

Occupied Palestinian territory



UNRWA/JC Torday/2007

2009

Consolidated Appeal



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

SAMPLE OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

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

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

Full project details can be viewed, downloaded and printed from www.reliefweb.int/fts

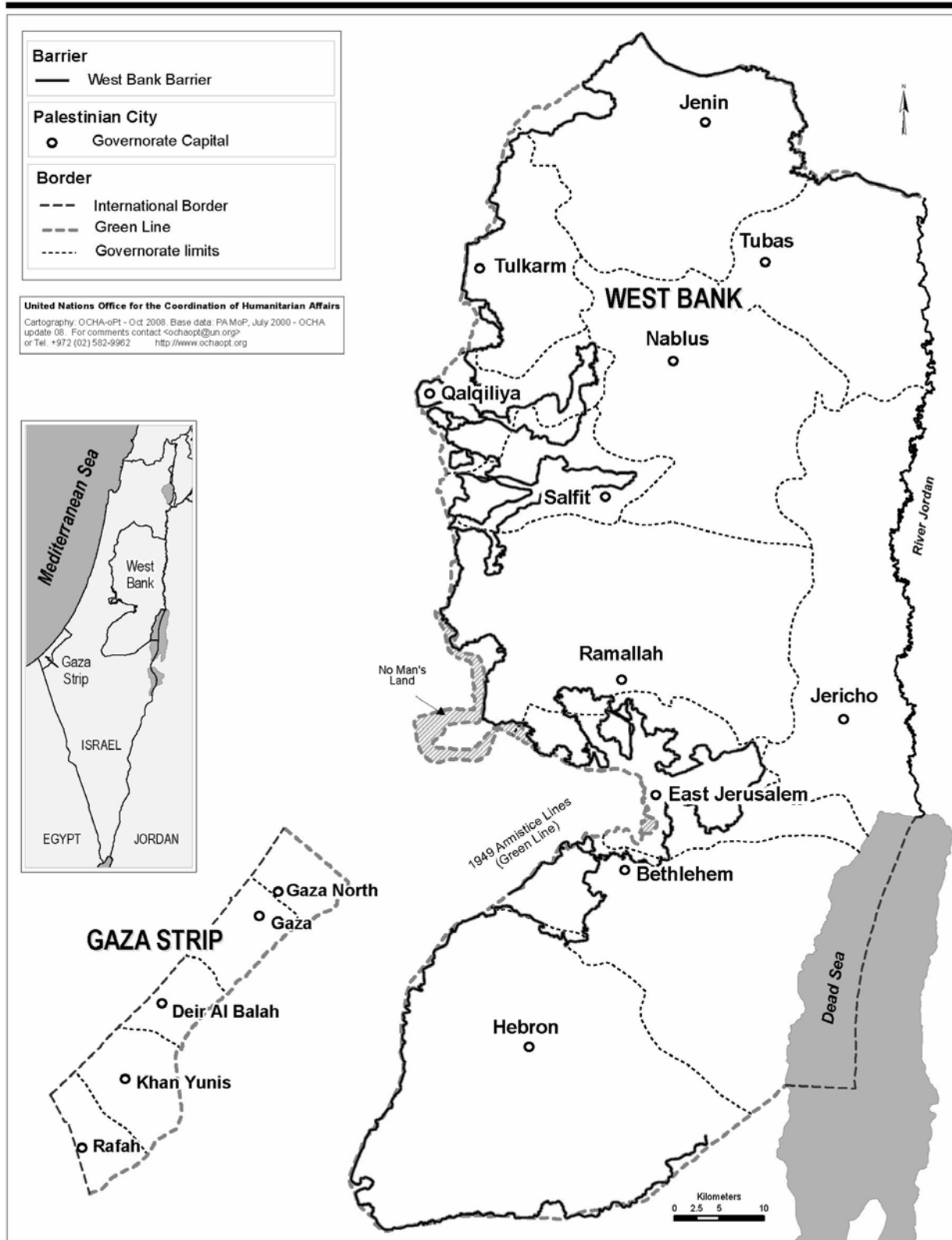


UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

The occupied Palestinian territory: Overview map

October 2008

CAP 2009 - Consolidated Appeal Process



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Living conditions for most Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) have continued to deteriorate in 2008. The year began with a renewed sense of hope for progress, following the resumption of relations between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the international community's full endorsement of the Palestinian Authority's (PA) ambitious Reform and Development Plan (PRDP). Throughout 2008, the PA has proceeded with a series of significant and tangible reforms, reducing its fiscal deficit, containing its wage bill and improving security conditions in the West Bank. However, growth targets projected in the PA's development plan have recently been revised downwards, as economic productivity continues to decline.

This is in large part due to conditions in Gaza, where the ongoing Israeli-imposed blockade has crippled the private sector, driving unprecedented numbers of Palestinians into unemployment and poverty. However, it also reflects continued uncertainties in large parts of the West Bank—withstanding the removal of some obstacles to movement and access during the year, data indicates an ever-increasing number of Israeli checkpoints, causing further social and economic fragmentation. Global rises in food prices over the past 12 months and reduced domestic agricultural yields due to adverse weather conditions have placed further strain on Palestinian coping mechanisms. This has led in turn to further increases in household food insecurity in both Gaza and the West Bank, despite ongoing large-scale food aid programmes.

The situation has been exacerbated by ongoing internal Palestinian conflict. Despite sustained regional efforts at fostering internal Palestinian reconciliation, the West Bank and Gaza remain divided, with ordinary Palestinians, particularly in Gaza, paying the price. Although the intense internal bloodshed of 2007 in Gaza was not repeated in 2008, violence has continued. Internal divisions have also led to disruption of basic services, including health, water and sanitation and community services for the most vulnerable. Casualties as a result of Israeli-Palestinian conflict have also decreased since an Egyptian-brokered 'truce' between Gaza and southern Israel took effect in June 2008. However, improvements in the security situation have not been accompanied by a reduction in border restrictions for persons and goods and Gaza's established crossings remain for the most part sealed off. Tunnel smuggling now plays a significant role in the economy.

Palestinians in the oPt are facing a crisis that affects all aspects of their daily life. It is, above all, a crisis of human dignity, with the entire population unable to exercise its basic rights – to movement, self-determination, employment and basic services. They are increasingly left dependent on humanitarian assistance, largely in the form of food aid and cash handouts. In view of the increased need for relief assistance, United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) participating in the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) are seeking a more focused humanitarian response in 2009, with better targeted interventions designed to meet the most urgent needs of vulnerable populations. This has been achieved through a planning process that was more consultative and inclusive than in previous years, involving several hundred actors in a series of regional and sectoral workshops. The process produced a focused Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) and prioritised response plans in each sector.

During 2009, humanitarian assistance programmes will include a range of protection strategies that seek to address access related constraints, including through improved monitoring and more strategic advocacy efforts. To ensure complementarity with the PRDP, and in line with global humanitarian reform efforts, the oPt CAP 2009 includes an early recovery component. This does not imply additional projects, but rather a more strategic approach to humanitarian assistance, through identification of those relief activities with potential for contributing to longer term development goals. This approach will be further developed in 2009 to ensure harmony between immediate and longer term planning tools in the oPt.

The budget for the 2009 CAP stands at \$¹462,309,538. The document brings together 159 projects, including 96 from the NGO community and 63 from UN agencies. Through this appeal, humanitarian agencies will work to mitigate the worst impacts of the crisis on the most vulnerable Palestinians and stem further deterioration in living conditions, whilst also advocating for fundamental rights for Palestinians, in accordance with agreed principles of international humanitarian and human rights law.

¹ All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2009 page.

o c c u p i e d P a l e s t i n i a n t e r r i t o r y

Some key facts about oPt

	<i>Most recent data</i>	<i>Previously</i>
Population		
oPt	3,767,122	2,895,683
West Bank	2,350,583	1,873,476
Gaza	1,416,539 (PCBS 2007)	1,022,207 (PCBS 1997)
Annual population Growth Rates		
oPt	3.3%	4.18
West Bank	3%	3.99
Gaza	3.8% (PCBS 2007)	4.53 (PCBS 1999)
Proportion of Population under 18		
oPt	52.2% (PCBS 2007)	53.3% (PCBS 1999)
Population Density		
oPt	625 persons per km ²	342 persons/km ²
West Bank	439 persons per km ²	2,933 persons/km ² (PCBS 2000)
Gaza	3,881 persons per km ² (PCBS 2007)	
Average household size		
oPt	5.8	6.4
West Bank	5.5	6.1
Gaza	6.5 (PCBS 2007)	6.9 (PCBS 1997)
Fertility Rate		
oPt	4.6	5.84
West Bank	4.2	5.38
Gaza	5.4 (PCBS 2006)	6.76 (PCBS 1999)
Life expectancy – males	71.7 years	69
– females	73.2 years (PCBS 2007)	73 (FAFO 2000)
Infant Mortality		
oPt	25.3 per 1,000 births	23.2
West Bank	22.9 per 1,000 births	21.6
Gaza	28.8 per 1,000 births (PCBS 2006)	25.7 (PCBS 1999)
Moderate stunting under 5 years		
oPt	10.2% (10.4% male, 10% female)	9.9% (10.5% male, 9.3% female)
Gaza	13.2%	11.4%
West Bank	7.9% (PCBS 2006)	8.8% (PCBS 2004)
Unemployment Rate (relaxed definition)		
oPt	31.5%	21.7%
West Bank	23.2%	19.9%
Gaza	49.1% (PCBS Q2 2008)	26.0% (PCBS, 1999)
Consumption poverty rate (households)		
oPt	30.3%	20.3%
Gaza	51.8%	33%
West Bank	19.1%	14.5% (PCBS 1998)
Dependency ratios		
oPt	5.6	4.8
Gaza	7.4	5.9
West Bank	4.9 (PCBS Q3 2007)	4.3 (PCBS Q3 2000)
Real GDP (USD, 1997 base year)	4,133 million	4,512 million (PCBS 1999)
Per capita GDP (USD)	1,258 (PCBS 2007 est.)	1,612 (PCBS 1999)
ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (V/C)	2/3	3/3
2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.731 (UNDP, HDR 2007/2008) 106 out of 177	

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2009

Summary of Requirements - by sector

as of 12 November 2008

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

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

non-standard sector	Original Requirements (US\$)
Agriculture	25,156,876
Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	133,303,318
Coordination and Support Services	15,542,130
Education	9,378,173
Food Aid and Food Security	209,420,054
Health	18,768,619
Protection	33,098,415
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	17,641,953
Grand Total	462,309,538

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2008. 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 2009

Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation

as of 12 November 2008

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

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation. Page 1 of 2

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
ACH	7,961,300
ACPP	3,104,600
ACRI	154,000
ACTED	1,112,000
Almawassi	300,000
ARIJ	1,619,621
AUSTCARE	406,998
BADIL	390,000
B'Tselem	423,000
CARE	1,845,800
CISP	2,500,000
COOPI	4,500,000
CRIC	1,799,073
CRS	1,927,245
CTCCM	233,728
FAO	6,163,750
GCMHP	1,133,765
GVC	3,445,000
HaMoked	261,000
ICAHD	260,000
IR	1,953,213
Juzoor	87,560
LRC	284,887
Medico Intl.	287,000
NCCR	500,000
NRC	800,000
OCHA	3,005,800
OCHA (ERF)	1
OXFAM	5,801,944
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	19,000
PARC	1,622,712
PCATI	100,000
PCOA	281,848
PFU	285,600
PHG	1,132,493
PRCS	149,945
PU	4,013,821

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2009
 Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation
 as of 12 November 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation. Page 2 of 2

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
RWDS	394,000
SC - Sweden	1,327,109
SC - UK	696,060
SCC	2,050,655
SEAPPI/NEAPPI	1,895,000
SYF	137,720
Terre Des Hommes	250,000
UAWC	375,000
UCODEP	1,621,050
UHCC	42,350
UNESCO	250,000
UNFPA	3,814,952
UNICEF	19,754,427
UNIFEM	1,546,615
UNRWA	275,288,085
Welfare Association	3,755,000
WFP	85,083,601
WHO	4,161,210
Grand Total	462,309,538

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. 2008 IN REVIEW

The 2008 CAP for the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) was prepared at a time of contrasting internal and external political dynamics. After several years of stagnation, the Annapolis Conference of November 2007 signalled the resumption of direct negotiations between the Government of Israel (GoI) and the PLO, with the two parties expressing their determination to reach an agreement on all core issues of the conflict by the end of 2008. A month later in Paris, donors pledged \$7.7 billion towards the Palestinian Authority's (PA) Palestinian Reform and Development Plan 2008 – 2010 (PRDP), an ambitious recovery plan which articulated the PA's vision for an independent Palestinian state.

However, the nascent political process was resumed in a context of deepening internal Palestinian divisions, with Gaza being *de facto* separated from the West Bank (WB) and subject to a strict closure regime labelled as "collective punishment" by the UN Secretary General. In the West Bank, progress towards PRDP targets was contingent on the easing of a multi-layered system of restrictions on movement and access; notwithstanding commitments made by the Government of Israel at Annapolis, Israeli infrastructure there continued to expand in the final months of 2007, becoming increasingly entrenched and causing further fragmentation of Palestinian territory and communities. Consequently, organisations participating in the 2008 CAP anticipated that the humanitarian situation in the oPt would continue to deteriorate.

In response to prevailing humanitarian conditions in the oPt at the end of 2007, agencies participating in the CAP had agreed on the following four strategic priorities: (1) To deliver humanitarian assistance impartially to address basic needs and limit the deterioration of Palestinians living conditions; (2) To increase protection of civilians and increase advocacy for the implementation of international humanitarian law; (3) To enhance the monitoring and reporting on the humanitarian situation, including the impact of humanitarian assistance; and (4) To strengthen UN humanitarian coordination structures. The Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem, Barrier-adjacent communities and Area C were identified as priority areas for assistance. Combined, these areas make-up a majority of the territory of the oPt.

Humanitarian conditions have not improved over the past 12 months and in large areas of the oPt they have continued to decline, particularly for the most vulnerable. Poverty continues to affect a significant proportion of the population and unemployment levels remain amongst the highest in the world. Despite some steps by the GoI to remove obstacles to movement in the West Bank, the latest available data indicates that the number of closures continues to steadily rise. Moreover, reported incidents of blockage of humanitarian access are increasing, particularly with regard to East Jerusalem and areas separated by the Barrier.

In Gaza, the *Tahdi'ah* (calm) between Israel and Hamas in June 2008 prompted a lull in Israeli-Palestinian hostilities, including Israeli Defence Force (IDF) incursions and air strikes and Palestinian rocket fire into southern Israel. However, improvements in the movement of goods in and out of Gaza have yet to materialise: exports are still banned and imports began to fall after a brief rise in the immediate aftermath of the calm. The population remains in severe distress, with poverty and unemployment at unprecedented levels; Hamas's tightening of its political control over Gaza is impacting every aspect of Palestinian life, whilst the deepening of the political divide with Ramallah is reducing access to basic social services for the 1.4 million residents.

Internal developments have been compounded by a number of external factors to the conflict that have had a negative impact on the humanitarian situation, in particular, significant rises in the price of basic food commodities and fuel, and the drought and frost that have affected the West Bank over the past 12 months.

Financial Overview

The original requirements for the 2008 CAP - \$462 million – were the largest appeal for humanitarian funds in the six years since the launch of the first oPt CAP in 2003. The budget was adjusted downwards at mid-year point to \$453 million, reflecting reduced requests in the job creation / cash assistance, education, health, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sectors, largely due to the inability to deliver materials into Gaza. In parallel, and in response to the global food crisis, financial needs in the food aid and food security sector increased considerably—by \$46.6 million—accounting for around 45% of the total revised CAP budget.

By 12 November 2008, total CAP funding had reached \$312,690,479, representing 69% of budgeted needs. Donors from 26 countries, multi-lateral institutions, and private institutions contributed to projects in the 2008 CAP, with the United States of America (USA), the European Commission (ECHO), Sweden, Canada, Italy and Norway contributing close to 60% of total contributions (see Donor Response to 2008 Appeal in annex). The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and the World Food Programme (WFP) received 83% of all funds received or around \$260 million. Approximately 74% of all funds were directed towards the food aid and job creation/cash assistance sectors. Forty NGOs presented projects in the 2008 CAP with needs totalling \$44.5 million—approximately 45% of those needs have been recorded according to reports received by donors and organisations.

The overall level of funding at the time of the CAP launch in mid-November (69%) - was higher than at the same time in 2007 (60%). Consistent with Good Humanitarian Donorship Principles, funds were typically disbursed earlier in the year, affording organisations greater predictability in planning and managing operations.

A \$5 million grant from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in April allowed UNRWA and WFP to continue and expand emergency food distributions in the West Bank. The Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) – a locally administered emergency pooled fund - supported 11 projects valued at \$1.4m during the year. Areas of focus have included the response to the drought and frost in the West Bank last winter as well as projects in Gaza targeting the health, water and sanitation sectors. An additional \$140 million in humanitarian assistance outside the CAP in 2008 was reported to the OCHA's Financial Tracking Service.

Despite the positive trends, funding across sectors varied.

Sector	Revised requirements in \$	Commitments/ contributions/ carry over in \$	Level of funding
Agriculture	21,112,430	11,924,077	56%
Child protection and psychosocial support	18,309,446	6,936,031	38%
Coordination and support services	17,949,974	24,401,732	136%
Education	5,287,663	3,652,462	69%
Food aid and food security	204,445,841	158,099,190	77%
Health and nutrition	21,731,069	17,701,650	81%
Job creation / cash assistance	138,444,574	74,112,272	54%
Multi-Sector	780,308	780,308	100%
Protection	4,034,724	2,154,656	53%
Water and sanitation	18,685,679	6,028,352	32%

* As of 12 November 2008

Main Achievements in 2007

In a context of deteriorating conditions and under-funding in some sectors, humanitarian assistance played a vital role in mitigating the impact of the crisis on the most vulnerable. The following is a review per strategic priority.

I. Delivery of humanitarian assistance impartially to address basic needs and limit the deterioration of Palestinians living conditions

Social safety net support activities, in the form of food aid, cash assistance and temporary job creation, remained the main focus of the CAP response during 2008.

Some 1.8 million Palestinians, including over two-thirds of the population of Gaza, received food assistance from UNRWA and WFP, whilst a further 100,000 children in Gaza and 57,000 in the West Bank benefited from a school feeding programme. These activities mitigated the effects of high levels of food insecurity resulting from continued hardship on some of the poorest segments of the population. Other interventions implemented by OXFAM GB and the Palestinian Agriculture Relief Committees (PARC) ensured access to fresh food for another 65,000 food insecure individuals and supported the livelihoods of over 800 farmers and women's cooperatives whose produce was purchased and redistributed. Livelihoods of a further 9,000 West Bank families were supported through food-for-work and food-for-training and related initiatives by WFP and the Union of Agricultural Work Committees.

An estimated \$55 million was channelled into **short-term job creation and cash assistance** projects, supporting an estimated 65,000 poor households in Gaza and the West Bank, i.e., around 10% of all oPt households and one-third of all poor households. Households without a regular source of income, refugees and large families were prioritised, with a focus on Gaza. Special interventions were developed for marginalised groups: around 25% of job holders in 2008 CAP projects were women, whilst UNRWA training programmes in Gaza supported an estimated 2,000 unemployed graduates. The Agency also disbursed around \$12 million as cash grants to 30,000 poor refugee families in the oPt, including those made homeless as a result of military operations or drought/flood, and \$6 million in Gaza to cover back-to-school costs for poor refugee families.

Other short-term cash-for-work projects were implemented by OXFAM GB, Première Urgence (PU), *Cooperazione Internazionale* (COOPI) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), providing vital assistance to 9,000 poor families in Gaza and various parts of the West Bank, including Qalqilya, Salfit, Jenin, Nablus and Tubas. These interventions offered a vital income cushion to poor households, supporting coping strategies whilst maintaining some dignity by enabling families to earn and allocate scarce resources to priority needs.

CAP projects also supported the provision of essential basic health and education services for refugee and non-refugee households.

The World Health Organization (WHO), UNFPA and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) procured almost \$12 million of essential medical supplies, including drugs, vaccines, and reproductive health commodities and equipment, for the PA Ministry of Health (MoH) during 2008. UNRWA also furnished its clinics with additional equipment and supplies and hired staff to respond to increased needs. Problems of physical access to health services for patients in isolated areas of the West Bank were addressed through the maintenance of five UNRWA mobile clinics that provided services to approximately 133,000 patients in 60 locations.

UNRWA supported refugee access to hospital care in the West Bank and also provided an estimated 40,000 litres of fuel to hospitals in Gaza, allowing the continued operation of critical life support equipment during power cuts. Other interventions built capacity in the MoH, e.g., through investment in management information systems and improvements in business processes. Training initiatives focused on emergency obstetric care, infections, patient safety/quality assurance, community mental health, school and nutritional health, and use of laboratory equipment.

In response to declining educational standards, UNICEF funded remedial after-school activities in 30 schools in Gaza and supported remedial and recreational activities for the lowest achieving students across the oPt. Through a separate project, sports and life skills-based education were also provided to 60,000 children and adolescents in 40 safe play areas. UNRWA administered similar remedial education activities in its schools in Gaza outside the CAP framework, and also ran a large-scale programme of recreational, cultural and educational activities for over 250,000 children and youth in Gaza.

Back-to-school initiatives, including cash and in-kind assistance, reached 260,000 of the poorest pupils during 2008, thereby supporting their right to education. Access to education was also promoted through the establishment of 50 libraries in schools and community centres and life-skills training for girls in 50 schools, whilst provision of supplies to 100 kindergartens and community centres strengthened readiness for basic education.

Other interventions sought to sustain livelihoods in particularly vulnerable urban and rural communities through support to agricultural, water management and sanitation projects. These included the distribution of critical agricultural inputs, including fodder for livestock to poor farmers in Gaza and the West Bank, and a range of small-scale infrastructure projects, such as the rehabilitation of around 3,500 *dunums* of agricultural land and greenhouses and the repair and creation of 400 water facilities, benefiting many thousands of poor farming households.

In the WASH sector, projects facilitated access to adequate and safe water, including sustainable sanitation infrastructure, and supported municipal services in Gaza. Areas of intervention included: provision of emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in rural areas of Gaza and the West Bank; rehabilitation of infrastructure in West Bank refugee camps and schools and health centres in the West Bank and Gaza; and fuel for Gaza Strip municipalities and solid waste management councils.

II. Increased protection of civilians and increased advocacy for the implementation of IHL

Despite low levels of CAP funding for projects to address this strategic objective during 2008, core Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) funding ensured the implementation of a number of human rights training programmes for police and civil society.

In the domain of health, WHO continued to advocate for the right to health care through public press conferences and the release of reports on denials of access to health services.

Under child protection initiatives, humanitarian agencies continued to provide psycho-social support and community mental health services to vulnerable groups. Almost 200 UNRWA counsellors provided services to around 10,500 refugees in Gaza and 6,400 refugees in the West Bank, including children and youth. These services included individual and group counselling, home visits, and referrals. Relevant public and group awareness activities reached all 260,000 UNRWA students and many of their family members. In addition, 14 psychosocial teams supported by UNICEF provided psychosocial assistance to 64,475 children and 8,136 caregivers, and more than 3,208 children benefited from socio-legal assistance. Additional psychosocial assistance, counselling, legal and reproductive health services were provided for 80,000 youth and tens of thousands of women in crisis areas in Gaza and Hebron through UNFPA-supported projects.

Further, protection of women and girls in vulnerable areas in Nablus and Jenin districts was improved within the framework of UN Resolution 1325, through mobilising communities, including 12,500 women, 100 social workers and 26 NGOS at the grassroots level.

III. Enhance monitoring and reporting on the humanitarian situation

OCHA published a number of reports on humanitarian conditions during 2008, including regular updates and maps on closures and access and movement restrictions, the Barrier, and protection of civilians. It also produced monthly *Humanitarian Monitor* reports, regular updates on the situation in Gaza, and *special focus* reports on particular issues of concern, for example, house demolitions in Area C. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP and UNRWA collaborated on a joint food security assessment, which helped to guide the inter-agency response to the food price crisis, and WFP and FAO released several complementary reports on food security and market monitoring. UNRWA also issued a detailed report on socio-economic conditions in the oPt during 2007, with a specific focus on refugee needs.

Agencies contributed humanitarian updates to the United Nations Special Coordinator's Office (UNSCO) for monthly political briefings to the Security Council, and monitoring and reporting on child casualties continued under the umbrella of UN Security Council Resolution 1612.

Health partners, including WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF, continued to work closely with the MoH to monitor specific crises response, including effective coordination and information sharing efforts at central and district level. WHO produced monthly health status reports, which were supplemented by situation reports on key issues.

The Protection Sector established a displacement working group to monitor the increasing phenomenon and threat of displacement due to house demolitions, the Barrier, and resident and settler violence. It also contributed to several reports to the Human Rights Council.

In its role as technical advisor to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the Local Aid Coordination Secretariat (LACS) Agriculture and Social Protection Sector Working Groups, FAO has focused on emerging issues (assessments and response) and reviving the Agriculture Project Information System—a web-based response monitoring tool.

IV. Strengthening United Nations humanitarian coordination structures

As part of the broader humanitarian reform agenda in the oPt, the Humanitarian Coordinator, with OCHA support, established the Humanitarian Country Team. This body, which includes UN agencies, international and local NGOs, aims to ensure more effective coordination and response to humanitarian issues in the oPt. Significant progress was made towards the introduction of the cluster approach, initially in the areas of food security/agriculture/nutrition and protection.

OCHA coordinated the preparation of contingency plans for the West Bank and Gaza and also led inter-agency planning and response efforts to support vulnerable communities affected by adverse weather conditions in the West Bank during the winter.

UNRWA's Operations Support Officers (OSO) in Gaza and the West Bank continued to support the Agency's emergency response and reinforce intra- and inter-agency coordination efforts. During 2008, OSOs worked closely with other humanitarian service providers to ensure coordinated crisis planning, assessment and response.

Stronger coordination with the Palestinian Authority has been a priority in 2008, with many sector groups working closely with line ministry counterparts at both the national and district levels. In particular, the CAP process has been closely coordinated with the PA to complement and support the PRDP.

3. THE 2009 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

3.1 THE CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ANALYSIS

3.1.A Context

The past year has seen the resumption of negotiations between the Government of Israel and the PLO, significant and tangible reforms by the Palestinian Authority (PA), high levels of donor funding for the PA and international support for its development vision and plan, and a modest improvement in Israeli-Palestinian cooperation, including the lifting of some barriers to movement in the West Bank. However, there has not yet been a political agreement or a fundamental change of direction on the ground in the West Bank to alter the dynamics that lead to extensive humanitarian need. Similarly, in Gaza, a welcome calm which began mid-year has not led to significant easing of strict closure. The continuing political divide between the Gaza Strip and the West Bank has put further pressure on vital public services in Gaza, including health, education and community services. The future of the political process itself remains to be seen, given potential transitions in Israel and the oPt as well as internationally.

Palestinians continue to face widespread denial of their basic human rights, including the right to freedom of movement, self-determination, and access to employment, health and education. Issues of accountability and impunity for these rights violations remain for the most part unaddressed. With economic productivity diminishing, dependency on aid is deepening both at the individual and national levels, contributing to a crisis of human dignity for millions of civilians.

