt-06/CSS01	Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy.	125,628	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/F03	Emergency Food Assistance: Gaza Strip	637,755	-
Subtotal for Ireland			763,383	-

Italy

WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid	37,164	-
Subtotal for Italy			37,164	-

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2006
List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 5 of 9

Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

Japan				
UNDP	oPt-06/ER/114	Emergency Employment Generation for Wage workers in Gaza	4,860,000	-
UNDP	oPt-06/WS06	Improvement of solid waste management in the West Bank	5,522,062	-
UNDP	oPt-06/WS22	Emergency Water Supply & Rehabilitation Programme	5,424,106	-
UNFPA	oPt-06/UNFPA	to be allocated to specific project	43,000	-
UNICEF	oPt-06/E02	Creating five adolescent-friendly learning spaces and empowering adolescents	211,206	-
UNICEF	oPt-06/E03	Improve Quality Education in oPt	526,460	-
UNICEF	oPt-06/H31	Establishing a mechanism to address child abuse	96,799	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/ER/107	Emergency Employment: Direct Hire: West Bank	1,943,345	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/H26	Emergency Environmental Health Programme	521,838	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/H27	Emergency Health Programme	1,188,625	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	1,751,635	-
WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid	1,379,310	-
Subtotal for Japan			23,468,386	-

Juffali Foundation				
UNRWA	oPt-06/H05	Mobile health clinic programme in WB	49,980	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/H05	Mobile health clinic in WB	95,020	-
Subtotal for Juffali Foundation			145,000	-

Kuwait				
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	to be allocated to specific sector/agency	999,958	-
Subtotal for Kuwait			999,958	-

Luxembourg				
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	241,838	-
Subtotal for Luxembourg			241,838	-

* Value of contribution not specified
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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2006
List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 6 of 9

Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

Netherlands				
OCHA	oPt-06/CSS01	Humanitarian coordination, information and advocacy	361,000	-
UNICEF	oPt-06/E03	Education	1,342,955	-
UNICEF	oPt-06/H07	Sustain the health status in areas prone to complex humanitarian situation	1,090,038	-
UNICEF	oPt-06/H23	11 safe child-friendly spaces and opportunities for sports for adolescents (Gaza, Rafah, Khan Younis, Jenin, Tulkarem, Nablus and Hebron)	218,007	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector 14856 (DMV0086747)	2,410,000	-
Subtotal for Netherlands			5,422,000	-

New Zealand				
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project	497,400	-
Subtotal for New Zealand			497,400	-

Norway				
FAO	oPt-06/A02	FAO programme coordination (PSE 1060186)	318,471	-
FAO/UNDP	oPt-06/A16	Restoration of agricultural production in the Gaza Strip following the disengagement	445,070	-
FAO/UNDP	oPt-06/FAO/UNDP	To be allocated to specific project (PSE 1060185)	135,748	-
OCHA	oPt-06/CSS01	Humanitarian coordination, information and advocacy (PSE 1060190)	817,595	-
UNFPA	oPt-06/UNFPA	Awaiting allocation to specific project (PSE 1060391)	317,965	-
UNICEF	oPt-06/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector (PSE 1060386)	476,940	-
UNICEF	oPt-06/UNICEF	to be allocated by agency to specific project/sector (PSE 1060189)	492,600	-
UNIFEM	oPt-06/F01	Food aid (PSE 1060390)	143,084	-
UNIFEM	oPt-06/H19	Mobile Psychosocial Centres for Women in Rafah and Khan Yunis (PSE 1060191)	159,236	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector (PSE 1060387)	1,589,825	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector (PSE 1060141)	3,636,364	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector (PAL-06/023)	5,177,994	-
WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid	476,947	-
WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid (PSE 1060389)	485,437	-
WFP	oPt-06/F04	Protracted Relief Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians - PRRO 10387.0 (PSE 1060188)	1,607,823	-
WHO	oPt-06/WHO	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector (PSE 1060388)	339,805	-
WHO	oPt-06/WHO	to be allocated to specific sector/project (PSE 1060157)	416,088	-
WHO	oPt-06/WHO	to be allocated by agency to specific project/sector (PSE 1060187)	416,088	-
Subtotal for Norway			17,453,080	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2006
List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 7 of 9

Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
---------	--------------	-------------	---------	---------------------

Values in US\$

Palestinian territory, occupied

WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid	2,000,000	-
Subtotal for Palestinian territory, occupied			2,000,000	-

Private (individual donations)

UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	41,839	-
WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid	79,718	-
Subtotal for Private (individual donations)			121,557	-

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)

WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid for non-refugee Palestinians	2,600,000	-
Subtotal for Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)			2,600,000	-

Spain

UNRWA	oPt-06/ER/107	Job creation in WB	1,256,281	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/ER/108	Job creation - indirect hire in WB	223,235	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/ER/108	Emergency Employment: Indirect Hire: West Bank	376,884	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/F03	Food aid in Gaza Strip	892,857	-
Subtotal for Spain			2,749,257	-

Sweden

OCHA	oPt-06/CSS01	Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy	679,227	-
UNICEF	oPt-06/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	627,350	-
UNICEF	oPt-06/UNICEF	Improve Health and Education.	2,038,050	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	5,294,583	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	6,172,840	-
Subtotal for Sweden			14,812,050	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2006
List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 8 of 9

Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

Switzerland

UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector (7F-06962.25)	1,612,890	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	1,652,879	-
WFP	oPt-06/F04	Protracted Relief Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians, PRRO- 10387.0 (7F-03297.07)	806,452	-
WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid	948,948	-
Subtotal for Switzerland			5,021,169	-

Turkey

UNRWA	oPt-06/F03	Emergency Food Assistance: Gaza Strip	200,000	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/F03	Emergency Food Assistance: Gaza Strip	1,000,000	-
Subtotal for Turkey			1,200,000	-

UN Human Security Trust Fund

UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	to be allocated to specific sector/project	1,326,620	-
Subtotal for UN Human Security Trust Fund			1,326,620	-

UNICEF National Committee/France

UNICEF	oPt-06/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	255,102	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/France			255,102	-

UNICEF National Committee/Germany

UNICEF	oPt-06/H23	11 safe child-friendly spaces and opportunities for sports for adolescents (Gaza, Rafah, Khan Younis, Jenin, Tulkarem, Nablus and Hebron)	132,000	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Germany			132,000	-

UNICEF National Committee/Ireland

UNICEF	oPt-06/UNICEF	To be allocated to specific project	249,974	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Ireland			249,974	-

UNICEF National Committee/Italy

UNICEF	oPt-06/H22	Child protection	302,298	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Italy			302,298	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2006
List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 9 of 9

Channel	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

UNICEF National Committee/Oman

UNICEF	oPt-06/H06	Emergency preparedness and early response in the health facilities in areas susceptible to acute crisis	17,982	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Oman			17,982	-

UNICEF National Committee/United Kingdom

UNICEF	oPt-06/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	173,913	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/United Kingdom			173,913	-

United States of America

OCHA	oPt-06/CSS01	Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy	232,698	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	to be allocated to specific project/sector (funds from savings from previous appeals)	2,020,454	-
UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	to be allocated to specific sector/project	50,850,000	-
WFP	oPt-06/F04	Food aid	27,410,000	-
Subtotal for United States of America			80,513,152	-

UNRWA Friends Association Inc. USA

UNRWA	oPt-06/UNRWA	to be allocated to specific sector/project	5,016	-
Subtotal for UNRWA Friends Association Inc. USA			5,016	-

UNRWA Spanish Committee

UNRWA	oPt-06/F03	Emergency Food Assistance: Gaza Strip	3,846	-
Subtotal for UNRWA Spanish Committee			3,846	-

Grand Total

260,145,984

1,134,629

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.