A continued lack of physical protection for Palestinians

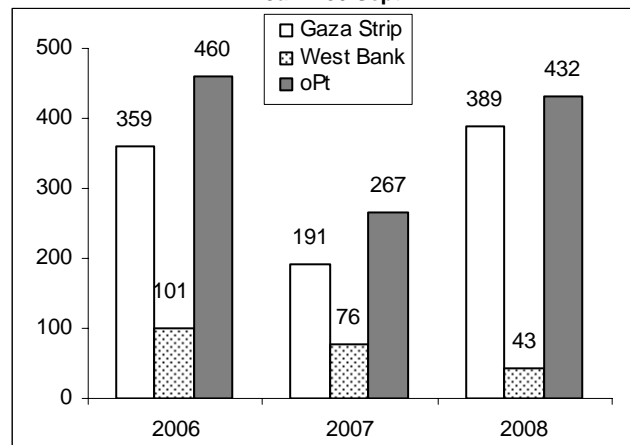
There was a marked increase in the number of Palestinians killed and injured in direct conflict-related violence during 2008 compared with 2007. Israeli military operations, air strikes, incursions and search and arrest campaigns continued across the oPt, as did incidents with Israeli settlers in the West Bank.

In the first nine months of the year a total of 432 Palestinians were killed in direct conflict-related incidents, including 15 women and 79 children, compared to 267 during the same period in 2007. A further 1,911 Palestinians, including 462 children, were injured—up from 1,428 between January and September 2007. In both absolute and proportional terms, child casualties were higher than in 2007. During the same period, 29 Israelis were killed and 299 injured in conflict-related incidents.

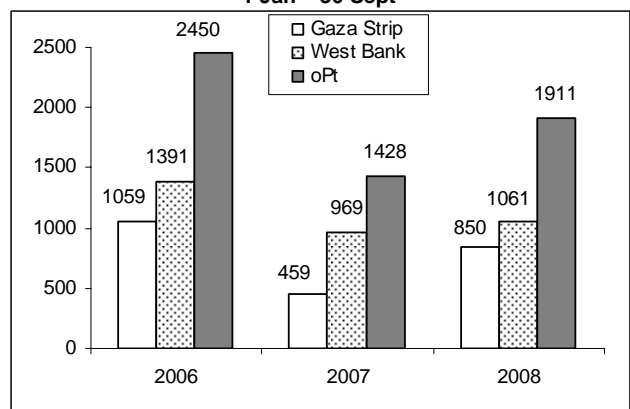
Over 90% of Palestinian deaths (389 persons) occurred in Gaza, including 120 persons killed during IDF Operation Hot Winter, from 27 February to 4 March, one of the most intense Israeli military operations in Gaza since the start of the second intifada in 2000. Israeli-Palestinian violence and casualties in Gaza have dropped markedly since the Hamas-Israeli calm which began on 19 June and continued to hold at the time of writing, albeit with isolated incidents.

2008 has witnessed a sharp increase in Palestinian injuries during anti-Barrier demonstrations in the West Bank, as IDF and Israeli border police have confronted protesters with tear gas, rubber-coated bullets, stun grenades and, occasionally, live fire. The majority of injuries occurred during demonstrations in the villages of Ni'ilin and Bi'ilin in Western Ramallah. Israeli settler violence has

**Palestinians Killed in Direct Conflict-related Incidents
1 Jan – 30 Sept**



**Palestinians Injured in Direct Conflict-related Incidents
1 Jan – 30 Sept**



also escalated in the West Bank during the second half of 2008. The number of Palestinians injured by settlers during August 2008 (37 persons) was the highest recorded since January 2005.

Despite a marked decrease in levels of internal Palestinian violence compared with 2007, when such incidents accounted for a majority of Palestinian casualties, inter-factional tension has continued in both Gaza and the West Bank. In total, 100 Palestinians were killed in internal fighting – over 80% in Gaza – between January and September 2008, compared with 439 during the same period in 2007. A further 22 Palestinians were killed as a result of reckless handling of explosives; and reportedly the same number were killed in Gaza following the collapse of tunnels used for smuggling along Gaza's border.

Increasing restrictions on access and movement

Access and movement restrictions on Palestinians have shown no substantial improvement during 2008, notwithstanding commitments made at Annapolis in November 2007 and the Hamas-Israel truce. Gaza remains subject to a tight blockade, with severe restrictions on imports of commodities, raw materials, and movement of people, and a continued ban on exports. In the West Bank, despite some steps by the GoI to remove obstacles to movement, the overall number of obstacles has increased and the complex system of restrictions has become more entrenched over the past 12 months, leading to further social and economic fragmentation of Palestinian areas.

Gaza

The 19 June calm between Hamas and Israel has brought little respite for the civilian population of the Gaza Strip, insofar as restrictions on access and movement are concerned. Almost 18 months on from the Hamas takeover and the removal of the PA from the Palestinian side of the crossings, the vast majority of the 1.4 million residents are still unable to leave Gaza and the main commercial crossing point at Karni remains closed. The Erez crossing point, the only passage for movement of people between Gaza and Israel, remains inaccessible, with the exception of a small number of Palestinian businessmen and emergency medical cases, many of whom continue to face difficulties in gaining exit permits². WHO reports that between October 2007 and June 2008, 44 patients died whilst waiting for a permit to leave Gaza for treatment abroad. Rafah crossing – on the border with Egypt – remained officially closed, although a few thousand Palestinians were able to cross each month, mainly persons seeking medical care and pilgrims.

Although the amount of goods able to enter Gaza increased in the immediate aftermath of the declaration of the calm, quantities have been far below needs and, by September, had decreased to almost pre-cease fire levels. Imports during that month were around three times less than in May 2007, i.e. before the Hamas takeover. Israel has also continued to place restrictions on the type of commodities allowed to enter, crippling Gaza's already depressed private sector and compromising the provision of basic services. An alternative tunnel economy, largely regulated by Hamas, has developed in Rafah along the Egypt-Gaza border, offering some respite to the unemployment crisis and import restrictions, with estimates of the number of active tunnels ranging from 200 to 600³.

These restrictions are part of a package of punitive measures imposed on Gaza since the Hamas takeover and which were further tightened following the Government of Israel's designation of Gaza as a 'hostile entity' in October 2007. This prompted a drastic reduction in imports of all types of fuel and current levels remain well below actual needs. In August, only 22% of petrol, 56% of cooking gas and 84% of industrial gas needs were met⁴. Preliminary data for September indicates that imports are continuing to decline. As a result, fuel rationing for household, commercial and public use persists, and Gaza's power plant is only operating to around 75% of capacity, with resultant daily electricity cuts⁵. Municipal services, including waste water and solid waste treatment, have also been curtailed, leading to the accumulation of several hundred tonnes of rubbish on the streets each day and the daily pumping of around 70 – 80 million litres of raw or partially treated sewage into the sea. Closures and restriction of imports of essential consumables (diesel, chlorine, and spare parts) and water pipe material have also hindered the efficiency of water production and distribution facilities, and the operation of sanitary land fills and garbage collection trucks. Local food production has also been severely affected by restrictions on agricultural inputs, particularly seeds, fertiliser and animal feed, and fuel for irrigation water pumping.

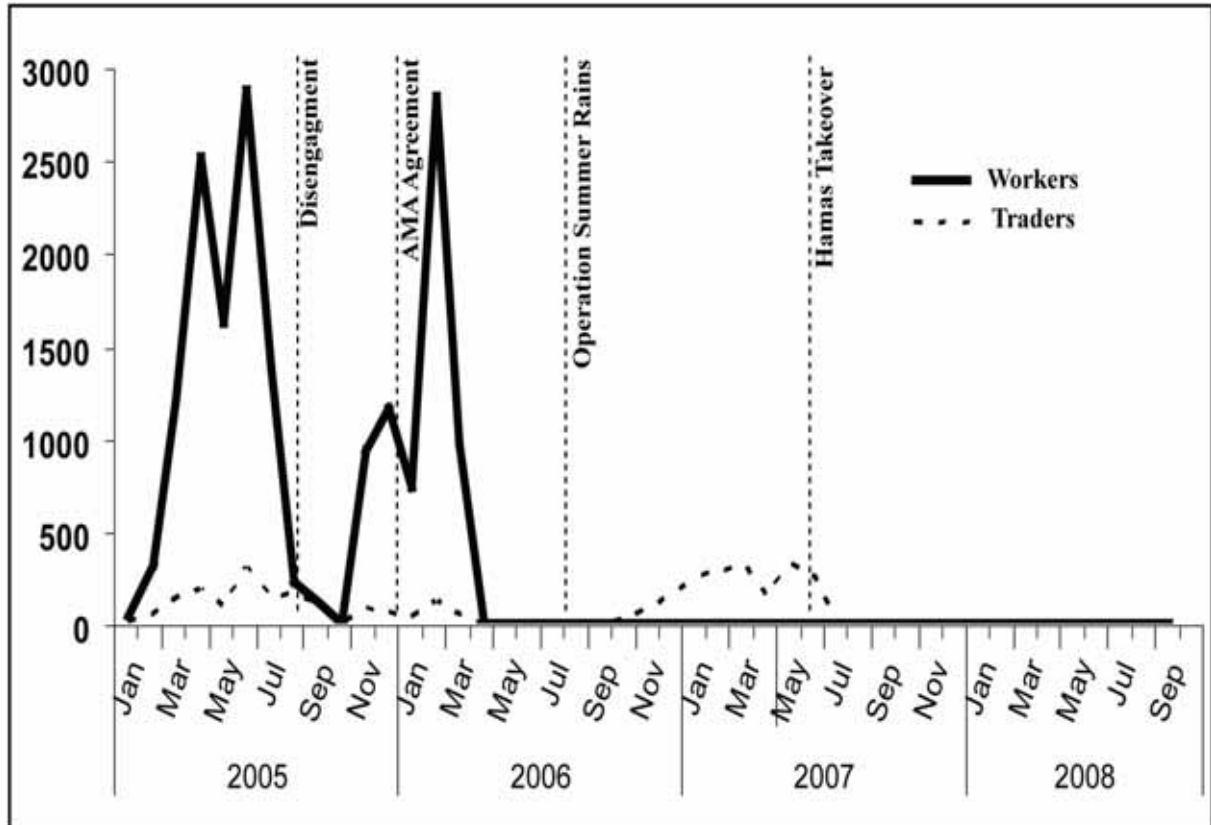
² Between May and September, approximately one-third of all patient permit applications were approved. The situation has been compounded by the ongoing health sector strike in Gaza, which has led to increased recourse to referrals.

³ International Crisis Group, Round 2 in Gaza, September 2008.

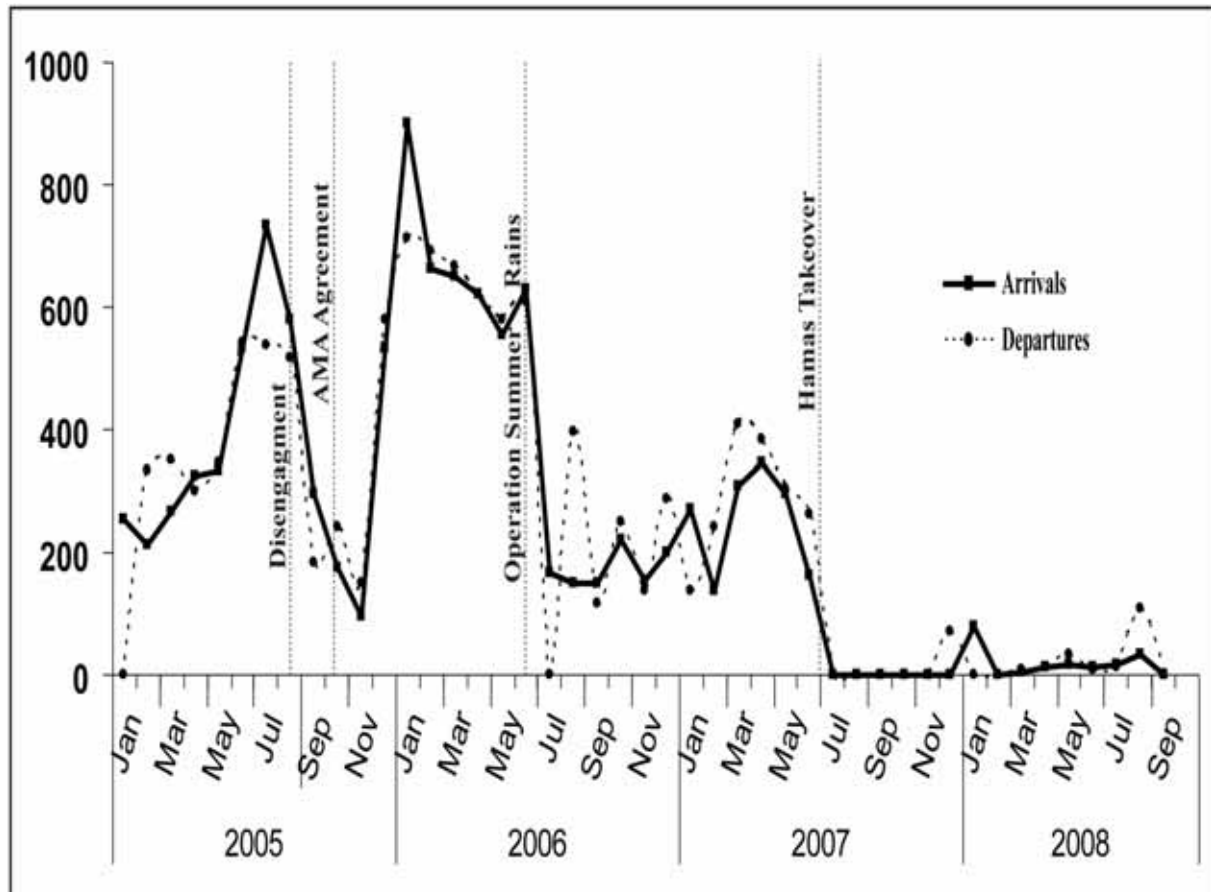
⁴ OCHA Humanitarian Monitor, August 2008.

⁵ Ibid.

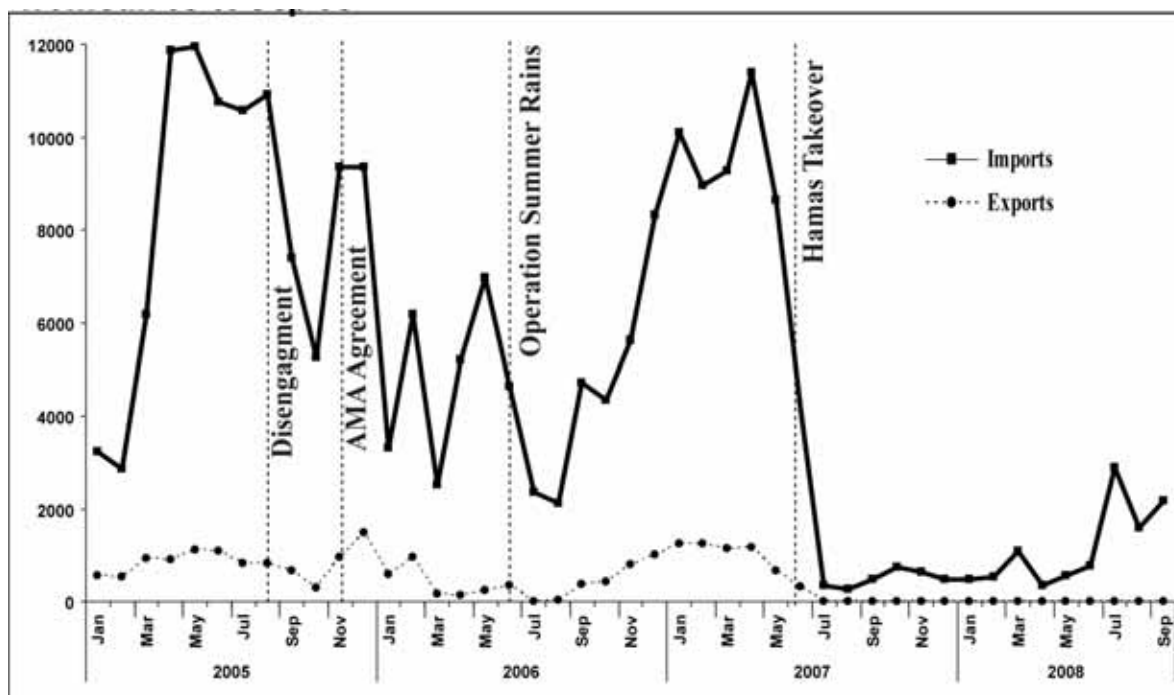
Estimated Palestinian Labour and Trader Flow to Israel through Erez Crossing from Jan 05 to Sept 08



Rafah Crossing: Daily Average Flow from Jan 05 to Sept 08



Commercial Movement through Karni: Total Monthly Truckloads from Jan 05 to Sept 08



UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

The Gaza Strip: Access

October 2008

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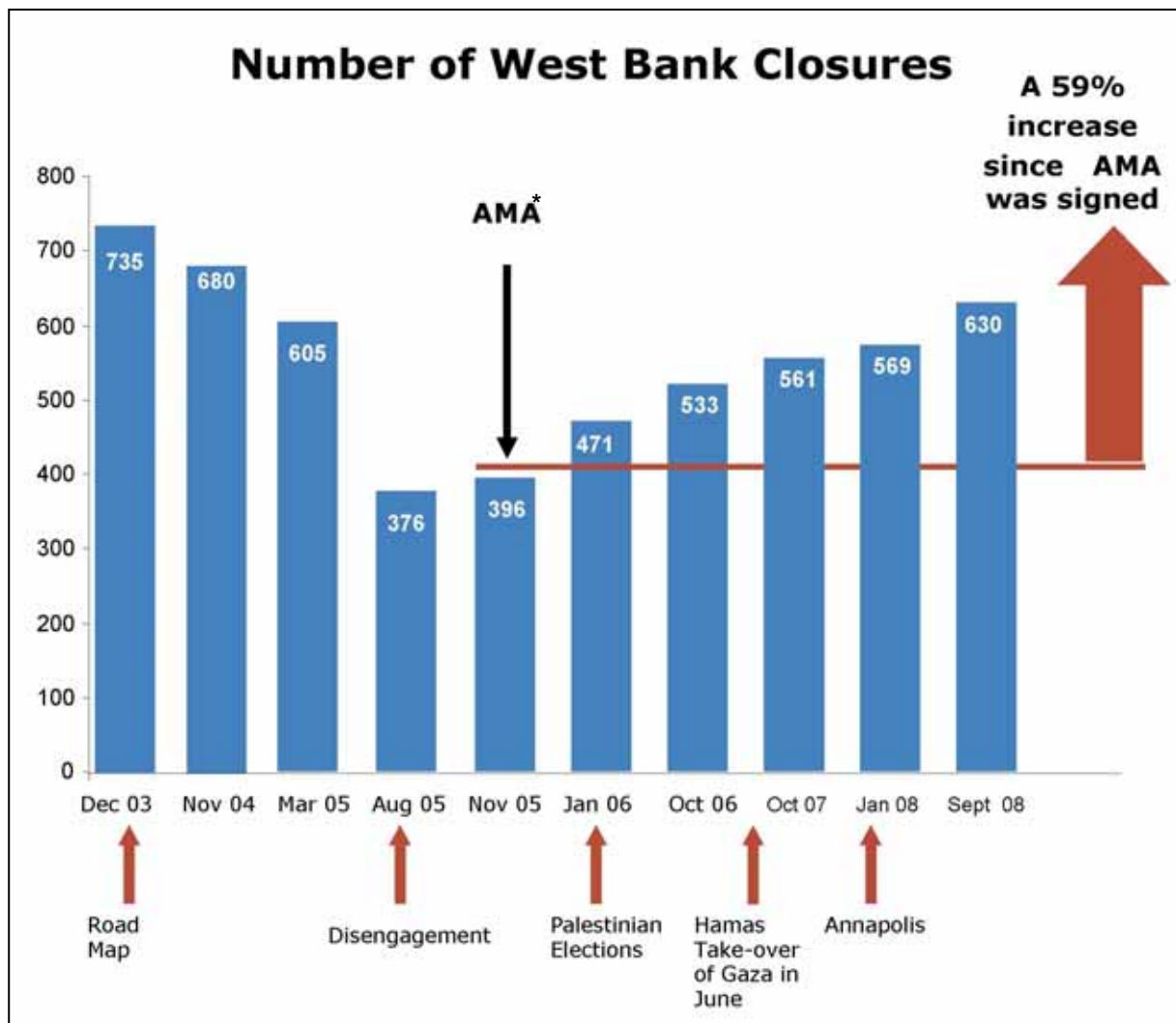


West Bank

Freedom of movement for Palestinians in the West Bank remains severely constrained. Although the Government of Israel took some steps during 2008 to ease internal movement restrictions, the impact of these measures was geographically limited. At the same time, Israeli infrastructure, including settlements and outposts, continued to expand and the closure system became increasingly institutionalised.

The number of physical obstacles in the West Bank continues to increase year by year, from a monthly average of 472 during 2005 to 552 in 2007. Over the course of 2008, the number of staffed and un-staffed checkpoints increased from 569 in January to 630 in September⁶, representing a 67% increase over the August 2005 baseline established in the Agreement on Movement and Access⁷. The closure system was augmented by random or 'flying' checkpoints, which averaged more than 85 per week during April - September 2008.

Some of the steps taken by the Government of Israel to ease Palestinian movement in the West Bank and ensure transportation contiguity between physically disconnected communities, including through the construction of 'fabric of life' roads and the expansion of staffed IDF checkpoints on main internal routes, came at the price of further entrenching the system of movement restrictions⁸.



* AMA: Agreement on Movement and Access

⁶ OCHA's closure count includes physical obstacles such as checkpoints, road blocks, trenches, earth mounds, earth walls, road gates and road barriers.

⁷ The Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA) was reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority to promote peaceful economic development and improve the humanitarian situation on the ground. It represents the commitments of both Governments to facilitate access and movement into/out and throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

⁸ For more information see OCHA Closure Update, September 2008.

In parallel, construction of the Barrier continues, despite the 2004 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice, which found that those sections running inside the West Bank and their associated closure regime violated Israel's obligations under international law. This applies to 86% of the Barrier's published route, which deviates east of the 1949 Armistice ('Green') Line and into the West Bank and East Jerusalem. When complete: (1) approximately 9.5% of West Bank territory and 385,000 Israeli settlers in 80 settlements – 85% of the West Bank settler population - will lie to the west of the Barrier; (2) an estimated 35,000 Palestinians with West Bank IDs in 35 communities and most of the 250,000 Palestinians with East Jerusalem ID cards will be located in areas between the Barrier and the Green Line and; (3) over 150,000 Palestinians will be surrounded by the Barrier on three or more sides.

By September 2008, around 57% of the Barrier's 723 km route had been completed, with a further 9% under construction⁹. The impact on Palestinian villages, towns and cities has been considerable, with tens of thousands of persons in hundreds of communities separated from land, services and livelihoods.

In the northern West Bank where Barrier construction has been completed, the area between the Barrier and the Green Line has been declared a closed military zone and a restrictive permit and gate regime is in place. All Palestinians above 16 living there – approximately 10,000 persons – or wishing to enter now need a permit to do so. In the central West Bank, several Palestinian villages and communities, including many that fall inside the Jerusalem municipal boundaries, are now separated from the city; likewise, East Jerusalem is increasingly isolated from the rest of the West Bank, further restricting Palestinian access to services, including schools and health care, and places of worship. West Bank Palestinians can only enter Jerusalem with a permit, and only then on foot, through four of the 18 existing checkpoints. In the south, the Barrier already separates Bethlehem from Jerusalem; continued construction according to the planned route will see the city isolated from its agricultural hinterland and its potential for growth restricted.

Despite commitments to the contrary, settlement expansion in the WB continued during 2008 and at a far higher rate than in 2007. The Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics (ICBS) has reported that the number of 'building starts' on new housing units in settlements between January and June 2008 was 42% higher than during the same period in 2007. ICBS has also reported that the population of WB settlements (excluding East Jerusalem) grew by 4.6% during the first six months of the year, almost three times higher than population growth rates in Israel¹⁰.

⁹ For more information on the route of the Barrier and its impact, see OCHA: The Humanitarian Impact of the Barrier, August 2008. www.ochaopt.org.

¹⁰ For more information, see www.cbs.gov.il/population/new_2009/table1.pdf.

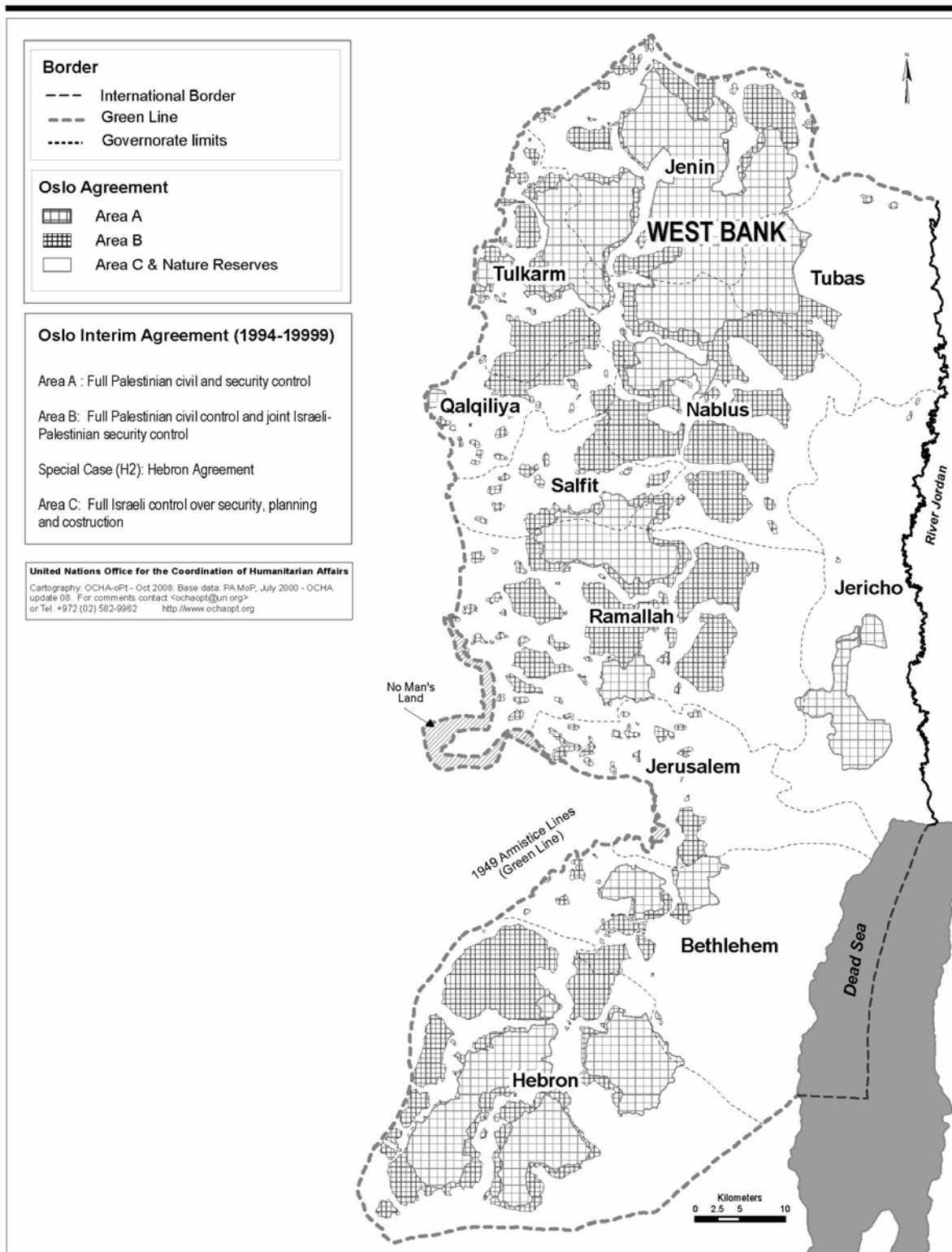


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Fragmentation of the West Bank: Oslo Division

October 2008

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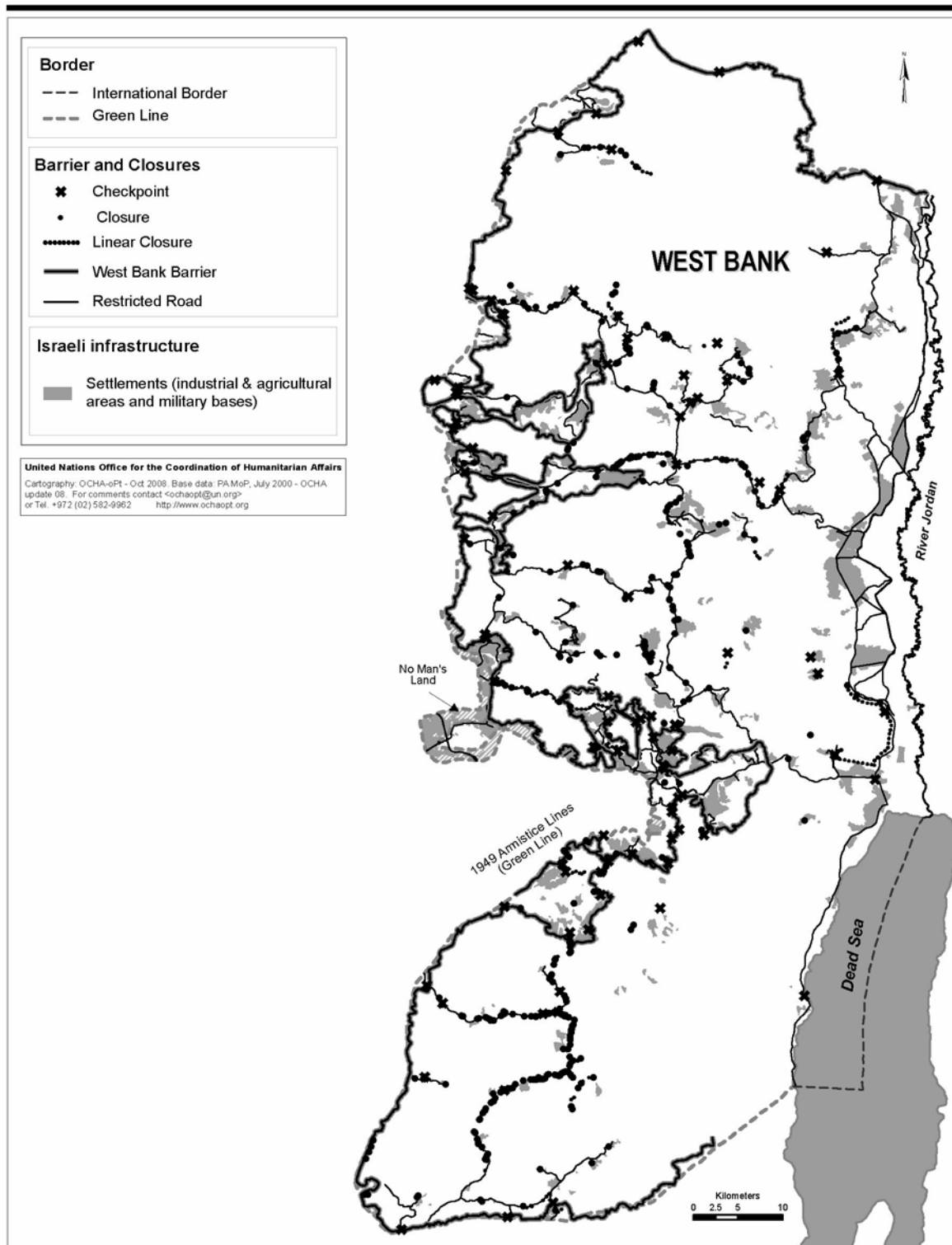


UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Fragmentation of the West Bank: Barrier and Closures

October 2008

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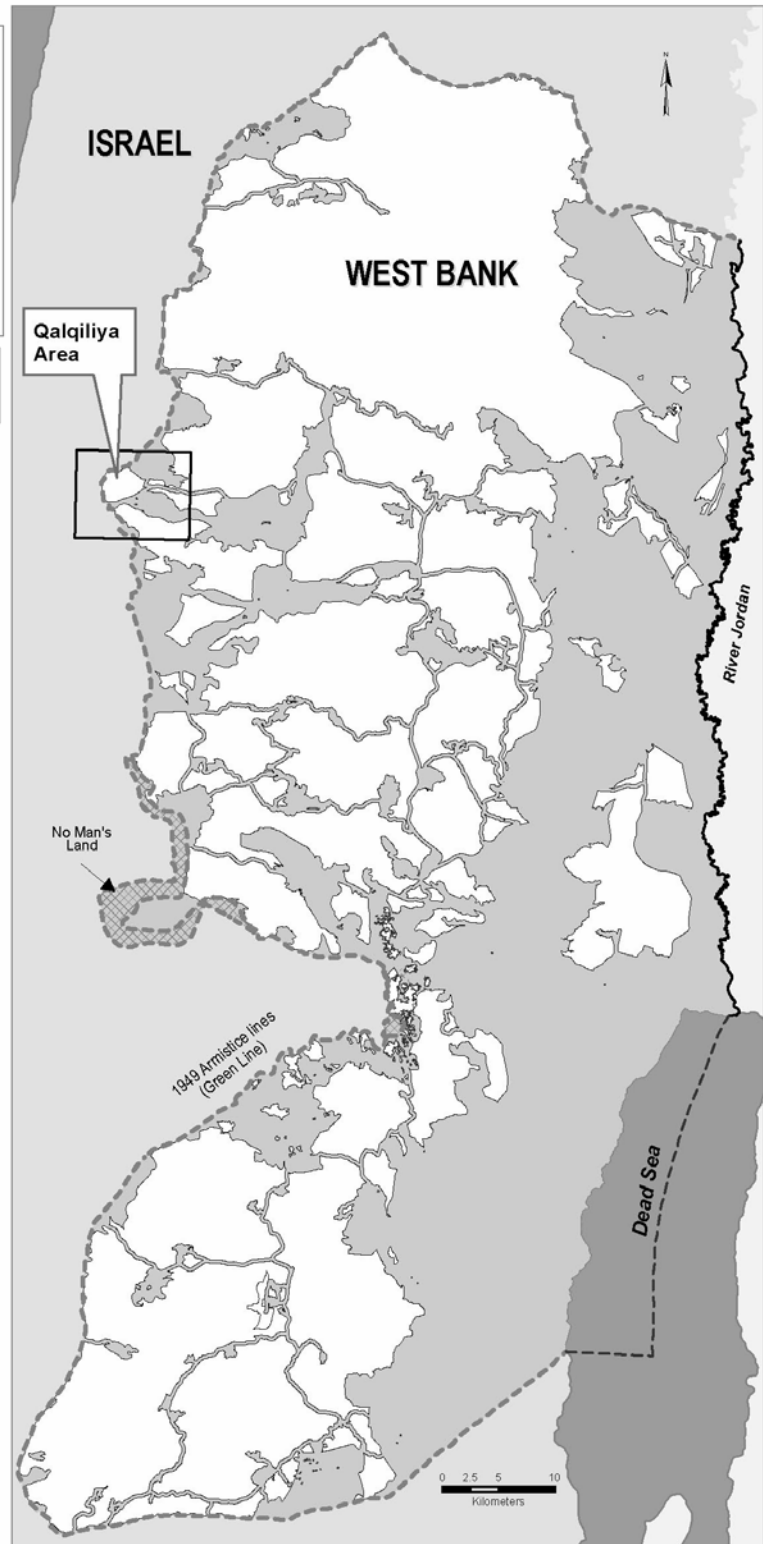
West Bank Territorial Fragmentation

2009 CAP - Consolidated Appeals Process

October 2007

Palestinian blocs (a Palestinian community or group of communities bordered by Israeli infrastructure)
 Areas of restricted or prohibited Palestinian access or use
 Restricted or prohibited roads

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
 Cartography: OCHA-oPt - Oct 2008. Base data: PA MoP, July 2000 - OCHA update 08. For comments contact <ochaopt@un.org> or Tel. +972 (02) 582-9962 <http://www.ochaopt.org>



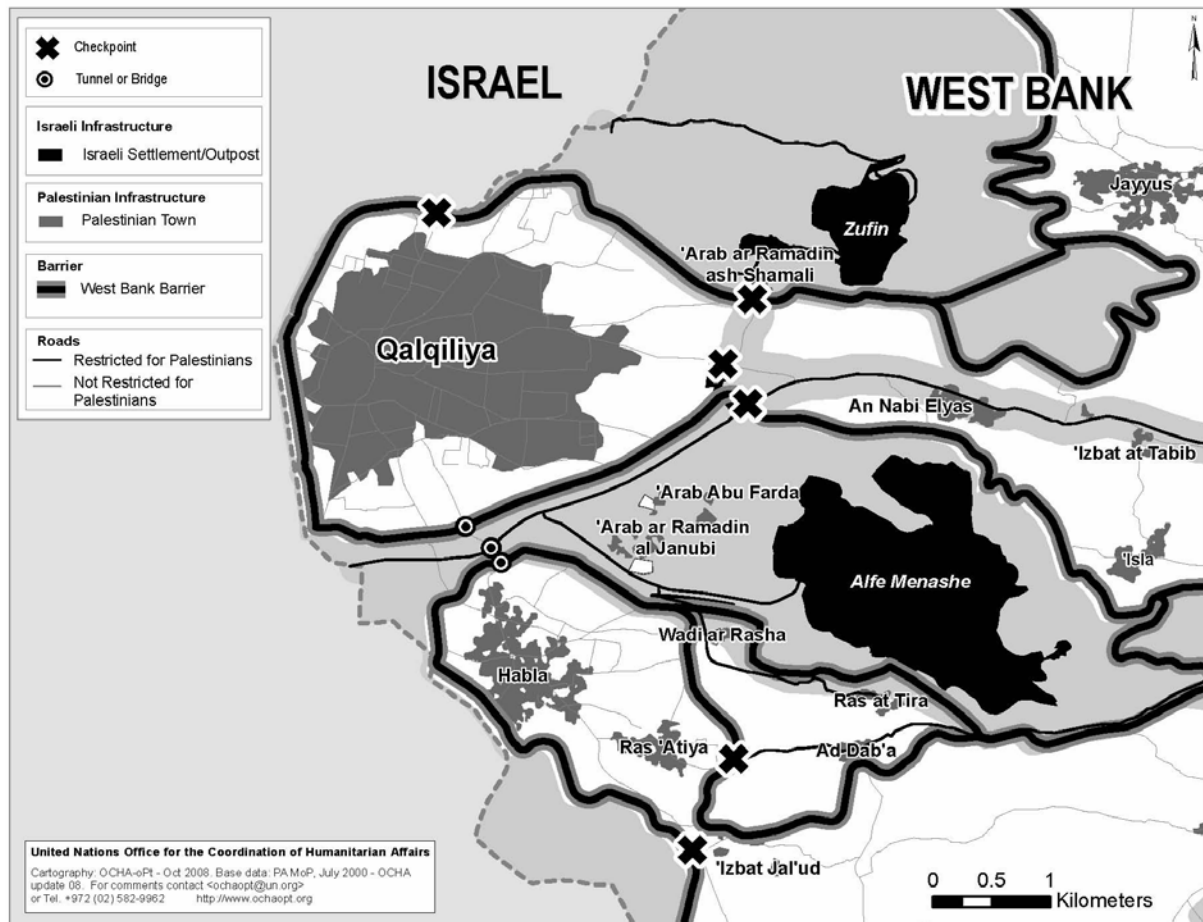


UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

West Bank Territorial Fragmentation : Qalqiliya Area

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October 2008



Constrained humanitarian access

The ability of humanitarian workers, including UN staff, to reach vulnerable areas, in particular in East Jerusalem and those isolated by the Barrier, deteriorated during 2008. Israeli Authorities have introduced a policy to routinely search UN vehicles entering Jerusalem from the West Bank, in contravention of the UN Convention on Privileges and Immunities. The number of crossings through the Barrier available to the UN to transfer goods from Israel to the West Bank has been reduced from 12 to four, prompting concerns about the capacity of terminals to process humanitarian supplies. The UN is seeking confirmation with the Government of Israel that priority lanes will be available at all crossings for UN goods and that back-to-back procedures and fees will not be applied. If implemented, these measures would increase operational costs and reduce efficiency.

Restrictions on entry of goods to Gaza have undermined the ability of humanitarian and development agencies to respond to growing needs. At the time of writing, approximately \$150 million of UNRWA and other UN construction projects, including schools and shelter repair and reconstruction projects, remained suspended due to a lack of materials.

Internal political fragmentation

Internal Palestinian political divisions appeared to widen during 2008, with increased internal tensions, despite ongoing efforts by Arab states to foster reconciliation. Throughout the year, scores of community-based organisations (CBO) in the WB and Gaza were raided, depriving thousands of vulnerable Palestinians, including women, children and the disabled, of vital services. Hamas arrested several persons associated with Fatah in Gaza, whilst PA security forces took steps against Hamas in the West Bank. The growing divide also impacted the provision of public services, particularly in Gaza, culminating in a public sector strike by health and education workers in Gaza that began in August and was ongoing at the time of writing. These strikes put further strain on an already weakened public system, as public hospitals postponed elective surgery and many clinics closed or reduced services.

Water services have also been affected by the internal political divide: in August a dispute erupted between the two authorities responsible for running water services in Gaza, i.e., the Hamas-controlled MoA in Gaza, and the Palestinian Water Authority, which reports to the Palestinian Authority. As a result, insufficient quantities of fuel for water wells, waste water pumping stations and waste water suction trucks were purchased, disrupting services to an estimated 250,000 persons until UNRWA was able to intervene with fuel to meet the most urgent needs¹¹.

Global price rises, climatic factors

The humanitarian impact of the crisis has been compounded by the global rise in food prices over the past 12 months and adverse weather conditions last winter – drought and frost in the West Bank and Gaza Strip – which reduced agricultural yields and pushed prices even higher.

The oPt was amongst the 30 countries in the world most affected by global rises in food and fuel prices over the past 12 months, due to its high dependency on imports – only 4% of dry staple foods, including cereals and pulses, consumed in the oPt are produced locally, with the remainder imported. The impact of rising prices on the global market has been compounded by the blockade on Gaza and movement restrictions in the West Bank, leading to locally-inflated transport costs and associated food price rises. The Consumer Price Index for food has increased by 28% in Gaza and 21.4% in the West Bank between June 2007 and June 2008.

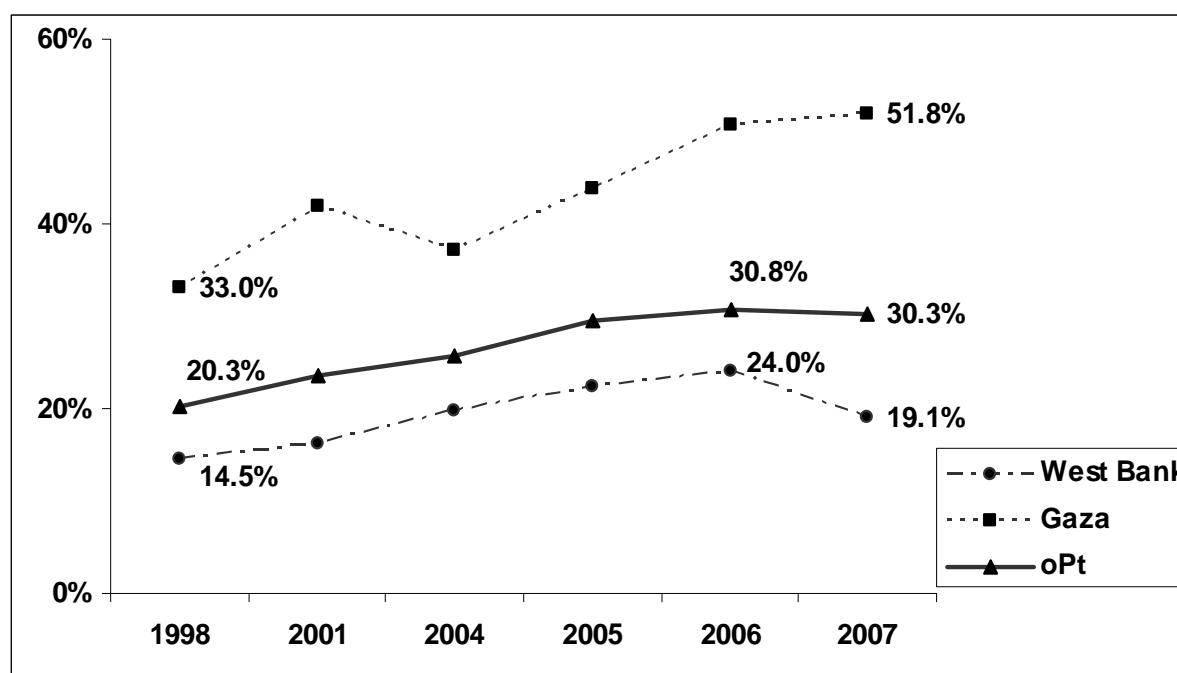
The entire eastern Mediterranean region was hit by a severe drought in 2007/2008. The WB was amongst the worst affected areas, with levels of rainfall in some parts close to half their annual average. The drought last winter reduced crop yields and availability of water and natural fodder, leading to weakened animals. It was exacerbated by a harsh frost in mid-January, which destroyed many crops and led to soaring prices of locally produced fresh foods and high death rates among sheep and goats, especially newborn lambs and kids.

3.1.B Humanitarian Needs Analysis

Socio-economic indicators continue to decline

The Palestinian economy remains stagnant and the labour market extremely constrained. While this malaise is primarily due to the situation in Gaza, where the protracted blockade has caused unprecedented levels of poverty and unemployment, it also reflects continued economic hardship in the WB, which has witnessed only negligible improvements in conditions during 2008.

Household Poverty Levels (consumption-based, post assistance)

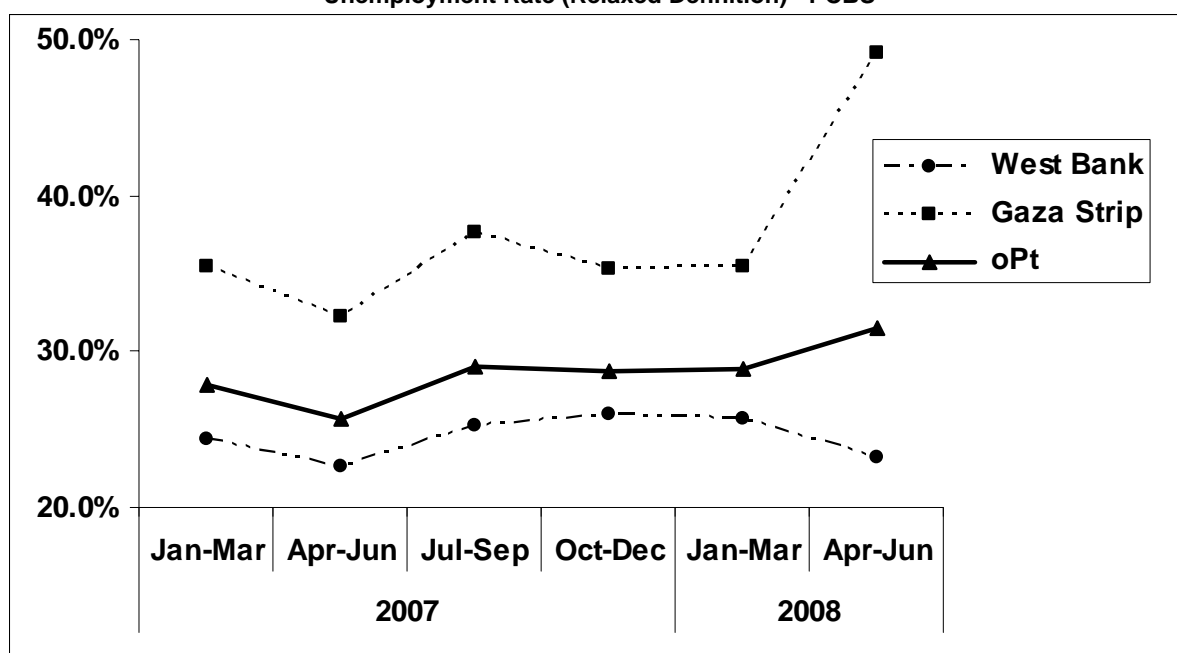


¹¹ For more information, see oPt Humanitarian Monitor, August 2008.

Growth estimates for the Palestinian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2008 have recently been revised downwards, from 3.5% to only 1%¹². This will leave real GDP virtually unchanged from 2006, which was a year of severe economic regression and the worst performing year in the oPt since 2002. Due to high population growth rates, this translates into falling per capita incomes and continuing economic hardship at the household level. According to the World Bank, per capita GDP is now almost 30% below its 1999 level¹³.

Unemployment in both Gaza and the West Bank remained extremely high by regional and international standards during the first half of 2008, according to both narrow and broad measures, with dramatic increases in Gaza. Using the latter, 30.2% of the oPt labour force was out of work between January – June 2008 (42.3% in Gaza and 24.5% in the West Bank); in both fields rates were higher than during the parallel period in 2007¹⁴. Refugees continued to suffer higher rates of joblessness than non-refugees, and unemployment rates remained higher in camps than in rural and urban areas¹⁵. In both Gaza and the West Bank, youth unemployment rates remained the highest of any demographic segment, almost 60% higher than overall unemployment rates. Women remained far more likely than men to work in agriculture, carrying out unpaid activities on small holdings with the care of olive trees, olive picking and shepherding.

Unemployment Rate (Relaxed Definition) - PCBS



Dramatic increases in unemployment in Gaza since the first half of 2007 were a direct result of the closure policy in place since Hamas took over, which has forced 98% of Gaza's industrial operations into inactivity, according to the Palestinian Federation of Industries.

High poverty rates continue to put a strain on household coping strategies, leading to high levels of dependency on external assistance, which reached around 70% in Gaza. During 2007, 30% of all Palestinian households and 35.4% of all individuals in the oPt were living in poverty, according to the *consumption-based definition*¹⁶, a 50% increase since 1998. Poverty rates continued to increase in Gaza, from 50.7% in 2006 to an unprecedented high of 51.8% in 2007, but dropped in the West Bank, from 24% in 2006 to 19.1% in 2007. Furthermore, 35% of Gaza households were below the deep poverty line, compared to 9.7% in the West Bank¹⁷. An estimated 1.3 million Palestinians were poor, including over 800,000 in Gaza.

¹² International Monetary Fund (IMF) report to Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for Assistance to the Palestinians (AHLIC), September 2008.

¹³ World Bank report to AHLIC, September 2008.

¹⁴ Source: PCBS labour force data Q1 and Q2 2008, Prolonged Crisis in the oPt, UNRWA July 2008

¹⁵ Source: PCBS labour force survey, annual report 2007.

¹⁶ Source: Prolonged crisis in the oPt, UNRWA July 2008, based on PCBS data.

¹⁷ Source: *ibid.* Households or individuals below the deep poverty line are considered unable to meet basic needs. See: UNRWA, Prolonged Crisis in the oPt – Socio-economic developments in 2007.

Using the *income-based definition*, 57.2% of oPt households were below the official poverty line in 2007 (79.4% in Gaza and 45.7% in the West Bank). Deep income poverty affected an estimated 69.9% of households in Gaza and 34.1% in the West Bank.

Rising food insecurity and micro-nutrients deficiencies

Livelihoods have been further eroded by rapid increases in the cost of basic commodities, including food, fuel and housing, over the past 12 months. Food insecurity rates have risen accordingly, from 34% in 2006 to 38% in 2008. More than 1.4 million Palestinians were estimated to be food insecure in April 2008, with a further 500,000 persons at risk of becoming so, despite continued large-scale programmes of well-targeted food aid,¹⁸ which reached around 1.8 million Palestinians in 2008. Levels of food insecurity remain highest in Gaza (56%) and amongst refugees (44%); however, Palestinians in urban areas have witnessed the highest relative increases in food insecurity rates over the past two years, according to data from a recent FAO-UNRWA-WFP survey. Food insecurity tends to be higher amongst large families with a 50% or higher prevalence of women and children.

The survey found that Palestinians in the oPt are now spending 58% of their income on food, with rates being the highest in Gaza (67%) and amongst the poorest (73%). Coping strategies are increasingly under stress, with three-quarters of households reducing the quantity of food purchased, and almost 90% reducing the quality.

Reduced consumption of fresh fruit, vegetables and animal protein is leading to increased rates of micro-nutrient deficiencies, with children and women of child-bearing age being the worst-affected. One in ten children under-five suffer from chronic malnutrition and/or stunting, compared to around 7% a decade ago. Rates vary considerably across governorates, reaching 29.6% in northern Gaza¹⁹, and higher than the national average in Deir El Balah, Khan Younis, Hebron, Jerusalem and Jericho. The prevalence of anaemia remains high: 61.6% amongst children between 9 – 12 months and 29% among pregnant women, according to a recent study by the MoH²⁰.

¹⁸ Joint Rapid Food security Survey in the oPt, May 2008, FAO/UNRWA/WFP.

¹⁹ Source: Palestinian family health survey, PCBS 2006.

²⁰ Nutrition department/MoH/Palestinian National Authority (PNA): Nutrition Surveillance System Report 2007.



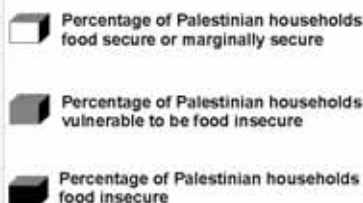
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Palestinian Food Insecurity in 2008

2009 CAP - Consolidated Appeals Process



October 2008



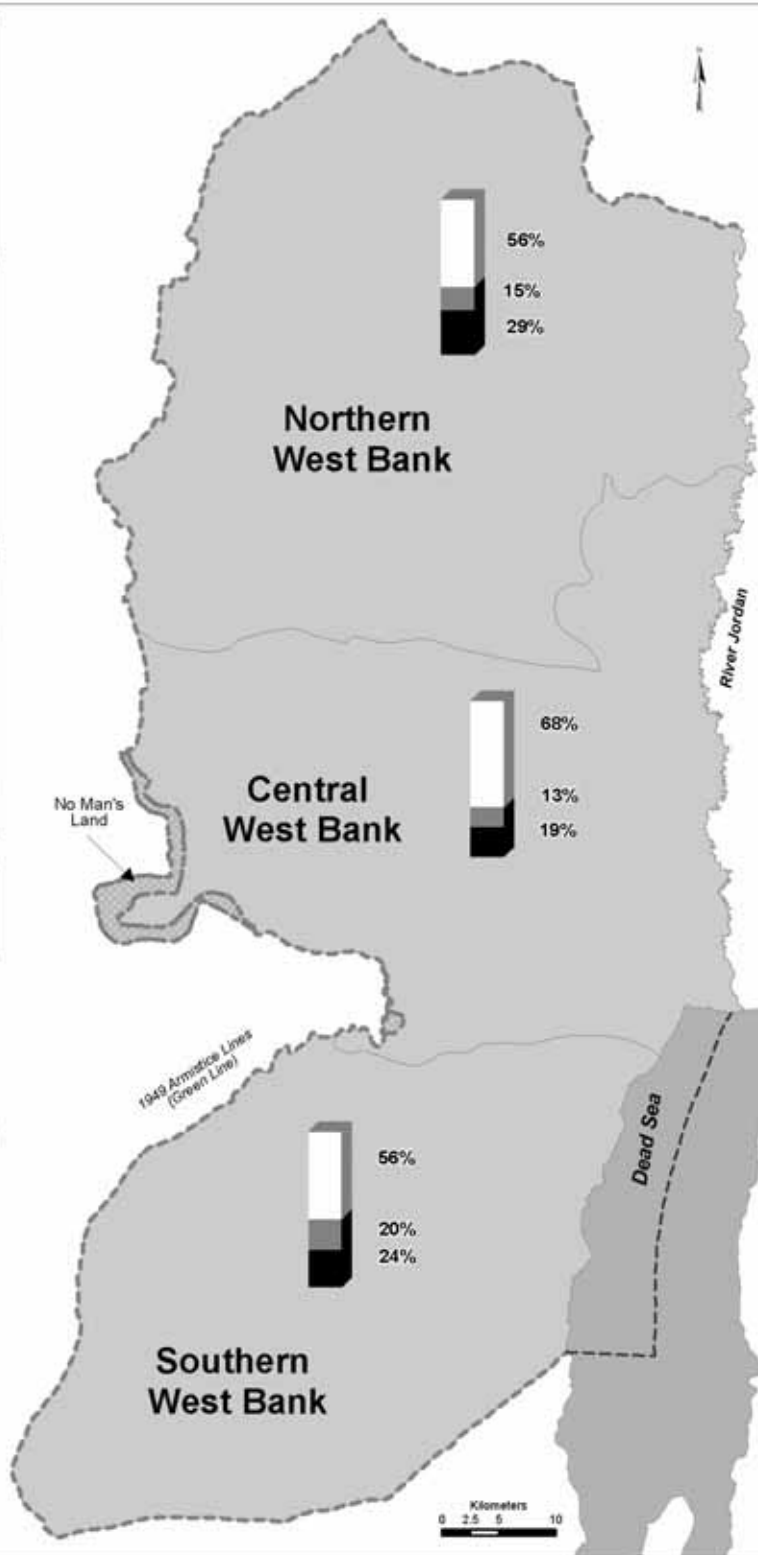
FOOD INSECURE: Households with income and consumption below 1.9 USD per capita per day. Households showing decrease in total food and non-food expenditures, including households unable to further decrease their expenditure patterns.