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table V: occupied Palestinian territory 2006
Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal) (carry over not included)
as of 15 November 2006
<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\$			
United States	80,513,152	30.9 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	30,204,465	11.6 %	-
Japan	23,468,386	9.0 %	-
European Commission	21,548,881	8.3 %	-
Norway	17,453,080	6.7 %	-
Sweden	14,812,050	5.7 %	-
Canada	12,352,000	4.7 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	6,430,269	2.5 %	-
Germany	5,463,214	2.1 %	-
Netherlands	5,422,000	2.1 %	-
Switzerland	5,021,169	1.9 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	4,456,683	1.7 %	-
Finland	3,952,181	1.5 %	-
Australia	3,569,579	1.4 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	3,474,809	1.3 %	-
Denmark	3,236,962	1.2 %	1,134,629
Belgium	3,120,900	1.2 %	-
Spain	2,749,257	1.1 %	-
Saudi Arabia	2,600,000	1.0 %	-
France	2,544,546	1.0 %	-
Palestinian territory, occupied	2,000,000	0.8 %	-
Turkey	1,200,000	0.5 %	-
Austria	1,186,779	0.5 %	-
Kuwait	999,958	0.4 %	-
Ireland	763,383	0.3 %	-
Others	1,602,281	0.6 %	-
Grand Total	260,145,984	100.0 %	1,134,629

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 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 5

Channel	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Belgium			
OXFAM	Access to basic health	255,055	-
OXFAM	Humanitarian aid for rural families	467,028	-
World Bank	Funds to the Temporary International Mechanism (TIM)	3,188,776	-
Subtotal for Belgium		3,910,859	-
Denmark			
Danish RC	Humanitarian assistance to Palestine (Health and Food).	689,194	-
UNRWA	Contribution to UNRWAs General Fund	4,862,694	-
UNRWA	UNRWA Core activities in 2006	9,523,810	-
Subtotal for Denmark		15,075,698	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			
CARE	Emergency water supply and sanitation in the West bank (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01016)	961,538	-
CARE AUSTRALIA	Emergency food security assistance in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01012)	1,594,388	-
COOPI	Emergency job creation project in the northern districts of the West Bank (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01006)	1,913,265	-
Danish RC	School Based Psychosocial Support to children and their families in the Palestinian Autonomous & Occupied Territories (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01002)	845,408	-
French RC	School Based Psychosocial Support to Children and their families in the Palestinian Autonomous & Occupied Territories (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01001)	354,592	-
GCIDS	Water emergency project in Saifeet and Ramallah District, West Bank (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01022)	512,821	-
Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe	Mobile outreach eye clinic (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01010)	282,051	-
Medico Intl.	Meeting the health needs of communities in the Ramallah district by sustaining and improving the health care services (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01011)	576,923	-
PU	Cash-based emergency employment for unemployed without outcome living in subsistence poverty (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01014)	892,857	-
Save the Children, Netherlands	Emergency employment generation for poor households in the West Bank and Gaza (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01015)	637,755	-
Save the Children, Netherlands	Emergency relief psychosocial support activities for Palestinian children and youth (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01025)	846,154	-
TdH - IT	Enhancing access to rehabilitation and care services of persons with disabilities, in particular children, living in Yatta Town and surrounding villages (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01004)	512,821	-
UN Agencies and NGOs (details not yet provided)	Humanitarian aid for the most vulnerable populations in the ongoing crisis in the OPTs and to Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01000 - uncommitted balance]	-	237,688
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian aid for the most vulnerable populations affected by the aggravating crisis in the WB and Gaza [ECHO/PSE/BUD/2006/01000]	-	63,775,510
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office		9,930,573	64,013,198

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 5

Channel	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Finland			
UNRWA	Contribution to UNRWAs General Fund	2,962,085	-
UNRWA	Emergency funding to UNRWA	2,010,050	-
UNRWA	Funds to be used outside the framework of Consolidated appeal	-	1,923,077
Subtotal for Finland		4,972,135	1,923,077
France			
Bilateral	Supply of drugs to Hospital Saint Joseph, Hospital of Maqassed and central pharmacie of hospitals.	573,980	-
CARE	Purchase of basic drugs currently in out-of-stock condition, which will be forwarded to the 12 governmental hospitals and the 480 primary health centers of West Bank and Gaza.	191,327	-
PMRS	Urgent supply to the health centers in the West Bank and in Gaza.	255,102	-
PRCS	Urgent supply to the health centers in the West Bank and in Gaza.	255,102	-
UNRWA	Multisectoral assistance	7,181,122	-
Subtotal for France		8,456,633	-
Germany			
ICRC	Water, food, hygiene parcel, medical support	628,141	-
IFRC	Health care in Gaza/Westbank.	128,534	-
Medico Intl.	Health care in the Westbank.	124,981	-
TT	Health care in the Westbank.	126,708	-
Subtotal for Germany		1,008,364	-
Iceland			
PRCS	Humanitarian assistance	90,000	-
Subtotal for Iceland		90,000	-
Ireland			
ICRC	To alleviate ongoing humanitarian needs in the oPt	127,551	-
OXFAM	To guarantee basic health care and improve quality of service	63,776	-
SC	To provide technical support to the emergency response in Gaza	63,776	-
UNRWA	Contribution to UNRWAs General Fund (UNRWA 06 01)	1,813,785	-
Subtotal for Ireland		2,068,888	-

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 3 of 5

Channel	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Japan			
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian aid (remaining uncommitted from original pledge of US\$ 30 mn.)	-	8,735,617
UNFPA	Assistance for Isolated and Disenfranchised Communities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory	256,447	-
UNRWA	Contribution to UNRWAs General Fund for food aid	4,310,345	-
Subtotal for Japan		4,566,792	8,735,617
Luxembourg			
CARITAS	Assistance to local population	157,035	-
Subtotal for Luxembourg		157,035	-
Netherlands			
Netherlands RC	Emergency Aid for conflict affected population West Bank / Gaza. Additional Netherlands contribution.	1,320,513	-
Netherlands RC	Emergency aid for conflict affected population West Bank / Gaza. Additional support for Palestinian Red Cross (14713 (DMV0082447))	646,985	-
Subtotal for Netherlands		1,967,498	-

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 15 November 2006
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 4 of 5

Channel	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Norway			
Flyktningehjelpen	Project officer to UNICEF (PSE 1060107)	76,667	-
Flyktningehjelpen	Secondments - Human rights (PSE 1060271)	643,386	-
Flyktningehjelpen	Supply Officer (PSE 1060155)	80,573	-
HAMOKED/CDI	Legal aid for Palestinian residents (PSE 1060123)	212,766	-
Kjemisk Forbund, Palestinagruppene	Humanitarian assistance and human rights (PSE 1060337)	26,391	-
NORWAC	Health projects in LBN (PSE 1060365)	1,033,808	-
NORWAC	Support for hospitals (PSE 1060362)	794,913	-
NORWAC	Urgent support to health sector (PSE 1060267)	1,636,661	-
Norway RC	Emergency assistance (PSE 1060200)	1,035,032	-
Norway RC	Humanitarian support to Makassed, Jerusalem (PSE 1060355)	1,589,825	-
Norway RC	ICRC and PRCS appeals for 2006 (PSE 1060347)	1,326,391	-
Norway RC	ICRC appeal 2006/water supply in Gaza (PSE 1060349)	1,031,638	-
Norway RC	IFRC/ICRC emergency assistance and PRCS (PRS 1060280)	1,074,173	-
Norway RC	Special education programme to children (PSE 1060202)	215,513	-
Norway RC	Visitors in prisons/detention centres (PSE 1060201)	636,943	-
NPA	Emergency support to agricultural communities (PSE 1060205)	1,309,329	-
NPA	Emergency support to education (PSE 1060204)	981,997	-
Palestinakomiteen i Norge	Psycho-social Support to aid personell (PSE 1060292)	211,375	-
Right to Play	Sportworks for children (PSE 1060231)	387,948	-
Stiftelsen Oljeberget	Emergency funding to Augusta Victoria Hospital (PSE 1060242)	592,757	-
UNHCR	In kind - 30 winterised tents to assist Palestinian refugees in the border areas of Syria and Iraq (QRE 1060477)	12,187	-
Subtotal for Norway		14,910,273	-
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)			
WFP	100,000 parcels of food	-	-
Subtotal for Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)		-	-
Spain			
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian aid	-	5,025,126
Subtotal for Spain		-	5,025,126

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2006

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 15 November 2006
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