VULNERABLE TO FOOD INSECURITY: Households showing both income and consumption below 2.6 USD per capita per day, except households showing no decrease in expenditure patterns (categorized as marginally secure).

WFP/FAO/UNRWA, Joint Rapid Food Security Assessment, May 2008



United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Cartography: OCHA-oPt - Oct 2008. Food security calculation made by WFP, FAO & UNRWA jointly.
Baseline: Joint Rapid Food Security Assessment, May 2008.
Palestinian Authority Ministry of Planning, July 08 - OCHA update 08.
For comments contact: northcap@un.org or Tel: +972 (02) 963-9882
<http://www.unocha.org>



Agricultural livelihoods under threat

While food prices and insecurity grow fast, agricultural livelihoods are under increasing threat. The impact of increased fodder prices – animal fodder more than doubled in price in the first half of 2008²¹ – and adverse climatic factors, reduced yields, limited the grazing period and further strained already depleted water resources. These factors have been compounded by tightened access restrictions that have particularly affected land in Area C, which represents about 60% of the West Bank, including areas west of the Barrier and the Jordan Valley.

Agriculture forms the basis of the economy for the estimated 53,000 Palestinian residents of the Jordan Valley. Large swathes of this area have been declared closed military areas, fire zones or nature reserves by the Israeli Government, placing them off limits to Palestinian farming and herding communities. Access to the Jordan Valley from the rest of the West Bank remains constrained and restricted to four checkpoints, and private Palestinian vehicles are prohibited from entering²².

In the northern West Bank, farmers and agricultural workers now need permits to access their land and water resources located in areas west of the Barrier. A joint OCHA-UNRWA survey in November 2007 found that fewer than 20% of those who used to farm their lands in these areas before the completion of the Barrier are now granted permits. Even when permits are granted, depending on the farmers' 'visitor' status, access is curtailed: gates operate erratically and opening hours are restrictive.

In Gaza, the fishing industry has been devastated by continued restrictions on entry to the sea, and limits on imports of agricultural inputs, fuel and spare parts have caused the agricultural sector to contract severely. FAO reports that 70% of agricultural lands in Gaza are no longer being irrigated²³. The export ban has hit both sectors hard; an estimated 40,000 permanent and temporary jobs for farmers usually exporting their production have been lost, according to FAO, and the high-value export market for fish is not accessible. Moreover, repeated Israeli incursions into Gaza have damaged land, crops and equipment and rendered large swathes – located in the Buffer Zone on the border areas – off-limits to Palestinians.

Quantity and quality of water continues to decline

Per capita water consumption levels remain well below acceptable international standards for the protection of public health. The annual average per capita consumption in 2007 was around 65 litres / person / day in the West Bank and 80 in Gaza—around 50% of recommended minimum Water and Sanitation Hygiene Monitoring Project (WASH MP) standards²⁴.

Water quality, primarily due to salinity, remains a concern in most areas of Gaza, with UNICEF estimating that over 80% of drinking water in Gaza is not safe for human consumption (according to WHO guidelines). According to UNICEF, at least 220 communities (227,000 people) out of 648 communities surveyed in the West Bank have either no water network or water network coverage of less than 50%.²⁵ Of these localities, 113 communities are in the Hebron area alone. The latest census data indicates that 81.4% of households in the West Bank are connected to public water networks and the coverage rate of sewerage systems is only 36%.

The closure of large parts of the Jordan Valley, the southern West Bank, the area east of Bethlehem, and areas behind the Barrier is making it more difficult for some communities to secure their basic water needs. Area C is a particular concern, as no construction or rehabilitation work to manage or extract water is permitted without the approval of the Israeli Civil Administration.

Continued risk of displacement for West Bank Palestinians

Palestinians in the West Bank, especially in Area C and East Jerusalem, face continued risk of displacement as a result of the construction of the Barrier, settlement expansion, house demolitions and evictions, and permit restrictions. During the first three months of 2008, OCHA field teams recorded the demolition by the Israeli authorities of 124 Palestinian-owned structures in Area C, displacing some 435 Palestinians.²⁶ All were demolished because they were constructed without a permit. Permits are issued sparingly to Palestinians living in Area C. While demolitions continued in East Jerusalem throughout the year, demolitions ceased in Area C until August 2008. Between

²¹ FAO – NAF paper for food aid/food security sector.

²² OCHA: The humanitarian impact on Palestinians of Israeli settlements and other infrastructure in the West Bank, July 2007.

²³ FAO/UNRWA/WFP rapid food security survey, April 2008.

²⁴ Water and Sanitation Hygiene Monitoring Programme (WASH MP 2007).

²⁵ Water and Sanitation Hygiene Monitoring Programme (WASH MP 2006).

²⁶ "Lack of Permit" Demolitions and Resultant Displacement in Area C, OCHA Special Focus, May 2008.

August and October 2008, 45 Palestinians were displaced, and a further 195 lost seasonal residences, following the demolition of 108 Area C structures. Bedouin communities have been particularly affected by displacement during 2008, and other residents of the Jordan Valley, East Jerusalem and Hebron remain particularly at risk. An estimated 3,000 Palestinian-owned structures in the West Bank have pending demolition orders that can be executed at any time. In Gaza, communities living in the Gol-imposed buffer zone around the border, which extends between 500m – 1km, also risk displacement.

Access to basic services in Gaza remains problematic

Access to quality health care in Gaza has continued to deteriorate, with the impact of closures and resultant reductions in supplies, medicine and equipment, compounded by the deepening administrative divide between Gaza and Ramallah. Unavailability of materials has forced the suspension of essential maintenance and rehabilitation of health infrastructure, and fuel shortages and electricity failure have particularly hit maternity and neo-natal units. Between May and August an estimated 12% of essential drugs and 20% of essential medical supplies were out of stock. Pregnant women are greatly at risk as closures led to childbirths at checkpoints and barriers, often in unattended deliveries on the roadside.²⁷

The number of patients referred for specialised treatment outside Gaza continues to improve – from a monthly average of 734 in 2007 to an estimated 1,039 per month during the first half of 2008. However, access to such care is increasingly constrained. WHO estimates that only 66% of requests for medical permits during January – August 2008 were approved, compared with 80% during the corresponding period in 2007.

Public health risks in Gaza persist, with tests on sea water samples in June revealing contamination in 11 areas, including seven public beaches. Consumption of contaminated sea food increases the risk of eye, ear, skin, and diarrhoeal infections.

Declining quality of education

Data shows a continued decline in enrolment rates at Palestinian schools, and test results in core subjects – Arabic, mathematics and English – are poor, particularly in Gaza. According to results from the latest national tests conducted at the end of the 2007-2008 school year, 80% of students in Gaza failed mathematics and Arabic at grades 6 and 10, compared with 50% in the West Bank. Internal political divisions are also impacting on delivery of education services in Gaza. Following a decision by Hamas to transfer around 30% of school principals and many teachers to other schools, the Teachers' Union in Ramallah issued a call to strike at the start of the 2008-09 academic year with a reported 50% of teachers heeding the initial call²⁸. In response, more than 3,000 unemployed teachers were hired to replace them. However, concerns have been cited over the lack of experience of some of the substitute teachers.

According to UNRWA²⁹, the price of uniforms and school supplies has increased by between 50 – 100% over the past 12 months due to the blockade imposed by Israel. Access to further education also remains constrained for Gazans, with hundreds of students enrolled in university courses in Europe and other parts of the Middle East prevented from leaving³⁰.

Violence against children high, increasing need for psycho-social support

From late 2006 through early 2008, more than 500 children in a UNICEF-supported project in 13 districts out of 15 in oPt identified increased violence in school and domestic violence as priority issues for child protection. These findings are corroborated by a 2005 PCBS survey, in which over 50% of Palestinian mothers reported that one of their children had been exposed to violence, mainly at home (93.3%) and in schools (45.2%). According to UNICEF, teachers, medical staff, social workers and other professionals have continued reporting an increased number of cases of abuse and domestic violence, reflecting heightened tensions in homes and schools as a result of rising impoverishment, tightened restrictions on movement and general feelings of insecurity, fear and frustration.

Children remain particularly vulnerable to the effects of closures and protracted conflict. A UNICEF-supported study in June 2008 found high levels of withdrawal, sleeplessness, bed-wetting, nightmares

²⁷ UNCT Report August 2008.

²⁸ oPt Humanitarian Monitor, August 2008.

²⁹ UNICEF/UNRWA joint children and education fact sheet.

³⁰ See www.hrw.org/english/docs/2008/06/03/isrlpa19009.htm.

and aggressiveness amongst children, with low levels of concentration, strained relationships at home, school and in the community further evidence of the impact of the crisis on children's well-being. Agencies working in the psycho-social domain report increased demand for services from parents, children and teachers during 2008.

Lack of accountability for International Humanitarian Law (IHL) violations

Palestinians lack the financial resources to seek legal redress for violations of their human rights, and the legal system is not effective in dealing with the cases put before it. Concerns have been cited over the quality of investigations, as well as the way evidence is considered in courts. A remarkably low number of incidents filed with the police end up in court, and those cases put before the court seldom leads to convictions³¹. This atmosphere of impunity has contributed to an increasing disregard for the principles of international humanitarian and human rights law. This is further exacerbated by Israel's continued construction of the Barrier inside the West Bank, despite the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice and the UN General Assembly resolution reaffirming this opinion, as well as increasing and unpunished violence by Israeli settlers against Palestinian civilians. Similarly, human rights violations by the Palestinian Authority and Hamas are also committed with impunity.

3.2 SCENARIOS

Participating UN agencies and NGOs developed a series of best, worst and most likely scenarios based on available information and analysis of the possible evolution of the crisis in 2009. The most likely scenario has been used for planning purposes by sectors.

The best case scenario would be characterised by successful Palestinian reconciliation and progress on elections and security and the successful conclusion of an Israeli-Palestinian agreement, in a context of significant improvements in the situation on the ground, a settlement expansion freeze, and easing of movement restrictions. The **worst case scenario** envisages a failure of Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, continued internal Palestinian discord in Gaza and the West Bank and a disintegration of the Palestinian Authority, a collapse of the calm between Gaza and Israel, an end to Israeli-Palestinian cooperation on issues such as value-added tax (VAT) transfers and security, and an intensification of violence, with daily raids and curfews and Israeli-Palestinian fighting, resulting in a large number of casualties across the oPt.

Most Likely Scenarios

Core Assumptions

- Negotiations continue but progress is limited.
- Conditions on the ground in the West Bank do not significantly improve.
- No reunification of the PA and further entrenchment of political divide.
- The Hamas-Israeli calm largely holds notwithstanding episodes of violence, but the closure of Gaza is not significantly eased.

Gaza

- Process of internal dialogue does not bring about reconciliation. Hamas entrenches itself in Gaza; the PA remains confined to the West Bank; elections cannot be held; PLO reform is postponed.
- Possible firing of rockets from Gaza into Israel and IDF incursions into Gaza.
- Hamas continues to consolidate its hold over Gaza institutions.

West Bank

- Despite the removal of some checkpoints and obstacles, numbers increase in the WB and there is a further entrenchment of movement restrictions; settlement expansion also continues.
- Continued IDF incursions into Palestinian areas against alleged militants; incidents of Palestinian militant attacks against IDF or in Jerusalem.
- Settler violence continues against Palestinians and Palestinian property.
- Continued tension around the Old City of Jerusalem resulting from settler activity and disputes pertaining to holy sites.

No official Israeli body maintains complete data on the investigation of offenses committed by Israeli civilians against Palestinians and their property, or about the results of such investigations.

Humanitarian Implications

- Continuing deterioration and fragmentation of the oPt due to severe limitations on movement of people and minimal communication between Hamas-controlled Gaza and the Palestinian Authority in the West Bank, impacting on provision of services.
- Closure policies become more entrenched. In the West Bank checkpoints, obstacles, the Barrier and settlement expansion serve to worsen the humanitarian situation, particularly for those in areas adjacent to the Barrier. Access to employment in Israel becomes increasingly difficult. In Gaza, access of goods and people worsens.
- Growing unemployment, poverty, food insecurity, and deepening dependency on aid, particularly in Gaza.

3.3 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE FOR 2009

1. Provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable communities including the poorest families in the oPt, mainly those living in Gaza, Area 'C' and areas affected by the Barrier, including East Jerusalem.
2. Promote and improve the protection of civilians in the oPt, including through increased advocacy for the respect of IHL and the easing of obstacles impeding the free movement of Palestinian population and goods.
3. Enhance the monitoring of and reporting on the humanitarian situation, emphasizing the priorities and gaps and the impact of the assistance provided.
4. Strengthen coordination structures within the humanitarian community and with development partners to enhance the provision of and access to humanitarian assistance and services.

3.3.A Advocacy and Access Strategy

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) will take a strong lead in humanitarian advocacy. All sectors of the humanitarian response in the oPt find that advocacy for freedom of movement of Palestinians and humanitarian staff and supplies, as well as respect for human rights and IHL, is a necessary complement to direct assistance, in order to efficiently address the underlying causes of the humanitarian situation. Access and movement for humanitarian workers and the delivery of assistance were also identified as key advocacy issues for 2009. The following five advocacy goals and objectives have been identified as key for CAP 2009:

1. Advocate for the easing of closure and protection of civilians based on enhanced analysis of the humanitarian impact of both the Israeli closure of Gaza and the Palestinian internal strife;
2. Increase awareness of the entrenchment of the fragmentation of the West Bank, including the obstacles to accessing East Jerusalem from other areas of the West Bank. Advocacy projects will also analyse the impact of Israeli restrictions on movement for Palestinians living in the West Bank, especially those living in Area C, East Jerusalem, and near Israeli settlements or the Barrier;
3. Increase advocacy for the implementation of international humanitarian and human rights law and promote accountability for violations thereof;
4. Focus advocacy messages on the protection and human dignity elements of the humanitarian situation in the oPt;
5. Advocate for the rights of displaced persons and communities at risk of displacement.

To be effective, the advocacy strategy will target key stakeholders who have the ability to make change. These stakeholders include not only Israeli officials, policymakers and media, but also the international community, the Palestinian Authority, key humanitarian actors and donors. To implement the advocacy strategy, actions will include documentation and dissemination of information, and interventions through dialogue and negotiations with authorities and key actors. To focus efforts and the impact of advocacy, the newly invigorated HCT has established an advocacy sub-group which will lead the implementation of this strategy, monitor its impact and recommend changes accordingly. An Access Support Team has also been established within the UNCT, with an advocacy component to promote improved humanitarian access.

3.3.B Early Recovery

After almost a decade of focus on humanitarian relief through the yearly CAP process, the time is ripe for a strategically positioned humanitarian response plan for the oPt that supports the implementation

of the Palestinian Reform and Development Programme 2008-2011 (PRDP). While the humanitarian relief response presented in the CAP must of necessity continue in the Gaza Strip and small pockets of the West Bank, the Palestinian Authority (PA) has, through the PRDP, deepened the process leading to state formation and provided the framework through which nationally owned recovery and development initiatives can advance.

Consequently, the PA has requested that the CAP 2009 should present an opportunity for evolution in new directions. It is important, now, to focus on how humanitarian actors can continue to fulfil their role to deliver life-saving assistance and serve as a basis upon which to achieve development goals. A transition strategy that advances the development agenda through targeted humanitarian initiatives is an imperative. Early recovery (ER) is a strategic path to achieve this aim.³²

This CAP benefits the PRDP and its multi-year strategic approach because it closes the gap between the humanitarian and the development responses by ensuring a systematic transition towards sustainable human development as a critical building block towards the attainment of the two-state solution. It aims both to present a tightly structured humanitarian appeal which concentrates on the areas of the oPt in which the most vulnerable populations live, namely, the Gaza Strip and sections of the West Bank,³³ and to maximise their early recovery potential. In partnership with the PA, appropriate projects have been reviewed from an early recovery perspective to ensure synergy with the goals of the PRDP and avoid overlaps. The combined efforts of national and international actors (both UN and non-UN) that deliver emergency and non-emergency relief and services have been brought together to harmonise their approaches and to shape a humanitarian action plan which directly contributes to creating and restoring national institutional and community capabilities as part of a strategy to support delivery of the PRDP.

The PA, represented by the Ministry of Planning, co-leads the national ER response with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Line ministries have played an advisory role in the vetting and prioritising processes undertaken by each sector to help guide the ER elements of this year's CAP. UNDP has provided technical support by categorising projects against standard ER criteria.³⁴ The next stage of the process will be to formulate a comprehensive framework for ER that is consensual and coherent with the strategies outlined in the PRDP, the CAP and the Mid-Term Review Plan (MTRP).³⁵ Addressing ER within this CAP expresses the urgency of systematically transitioning from humanitarian relief to development despite the persistent, politically induced, humanitarian challenges in the oPt.

3.3.C Gender Equality Programming

Gender equality as a cross-cutting approach to programming recognises that the occupation and the ensuing complex humanitarian crisis has affected Palestinian women, men, girls and boys differently. These different social actors have different needs, face different challenges and threats, have different resources and skills, and bring different experiences and solutions to the table.

In the 2009 CAP processes, the HCT and partner agencies and organisations committed to mainstream a gender equality perspective in the CAP and have adjusted their analysis, planning and narrative language accordingly. A special emphasis has been placed on reviewing sectors' response plans in terms of gender analysis, priority needs, objectives, indicators and proposed monitoring plans. Also, gender sensitivity has been included as one of the criteria in the vetting process, to ensure that all project sheets incorporate critical gender considerations. In the implementation stage, sectors will reflect this preparation in their project design, needs assessments and monitoring and evaluation in order to measure its impact and effectiveness in the work of all sectors.

³² This approach furthers the goals of the Humanitarian Reform process. See:

http://www.undp.org/cpr/iasc/content/docs/Nov07_Links/Doc_13.pdf

³³ The process of identifying the most vulnerable populations was carried out under OCHA's leadership in a series of five regional workshops held in August and September 2008.

³⁴ UNDP, in its IASC-mandated role as global lead on early recovery, is providing technical support for the ER aspects of the CAP but is not presenting projects because its ER activities are funded through crisis prevention and recovery (CPR) trust funds and regular programming mechanisms. UNDP's ER operations are aligned with both the CAP and the PRDP.

³⁵ The coordinating mechanism will be an early recovery network or cluster, as defined in the *Guidance Note on Early Recovery* presented in April 2008 by the global Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery. This *Note* provides a common understanding of what early recovery means and offers guidance on how an ER network/cluster might function. It will provide the basis for a *Guidance Note on Early Recovery for the oPt* which will, with the participation of all ER actors in the oPt, articulate and implement the ER strategy from 2009 onward. See: http://www.undp.org/cpr/iasc/content/docs/Nov07_Links/Doc_13.pdf

The IASC Gender Adviser (based in OCHA) reviewed all sector response plans and made recommendations to sector leads to strengthen and enhance gender equality programming in the plans.

To ensure that gender issues are strategically addressed and put on the agenda, almost all of the sectors have, in their analysis, identified the crucial gender issues with regard to the sector overall priorities and six sectors have developed relevant gender sensitive indicator(s) to track progress towards objectives. Significantly, sectors have committed to expand the criteria for indicator development and require the collection and analysis of pertinent sex- and age-disaggregated data. Thus, sector leads, sector gender focal points, and the Gender Task Force will have at least six strategic points to implement and monitor in 2009, a process which should lead to a comprehensive snapshot of the effectiveness with which this CAP is contributing to gender equality in oPt.

The major challenges of mainstreaming gender equality programming into humanitarian work in the oPt have been identified as the lack of availability and use of sex- and age-disaggregated data; lack of a coordinated monitoring and evaluation mechanism; and challenges to coordinating gender equality programming across sectors and at all operational levels. By working to address these challenges, the Gender Task Force will explore ways to establish a more formal and systematic mechanism to promote gender equality programming, including gender-based violence (GBV) programming, within the oPt humanitarian response.

3.4 SECTOR RESPONSE PLANS

3.4.1 Protection

Sector Leads: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Agencies submitting projects: The Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI), Addamer, AustCare, Badil, B'tselem, *Centro Regionale di Intervento per la Cooperazione* (CRIC), Community Training and Crisis Management (CTCCM), Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (EAPPI), Gaza Community Mental Health Project (GCMHP), *Gruppo Volontariato Civile* (GVC), Hamoked, The Israel Committee Against House Demolitions (ICHAD), Islamic Relief (IR), Juzoor, National Centre for Community Rehabilitation (NCCR), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Public Committee Against Torture in Israel (PCATI), Save the Children Sweden (SC-Sweden), Save the Children United Kingdom (SC-UK), Swedish Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (SEAPPI), Sharek Youth Forum, *Terre des Hommes* (TDH) Lausanne, United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM and UNRWA.

Agencies participating in CHAP: AustCare, Badil, Centre of Continuing Education (CCE), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Enfants du Monde - Droits de l'Homme (EMDH), GVC, Institute of Community and Public Health – Bir Zeit University, Islamic Relief, Médecins du Monde (MDM) – France, Médecins du Monde - Switzerland (MDMCH), Ministry of Planning (MoP), OCHA, OHCHR, PRCS, SC-Sweden, SC-UK, SEAPPI, TDH (Lausanne) and UNICEF.

Overview of priority needs and response strategy

There was a marked increase in the number of Palestinians killed and injured in direct conflict-related violence during 2008 compared with 2007. Inter-factional fighting has continued although with fewer casualties than in 2007. However, Israeli military operations, air strikes, incursions and search and arrest campaigns continued across the oPt, as did incidents of Israeli settler violence in the West Bank. Palestinians continually face assaults on their human dignity such as harassment and humiliation during IDF incursions, and at crossings and checkpoints. In addition, restrictions on movement prevent many Palestinians from accessing their livelihoods and basic services. In September 2008, there were 630 closure obstacles in addition to the Barrier, and settlements and Israeli-only roads in the West Bank. The closing of the crossings into and out of the Gaza Strip drastically restricts the movement of goods and people.

Palestinians in the West Bank, especially in Area C and East Jerusalem, face continued risk of displacement as a result of the construction of the Barrier, settlement expansion, house demolitions, evictions and permit restrictions. Herding communities have been particularly affected by displacement during 2008. In Gaza, communities in the buffer zone around the border also face the risk of displacement. Discriminatory laws and policies prevent family reunification and deny rights of

residency and so prevent a growing number of Palestinians from living with their spouses, children or other family members.

High rates of detention, with reported cases of torture of detainees both in Israeli and Palestinian prisons, continue. Informal and administrative detention is impacting the physical and psychosocial well-being of detainees and their families before, during and after release.

Lack of accountability for violations of international law by all duty bearers including the Government of Israel, the Palestinian Authority and the Hamas authorities in the Gaza Strip continues. Most Palestinians lack the financial resources to seek legal redress for violations of their human rights.

Children remain particularly vulnerable to the effects of closure and protracted conflict. Within the vulnerable groups identified above, women, men, boys and girls have differentiated protection needs reflected in the response strategy below.

Objectives

The overall goal is to build a protective environment to achieve full respect for the individual in accordance with international humanitarian and human rights law.

Specific objectives are:

1. to increase accountability of duty bearers to fulfill their responsibility under domestic and international law;
2. to reduce and prevent human rights violations by increased physical presence, monitoring, reporting and advocacy;
3. to promote adequate freedom of movement for persons and goods within the oPt – and entry and exit out of the oPt;
4. to promote access for women, girls, boys and men to quality and protective essential services, including psychosocial support, health care, and education;
5. to promote the rights of male and female prisoners and detainees - including children - as guaranteed under international law, in both Israeli and Palestinian prisons;
6. to implement an inter-agency collaborative IDP response and monitoring mechanism;
7. to improve the protection systems available for children affected by armed conflict, including monitoring, reporting, and promoting a protective environment in schools.

The response strategy for the Protection Sector will focus on:

1. monitoring, documenting and disseminating information on human rights and IHL violations, including through the collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data.
2. raising public awareness on and advocating for the following issues with duty bearers:
 - 2.1. Protection of civilians;
 - 2.2. The right to freedom of movement ;
 - 2.3. The human rights of internally displaced persons and persons whose rights of residency and family unification are challenged;
 - 2.4. Prison conditions inside Israel and the oPt, including respect for prisoners' rights;
 - 2.5. Curbing settlements and settler violence;
 - 2.6. Implementation of Security Council Resolutions 1612 (on children in armed conflict) and 1325 (on women, peace and security).
3. direct assistance:
 - 3.1. Accompaniment programmes and a protective presence at checkpoints, around settlements for farmers, and for children and residents in the H2 area;
 - 3.2. Provision of shelter, water and basic services including gender-sensitive health care services for those under threat of displacement or those displaced;
 - 3.3. Legal assistance for prisoners, as well as victims of house demolitions, denial of access, settler violence, land confiscation, physical and mental abuse, and IDF incursions;
 - 3.4. Medical assistance for male and female prisoners and detainees;
 - 3.5. Psychosocial support, rehabilitation and reintegration services for children, including injured, disabled, detained and orphaned children, through recreational activities, safe play and socialisation opportunities;
 - 3.6. Assistance to parents and teachers in coping with their own stress so as to enable them to deal more effectively with the impact the conflict has on their children;
 - 3.7. Development and implementation of protection mechanisms to decrease violent behaviours witnessed in schools;

- 3.8. Strengthening and implementation of the interagency collaborative response mechanism to forced displacement;
- 3.9. Working under Security Council Resolution 1325, improvement in the protection of women and young girls in the identified vulnerable areas;
- 3.10. Development of a referral system through which individuals or communities may seek legal redress for human rights or IHL violations.

The cross-cutting nature of protection issues has been recognised by other sectors and protection components are included within their respective response plans.

Indicators

1. Number of investigations opened, and number of indictments and convictions by Israeli and PA judicial institutions following deaths and injuries from violent attacks.
2. Reduction of over-all human rights violations, including arbitrary killings, civilian injuries, instances of excessive use of force and settler violence.
3. Reduction in the number of internal obstacles in the West Bank, increased opening of crossings into Gaza, decreased incidents of denied entry and access to basic services.
4. Number of girls/boys, female/male youth and women/men, including survivors of GBV, receiving protective services, including psychosocial services.
5. Access to legal services for prisoners and victims of human rights or IHL violations, including survivors of gender-based violence.
6. Number of communities under threat of displacement that have received service delivery/infrastructure work, as a preventive response.
7. Number of schools with functioning monitoring systems for incidents of violence.

Monitoring

Individual agencies and organisations will monitor project-specific indicators, disaggregated by sex and age, and make ongoing evaluations and assessments of project objectives. With the lead of the co-chairs and the heads of the child protection and the displacement sub-groups, collective monitoring of protection activities will be undertaken during the mid-year review and monthly through the *Humanitarian Monitor*. The co-chairs and the head of cluster sub-groups can request individual members for updates on the implementation of the projects during the year.

Table of needs, organisations and locations

Needs/Aims	Organisations	Locations
The provision of protection for civilians in the oPt, including physical security, free movement of people and goods and promotion of a situation where civilians in the oPt are provided with the appropriate conditions to maintain their dignity as human beings	CRIC, CTCCM, GCMHP, GVC, IR, Juzoor, OCHA, NCCR, PCATI, SC Sweden, SC-UK, SEAPPI, Sharek Youth Forum, TDH Lausanne, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNRWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gaza Strip • West Bank: Area C; communities affected by the Barrier, settlements, movement obstacles and restrictions and closed military areas, urban areas with vulnerable populations • C. East Jerusalem: communities affected by the Barrier, settlements, movement obstacles and restrictions and closed military areas; urban areas with vulnerable populations
Accountability for violations of international law by all duty bearers, including the Government of Israel, the Palestinian Authority and the Hamas authorities in the Gaza Strip	ACRI, Addamer, Badil, B'tselem, Hamoked, ICHAD, NRC, PCATI, SC- UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gaza Strip • West Bank: Area C; communities affected by the Barrier, settlements, movement obstacles and restrictions and closed military areas, urban areas with vulnerable populations • C. East Jerusalem: communities affected by the Barrier, settlements, movement obstacles and restrictions and closed military areas; urban areas with vulnerable populations

Needs/Aims	Organisations	Locations
Access to basic and specialised services	AustCare, EAPPI, Hamoked, Juzoor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaza West Bank: communities affected by the barrier, settlements, movement obstacles and restrictions and closed military areas C. East Jerusalem: communities affected by the Barrier, settlements, movement obstacles and restrictions and closed military areas
Address the impact of detentions on family life. Legal assistance to detainees, including in cases of reported torture.	Addamer, Hamoked, PCATI, UNIFEM, SC-Sweden	Israeli and Palestinian Prisons

The overall coordination of protection activities will be ensured by OHCHR and OCHA.

3.4.2 Food aid and Food Security

Sector lead: World Food Programme (WFP)

Agencies submitting projects: *Accion Contral el Hambre* (ACH), *Asemblea de Cooperacion por la Paz* (ACPP), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), COOPI, FAO, IR, Oxfam Great Britain (OGB), Palestinian Centre for Organic Culture (PCOA), Swedish Cooperation Centre (SCC), Union for Agricultural Work Committees (UAWC), UNRWA, WA, WFP

Agencies participating in the CHAP: ACH, ACPP, ACTED, Applied Research Institute Jerusalem (ARIJ), CARE, *Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli* (CISP), COOPI, FAO, GVC, IR, MAAN, OGB, PARC, PCOA, Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG), RAFEED, SCC, UAWC, UNRWA, Welfare Association, WFP, WV.

Overview of priority needs and response strategy

Hikes in prices, shrinking incomes and high unemployment have jeopardised household economies and led to heavy indebtedness and changes in eating habits. Previously self-reliant families are progressively falling into the poverty trap and are unable to escape from their situation in the absence of job opportunities; consumption poverty in 2007 stood at 30%, with 19% and 52% rates in the WB and Gaza, respectively. Furthermore, many of those with work are facing increasing difficulties due to lack of salaries adjusting to inflation, a degrading economic environment, and high dependency ratios.

The joint WFP/FAO/UNRWA Rapid Food Security survey of April 2008 estimated that 38% households are food-insecure and another 14% are at risk of becoming food-insecure. Food aid caseloads should not be designed solely around the food-insecure figures but should also include assistance to those at risk of becoming food insecure and to the marginally food secure in order to prevent them from falling into the hunger trap.

	Level of Food Insecurity	Food Insecure Households	Average Household Size
oPt	38%	245,767	5.8
West Bank	25%	106,883	5.5
Gaza Strip	56%	122,764	6.5

Food insecurity is higher among refugees (44 per cent) compared to non refugees (33 per cent) however, both groups faced a similar increase (10 per cent) in food insecurity levels over the past two years. The survey findings at local level show that food insecurity remains highest among camp dwellers at over 50%. This is despite large scale food aid programmes over the past eight years. Food insecurity rose to 39% in urban areas while rural communities follow with 29% food insecurity. Poor households with high unemployment rates, high numbers of young family members and where more than 50% are female are those at higher risk of being food insecure. Although Palestinians living in refugee camps continue to exhibit the highest levels of food insecurity, the vulnerable population living in urban areas – which cannot grow their own food - have faced the highest relative increases in food insecurity over the past two years, largely as a result of the stark deterioration of conditions in Gaza.

In light of last winter's dry spell and frost, combined with the soaring prices, the current response options seem to be insufficient to address the needs. A recent Safety Nets Study carried out by WFP highlights the need to maintain assistance to the worst-off and step up protective interventions such as school feeding, while reaching out to the pockets of urban food insecurity. The PA was unable to either provide food subsidies (due to its fiscal situation) or cut import taxation (as these are controlled by Israel), hence the role of humanitarian food agencies has become even more crucial.

The distribution of dry food rations by WFP and UNRWA is complemented with fresh food baskets being provided by local NGOs and INGOs. Ad hoc and one-off food distributions are carried out in the event of sudden crises (such as dry spell/frost, severe incursions/displacement, and Ramadan). The Food Sector works in close connection with the Health and the Agriculture sectors to alleviate the effects of the chronic causes of food insecurity in oPt, such as those of a political nature (stemming from occupation) as well as for socio-economic (unemployment, erosion of livelihoods) and environmental (land degradation, water scarcity) reasons.

Objectives

The food sector identified three main objectives:

1. Meet basic food needs of destitute people, including school children, poor farmers/herders directly affected by closure, and unemployed urban poor;
2. Protect endangered livelihoods, enhance household level food security, and promote the local economy;
3. Analyse food insecurity trends to assure that timely, effective and efficient food aid and food security assistance is being provided to those most in need.

Response Strategy

- 1.1 To maintain levels of food assistance to destitute groups.
- 1.2 To incept food vouchers to urban poor non-refugees.
- 1.3 To expand the school feeding projects.
- 2.1 To support small-scale activities to improve household food security (such as home gardening, distribution of domestic farms, and fish-farming pools).
- 2.2 To promote food-for-work/training with the aim of restoring livelihoods.
- 2.3 To support traditional economies through local procurement (such as olive oil, dairy products, milling of wheat flour).
- 2.4 To purchase produce from poor farmers for distribution to food insecure households.
- 2.5 To start up urban and peri-urban agricultural projects.
- 3.1 To support PCBS in the establishment of a socio economic and food security monitoring system.

Indicators

1. Number of persons, disaggregated by sex and age, assisted against targeted caseload.
2. Number of school children receiving snacks, disaggregated by sex and age.
3. Number of assets/trainings created.
4. Metric tonnes (MTs) of locally procured food/milled food.

Monitoring

The Food Sector monitoring tools should be sensitive to changes in the local economy and include, among others, market price monitoring, trends in livelihoods and coping options, changes in agricultural seasonality and productivity, rainfall patterns and proportion of income that is spent on food. FAO and WFP have finalised a Socio Economic and Food Security monitoring system (SEFSec) to be rolled out with PCBS in the last quarter of 2008. The SEFSec will provide regular updates on key indicators and fill the information gap with data unavailable from other national surveys (labour force, PECS). Funding of this initiative will be crucial to inform donors, PA and international organisations' policy makers and programmes. Moreover, in order to strengthen the complementarities with national development initiatives, the Food Sector is actively involved in the Social Protection Sector Working group.

Table or matrix of needs, organisations and locations

Needs/Aims	Organisations	Locations
General food distribution to the destitute	WFP	West Bank and Gaza Strip
General food distribution for vulnerable groups	WFP	West Bank and Gaza Strip
Distribution of bread and dairy products through a voucher scheme	WFP	Nablus, Qalqiliya, Hebron, Yatta, Gaza City and Khan Younis
Distribution of fortified biscuits and milk to school children	WFP	West Bank all governorates, except for Jerusalem, Salfit and Jericho and Ramallah. Gaza and Khan Younis
Cash-for-work: (100 women) Baking nutritious snacks for the school canteens	WFP	West Bank all governorates, except for Jerusalem, Salfit and Jericho and Ramallah
Food-for-work: Focus on preserving and creating assets to promote self-reliance and restore livelihoods, contributing to longer-term food security	WFP	West Bank
Food-for-training in income-generation and vocational training: Contribute to self-reliance by imparting marketable skills and producing consumer products to support diversification of livelihoods	WFP	West Bank
Life skills training: Promote good nutrition, health, care, hygiene and sanitation	WFP	West Bank
Socio Economic and Food Security Monitoring System: six-monthly data collection, analysis and dissemination of results	WFP/FAO/PCBS	Across West Bank and Gaza Strip
Establishing egg laying chicken farms and providing fodder supply for two months. Conducting 100 training hours (20 for each group) and providing veterinary services	UAWC	West Bank Ramallah District: -(West of Ramallah: Ni'lin and Bil'in) -North West of Annabi (Kufraïn, Bait reema and Dair gassaneh)
Household food production (vegetables, poultry and honey)	SCC	Southern West Bank, Bethlehem and Hebron
Set up of Urban Agricultural Farms/Cooperatives and on-farm production redistributed to poor urban households	COOPI	North West Bank (Nablus) and North Gaza Strip (Gaza City and Bet Lahia)
Emergency food distribution to refugees	UNRWA	West Bank and Gaza Strip
UNRWA distribution of daily nutritious snacks to refugee pupils	UNRWA	Gaza Strip
Weekly distribution of a \$25 value food voucher to poor families for a period of six months	OXFAM	<u>Gaza City:</u> Zaytoun, Shaja'ia, Daraj, Tufaj <u>Khan Younis:</u> Jar El Sot, Bottom el Sameen & Khan Younis Centre
General food distribution	Islamic Relief	Gaza Strip Eastern Khan Younis
Purchase produce from poor farmers and redistribute to food insecure households	ACTED	Northern Gaza Strip
Hens and rabbit distribution to vulnerable rural households	ACH	All Gaza Strip
Creation of home gardens and domestic farms as well as the construction of solar water desalination units	ACPP	Gaza Strip (northern, central and southern areas)
Fish farming in agricultural pools for food and income security	PCOA	Gaza Strip Khan Younis and Rafah
Daily meals and health education for kindergarten children in marginal areas	WA	Gaza Strip

3.4.3 Agriculture

Sector Lead: Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

Agencies submitting projects: ACCP, ACH, ACTED, Al Mawassi, ARIJ, ARIJ-CRS, CISP, CRIC, FAO, FAO-UNIFEM, Islamic Relief, LRC, Oxfam GB, Oxfam Novib, PARC, PFU, PU, RWDS, SCC, UCODEP, Welfare Association, RWDS.

Agencies participating in the CHAP: ACAD, ACPP, ACS, AAH, Aftaluna Society, AGAS, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (*Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement* [ACTED]), Al Mawassi, American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA), ARIJ, CARE, CISP, CRIC, CRS, Economic and Social Development Centre of Palestine (ESDC), FAO, Greenhouse Farmers' Association, Islamic Relief, Juhoud, Safe Agriculture Producers' Society, Land Research Centre (LRC), Ma'an Centre for Development (MA'AN), MoA, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), OCHA, Oxfam GB, Palestine Centre, Palestinian Environmental Friends, Palestinian Farmer Development Association, Palestinian Farmers' Union (PFU), Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG), PARC, PU, SCC, UAWC, UCODEP, UNIFEM, UNSCO, Welfare Association.

Overview of priority needs and response strategy

Agriculture has been a major livelihood shock absorber for Palestinians since access to Israeli labour markets was denied. Families increasingly depend on agriculture, and much of the burden of farming and herding is carried by women. Almost 90% of women in the informal economy work in the agricultural sector. There is a need to fulfil the right to food of those communities, ensuring they do not engage in erosive coping strategies that will involve the loss of productive assets (e.g., selling land and reproductive livestock).

With the aim of protecting the livelihoods of vulnerable farmers, herders, Bedouins and fisherfolk, key actions must be undertaken to:

- mitigate the effect of soaring food and agricultural input prices;
- ensure that vulnerable farmers have the capacity to reinvest in next season and do not lose their only available livelihood strategy; and,
- protect vulnerable communities from adverse climatic shocks.

To address rising food prices and protect reinvestment in the next season for the most vulnerable male and female farmers, herders and Bedouins

In order to mitigate the effects of the economic downturn and soaring prices on the households most at risk, and to ensure that they will be able to continue their farming, herding or fishing activities in the next season, this strategy includes:

- "Smart" subsidies: income transfers that translate into enhancing productive capacity such as agricultural inputs and equipment distribution, and improved production practices;
- support to poultry and sheep/goat raisers as a local source of protein-rich foods through fodder production, rangeland improvement, and use of agricultural by-products (e.g., silage) to mitigate high prices and prevention and preparedness for animal diseases; and,
- restocking, in those cases where there are no expectations of distress sales.

To improve the efficiency and quality of agriculture water use

Interventions will be carried out to improve the quantity and quality of water harvested and to increase the efficiency of water use in agriculture. Consultations should be conducted with male and female beneficiaries on access to agricultural water in the implementation phase.

Proposed intervention types:

- Rehabilitation of cisterns, wells and fresh water lines in Gaza and distribution/rehabilitation of irrigation systems and networks;
- Water re-use, e.g. grey water treatment for fodder production;
- Water harvesting, rainwater harvesting ponds and combinations with aquaculture;
- Water tanking; and,
- Gaza: Diversification involving saline-resistant trees, e.g. palm trees.

To mitigate household food insecurity through backyard production and small-scale post-production management

Through the establishment of home gardens and composting, backyard animal production units (i.e., distribution of poultry, rabbits, bees, pigeons, goats, etc.), and promoting small cottage industry, an immediate impact on household dietary diversity and household food security will be achieved. Equal access by males and females to the programme must be ensured.

To contribute to the empowerment of women in agriculture

This strategy component aims to contribute to gender equality through the promotion of women's sense of self-worth; their right to have and to determine choices; and their right to have access to opportunities and resources. Typically in Palestinian backyard production, cottage industries and food processing have been instrumental interventions for the empowerment of women. Nonetheless, other agriculture sub-sectors (provided they especially address female empowerment issues) are included.

To protect fisherfolks' livelihoods

Survival of fisherfolk livelihoods depends on them being able to continue fishing despite the increasing restrictions, financial difficulties and lack of access to fishing grounds. Key interventions include boat repair and maintenance and provision of spare parts, nets and other equipment.

To rehabilitate destroyed agricultural infrastructure

Schemes will be set out to rehabilitate infrastructure such as greenhouses and animal shelters. In Gaza this rehabilitation would also cover destroyed farms, land and small rural roads. Equal access by females, males, boys and girls should be guaranteed.

To mitigate the consequences of drought and frost

In parallel with other interventions, such as input distribution, interventions to mitigate the effect of drought and frost on livelihoods would include the emergency purchase and distribution of drought tolerant seeds in order to increase the resilience of local crops and the protection of local varieties.

Objectives

1. To protect the productive capacity of vulnerable male and female farmers, herders, Bedouins and fisherfolk.
2. To mitigate the effects of adverse climatic events and military measures on agricultural livelihoods.

Indicators

1. Number of families/people with maintained or improved production per unit of rehabilitated or expanded production systems (land, greenhouse, home garden or livestock); household food security prevalence in rural areas. Sex- and age-disaggregated data will be collected.
2. Number of months per year in which farmers/herders do not depend on purchased water.
3. Decrease in percentage of household income destined to food. This should include the collection of sex- disaggregated data.
4. Number of fisherfolk able to continue fishing.

Monitoring

The revitalised Agriculture Project Information System (APIS) will provide critical information for comparing needs and responses. The combination of APIS data and decentralised coordination enables stakeholders to manage a critical mass of information for efficient sector planning.

Table of needs, organisations and locations

Needs/ Aim	Organisations	Locations
Address rising food prices and protect re-investment in the next season	ACH ACTED ARIJ – CRS CISP CRIC FAO IR Oxfam GB PARC UCODEP	Bethlehem, Hebron Nablus, Salfit Hebron, Bethlehem, Tubas, Jenin WB Area C GS GS, WB: Jenin, Tubas, Nablus, Hebron, Jordan Valley, Jericho GS GS, WB: Tubas, Jericho GS, WB: Al Nassaryeh, Tubas Massafer Yatta, Bedouin area, Northern Jordan Valley
Improve the efficiency and quality of agricultural water use	ACH ACPP ARIJ CRIC FAO PARC	Bethlehem Jordan Valley Hebron GS WB: Hebron, Bethlehem, Jericho, Jordan Valley Qalqilya
Improve household food security through backyard production and small-scale post-production management	Al Mawassi FAO LRC Oxfam GB PARC RWDS Welfare Association	GS GS, WB: Nablus, Hebron, Qalqilya South WB, Arab al Rashayida GS Hebron Salfit GS, WB: Burin, Asira el Qibliya, Madama, Azmout, Salem, Yanoun, Qusra, Jalud, Yatma, Bizzaria, Burka
Promote women's empowerment through agricultural projects	CRIC FAO FAO – UNIFEM RWDS	GS GS, WB: Nablus, Hebron, Qalqilya Jordan Valley Salfit
Protect fisherfolk livelihoods	PU	GS
Rehabilitate destroyed agricultural infrastructure	ACTED Al Mawassi FAO Oxfam Novib PARC PFU SCC Welfare Association	Nablus, Salfit GS GS, WB: Tamoun, Aqraba, Bizzariya GS Qalqilya GS GS, WB GS
Mitigate the consequences of drought and frost	ACH ARIJ ARIJ – CRS FAO	Tulkarem Hebron Hebron, Bethlehem, Tubas, Jenin GS, WB: Jenin, Tubas, Nablus, Hebron

3.4.4 Cash-for-Work / Cash Assistance**Sector lead: United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)****Agencies submitting projects:** ACH, COOPI, CRS, IR, Oxfam GB, PU, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNRWA**Agencies participating in the CHAP:** ACH, COOPI, CRS, FAO, Islamic Relief, Mercy Corps, Oxfam GB, PU, SCC, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNIFEM, UNRWA**Overview of priority needs and response strategy**

The lifting of the international boycott in mid-2007 has had little impact on key economic indicators in the oPt. The economy remains stagnant and the labour market severely constrained. Although this is primarily due to the protracted blockade on Gaza, this malaise also reflects ongoing economic strife in the West Bank as a result of continued tight restrictions on movement and access.

As previously mentioned, between January–June 2008, 30.2% of the oPt labour force was out of work, with higher rates in Gaza (42.3%) than the West Bank (24.5%). Across the oPt rates of joblessness

were higher than during the parallel period in 2007³⁶ and counted amongst the highest in the world³⁷. Past months have seen dramatic increases in unemployment in Gaza as a direct result of the closure policy that has been in place since Hamas took over in June 2007. The five governorates with the highest recorded levels of unemployment during 2007 were all in Gaza³⁸. In the West Bank, the most affected governorates were Hebron, Tulkarem, Tubas and Jenin, areas which have consistently witnessed the highest levels of unemployment since 2005. Refugees and youth continued to bear the brunt of the unemployment crisis³⁹, whilst women remained extremely marginalised from the job market, with extremely low levels of participation; for those able to find work, the quality was often poor.

High poverty rates continued to strain Palestinian coping strategies and support networks. During 2007, 30.3% of households were living in official consumption poverty on a post-assistance basis, and 18.3% of households fell below the deep poverty line⁴⁰. Rates were considerably higher in Gaza than the West Bank (51.8% and 19.1% of households, respectively), whilst refugee-headed households were more likely to be poor than their non-refugee counterparts and conditions inside refugee camps were far worse than in rural and urban settings. In total, an estimated 196,000 Palestinian households or 1.3 million individuals were below the poverty line in 2007, including around 120,000 households, or 840,000 individuals, in deep poverty⁴¹. Gaza accounted for around two-thirds of the Palestinian poor. Household poverty rates increase considerably when an income criterion is applied, reaching 57.2% and 46.3% for official and deep poverty, respectively.

The prolonged socio-economic crisis in the oPt has been compounded by sizeable increases in the cost of basic commodities, including food, fuel and housing over the past 12 months. These suggest increasing vulnerability amongst Palestinian households, a large mass of persons who live close to the poverty line⁴² and are therefore extremely vulnerable to slight changes in costs of living. In a FAO-UNRWA-WFP survey of April 2008, one-third of all households reported a drop in income, with poor families the worst affected. Almost all those surveyed highlighted the impact of rising prices on living conditions, and excessive use of negative coping strategies, including increasing debt⁴³.

Due to rapid labour force growth in the oPt, an estimated 35,000 new jobs need to be created and sustained annually to maintain unemployment rates at current levels⁴⁴. Notwithstanding high levels of external assistance for the Palestinian Reform and Development Plan, recent macro-economic analysis suggests that these levels of employment creation are unlikely in the current context, which is characterised by public sector retrenchment and unfavourable conditions for private sector development. In such conditions, the need for continued emergency cash-for-work interventions is likely to remain high.

Activities in this sector are focused on mitigating the short-term effects of the economic crisis on vulnerable Palestinian households, through providing cash subsidies to poor families either directly or through temporary cash-for-work opportunities. In the domain of cash-for-work, coordination between partners ensures broad consistency regarding eligibility criteria, level of assistance - in terms of subsidy and contract duration - and scope of work. It also facilitates appropriate geographical coverage of interventions and minimises duplication. Unskilled positions represent the bulk of the response; a smaller number of specially targeted interventions assist other unemployed persons, including jobless recent graduates.

Beneficiaries are typically selected on the basis of socio-economic assessments conducted by implementing agencies which consider household income levels and other sources of income

³⁶ PCBS labour force surveys, based on the broad definition of unemployment, which includes 'discouraged' workers, i.e. Those who have stopped looking for work out of a conviction that none will be found. This definition gives a better picture of labour force conditions in a context of protracted crisis.

³⁷ ILO data indicates that only seven countries in the world had unemployment rates above 30% in 2005 (the latest year for which consolidated global data is available). The average ILO rate of unemployment in the Middle East and North Africa Region (which for the past decade has had the highest unemployment rate of any region in the world) in 2005 was around 12%, i.e. 50% below the rate of joblessness in the oPt.

³⁸ PCBS labour force survey 2007, according to the ILO definition of employment.

³⁹ Rates of unemployment amongst refugees remain around 6% higher than amongst non-refugees.

⁴⁰ Households or individuals in official poverty are considered to lack some of the material requirements for a minimally dignified life; those in deep poverty are unable to meet basic needs.

⁴¹ Estimates based on PCBS poverty data and provisional results of the 2007 census.

⁴² Source: Deep Palestinian Poverty in the Midst of Economic Crisis, PCBS/World Bank October 2004.

⁴³ Joint rapid food security survey in the oPt, FAO-UNRWA-WFP April 2008.

⁴⁴ UNRWA estimates, based on PCBS data.

available to the family, availability of alternative assistance, family size and gender. For skilled positions, qualifications are also taken into account.

Objectives

Activities in this sector aim to temporarily alleviate the effects of high poverty and unemployment amongst vulnerable Palestinian households, with a focus on the most vulnerable. They complement safety net activities provided through the food aid / food security sector. Specific objectives include:

1. relieve economic hardship at the household level for families without a breadwinner through provision of temporary employment / cash-for-work opportunities;
2. provide targeted temporary employment and training opportunities to specific vulnerable groups (e.g., youth, women, chronic poor), aimed at increasing their employability prospects and counteracting social and economic marginalisation;
3. generate short-term employment through the execution of small-scale infrastructure projects, thus contributing to community resources and improved living conditions;
4. provide emergency cash assistance to families facing severe hardship or unexpected distress, with a view to protecting livelihoods and enhancing resilience to shocks.

Indicators

1. Number of persons (disaggregated by sex/age) / households assisted with temporary cash-for-work opportunities.
2. Number of work days created.
3. Value of wages and cash assistance grants provided.
4. Number and value of small-scale infrastructure projects implemented.

Monitoring

Agencies active in this sector will continue to monitor national socio-economic indicators (e.g., PCBS Labour Force and Expenditure and Consumption Surveys) and response mechanisms to provide updated information in the event of sudden onset crises and optimise linkages between cash-for-work/cash assistance programmes and poverty mitigation strategies. Agencies will continue to monitor indicators, including gender indicators, within the framework of OCHA's Humanitarian Monitor. UNRWA plans to produce further reports on the impact of the prolonged economic crisis, with a particular focus on refugees.

Table of needs, organisations and locations

Needs/aims	Organisations	Locations
Provision of temporary employment / cash-for-work opportunities for families without a breadwinner	ACH - Spain	West Bank - Ramallah and Nablus governorates
		West Bank - Front line cluster and Hebron governorate
	COOPI	West Bank – Jenin, Nablus, Tubas, Tulkarem Northern Gaza
	CRS	West Bank – Bethlehem and Hebron
	IR	Gaza Strip – North Gaza, Middle Area and Khan Younis
	Oxfam GB	Gaza Strip – Khan Younis and Rafah
	PU	Gaza Strip – Southern and Eastern Border areas
		West Bank – Nablus old city, Northern Ramallah, Qalqilya and Salfit
	UNFPA	West Bank – Nablus and Hebron
	UNRWA	Gaza Strip and West Bank – all areas
Distribution of cash grants to families facing severe hardship or unexpected distress	UNRWA	Gaza Strip and West Bank – all areas

3.4.5 Education

Sector Lead: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Agencies submitting projects: UNICEF, SC-Sweden

Agencies participating in the CHAP: Catholic Relief Services (CRS), SC-Sweden, UNICEF

Overview of priority needs and response strategy

Education is being impeded at many levels in both the West Bank and Gaza. Restrictions of movement have severely affected access, regular school attendance, and the quality of education. Movement restrictions due to the constructed Barrier, gates, and various fixed and moving checkpoints have severely limited the movement of students and educators who are unable to reach their schools. Ensuring access of students living in the most vulnerable areas of the West Bank and Gaza remains a priority.

Due to irregular attendance, the quality of education is declining, affecting students' learning and academic attainment. This is particularly true in Gaza and in rural areas and communities adjacent to the Barrier in the West Bank. Recently, Ministry of Education (MoE) district level testing in math and Arabic conducted in the West Bank indicated a decline in learning achievement in the basics of literacy and numeracy in all districts. The impact of Gaza border closures has been especially devastating. Closed crossings have meant that basic goods, including fuel, educational materials and school supplies, have not been getting into the territory in sufficient quantities. Since the beginning of the school year (August 24th) approximately half of Gaza's 9,000 teachers adhered to the initial call for a strike. Substitute teachers have been hired to replace the striking teachers. However, concerns have been raised regarding the lack of experience of some of the substitute teachers.