Page 5 of 5

Channel	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Sweden			
ACT	Humanitarian Frame Agreement, support to mobile health clinics, ambulance service at Augusta Victoria Hospital in Jerusalem for six months due to PA inability to fund the hospital Activity: 0601-0609	137,931	-
Diakonia, Sweden	IHL-Education, monitoring and information Activity: 0404-0606	165,517	-
ICRC	Annual support for: protection, family reunion, medical supplies, water and sanitation, IHL monitoring, etc Activity: 0601-0612	2,758,621	-
ICRC	Revised appeal for: health, protection, family reunion, medical supplies, water and sanitation, IHL monitoring, etc Activity: 0606-0612	689,655	-
RC/Sweden	Humanitarian assistance in co-operation with the Palestinian Red Crescent Society: relief and capacity buildin in oPt and Lebanon (refugees) through IFRC Activity: 0201-0306	551,724	-
SC - Sweden	Humanitarian support to civilians	133,550	-
SCC	Emergency relief to affected Palestinian farmers, reconstruction of damaged farming infrastructure. Activity: 0502-0801	1,241,379	-
SCC	Protection, promotion of dialog and supporting international monitoring presence, IHL/HR monitoring and reporting. Activity: 0502-0701	1,213,793	-
Swedish Church	Health support to civilians	127,029	-
UNRWA	General Fund - Annual support for the Palestinian refugees: job creation, education, medical assistance, food, reconstruction, etc Activity: 0501-0512	31,724,138	-
Subtotal for Sweden		38,743,337	-
Switzerland			
ICRC	Humanitarian aid.	2,066,116	-
ICRC	oPt 2006 emergency appeal	806,452	-
SDC/SHA	Procurement and distribution of essential pharmazeutics for hospitals and primary health care centres	826,446	-
UNRWA	Contribution to UNRWAs General Fund (7F-06962.23)	6,153,846	-
UNRWA	Management capacity and organisational development package	112,698	-
Subtotal for Switzerland		9,965,558	-
United Arab Emirates			
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	Response to an urgent request by IFRC pursuant to an appeal for support for the Palestinian Red Crescent Society	50,000	-
Subtotal for United Arab Emirates		50,000	-
Grand Total		115,873,643	79,697,018

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.

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table VII: occupied Palestinian territory 2006
 Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other*)(carry over not included)
 as of 15 November 2006
<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\$			
United States	80,513,152	21.4 %	-
Sweden	53,555,387	14.2 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	40,135,038	10.7 %	64,013,198
Norway	32,363,353	8.6 %	-
Japan	28,035,178	7.5 %	8,735,617
European Commission	21,548,881	5.7 %	-
Denmark	18,312,660	4.9 %	1,134,629
Switzerland	14,986,727	4.0 %	-
Canada	12,352,000	3.3 %	-
France	11,001,179	2.9 %	-
Finland	8,924,316	2.4 %	1,923,077
Netherlands	7,389,498	2.0 %	-
Belgium	7,031,759	1.9 %	-
Germany	6,471,578	1.7 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	6,430,269	1.7 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	4,456,683	1.2 %	-
Australia	3,569,579	0.9 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	3,474,809	0.9 %	-
Ireland	2,832,271	0.8 %	-
Spain	2,749,257	0.7 %	5,025,126
Saudi Arabia	2,600,000	0.7 %	-
Palestinian territory, occupied	2,000,000	0.5 %	-
Turkey	1,200,000	0.3 %	-
Austria	1,186,779	0.3 %	-
Kuwait	999,958	0.3 %	-
Others	1,899,316	0.5 %	-
Grand Total	376,019,627	100.0 %	80,831,647

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...)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2006. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX III.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACAD	Arab Center for Agricultural Development
ACF-E	<i>Action Contre la Faim-Espagne</i>
ACPP	<i>Asamblea de Cooperacion Por la Paz</i>
AMA	Agreement on Movement and Access
ANERA	American Near East Refugee Aid
APIS	Agriculture Project Information System
CA	Consolidated Appeal
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CBO	Community Based Organisations
CFS	Child Friendly Spaces
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CHFI	Community Habitat Finance International
CISP	<i>Comitato Internaionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli</i>
CMWU	Coastal Municipal Water Utility
COOPI	<i>Cooperazione Internazionale</i>
CRIC	<i>Centro Regionale di Intervento per la Cooperazione (NGO)</i>
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DPT	Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus
DUNYA	Democracy in Underserved Neighborhoods through Youth Advancement
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
EOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
ESSP	Emergency Support and Services Programme
EU	European Union
EWASH	Emergency, Water And Sanitation, and Health Co-ordination group
EWOC	Emergency Water Operations Centre
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIVIMS	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
FFT	Food For Training
FFW	Food For Work
Gol	Government of Israel
GS	Gaza Strip
GVC	<i>Gruppo Volontariato Civile</i>
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDF	Israeli Defense Forces
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOCC	International Orthodox Christian Charities
IUED	<i>Institut Universitaire d'Etudes du Développement</i>
JCFPSVA	Joint WFP/FAO Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment
MAP UK	Medical Aid for the Palestinians
MC	Mercy Corps
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
NAF	Needs Analysis Framework
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIS	New Israeli Sheqel