Due to the possible impacts of the issues raised above, the humanitarian consequences in the education sector are severe and the priorities remain unchanged. They are: (1) ensuring that all school-aged children, especially girls, have access to quality learning environments and complete basic education; (2) ensuring that the quality of education is improved through the development and provision of teaching and learning materials to facilitate the teaching and learning process; and 3) ensuring that education alternatives, including remedial education and related extra-curricular activities, are provided to meet the needs of children in the most affected areas.

General action in the education sector aims to achieve the Education for All (EFA) goals, Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 2 and 3, United Nations Girls Education Initiative (UNGEI) as well as the priorities set out in the Palestinian National Authority's ten-year development plan, and the Ministry of Education and Higher Education's (MoEHE) five-year development plan. Efforts continue to be made to focus on long-term development objectives. Assistance to the education sector helps to ensure that all children in the 6-18 age group in oPt are able to access quality education.

Priority needs related to the humanitarian situation include:

- quality assurance issues;
- prevention of drop-outs influenced by factors related to the current humanitarian crisis;

Vulnerable areas include: the Gaza Strip, and areas in the West Bank near settlements, Barrier-adjacent areas, and the Jordan Valley.

Vulnerable groups and areas include:

- residents/facilities in areas affected by direct conflict;
- poverty-stricken areas;
- areas with high concentrations of Israeli settlements that affect children's regular school attendance.

Response Strategy

- UNICEF will reach more children, both girls and boys, through strengthening its Youth Learning Centres and extra-curricular activities for youngsters in the most affected areas of Gaza and the West Bank.
- UNICEF will continue to provide alternative education, such as remedial education and related extra-curricular activities, in affected areas in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

- UNICEF will also provide teaching kits and other relevant facilities and equipment to make learning continue, in addition to supporting in-service teacher training on child-centred pedagogy and approaches to emergency education.
- SC-Sweden will provide children in the Gaza Strip, in those areas most affected by military violence and recurrent restrictions of movements, with emergency education response programmes.
- UNICEF will rehabilitate damaged schools in Gaza.

Objectives

The overall objective of the education sector is to mitigate the effects of the current crisis on Palestinian education by enabling quality education for all. Specific objectives include:

1. Improving the classroom environment through school rehabilitation and provision of basic learning and teaching aids and supplies; rehabilitation of damaged schools;
2. Create alternative learning opportunities to counter declining learning achievement through remedial activities.

Indicators

1. Number and percentage of children benefiting from remedial classes.
2. Number and percentage of teachers trained on diagnostic remedial education.
3. Number and percentage of schools with improved learning environments.
4. Number of safe play areas created that protects children's rights to learn and play.

Monitoring

To ensure the overall quality of project implementation, project activities and gender indicators will be closely monitored by project staff with an established mechanism within the responsible agency. The MoEHE is a vital member of the sector. Its presence throughout oPt plays a crucial role in strong coordination. In addition to regular field visits by implementing agencies, UNICEF will rely on its zonal offices, based in major towns in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Other agencies will monitor the quality of the implementation with a built-in evaluation mechanism and developed evaluation tools to ensure that services reach beneficiary groups and vulnerable populations.

Table of needs, organisations and locations

Needs/Aims	Organisations	Locations
Remediation/Provision of children with remedial education through after school catch up classes and training teachers on diagnostic remedial education	UNICEF, SC-Sweden	North Gaza; Shajayieh, Seafa, Um Nasser, N Zaitoun, Khan Younis eastern villages, Swedish village, Rafah, Area C, seam zone, near settlements, near Barrier, enclaves, Jerusalem)
Rehabilitation of damaged schools/ Provide basic learning environmental conditions in most disadvantaged schools and learning centres	UNICEF	Area C, seam zone, near settlements,) North Gaza; Shajayieh, Seafa, Um Nasser, Zaitoun, Khan Younis eastern villages, Swedish village, Rafah, Area

3.4 6 Health

Sector lead: World Health Organization (WHO)

Agencies submitting projects:

Care International (in partnership with several Palestinian NGOs), IR, Medico International, Palestine Red Crescent Society, UNICEF, Union of Health Care Committees, UNFPA, UNRWA, WHO

Agencies participating in the CHAP:

Care International, Handicap International (HI), East Jerusalem Hospital's Network, IR, Juzoor Foundation, Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP) UK, MDM France, MDM-Spain, Medico International, Merlin, OCHA, Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS), Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS), Palestinian Ministry of Health, SC-UK, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, Union of Health Care Committees, Union of Health Work Committees, UNRWA, Welfare Association, MSF-France, WHO.

Growing difficulties for the MoH and its partners in ensuring the provision of and access to quality health services have increased the need for humanitarian assistance in health. The sector response will address gaps in essential service delivery, specifically in areas with severe access restrictions and strengthen communities' capacities to deal with health emergencies. Effective information sharing and coordination at all levels need to be maintained to ensure that emergency health needs are identified

and addressed in an effective and efficient manner. The promotion of health as a human right remains of the utmost importance in a setting where this right is subject to constant violation.

Overview of priority needs and response strategy

The need for humanitarian assistance in health is mainly driven by:

- restrictions on access to health care, especially in Gaza and specific areas of the West Bank;
- the limitations of the quality and availability of public health services.

The response strategy aims to:

- ensure essential services are provided in areas where the restrictions on services are most severe, especially to vulnerable groups;
- strengthen the coordination of the humanitarian health response in order to improve effectiveness and efficiency;
- advocate for health as a human right, focusing on improvements in access and other essential health issues as appropriate.

Areas of assistance in this year's CAP are as follows:

1. Access to essential health services

Humanitarian assistance in health will aim to ensure that people living in the following areas have access to essential health services.

Gaza Strip:

- a. The area as a whole, with specific vulnerabilities in the buffer zones, Khan Younis East villages and the eight refugee camps.

West Bank:

- a. Southern West Bank Area C: communities near settlements and military zones, H2 in Hebron City;
- b. Central West Bank, East Jerusalem, Biddu area, Al Jib area, An Nabi Samwil, Khalili, Beit Iksa, Area C Jerusalem District;
- c. Jordan Valley e.g. Jiftlik, Bardala, E.Beidah, Jahaleen;
- d. West and northwest villages of Ramallah e.g. Ni'lin, Bilin, Rantis, Qibya;
- e. South East Nablus–B.Furiq, Asirah Qibliyah; South East Nablus–Azmout, Salim, Madama and areas near settlements;
- f. Qalqilya, Salfi, Jenin and Tulkharem: communities surrounded by the Barrier and close to the Barrier as well as in proximity to Israeli infrastructure;
- g. Tukarem: villages close to the Israeli industrial zone.

Specific targets will include vulnerable groups, such as neonates, children and women, pregnant women at high risk, elderly, disabled and chronically sick, Bedouin, herders and people with mental health problems. Support will be provided by strengthening existing services and by making mobile clinics available to provide essential and emergency care. Assistance with transportation of patients to secondary and tertiary care will also be provided.

2. Health as a human right

Advocacy remains essential to highlight and address the obstacles to access and improved health care. Priority will be given to increasing awareness of the right to health and the most flagrant violations of that right. Better information will be collected on access difficulties. Activities include the formulation of a joint advocacy strategy in partnership with the MoH and other agencies, media campaigns, workshops and dialogue with Israeli authorities.

3. Information and coordination

Health partners are currently reviewing whether to establish a health cluster. Irrespective of the decision, coordination mechanisms at the central and district levels (including Gaza) will be strengthened to improve identification of emergency health needs and deliver appropriate assistance based on reliable and relevant information. A health-facility database currently being up-dated by WHO and the MoH will be utilised for reviewing priorities. Data will be consolidated for more effective joint planning of interventions. A joint monitoring framework will be developed and implemented by the MoH.

4. *Community empowerment*

There will be greater emphasis on empowering communities to reduce health risks, promoting community risk mapping, healthier life-styles and behaviors, and identifying how basic health needs can be more effectively met.

Objectives

The overall objective of the planned strategy is to **reduce the health impact of the crisis and meet essential health needs, particularly of the most vulnerable.**

The *specific objectives* are to:

1. ensure that vulnerable populations in priority areas have access to essential health services;
2. advocate for improvements in access to health care and for health as a fundamental human right;
3. ensure a coordinated emergency response to new and emerging health needs and greater protection for local communities against environmental hazards and natural disasters;
4. empower and strengthen capacities of vulnerable communities to address their immediate health needs; and,
5. strengthen the reporting and monitoring framework for humanitarian health assistance.

Indicators

1. Improved services provided in target areas and to vulnerable groups. Measures will include staff reporting to work, additional staff employed, additional clinics, number and type of consultations (utilisation rates), number of essential drugs out of stock, and patients' satisfaction through survey data.
2. Proportion of patients facing denial or delay of access to the different health services per vulnerable population and area, disaggregated by sex and age.
3. Reports issued and media coverage on issues relating to health as a human right.
4. Improvement in communities' preparedness and response capacity for meeting emergency health needs.

Monitoring

Regular information is provided by the MoH's health information centre and the PCBS. WHO and partners in the health sector are providing technical assistance to the MoH by collecting information on trends regarding health status, health service delivery and health system performance (WHO monthly monitoring tools operational since June 2006). Planned surveys by the Palestinian Socio-Economic Monitoring will provide data on health access. The sector lead will facilitate the process of regular monitoring identified indicators towards set strategic objectives and within the framework of the health sector working group including the *Humanitarian Monitor* and prepare a quarterly progress report.

Matrix of needs, organisations and locations

Need/aims	Organisations	Locations
South (Hebron & Bethlehem)		
Access to quality health services	Islamic Relief, CARE International in partnership with NGOs, UNRWA, UNFPA	Area C, communities in proximity to settlements and military zones, H2
Central West Bank		
Access to specialised health services in EJ	WHO in partnership with East Jerusalem Hospitals Network	East Jerusalem
Access to quality health services	CARE International in partnership with NGOs, UNRWA, UNICEF, UNFPA, Medico International	Biddu area, Al Jib area, An Nabi Samwil, Khalili, Beit Ikksa, area C, Jordan Valley e.g. Jiftlik, Bardala, E.Beidah, Jahaleen, W and NW villages of Ramallah e.g. Ni'lin, Bilin, Rantis, Qibya, etc
Nablus, Qalqilya and Salfit		
Access to quality health services	Union of Health Care Committees	South East Nablus –B.Furiq, Asirah Qibliyah
Community empowerment to reduce risks related to environment hazards-sewage and solid waste management	WHO in partnership with Palestinian MoH	
Access to quality health services	CARE International in partnership with NGOs, UNRWA, UNFPA	South East Nablus –Azmout, Salim, Asirah Q, Madama Areas near settlements
Environment health hazards- sewage and solid waste management	WHO in partnership with Palestinian MoH	
Access to quality health services	CARE International in partnership with NGOs, UNRWA, UNFPA	Qalqilya: areas enclosed by the Barrier
Community empowerment to reduce risks related to environment hazards-sewage and solid waste management	WHO in partnership with Palestinian MoH	
Access to quality health services	CARE International in partnership with NGOs, UNRWA	Salfit: areas enclosed by the Barrier
Community empowerment to reduce risks related to environment hazards-sewage and solid waste management	WHO in partnership with Palestinian MoH	
Jenin, Tulkarem and Tubas districts		
Access to quality health services	CARE International in partnership with NGOs, UNRWA, PRCS	Communities in proximity to the Barrier in Jenin and Tulkarem districts
Community empowerment to reduce risks related to environment hazards-sewage and solid waste management	WHO in partnership with Palestinian MoH	Tulkarem- communities in proximity to settlements and Israeli industrial zone
Emergency Preparedness and Response	WHO	West Bank and Gaza
Gaza		
Supplies	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNRWA	Total area, mainly buffer zones, Khan Younis East villages, eight refugee camps
Access to basic health services	UNRWA	
Environment health hazards-sewage and solid waste disposal	WHO	

Note: Monitoring (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO) and activities related to advocacy (WHO) will be carried out throughout the identified vulnerable areas.

3.4.7 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Sector lead: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Agencies submitting projects: ACH, ACPP, ARIJ, GVC, IR, OXFAM-GB, PHG, PU, UNICEF, UNRWA

Agencies participating in the CHAP: ACH, ACPP, ARIJ, GVC, IR, MoEHE, MoLG, MoH, MSF, Municipalities, OXFAM-GB, PHG, PU, PWA, Environmental Quality Authority, UNICEF, UNRWA, EWASH

Overview of priority needs and response strategy

There are two main basic needs of the Palestinian population in the oPt with regard to water and sanitation:

- The insufficient access to basic safe water for domestic use; and,
- The lack of adequate and functioning sanitation facilities and infrastructure, which has has an adverse impact on public health and the degradation of water and environmental resources.

The current main challenges and constraints affecting the advancement in solving the sector's needs can be summarised as follows:

1. Closure on Gaza and the lack of fuel, construction materials, and equipment;
2. Freezing of large-scale projects, especially waste water projects. Examples are the projects to develop new and existing water wells, wastewater treatment plants, new filling points and enhancement of existing ones;
3. Disruption of electricity supply;
4. Internal disputes and factional problems;
5. High pollution rates, especially sewage unsafe disposal, affecting both seawater and groundwater;
6. As the drought continues, access to water sources for some communities is becoming very limited and the traditional water resources are not sufficient;
7. Closure of additional areas for military purposes, roads, and settlements is affecting water availability for some communities.

The response strategy of the WASH Sector is aimed at preventing 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, especially in situation of incursions, internal conflicts and damages to water/sanitation infrastructures. Activities will include:

- Rehabilitation and extension of water networks, filling points, springs, rainwater cisterns, water distribution, water disinfection kits and materials, hygiene and health awareness campaigns, installation of emergency sanitary facilities, emergency operations of water wells, and provision of spare parts, fuel, equipments, and construction materials for damaged or malfunctioned water facilities;
- Advocate and lobby for the right of the vulnerable communities and groups to have access to basic water and sanitation needs and also for vital delayed projects to go ahead. Meet urgent humanitarian needs that are not included or unlikely to be implemented in 2009 in the PRDP;
- Improve sanitary conditions and access to drinking water for selected schools through the provision of rainwater cisterns, provision of storage tanks, water distribution, and rehabilitation works (toilets, sewers, drainage networks and septic tanks);
- Raise awareness on good hygiene and water conservation, water safety and proper storage;
- 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;
- Strengthen cooperation and coordination between the different agencies that are implementing interventions.

Objectives

The overall objectives of the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) sector are to improve access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities for the Palestinian communities in the oPt.

Other specific objectives include:

1. support vulnerable communities and groups through increasing their daily water share to meet their basic needs;
2. prevent or mitigate and respond to sanitation challenges significantly and directly affecting public health;

3. advocate and lobby for the right of the marginalized communities to have access to basic water and sanitation needs;
4. enhance coordination within the sector in order to fill critical gaps, prevent duplication and provide a timely fashioned response.

Indicators

1. Per capita water consumption for the most vulnerable communities.
2. Percentage of households' monthly income spent on water.
3. Number of new communities and/or households connected to a water-pipe network.
4. Number of households with improved water storage capacity.
5. Number of school children with improved access to water and sanitation at schools.

Monitoring

Each agency or organisation will use its own mechanism to ensure the quality of its project(s) implementation. In addition to regular field visits, mid-year review and end-results evaluation will be jointly conducted with counterparts and the sector lead. This will facilitate sharing of experiences and collection of lessons learnt. Greater effort will be made to ensure sector-wide monitoring by UNICEF in coordination with the PWA and the EWASH members.

Agencies will report on the achievements of the implemented projects using the above-mentioned indicators, in addition to any specific indicators that the agency finds necessary. Official data resources will be analysed on a regular basis including the PCBS, PWA water resources databank, WASH MP, and other resources. Monitoring reports should be conducted and results passed to UNICEF at least for the mid year review, year in review, and on the completion of the project.

Table or matrix of needs, organisations and locations

Needs/Aims	Organisations	Locations
Prevent further deterioration of the provision of drinking water for vulnerable households in un-served clusters	ACF UNICEF, ACPP GVC, PHG, UNRWA	Tubas, Nablus, Jenin, Gaza City, Allover Gaza, Tubas, Fara, East Jenin, West and South Hebron Area, Qalqilia (Azoun Atmeh), Beach camp(Gaza), North JV
Improve the sanitary conditions and access to drinking water for selected schools	ACF, UNICEF, Oxfam-GB, IR	Hebron, Bethlehem, All over Gaza, Jenin, JV, Tulkarem
Hygiene promotion and awareness raising	Most agencies	Integrated within the activities
Mitigate or prevent public health risks caused by unsafe wastewater management (i.e. improve the operation of existing wastewater plants)	ACF, GVC, UNICEF, ARIJ, PU, UNRWA	Gaza (Khan Younis, Rafah, Middle areas). Tulkarem, Bethlehem, Hebron, North Gaza

3.4.8 Coordination and Support Services

Sector lead: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Agencies submitting projects: FAO, OCHA, UNRWA

Overview of priority needs and response strategy

Effective coordination – between humanitarian organisations working in the oPt and with the Palestinian authorities at all levels – it is essential to improve the conditions for the vulnerable population and ensure the response is more predictable and delivered as efficiently and effectively as possible.

The separate administration of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank poses a challenge to existing methods of assessing needs and ensuring equitable coverage. Almost 80% of Gazans rely on humanitarian assistance, and the lack of access of people and goods to and from the Gaza Strip makes any improvement in living conditions unlikely for the foreseeable future. Severe shortages of fuel and electricity due to Israeli restrictions are exacerbating an already grave situation and impacting negatively on every aspect of daily life. In the West Bank, communities living in the 'seam zone' near The Barrier, in Area C, Jordan Valley and East Jerusalem are particularly vulnerable due to their lack of access to livelihoods, land, basic services and forced separation from other communities.

During 2008 there was a significant increase in the number of Palestinian deaths in the oPt due to the conflict with Israel compared to 2007. Accurate monitoring, analysis and reporting of the complex and ongoing crisis, is at the heart of the HCT's capacity to respond. The rise in casualties, the ongoing isolation of the Gaza Strip, the increase in the number of Israeli obstacles to Palestinian movement in the West Bank (including the ongoing construction of the Barrier and the expansion of settlements) and rise in incidents of settler violence highlight the challenges surrounding the monitoring of IHL violations and their impact on the lives and livelihoods of a vulnerable population. In this context and with little prospect of improvements in the humanitarian situation during 2009, a stronger and more united voice for targeted advocacy to influence partners at all levels and deliver any hope of improvement for those most affected is needed.

Besides advocacy, coordination and support services are increasingly needed to improve the linkage between humanitarian, early recovery and development assistance within the UN system, between the UN and the PA and with donors. Such coordination is vital to optimise the flow of assistance resources and prevent any gaps in funding pipelines and the capability of different actors to provide the required services to needy Palestinians.

The bulk of humanitarian assistance is provided in the form of income transfers (food assistance, cash-for-work and cash assistance) to mitigate Palestinian poverty. Socio-economic data and analyses are key to improving humanitarian programming and targeting. Such information is also necessary for engaging the Palestinian authorities at central and de-centralised levels in evidence-based discussions on humanitarian needs, priorities and impact monitoring.

Contingency planning is also to be improved as oPt enters a period of higher political volatility, in order to inform, prepare and swiftly mobilise response to sudden humanitarian crises.

The planned rolling out of the 'cluster' approach in 2009 – initially in priority sectors such as food security, access and protection - will produce a valuable coordination mechanism for the HCT and ensure that humanitarian assistance is more predictable and effective in its assessment of needs and fairness of coverage. The invigoration of the current sector structure will empower the 'lead' with greater responsibility for accurate assessment and delivery as well as accountability as the 'provider of last resort'.

The HCT's strengthened coordination mechanisms will ensure a de-centralised and 'bottom up' approach to needs assessment that will improve the predictability of humanitarian response and strengthen the compatibility between the UN's planning – including the CAP – and the PA's own recovery strategy. The cluster lead will be able to better identify gaps and overlaps in relief delivery and measure the impact of the humanitarian action.

Further development of the APIS as a planning and monitoring tool in the agricultural sector will consolidate the de-centralised coordination mechanisms at central and local levels, involving Palestinian counterparts (mainly, MoA) and NGOs. Moreover, socio-economic and food security monitoring, information/communication and coordination mechanisms will be enhanced to tackle increasing poverty and food insecurity.

For its part, UNRWA is seeking continued funding for coordination and capacity components of its emergency programmes, which constitute over 50% of the CAP, to reinforce planning, management and the monitoring and evaluation of emergency activities, and ensure effective monitoring of rapidly changing conditions.

Devising a more strategic approach to improving access – for both humanitarian organisations and civilians – is a key example of the HCT's determination to strengthen its protection of civilians policy. To achieve this goal, accurate monitoring of impediments to delivering this policy must be maintained and improved. Casualties, human rights abuses and violations of humanitarian law on each side of the conflict will be recorded. The monitoring of incidents surrounding key issues such as the Barrier, restrictions to land and services, settlement expansion and settler violence will help enhance targeted advocacy and effectiveness of efforts to protect the human rights of affected Palestinians. To this end, a stronger and more united HCT voice, via the setting up of a joint Advocacy Task Force will endeavour to better target partners locally and internationally to raise awareness and influence change. Field-based research and balanced analysis will continue to be presented in user-friendly, multi-sourced publications such as the *Protection of Civilians* report, the *Humanitarian Monitor* and websites, including OCHA and Reliefweb.

The HCT will continue to regularly update its contingency plans and early warning systems to deliver a swift and effective emergency response in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The HRF, managed by OCHA, will continue to be used for sudden emergencies as a flexible and fast funding mechanism at the disposal of the HCT.

Objectives

1. To strengthen the HCT's capability to coordinate relief, in harmony with other response mechanisms, to ensure that it accurately reflects the humanitarian needs.
2. To support the HCT in adopting a more strategic policy on Access issues, both for civilians and the humanitarian community.
3. To reach agreement within the HCT on urgent advocacy messages and strategy on protection, access and human rights.
4. Strengthen monitoring of human rights and IHL violations to support joint advocacy efforts.

Indicators

1. Gaps in the humanitarian response/inequities in delivery are identified and addressed via timely needs/response monitoring, the sector coordination mechanisms and use of HRF.
2. Development of an HCT Access Policy, supported at all levels, including with an agency-based mechanism for monitoring/analysis of access impediments and their impacts.
3. Daily, weekly, and monthly monitoring and reporting of incidents and trends of IHL and human rights violations, access constraints and humanitarian indicators by sectors.
4. Agreement on regular, strong, joint advocacy messages via an invigorated inter-agency advocacy working group.

Monitoring

Monitoring of indicators will be carried out on a regular and as needed basis. This will include a weekly Protection of Civilians report, a monthly interagency Humanitarian Monitor, situation reports, agency newsletters, analytical reports, assistance and closure tracking, and APIS tracking. In additional web based systems will make available a range of data required for effective response and advocacy planning.

3.4.9 Safety and Security of Staff and Operations

Sector Lead: United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)

Agencies participating in the CHAP: FAO, ILO, IMF, OCHA, OHCHR, UNDP, UNDSS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNOPS, UNSCO, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), WB, WFP, WHO

Overview of priority needs and response strategy

The priority needs affecting the Safety and Security sector for 2009 are as follows:

- Continued coordinated security analysis, as interdependence in the field, particularly in responding to increasingly challenging and volatile situations in Israel and oPt, requires close collaboration;
- Ensure that security requirements and initiatives are an integral component of humanitarian operations;
- International NGOs (INGOs) operating in Israel and oPt do not have a dedicated NGO Security Office that can provide security advice and support to humanitarian personnel or organisations, and to interact with the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS). Developing such a dedicated NGO Security Office, as in other high-risk countries with many NGOs present, is necessary.

Response strategy

- The Designated Official (DO) and the Security Management Team (SMT) have developed and agreed upon a Standing Operating Procedure: UN/INGO/NGO Security Collaboration – *"Saving Lives Together"* that provide a number of practical means of achieving this objective. The further development and implementation of this SOP needs attention during 2009.
- Implementing any necessary changes in the Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) for the UN SMS in Israel, the West Bank and Gaza that have been developed based on a security risk assessment.
- Developing a dedicated NGO Security Office to provide security advice and support to humanitarian personnel or organisations and to interact with the UN SMS.

- Developing an ECS for UN/INGO/NGO security collaboration and coordination to suit the requirements of all UN/INGO/NGO personnel in the Gaza Strip.

The current security arrangements and strategy for the UNSMS are to be maintained through a security cost-sharing plan that is included in all UN agency budgets.

UN agencies in Israel and oPt with a large presence or comprehensive operations also maintain their own agency field security adviser/ team which is paid for from agency funds.

Objectives

Overall Objective

To ensure common standards in the inclusion of Field Security Coordination Requirements and in the promotion of UN/NGO security collaboration in humanitarian crises.

Specific Objectives

1. To develop SOPs to ensure fulfilment of the DSS mandate and effective collaboration among the humanitarian community.
2. To increase UN/INGO/NGO collaboration.
3. To develop the security capacity of INGOs operating in Israel and the West Bank and Gaza.
4. To develop an Emergency Communications System (ECS) for UN/INGO/NGOs in Israel and oPt.

Indicators

1. Level of implementation of "Saving Lives Together" SOP.
2. Establishment of a dedicated NGO Security Office and ECS.
3. Extent to which MOSS requirements are met by agencies.
4. Extent of participation in SMT and Area Security Management Team (ASMT) meetings.

Monitoring

The UN DO for Security is responsible and accountable for ensuring the efficacy and appropriateness of the overall security sector. The UN Chief Security Adviser (CSA) will provide technical expertise and advise in support of the DO.

4. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION AND PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS

The planning process for the 2009 oPt CAP has been designed to ensure more focused and strategic planning for humanitarian response. A series of district level workshops were held across the WB and in Gaza to ensure that local expertise was used to identify needs and priorities. These results were then incorporated into a two-day national NAF and CHAP workshop in Ramallah. 176 participants attended with officials from 49 INGOs and NGOs, 14 UN agencies, ten local and central authorities and 12 donor countries. Strategic priorities were subsequently agreed, according to which the boundaries of the CAP were defined, in terms of geographical location and cross-cutting vulnerable groups, including refugees and the food insecure. Sector leads then initiated a series of sector consultations to develop response plans to meet the needs of the identified vulnerable groups according to specific sector needs assessments.

Project proposals submitted to the sector were screened, vetted and prioritised in relation to compliance with the sector response plan according to a two-tier system of prioritisation. The rationale for peer review and prioritisation was discussed at the sectoral level and sector-specific prioritisation questions agreed. Each sector, with the exception of the Education and Coordination sectors, which had only four proposals each to review, constituted a 'project panel' composed of the sector lead UN agency, and international and national NGOs. With the exception of the Protection sector, where there is no corresponding counterpart, PA line ministries representatives also attended the project panel vetting and prioritisation meeting in an advisory capacity. PA representatives were able to ensure complementarity of CAP projects with PRDP initiatives and to ensure that CAP proposals support longer-term PA objectives.

The stages in the vetting, prioritisation and categorisation process were as follows:

A. VETTING

A common set of questions were used by all sectors as part of the vetting process, with projects screened to assess their relevance to CHAP sector response plan objectives and strategic plans and the needs identified through the NAF and district workshops. Panels were also asked to judge whether the implementing agency had proven capacity to implement the project, and confirm appropriate levels of coordination with other sector partners and within the community. Where possible, projects were also vetted to ensure gender sensitivity. Proposing agencies were informed of the Sector Panels conclusions. Clear justification was given to agencies which had project proposals refused and an appeals process, culminating with a final consultation with the HC, if necessary, was established. Response plans and the projects accepted by the sector panel were then presented to the HCT, chaired by the HC, for final endorsement. Out of 198 projects submitted to the 2009 CAP, 159 were eventually accepted.

B. PRIORITISATION

The prioritisation process consisted of six questions, including four that were common to all sectors and two sector-specific questions. The four general questions were designed to guarantee that priority was given to projects which met the most pressing needs, while the use of sector-specific questions ensured that projects targeted vulnerable groups most adversely affected by gaps in the given sector. For example, in the WASH sector, the highest priority was given to communities affected by the drought and who lack connection to the water network.

This process resulted in projects being marked priority A or B, with the highest priority (A) afforded to those most **urgently** in need of funding. Out of a total of 159 projects accepted, 119 were marked A and 40 B.

C. CATEGORISATION of proposals as Humanitarian or Early Recovery

An early recovery dimension has been introduced in the 2009 oPt CAP (see pages 27-28 for more details), with a view to ensuring a more strategic outlook regarding humanitarian assistance. Early recovery considerations have previously been implicit within CAP project proposals, but this is the first time that this element has been clearly acknowledged. Sector panels, with technical support from early recovery specialists in UNDP, distinguished between the two project types on the basis that projects that did not focus solely on 'lifesaving' work, i.e., included activities related to building or rehabilitating infrastructure, or that offered some kind of institutional or individual capacity building (i.e., training related projects), were classified as early recovery.

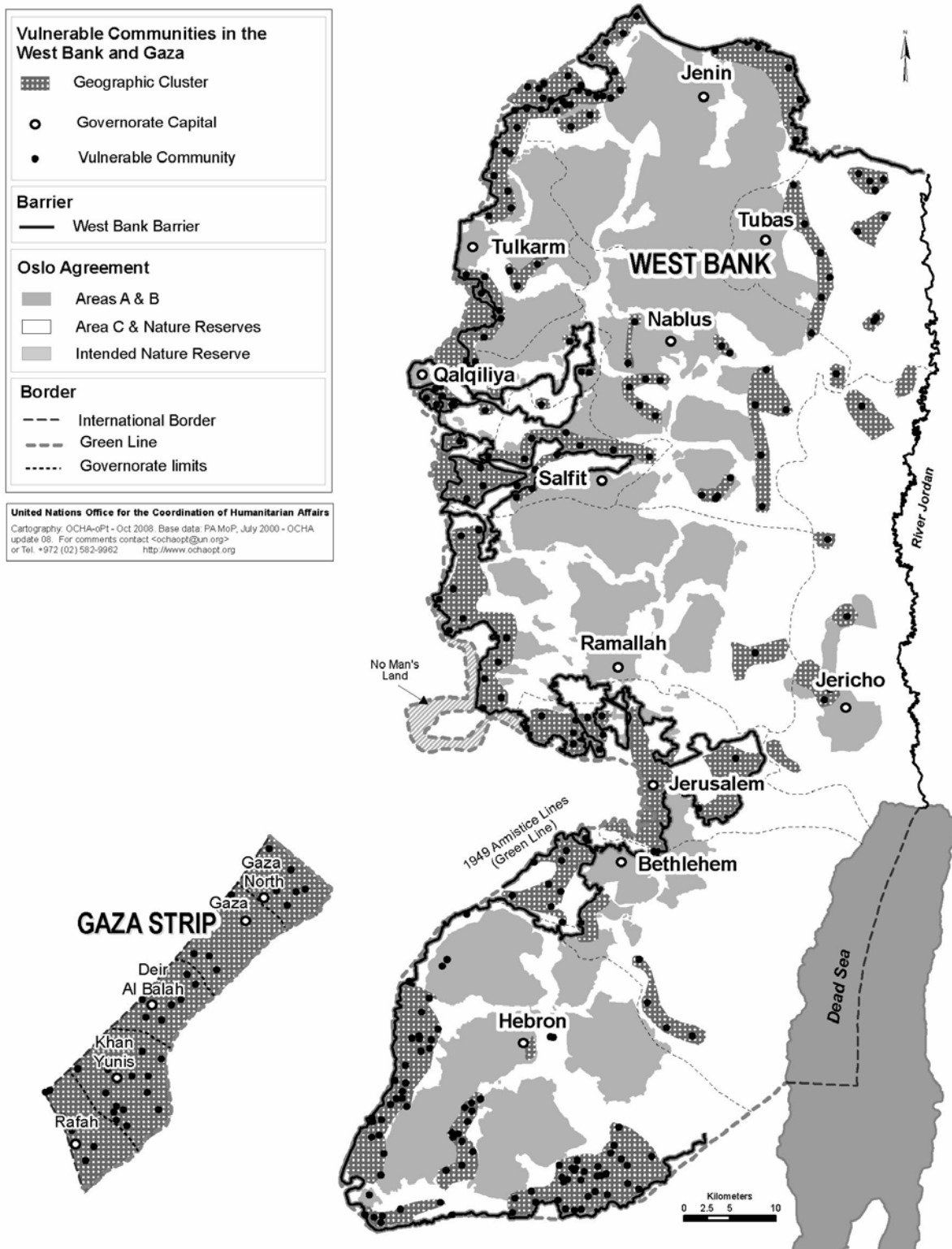


UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Vulnerable Communities in the West Bank and Gaza

October 2008

CAP 2009 - Consolidated Appeal Process



5. MONITORING PLAN

A. Strategic Monitoring

The sector/cluster leads collect qualitative and quantitative data on the humanitarian situation as well as on project implementation through the monitoring mechanisms outlined in their response plans, and through individual agencies. Relevant data, including sector-specific indicators for protection, socio-economic conditions, agriculture, and food security, is included in the monthly UN publication Humanitarian Monitor. To enhance monitoring of funding gaps, the HCT will seek to improve reporting to FTS, especially on projects outside of the CAP.

Regular sector/cluster⁴⁵ coordination meetings, combined with the monthly HCT meetings chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator, serve to assess the development of the humanitarian situation and the implementation of the humanitarian response measured against the strategic priorities. In the event of significant changes - or expected significant changes - in the humanitarian situation, the HCT will revise its response strategy accordingly.

Strategic priority (abbreviated)	Indicator of change	Monitoring methodology
Provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people and communities in the oPt	Number of people in need of humanitarian assistance	PBCS, HM, WFP Atlas
	Number of vulnerable population either receiving assistance or with access to basic social services	Sector reports, WFP Atlas
Strengthen coordination structures to enhance the provision of and access to humanitarian assistance and services	The HCT responds in a timely manner to shifts, or likely shifts, in the humanitarian situation	Minutes of HCT meetings
	Number of sectors/clusters working within agreed upon Terms of Reference	Sector reporting to HCT. OCHA assessment
	Number of sectors basing their response strategies on joint assessments and gender analysis	The inter-agency contingency plan, CAP document including MYR, UN Mid-term response plan
	Number of sector/clusters actors basing their programmes and projects on the joint sector response plan	CAP document including MYR, OCHA assessment
Enhance the monitoring of and reporting on the humanitarian situation emphasizing the priorities, gaps and the impact of the assistance	Reports include analyses of the humanitarian impact of closures, with an emphasis on Gaza, Area C and areas between the Barrier and the Green Line	OCHA barrier monitoring and closure update, NGO reports, PoC reports, HM
	Number of actors actively participating in the ACIS reporting system.	ACIS, feedback from AIDA
	Sector monitoring includes sex-and age-disaggregated information on the outcome and impact of assistance	Sector reports
	WWW includes improved reporting on coverage of needs as well as funding and funding gaps in- and outside of the CAP	Who is doing what where
Promote and improve the protection of civilians including increased advocacy for IHL and Human Rights and for the easing of obstacles impeding the free movement of people and goods	Numbers of interventions by members of the HCT to responsible authorities	HCT records, OCHA, OHCHR
	IHL and Human Rights included in HCT policies and public statements	HCT meeting minutes, HC statements, reports to the SC, UN reports, APIC
	Reduction in the number of internal obstacles in the WB, increased opening of crossings into Gaza	OCHA, AMA bi-weekly, closure update, published twice a year PA, IDCL
	Incidents of denied or delayed entry of humanitarian staff or goods	ACIS, UNRWA, AIDA

⁴⁵ The Cluster Approach will be rolled out in the oPt in 2009.

B. Logical Framework for the Humanitarian Response⁴⁶

Strategic Priority (abbreviated)	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives (abbreviated)		Associated Projects
Promote and improve the protection of civilians including through increased advocacy for IHL and Human Rights and for the easing of obstacles impeding the free movement of people and goods	Protection	Reduce and prevent human rights violations through increased physical presence, interventions, monitoring, reporting and advocacy	ACRI: Protecting the Fundamental human rights of Palestinians, West Bank AustCare: Strengthened monitoring and reporting on protection and access AustCare: Community based Protection in SE Hebron B'tselem: Visual Impact: Deterrence and Accountability Hamoked: Family Unification and Residency Rights in East Jerusalem ICHAD: Displacement, dispossession, demolition, de-development (advocacy) Juzoor: Monitor, document and report violations of reproductive rights NCCR: Humanitarian protection of marginalized Palestinian persons with disabilities PRCS: Rehabilitation and ability development for disabled and elderly SEAPPI: Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel UNESCO: Promotion of Safety and protection of journalists and media professionals UNFPA: Coping with GBV for young women in crisis UNFPA: Support services for protection and prevention of GBV UNFPA: Protection of Marginalised Palestinian Women in the Gaza Strip UNIFEM: Mobile Services Clinic for Women in the Jordan Valley UNIFEM: Protecting Women from Shufat refugee camp and neighbouring villages UNFPA/UNIFEM: Support and protection of women in Gaza UNRWA: Protection of vulnerable West Bank refugees WA: Protection of Jerusalem Palestinians' social, legal, economic and civil rights
		Improve the protection systems available for children affected by armed conflict	CRIC: Psychosocial support to preschool aged children and their caregivers, Gaza CTCCM: Psychological Intervention for widows and their children GCMHP: Empowering Palestinian children and women and advocating their rights IR: Empowering Children of School Age in Buffer Areas of the Gaza Strip SCS: Post-trauma Rehabilitation of the Palestinian Ex-detainee Children, West Bank. SCS: Community based child protection and psychosocial support of children, Gaza SCUK: Child Rights at the Centre - Enhancing National Capacities Sharek Youth Forum: Emergency Psycho-social therapy for children, Gaza TDH: Psychosocial support to vulnerable children and adolescents, West Bank UNFPA: Psychosocial Counselling for Palestinian Youth UNICEF: Sports and recreational opportunities for children and adolescents UNRWA: Community Mental Health (Gaza) UNRWA: Emergency Support to CBOs
		Promote adequate freedom of entry for persons and goods within the oPt, including freedom of entry and exit out of the oPt	B'tselem: Safeguarding Access: Promoting the right to Freedom of Movement Hamoked: Promoting access: Freedom of movement

⁴⁶ Although no projects are listed next to certain objectives, this does not mean that there are no corresponding objectives for these projects. Rather, some projects include a range of activities that correspond to more than one objective. For presentational purposes, these projects are only listed once in the logical framework.

Strategic Priority (abbreviated)	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives (abbreviated)		Associated Projects
		Promote the respect for prisoners and detainees rights by Israeli and Palestinians authorities	Hamoked: Protecting the rights of detained Palestinians and their families PCATI: Legal capacity-Investigating alledged torture and mobile attorney UNIFEM: Protection of Palestinian Female Prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons
		Increase accountability of duty bearers	B'tselem: Pursing Accountability: Ending Impunity of Israeli Duty Bearers
	Coordination and Support Services	Reach agreement within the HCT on urgent advocacy messages and strategy on protection, access and human rights	
	Health	Advocate for improvements in access to health care and for health as a fundamental human right	WHO: Advocacy for access to health as a fundamental human right
Provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people and communities in the oPt	Protection	Ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to quality and protective essential services, including psychosocial support, health care, and education	GVC: Improving living conditions of herder communities, West Bank UNFPA: Psychosocial support to Palestinian Women UN-Habitat: Urgent shelter rehabilitation for marginalized families in East Jerusalem UNICEF: 14 Psychosocial teams providing front line services for families and children UNIFEM: Psychosocial support and reintegration assistance women, Gaza UNRWA: Temporary shelter and shelter repair UNRWA-WB: Psychosocial support to West Bank Refugees
	Food Aid and Food Security	Meet basic food needs of the destitute people including school children, poor farmers/herders, and unemployed urban poor Protect endangered livelihoods, enhance household level food security and promote local economy	ACH: Increase food access in north Gaza through backyard agricultural production ACPP: Emergency action to generate the sustainable access to a quality and diversified diet ACTED: Support to small-scale farmers and household production in Northern Gaza COOPI: Urban agriculture in Nablus City and Northern Gaza Strip IR: Food assistance for families in Eastern Khan Younis and Gaza OGB: Provision of fresh food through vouchers, Gaza PCOA: Fish farming in agricultural pools PCOA: Food processing for agricultural women's cooperatives SCC: Sustainable access to food for female-headed households, West Bank UAWC: Securing vulnerable farmers families' essential level of food security UNRWA: Emergency food assistance UNRWA: Refugees emergency livelihood economic support: Food aid WA: Daily meals for kindergarten children WFP: Protracted relief and recovery operations (PRRO) for non-refugee Palestinians WFP: Emergency Urban Voucher Programme (UVP)

Strategic Priority (abbreviated)	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives (abbreviated)	Associated Projects
	<p>Agriculture</p> <p>To protect the productive capacity of vulnerable male and female farmers, herders, Bedouins and fisherfolk</p> <p>To mitigate the effect of adverse climatic events and military measures on agricultural livelihoods</p>	<p>ACH: Protection of herder's livelihoods in southern Hebron and eastern Bethlehem</p> <p>ACH: Rehabilitation of agricultural springs for vulnerable farming families</p> <p>ACH: Support vulnerable farmers to mitigate the Impact of adverse climatic conditions</p> <p>ACPP: Emergency livelihoods support to farmers, rehabilitation of agricultural earth pools</p> <p>ACTED: Support to vulnerable small ruminant farmers</p> <p>Al Mawassi: Restore the agricultural production in Almawassi</p> <p>ARIJ: Restoration of agriculture and water and sanitation conditions in Southern Hebron</p> <p>ARIJ-CRS: Support to vulnerable farmers to combat drought conditions (CDC)</p> <p>CISP: Supporting the livelihood of Bedouin communities in the central WB</p> <p>CRIC: Enhancing rural women's economic empowerment in the Gaza Strip</p> <p>CRIC: Support to sheep breeders in UM al Nasser Bedouin village in the</p> <p>FAO: Emergency support and employment generation for female-headed households</p> <p>FAO: Emergency support to farmers in the WB to increase water availability for agriculture use</p> <p>FAO: Emergency support to small ruminant herders</p> <p>FAO: Mitigating the impact of soaring/input food prices and natural calamities</p> <p>FAO: Rehabilitation of destroyed horticultural assets in targeted areas of the WB and GS</p> <p>FAO-UNIFEM: Building the capacity of women farmers in the Jordan Valley</p> <p>IR: Enhancing agricultural land productivity for vulnerable farmers in the Gaza Strip</p> <p>LRC: Home garden establishment in Arab al Rashayida Bedouin village most vulnerable rural households in Salfit</p> <p>Oxfam Novib: Rehabilitation of damaged agricultural lands within the Buffer Zone in Gaza</p> <p>Oxfam-GB: Food production at the household level for vulnerable families in the Gaza Strip</p> <p>Oxfam-GB: Supporting vulnerable livelihoods in rural areas</p> <p>PARC: Development of backyard agricultural capacity to boost food production</p> <p>PARC: Restoration of agricultural destructed assets in areas close to the barrier</p> <p>PARC: Seeds for small ruminants</p> <p>PARC: Support to vulnerable small-scale farmers in the buffer zone in the Gaza strip</p> <p>PFU: Rehabilitating greenhouses to improve efficiency</p> <p>PU: Recovery of livelihoods for Gaza fishing communities directly affected by the conflict</p> <p>RWDS: Constructing home gardens and drip irrigation networks for the</p> <p>SCC: Rehabilitation of small agricultural infrastructure in the oPt</p> <p>UCODEP: Emergency support to communities relying on livestock for their subsistence</p> <p>WA: Emergency support to marginalised farmers in rural areas of West Bank & Gaza Strip</p> <p>WA: Emergency land rehabilitation for poor farmers in incursion areas in Gaza</p>

Strategic Priority (abbreviated)	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives (abbreviated)		Associated Projects
	Cash for Work and cash assistance	Relieve economic hardship at the household level for families without a breadwinner	ACH: CfW in front line cluster and Hebron ACH: CfW through land rehabilitation, Nablus and Ramallah COOPI: CfW in WB and North Gaza CRS: Cash for work to restore livelihoods IR: CfW for unemployed graduates in poor areas of Gaza Oxfam: Emergency employment creation in Gaza PU: Agricultural livelihoods PU: Emergency livelihood recovery UNFPA: Rural Women's Community Empowerment UNRWA: Cash for work, Gaza UNRWA: Cash for work, WB
		Provide targeted temporary employment and training opportunities to specific vulnerable groups (e.g., youth, women, chronic poor)	
		Generate short term employment through the execution of small-scale infrastructure projects	
	Education	Provide emergency cash assistance to families facing severe hardship or unexpected distress	UNRWA: Cash assistance Gaza UNRWA: Cash assistance, WB
		Improving the classroom environment through rehabilitation of schools provision of basic learning and teaching aids and supplies	SC Sweden: Safe areas for emergency education in the Gaza Strip UNICEF: Rehabilitation of damaged schools in Gaza
	Health	Create opportunities to counter declining learning achievement through remedial activities	UNICEF: Remedial education UNICEF: Adolescent-friendly learning spaces
		Ensure that vulnerable populations in priority areas have access to essential health services of adequate quality	CARE: Emergency primary health care, West bank IR: Accessibility of maternal care services, West Bank MI: Meeting the health needs of vulnerable population in the Jordan Valley - Jericho District UHCC: Strengthening emergency health response UNFPA: Ensuring access to safe delivery in times of crises UNFPA: Ensuring availability of RH commodities UNFPA: Reduce hospital-acquired infections at key maternity and newborn departments UNRWA: Emergency health programme , Gaza Strip UNRWA: Support to disabled refugees in the West Bank WHO: Protection from environmental health hazards, West Bank WHO: Procurement of pharmaceuticals for MoH strategic buffer stock in Gaza WHO: Improved access of patient and staff to East Jerusalem Hospitals PRCS: Health mobile clinics UNICEF: Emergency support to reduce childhood morbidity and deaths UNICEF: Management of severe acute malnutrition and preventing under-nutrition UNRWA: Emergency health for Palestine refugees in the West Bank

Strategic Priority (abbreviated)	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives (abbreviated)		Associated Projects
		Strengthen capacities of vulnerable communities to address their immediate health needs	WHO: Strengthen emergency preparedness and response of the health sector in the oPt
	WASH	<p>Increase the daily water share of vulnerable communities to meet their basic needs</p> <p>Prevent or mitigate the impact of sanitation problems significantly and directly affecting public health</p> <p>Advocate and lobby for the right of marginalised communities to have access to basic water and sanitation</p>	<p>ACH: Improvement of access to meet basic water needs, WB</p> <p>ACH: Emergency water and sanitation response in isolated rural areas</p> <p>ACH+GVC: Emergency response to untreated sewage disposal into the Wadi Gaza</p> <p>ACPP: Emergency action for water access in the Qalqiliya District</p> <p>ACPP: Emergency water supply and legal support, Hebron District</p> <p>ARIJ: Emergency sanitation facilities at household level</p> <p>CMWU: Brackish water desalination Plant-Rafah</p> <p>GVC: Improving accessibility to water in Hebron Governorate</p> <p>GVC: Ensuring regular supply of safe-drinking water to Beach Camp refugees, Gaza</p> <p>IR: Provision of safe water for elementary school children in the Gaza Strip</p> <p>OGB: Meeting urgent water & school sanitation needs, West Bank</p> <p>PHG: Construction of a water network</p> <p>PHG: Improvement of the accessibility to water for domestic use, West Bank</p> <p>PHG: Water tanking</p> <p>PU: Emergency water supply and sanitation, Northern WB and Northern Gaza</p> <p>UNICEF: Urgent rehabilitation of water and waste water facilities, WB and Gaza</p> <p>UNICEF: Basic drinking water supply and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in schools</p> <p>UNICEF: Emergency water supply and improvement of access to drinking water</p> <p>UNRWA: Emergency environmental health programme (Gaza)</p>
Strengthen coordination structures to enhance the provision of and access to humanitarian assistance and services	Coordination and Support Services	<p>Strengthen the HCT's capability to coordinate relief, in harmony with other response mechanisms, to ensure that it accurately reflects the humanitarian needs</p> <p>Support the HCT in adopting a more strategic policy on Access issues, both for civilians and the humanitarian community</p>	<p>OCHA: Humanitarian coordination, information and advocacy</p> <p>Humanitarian Country Team through OCHA: Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF)</p> <p>UNRWA: Coordination and management of emergency operations</p> <p>UNRWA: Operations Support Officer (OSO- WB)</p> <p>UNRWA: Operations Support Officer (OSO-Gaza)</p> <p>UNRWA: Emergency preparedness and response</p>
	Health	Ensure a coordinated emergency response to new and emerging health needs and greater protection for local communities against environmental hazards and natural disasters	UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO: Nutrition surveillance system

Strategic Priority (abbreviated)	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives (abbreviated)		Associated Projects
	WASH	Enhance coordination within the sector to fill critical gaps, prevent duplication and provide a timely response	
Enhance the monitoring of and reporting on the humanitarian situation emphasizing the priorities, gaps and the impact of the assistance	Food Aid and Food Security	Analyse food insecurity trends to assure that timely, effective and efficient food aid and food security assistance is being provided to those most in need	FAO-WFP: Socio-Economic and Food Security Assessment in 2009
	Coordination and Support Services	Strengthen monitoring of human rights and IHL violations to support joint advocacy efforts	FAO: Agriculture sector coordination and food security monitoring
	Health	Strengthen the reporting and monitoring framework for humanitarian health assistance	UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO: Monitoring health trends in emergency
	Protection	Implementation of inter agency IDP collaborative response and monitoring mechanism	Badil: Promoting rights based responses to forced displacement of Palestinians NRC: Legal assistance for Palestinians affected by forced displacement SCUK: Protection from displacement, support to IDPs
		Monitoring, reporting, and promoting a protective environment in MoEHE and UNRWA schools	SCUK: Protection for Palestinian children within schools, homes and communities

ANNEX I. Table III. List of Projects – (grouped by sector)

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Occupied Palestinian territory 2009

List of Projects (grouped by sector)

as of 12 November 2008

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

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

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
Agriculture			
OPT-09/A/20685	IR	Enhancing agricultural land productivity for vulnerable farmers in Eastern Khan Younis and Al Shoka in Rafah of the Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	344,135
OPT-09/A/20880	ARIJ	Restoration of agriculture, water and sanitation conditions in southern Hebron Governorate (RAWS) (Humanitarian)	764,016
OPT-09/A/20899	ARIJ	Support vulnerable farmers to combat drought conditions (CDC) (Humanitarian)	289,405
OPT-09/A/20899/1	CRS	Support vulnerable farmers to combat drought conditions (CDC) (Humanitarian)	77,245
OPT-09/A/20981	PARC	Support to vulnerable small-scale farmers in the buffer zone in the Gaza strip (Humanitarian)	403,920
OPT-09/A/20983	ACH	Support vulnerable Farmers to mitigate the Impact of the 2008 adverse climatic conditions (frost, drought and winds) and limited access and movement due to the separation barrier in the northern West Bank (Early Recovery)	1,037,500
OPT-09/A/20985	ACH	Protection of herder's livelihoods in the Al-Ramadin cluster (southern Hebron) and the Alrashaydeh cluster (eastern Bethlehem) (Humanitarian)	1,195,700
OPT-09/A/20986	PARC	Restoration of agricultural destroyed assets in areas beside the Separation Wall (Early Recovery)	529,000
OPT-09/A/20987	PARC	Development of backyard agricultural activity to boost food production (Humanitarian)	213,900
OPT-09/A/20988	PARC	Improving the living standards of farming families through distributing seeds of feeds for small ruminants (Humanitarian)	200,000
OPT-09/A/20989	ACH	Rehabilitation of agricultural springs for vulnerable farming families in western Bethlehem Governorate (Early Recovery)	402,600
OPT-09/A/21089	FAO	Mitigating the impact of soaring food and input prices on vulnerable farmers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip by restoring agricultural production	1,452,000
OPT-09/A/21095	FAO	Emergency support to vulnerable farmers in the West Bank to increase the availability of water for agricultural purposes	1,500,000
OPT-09/A/21099	FAO	Emergency support to small ruminant herders	1,306,000
OPT-09/A/21104	FAO	Emergency support and employment generation for female-headed households through backyard farming and cottage industry in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	682,000
OPT-09/A/21132	UNIFEM	Building the capacity of women farmers in the Jordan Valley (joint project with UNIFEM)	210,576
OPT-09/A/21132/1	FAO	Building the capacity of women farmers in the Jordan Valley (joint project with UNIFEM)	253,000
OPT-09/A/21304	PU	Recovery of Agricultural Livelihoods for Gaza Fishing Communities Directly Affected by the Conflict (Humanitarian)	264,610
OPT-09/A/21340	Almawassi	Restore the agricultural production in Almawassi (Early Recovery)	300,000
OPT-09/A/21360	RWDS	Protecting the food security of the most vulnerable rural households in Salfit by constructing home gardens and drip water irrigation networks (Humanitarian)	394,000
OPT-09/A/21368	ACTED	Support to vulnerable small ruminant farmers who live in area C or settlement affected villages not connected to water in Nablus/Salfit (Humanitarian)	390,000
OPT-09/A/21388	OXFAM	Food production at the household level for vulnerable families in the Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	523,000
OPT-09/A/21389	OXFAM	Supporting vulnerable livelihoods in rural areas of the Occupied Palestinian Territory (Humanitarian)	1,648,000
OPT-09/A/21397	SCC	Rehabilitation of small agricultural infrastructure in the oPt – Extension of CAP 2008 funded project (Early Recovery)	1,703,000

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
Agriculture			
OPT-09/A/21407	PFU	Rehabilitating greenhouses to improve efficiency (Early Recovery)	285,600
OPT-09/A/21509	LRC	Home gardens establishment in Arab al Rashayida Bedouin village (Humanitarian)	284,887
OPT-09/A/21565	UCODEP	Emergency support to the local communities relying on livestock for their subsistence in Massafer Yatta, Bedouin Area and Northern Jordan Valley (Humanitarian)	1,621,050
OPT-09/A/21669	CRIC	Support to sheep breeders in Bedouin Um Nasser village to enhance the productivity of their flocks- Gaza Strip - (Early Recovery)	703,840
OPT-09/A/21739	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	Rehabilitation of damaged agricultural lands within the Buffer Zone in the Gaza strip (Early Recovery)	19,000
OPT-09/A/21739/1	PARC	Rehabilitation of damaged agricultural lands within the Buffer Zone in the Gaza strip (Early Recovery)	275,892
OPT-09/A/21822	ACPP	Emergency livelihoods support to farmers in 4 villages in the Jordan Valley through the rehabilitation of agricultural earth pools (Early Recovery)	583,000
OPT-09/A/21831	CRIC	Enhancing rural women's economic empowerment in Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	460,000
OPT-09/A/21853	Welfare Association	Emergency response to alleviate the hardship of economic crisis of the marginalized farmers in rural areas of West Bank & Gaza Strip by accessing to good quality food and natural resources. (Early Recovery)	1,200,000
OPT-09/A/21858	Welfare Association	Emergency land rehabilitation for poor farmers in incursion areas in Gaza. (Early Recovery)	1,140,000
OPT-09/A/21877	CISP	Supporting the livelihood of Bedouin communities in Jerusalem, Jericho and Ramallah areas (Humanitarian)	2,500,000
Subtotal for Agriculture			25,156,876