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Officer of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
PA	Palestinian Authority
PARC	Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PHC	Primary Health Care
PHG	Palestinian Hydrology Group
PLC	Palestinian Legislative Council
PMRS	Palestinian Medical Relief Services
PRCS	Palestine Red Crescent Society
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
SC-S	Save the Children-Sweden
SC-UK	Save the Children-United Kingdom
TIM	Temporary International Mechanism
U5	children under five
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNSCO	United Nations Special Coordinator
USA	United States of America
USG	Under-Secretary General
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VAM	Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping
VAT	Value Added Tax
WatSan	Water and Sanitation
WB	West Bank
WBGS	West Bank and Gaza Strip
WBWD	West Bank Water Department
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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 Comments reaching us before 28 February 2007 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2007. Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

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

1. What did you think of the review of 2006?
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?

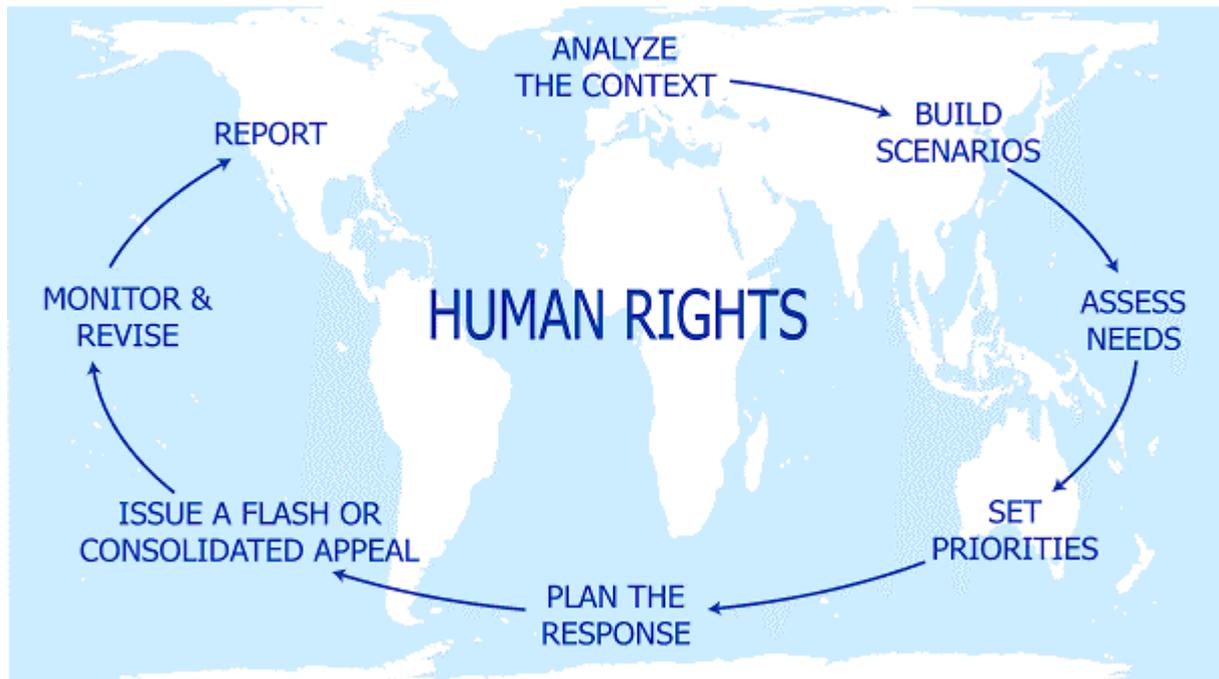
Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:

Title & Organisation:

Email Address:

CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

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