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
Cash for Work and Cash Assistance			
OPT-09/ER/21046	COOPI	Cash for Work project in West Bank and North Gaza Strip (Humanitarian)	3,000,000
OPT-09/ER/21088	UNRWA	Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component 1: Cash-for-work in West Bank (Humanitarian)	24,215,429
OPT-09/ER/21111	IR	Cash-for-Work for Unemployed Young Graduates in Poor Areas of the Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	500,000
OPT-09/ER/21119	UNRWA	Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component 2: Cash assistance for livelihood support and crisis response in West Bank (Humanitarian)	19,054,012
OPT-09/ER/21266	UNFPA	Rural Women's Community Empowerment in 10 communities of Hebron and Nablus areas (Early Recovery)	122,000
OPT-09/ER/21312	PU	Emergency Livelihood Recovery in Vulnerable Communities in the Northern West Bank (Early Recovery)	1,916,612
OPT-09/ER/21313	PU	Recovery of Agricultural Livelihoods for Gaza Border Communities Directly Affected by the Conflict (Early Recovery)	357,915
OPT-09/ER/21357	CRS	Cash for work to Restore Livelihoods (Early Recovery)	1,850,000
OPT-09/ER/21385	OXFAM	Emergency employment creation for poor unemployed households in the Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	797,800
OPT-09/ER/21411	ACH	Cash-for-Work for vulnerable Palestinian workers through land rehabilitation and construction of water harvesting systems in the northern West Bank. (Early Recovery)	904,900
OPT-09/ER/21413	ACH	Emergency cash for work for vulnerable households in the Front Line Cluster and southern villages of Dura, Hebron Governorate (Early Recovery)	747,600
OPT-09/ER/21467	UNRWA	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (Gaza) (Humanitarian)	57,337,050
OPT-09/ER/21470	UNRWA	Emergency Cash Assistance (Gaza) (Humanitarian)	22,500,000
Subtotal for Cash for Work and Cash Assistance			133,303,318
Coordination and Support Services			
OPT-09/CSS/21140	UNRWA	Emergency Preparedness and Response (West Bank)	982,905
OPT-09/CSS/21197	OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy	3,005,800
OPT-09/CSS/21219	UNRWA	Coordination and Management of Emergency Programmes	7,542,885
OPT-09/CSS/21480	UNRWA	Operations Support Officer Programme (Gaza)	1,448,208
OPT-09/CSS/21572	FAO	Agriculture sector coordination and food security monitoring	712,250
OPT-09/CSS/21870	UNRWA	Operations Support Officer Programme (West Bank)	1,850,081
OPT-09/SNYS/21206/8487	OCHA (ERF)	Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF)	1
Subtotal for Coordination and Support Services			15,542,130

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
Education			
OPT-09/E/20865	UNICEF	Rehabilitation of damaged schools in Gaza to create safe and healthy learning environments for children (Early Recovery)	1,168,440
OPT-09/E/20870	UNICEF	Maintaining seventy adolescent-friendly learning spaces and empowering adolescents in emergency (Early Recovery)	1,605,000
OPT-09/E/21418	SC - Sweden	Safe Areas for Emergency Education in the Gaza Strip (SAfEE) (Early Recovery)	313,133
OPT-09/E/21427	UNICEF	Ensure quality learning and fill in the gaps in education by the prolonged emergency in the occupied territory (Early Recovery)	6,291,600
Subtotal for Education			9,378,173
Food Aid and Food Security			
OPT-09/A/21405	SCC	Improve and sustain household food security of poor female headed families (Early Recovery)	347,655
OPT-09/A/21819/6849	ACPP	Improve quality and access to a diversified diet for vulnerable Gazan families (Humanitarian)	487,000
OPT-09/F/20675	IR	Food assistance for 600 needy families in Eastern Khan Younis & Gaza for 10 months (Humanitarian)	550,000
OPT-09/F/20978	ACH	Increase food access for vulnerable rural households through backyard production (Humanitarian)	961,700
OPT-09/F/21039	COOPI	Improve urban poor food security through urban agriculture (Humanitarian)	1,500,000
OPT-09/F/21079	WFP	Protracted relief and recovery operations for non-refugee Palestinians	75,818,101
OPT-09/F/21080	UNRWA	Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component3 Food Aid (Humanitarian)	27,976,750
OPT-09/F/21083	WFP	Emergency Urban Voucher Programme (UVP) through a food voucher system. (Humanitarian)	9,095,000
OPT-09/F/21090	UAWC	Improve household food security of vulnerable farmers families (Early Recovery)	375,000
OPT-09/F/21101	WFP	Socio-economic and food security assessment in 2009 (Joint project with WFP)	170,500
OPT-09/F/21101/1	FAO	Socio-economic and food security assessment in 2009 (Joint project with WFP)	258,500
OPT-09/F/21341	PCOA	Fish farming in agricultural pools for food and income security (Early Recovery)	128,250
OPT-09/F/21344	PCOA	Support food processing for Agricultural Women's Cooperatives (Early Recovery)	153,598
OPT-09/F/21365	ACTED	Food Security for Poor Families through support to small scale Farmers and household production in Northern Gaza (Humanitarian)	722,000
OPT-09/F/21377	OXFAM	Provision of fresh food to vulnerable families in Gaza through a voucher scheme (Humanitarian)	1,365,000
OPT-09/F/21472	UNRWA	Emergency Food Assistance (Gaza) (Humanitarian)	88,356,000
OPT-09/F/21531	Welfare Association	Daily meals for kindergarten children in marginal areas (Early Recovery)	1,155,000
Subtotal for Food Aid and Food Security			209,420,054

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
Health			
OPT-09/H/20574	WHO	Advocacy for access to health as a fundamental human right (Early Recovery)	226,305
OPT-09/H/20576	WHO	Strengthen emergency preparedness and response of the health sector in the oPt (Early Recovery)	187,000
OPT-09/H/20584	WHO	Improved access of patient and staff to East Jerusalem Hospitals (Humanitarian)	502,900
OPT-09/H/20585	WHO	Procurement of pharmaceuticals for MoH strategic buffer stock in Gaza (Humanitarian)	2,824,965
OPT-09/H/20586	WHO	Monitoring Health Trends in Emergency (Early Recovery)	52,650
OPT-09/H/20586/1	UNICEF	Monitoring Health Trends in Emergency (Early Recovery)	21,400
OPT-09/H/20586/2	UNFPA	Monitoring Health Trends in Emergency (Early Recovery)	221,090
OPT-09/H/20587	WHO	Nutrition Surveillance System (Early Recovery)	204,750
OPT-09/H/20587/1	UNICEF	Nutrition Surveillance System (Early Recovery)	101,160
OPT-09/H/20587/2	UNFPA	Nutrition Surveillance System (Early Recovery)	133,750
OPT-09/H/20635	Medico Intl.	Meeting the health needs of vulnerable population in the Jordan Valley - Jericho District (Early Recovery)	287,000
OPT-09/H/20680	UNFPA	Reduce hospital-acquired infections at key maternity and newborn departments (Early Recovery)	722,250
OPT-09/H/20682	UNFPA	Ensuring access to safe delivery in times of crises (Early Recovery)	240,000
OPT-09/H/20687	UNFPA	Ensuring availability of RH commodities (Early Recovery)	1,000,000
OPT-09/H/20688	IR	Accessibility of maternal Care Services in Dahrieh, Al-Birj, Ramadien, Duma, Inab Alkabier (Early Recovery)	123,478
OPT-09/H/21122	UNRWA	Emergency Health for Palestine Refugees in the West Bank (Humanitarian)	5,040,768
OPT-09/H/21128	UNRWA	Support to disabled refugees – West Bank (Early Recovery)	125,155
OPT-09/H/21164	UHCC	Strengthening Emergency Response in Health (Early Recovery)	42,350
OPT-09/H/21273	UNICEF	Emergency support to reduce Newborn and Childhood illnesses and deaths	1,097,579
OPT-09/H/21276	UNICEF	Management of severe acute malnutrition and preventing child undernutrition (Humanitarian)	1,716,120
OPT-09/H/21288	PRCS	Health mobile clinics (Humanitarian)	99,745
OPT-09/H/21474	UNRWA	Emergency Health Programme (Gaza) (Early Recovery)	1,789,764
OPT-09/H/21498	CARE	Emergency primary health care assistance for vulnerable communities in the West bank. (Early Recovery)	1,845,800
OPT-09/WS/20577/122	WHO	Protection of Palestinian localities in Nablus, Salfit and Qalqilya from environmental health hazards caused by settlements' waste water. (Early Recovery)	162,640
Subtotal for Health			18,768,619

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
Protection			
OPT-09/H/21124/5105	UNIFEM	Mobile Services Clinic for Women in the Jordan Valley (Early Recovery)	349,088
OPT-09/H/21135/5593	UNRWA	Community Mental Health Programme for West Bank Refugees (Humanitarian)	2,085,337
OPT-09/H/21478/5593	UNRWA	Community Mental Health (Gaza) (Early Recovery)	3,303,360
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/20678	IR	Empowering Children of School Age in Buffer Areas of Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	300,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/20844	UNFPA	Coping with GBV for Young Women in Crisis (Early Recovery)	155,150
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/20847	UNFPA	Psychosocial Support to Palestinian Women (Early Recovery)	518,736
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/20849	UNFPA	Protection of Marginalized Palestinian Women through advocacy and networking with NGOs (WISAL) in the Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	54,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/20855	UNFPA	Support services for protection and prevention of GBV for women in Gaza and Hebron (Humanitarian)	400,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21056	BADIL	PUTTING RIGHTS INTO PRACTICE - Promoting Effective, Rights-based Responses to Forced Displacement of Palestinians (Early Recovery)	390,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21087	ICAH	Displacement, dispossession, demolition, de-development: An ICAHD advocacy project (Humanitarian)	260,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21110	UNIFEM	Protecting women from Shufat refugee camp and neighbouring villages (Early Recovery)	410,024
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21116	UNIFEM	Protection of Palestinian Female Prisoners and Detainees in Israeli Prisons (Humanitarian)	243,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21126	UNIFEM	Psychosocial support and reintegration assistance for vulnerable women in the Gaza Strip (Humanitarian)	227,439
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21133	UNFPA	Psychosocial Counselling for Palestinian Youth (Early Recovery)	137,816
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21308	ACRI	Protecting the Fundamental Human Rights of Palestinians in the West Bank (Early Recovery)	154,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21325	UNIFEM	Support and protection of women in Gaza under UN Resolution 1325 (Early Recovery)	106,488
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21325/1	UNFPA	Support and protection of women in Gaza under UN Resolution 1325 (Early Recovery)	110,160
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21401	NRC	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) for the Protection of Palestinians affected by Forced Displacement (Early Recovery)	800,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21403	PCATI	Legal Capacity- Investigating Reported Cases of Torture & Mobile Attorney – From Palestinian Security Detainees (Humanitarian)	100,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21423	SC - Sweden	Community based child protection and psychosocial support of children at risk during emergency and recovery phase in Gaza (Early Recovery)	327,125
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21426	SC - Sweden	Post-trauma Rehabilitation of the Palestinian Ex-detainee Children in the West Bank. (Early Recovery)	686,851
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21477	UNRWA	Emergency Support to Community Based Organisations to ensure psychosocial services to refugee children in Gaza (Humanitarian)	6,438,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21516	UNESCO	Promotion of safety and protection of journalists and media professionals in the West Bank and Gaza (Early Recovery)	250,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21539	UNICEF	Providing sports and recreational opportunities to children and adolescents and psychosocial support in 100 safe play areas (Early Recovery)	1,722,700
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21541	SEAPPI/NEAPPI	Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (Humanitarian)	1,895,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21554	HaMoked	Promoting Access: Freedom of Movement (Humanitarian)	105,000

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
Protection			
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21568	HaMoked	Detainee Rights: Protecting the Rights of detained Palestinians and their families (Humanitarian)	80,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21573	HaMoked	Family Unification and Residency Rights in Jerusalem (Humanitarian)	76,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21632	UNICEF	14 Psychosocial teams providing front line services for families and children (Humanitarian)	3,156,500
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21652	GCMHP	Empowering Palestinian children and women and advocating their rights (Early Recovery)	1,133,765
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21660	AUSTCARE	Community-based Protection in SE Hebron (Early Recovery)	246,005
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21667	AUSTCARE	Austcare Protection Officer (Early Recovery)	160,993
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21691	SC - UK	Protection for Palestinian Children within schools, homes and communities. (Early Recovery)	248,400
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21727	SYF	Emergency Psycho-social therapy in Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	137,720
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21733	Terre Des Hommes	Psychosocial support to vulnerable children and adolescents. (Humanitarian)	250,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21737	NCCR	Humanitarian protection of marginalized Palestinian persons with disability (Humanitarian)	500,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21738	B'Tselem	Visual Impact: Deterrence and Accountability (Early Recovery)	120,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21740	B'Tselem	Pursuing Accountability: Ending Impunity of Israeli Duty Bearers (Early Recovery)	155,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21742	B'Tselem	Safeguarding Access: Promoting the Right to Freedom of Movement (Early Recovery)	148,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21828	Welfare Association	Protection of Palestinians' social, legal, economic and civil rights in Jerusalem (Early Recovery)	260,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21832	CRIC	Psychosocial support to preschool aged children and their caregivers in Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	635,233
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21868	UNRWA	Protection of vulnerable West Bank Refugees	862,377
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21879	SC - UK	Child Rights at the Centre - Enhancing National Capacities to Monitor, Document, and Report on Child Rights Issues in the OPT (Early Recovery)	280,800
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21881	SC - UK	Protection from Displacement, Support to IDPs (Early Recovery)	166,860
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21954	PRCS	Improvement of the rehabilitation and ability development for out-of-reach persons with disabilities, elders and patients in Tulkarm District in the West Bank (Early Recovery)	50,200
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21955	Juzoor	Empowering field workers to monitor, document, and report on a regular basis violations of reproductive rights in vulnerable communities (Early Recovery)	87,560
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21960	CTCCM	Psychological Intervention for widows and their children	233,728
OPT-09/S-NF/21479/5593	UNRWA	Temporary shelter and shelter repair (Gaza) (Humanitarian)	2,000,000
OPT-09/S-NF/21594/5636	GVC	Improving living conditions of herder communities in the central-eastern West Bank (Early Recovery)	580,000
Subtotal for Protection			33,098,415

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
OPT-09/WS/21161	UNRWA	Emergency Environmental Health for Palestine Refugees in the West Bank	870,404
OPT-09/WS/21271	IR	Provision of Safe Water for Elementary School Children in the Gaza Strip (Humanitarian)	135,600
OPT-09/WS/21318	PU	Emergency Water Supply and Sanitation in the Northern West Bank and Northern Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	1,474,684
OPT-09/WS/21476	UNRWA	Emergency Environmental Health Programme (Gaza) (Humanitarian)	1,509,600
OPT-09/WS/21591	GVC	Improving living conditions in Hebron Governorate by improving accessibility to water (Early Recovery)	980,000
OPT-09/WS/21600	GVC	Ensuring regular supply of safe-drinking water to Beach Camp refugees, Gaza Strip. (Early Recovery)	1,050,000
OPT-09/WS/21616	ACH	Emergency response to untreated sewage disposal into the Wadi Gaza, Gaza Strip. (Early Recovery)	835,000
OPT-09/WS/21616/1	GVC	Emergency response to untreated sewage disposal into the Wadi Gaza, Gaza Strip. (Early Recovery)	835,000
OPT-09/WS/21710	ACH	Improvement of the economic and physical access to the basic water needs of vulnerable families and rural communities of the Tubas, Nablus and Jenin Governorates in the West Bank (Early Recovery)	1,161,300
OPT-09/WS/21719	ACH	Emergency response to alleviate the lack of access to water and sanitation in the south-western isolated rural areas of Hebron Governorate (Early Recovery)	715,000
OPT-09/WS/21815	ACPP	Emergency action for water access in the Qalqiliya District (Early Recovery)	107,700
OPT-09/WS/21826	ACPP	Emergency water supply and legal support for Palestinian communities in the Hebron District (Early Recovery)	1,926,900
OPT-09/WS/21860	PHG	Construction of a Water Network to Increase Water Accessibility (Early Recovery)	200,000
OPT-09/WS/21863	PHG	Water tanking to vulnerable Palestinian communities (Humanitarian)	363,943
OPT-09/WS/21865	PHG	Improvement of the accessibility to water for domestic use (Early Recovery)	568,550
OPT-09/WS/21873	ARIJ	Emergency sanitation facilities at household level (Early Recovery)	566,200
OPT-09/WS/21923	UNICEF	Basic drinking water supply and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in selected schools in the oPt (Early Recovery)	1,116,278
OPT-09/WS/21924	UNICEF	Emergency water supply and improvement of access to drinking water in vulnerable locations across the West Bank and Gaza (Early Recovery)	832,571
OPT-09/WS/21925	UNICEF	Rehabilitation of urgent water and wastewater facilities in West Bank and Gaza (Early Recovery)	925,079
OPT-09/WS/22054	OXFAM	Meeting urgent water & school sanitation needs in West Bank target communities (Early Recovery)	1,468,144
Subtotal for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			17,641,953
Grand Total			462,309,538

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX II. Table IV. List of Projects – (grouped by appealing organisation)

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Occupied Palestinian territory 2009

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Project Code	non-standard sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
ACH			
OPT-09/A/20983	Agriculture	Support vulnerable Farmers to mitigate the Impact of the 2008 adverse climatic conditions (frost, drought and winds) and limited access and movement due to the separation barrier in the northern West Bank (Early Recovery)	1,037,500
OPT-09/A/20985	Agriculture	Protection of herder's livelihoods in the Al-Ramadin cluster (southern Hebron) and the Alrashaydeh cluster (eastern Bethlehem) (Humanitarian)	1,195,700
OPT-09/A/20989	Agriculture	Rehabilitation of agricultural springs for vulnerable farming families in western Bethlehem Governorate (Early Recovery)	402,600
OPT-09/ER/21411	Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	Cash-for-Work for vulnerable Palestinian workers through land rehabilitation and construction of water harvesting systems in the northern West Bank. (Early Recovery)	904,900
OPT-09/ER/21413	Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	Emergency cash for work for vulnerable households in the Front Line Cluster and southern villages of Dura, Hebron Governorate (Early Recovery)	747,600
OPT-09/F/20978	Food Aid and Food Security	Increase food access for vulnerable rural households through backyard production (Humanitarian)	961,700
OPT-09/WS/21616	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Emergency response to untreated sewage disposal into the Wadi Gaza, Gaza Strip. (Early Recovery)	835,000
OPT-09/WS/21710	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Improvement of the economic and physical access to the basic water needs of vulnerable families and rural communities of the Tubas, Nablus and Jenin Governorates in the West Bank (Early Recovery)	1,161,300
OPT-09/WS/21719	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Emergency response to alleviate the lack of access to water and sanitation in the south-western isolated rural areas of Hebron Governorate (Early Recovery)	715,000
Subtotal for ACH			7,961,300
ACPP			
OPT-09/A/21819/6849	Food Aid and Food Security	Improve quality and access to a diversified diet for vulnerable Gazan families (Humanitarian)	487,000
OPT-09/A/21822	Agriculture	Emergency livelihoods support to farmers in 4 villages in the Jordan Valley through the rehabilitation of agricultural earth pools (Early Recovery)	583,000
OPT-09/WS/21815	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Emergency action for water access in the Qalqiliya District (Early Recovery)	107,700
OPT-09/WS/21826	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Emergency water supply and legal support for Palestinian communities in the Hebron District (Early Recovery)	1,926,900
Subtotal for ACPP			3,104,600
ACRI			
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21308	Protection	Protecting the Fundamental Human Rights of Palestinians in the West Bank (Early Recovery)	154,000
Subtotal for ACRI			154,000

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Project Code	non-standard sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
ACTED			
OPT-09/A/21368	Agriculture	Support to vulnerable small ruminant farmers who live in area C or settlement affected villages not connected to water in Nablus/Salfit (Humanitarian)	390,000
OPT-09/F/21365	Food Aid and Food Security	Food Security for Poor Families through support to small scale Farmers and household production in Northern Gaza (Humanitarian)	722,000
Subtotal for ACTED			1,112,000
Almawassi			
OPT-09/A/21340	Agriculture	Restore the agricultural production in Almawassi (Early Recovery)	300,000
Subtotal for Almawassi			300,000
ARIJ			
OPT-09/A/20880	Agriculture	Restoration of agriculture, water and sanitation conditions in southern Hebron Governorate (RAWS) (Humanitarian)	764,016
OPT-09/A/20899	Agriculture	Support vulnerable farmers to combat drought conditions (CDC) (Humanitarian)	289,405
OPT-09/WS/21873	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Emergency sanitation facilities at household level (Early Recovery)	566,200
Subtotal for ARIJ			1,619,621
AUSTCARE			
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21660	Protection	Community-based Protection in SE Hebron (Early Recovery)	246,005
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21667	Protection	Austcare Protection Officer (Early Recovery)	160,993
Subtotal for AUSTCARE			406,998
BADIL			
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21056	Protection	PUTTING RIGHTS INTO PRACTICE - Promoting Effective, Rights-based Responses to Forced Displacement of Palestinians (Early Recovery)	390,000
Subtotal for BADIL			390,000

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Project Code	non-standard sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
B'Tselem			
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21738	Protection	Visual Impact: Deterrence and Accountability (Early Recovery)	120,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21740	Protection	Pursuing Accountability: Ending Impunity of Israeli Duty Bearers (Early Recovery)	155,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21742	Protection	Safeguarding Access: Promoting the Right to Freedom of Movement (Early Recovery)	148,000
Subtotal for B'Tselem			423,000
CARE			
OPT-09/H/21498	Health	Emergency primary health care assistance for vulnerable communities in the West bank. (Early Recovery)	1,845,800
Subtotal for CARE			1,845,800
CISP			
OPT-09/A/21877	Agriculture	Supporting the livelihood of Bedouin communities in Jerusalem, Jericho and Ramallah areas (Humanitarian)	2,500,000
Subtotal for CISP			2,500,000
COOPI			
OPT-09/ER/21046	Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	Cash for Work project in West Bank and North Gaza Strip (Humanitarian)	3,000,000
OPT-09/F/21039	Food Aid and Food Security	Improve urban poor food security through urban agriculture (Humanitarian)	1,500,000
Subtotal for COOPI			4,500,000
CRIC			
OPT-09/A/21669	Agriculture	Support to sheep breeders in Bedouin Um Nasser village to enhance the productivity of their flocks- Gaza Strip - (Early Recovery)	703,840
OPT-09/A/21831	Agriculture	Enhancing rural women's economic empowerment in Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	460,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21832	Protection	Psychosocial support to preschool aged children and their caregivers in Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	635,233
Subtotal for CRIC			1,799,073
CRS			
OPT-09/A/20899/1	Agriculture	Support vulnerable farmers to combat drought conditions (CDC) (Humanitarian)	77,245
OPT-09/ER/21357	Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	Cash for work to Restore Livelihoods (Early Recovery)	1,850,000
Subtotal for CRS			1,927,245

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Project Code	non-standard sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
CTCCM			
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21960	Protection	Psychological Intervention for widows and their children	233,728
Subtotal for CTCCM			233,728
FAO			
OPT-09/A/21089	Agriculture	Mitigating the impact of soaring food and input prices on vulnerable farmers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip by restoring agricultural production	1,452,000
OPT-09/A/21095	Agriculture	Emergency support to vulnerable farmers in the West Bank to increase the availability of water for agricultural purposes	1,500,000
OPT-09/A/21099	Agriculture	Emergency support to small ruminant herders	1,306,000
OPT-09/A/21104	Agriculture	Emergency support and employment generation for female-headed households through backyard farming and cottage industry in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	682,000
OPT-09/A/21132/1	Agriculture	Building the capacity of women farmers in the Jordan Valley (joint project with UNIFEM)	253,000
OPT-09/CSS/21572	Coordination and Support Services	Agriculture sector coordination and food security monitoring	712,250
OPT-09/F/21101/1	Food Aid and Food Security	Socio-economic and food security assessment in 2009 (Joint project with WFP)	258,500
Subtotal for FAO			6,163,750
GCMHP			
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21652	Protection	Empowering Palestinian children and women and advocating their rights (Early Recovery)	1,133,765
Subtotal for GCMHP			1,133,765
GVC			
OPT-09/S-NF/21594/5636	Protection	Improving living conditions of herder communities in the central-eastern West Bank (Early Recovery)	580,000
OPT-09/WS/21591	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Improving living conditions in Hebron Governorate by improving accessibility to water (Early Recovery)	980,000
OPT-09/WS/21600	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Ensuring regular supply of safe-drinking water to Beach Camp refugees, Gaza Strip. (Early Recovery)	1,050,000
OPT-09/WS/21616/1	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Emergency response to untreated sewage disposal into the Wadi Gaza, Gaza Strip. (Early Recovery)	835,000
Subtotal for GVC			3,445,000

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Project Code	non-standard sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
HaMoked			
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21554	Protection	Promoting Access: Freedom of Movement (Humanitarian)	105,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21568	Protection	Detainee Rights: Protecting the Rights of detained Palestinians and their families (Humanitarian)	80,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21573	Protection	Family Unification and Residency Rights in Jerusalem (Humanitarian)	76,000
Subtotal for HaMoked			261,000
ICAHD			
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21087	Protection	Displacement, dispossession, demolition, de-development: An ICAHD advocacy project (Humanitarian)	260,000
Subtotal for ICAHD			260,000
IR			
OPT-09/A/20685	Agriculture	Enhancing agricultural land productivity for vulnerable farmers in Eastern Khan Younis and Al Shoka in Rafah of the Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	344,135
OPT-09/ER/21111	Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	Cash-for-Work for Unemployed Young Graduates in Poor Areas of the Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	500,000
OPT-09/F/20675	Food Aid and Food Security	Food assistance for 600 needy families in Eastern Khan Younis & Gaza for 10 months (Humanitarian)	550,000
OPT-09/H/20688	Health	Accessibility of maternal Care Services in Dahrieh, Al-Birj, Ramadien, Duma, Inab Alkabier (Early Recovery)	123,478
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/20678	Protection	Empowering Children of School Age in Buffer Areas of Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	300,000
OPT-09/WS/21271	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Provision of Safe Water for Elementary School Children in the Gaza Strip (Humanitarian)	135,600
Subtotal for IR			1,953,213
Juzoor			
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21955	Protection	Empowering field workers to monitor, document, and report on a regular basis violations of reproductive rights in vulnerable communities (Early Recovery)	87,560
Subtotal for Juzoor			87,560
LRC			
OPT-09/A/21509	Agriculture	Home gardens establishment in Arab al Rashayida Bedouin village (Humanitarian)	284,887
Subtotal for LRC			284,887

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Project Code	non-standard sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
Medico Intl.			
OPT-09/H/20635	Health	Meeting the health needs of vulnerable population in the Jordan Valley - Jericho District (Early Recovery)	287,000
Subtotal for Medico Intl.			287,000
NCCR			
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21737	Protection	Humanitarian protection of marginalized Palestinian persons with disability (Humanitarian)	500,000
Subtotal for NCCR			500,000
NRC			
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21401	Protection	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) for the Protection of Palestinians affected by Forced Displacement (Early Recovery)	800,000
Subtotal for NRC			800,000
OCHA			
OPT-09/CSS/21197	Coordination and Support Services	Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy	3,005,800
Subtotal for OCHA			3,005,800
OCHA (ERF)			
OPT-09/SNYS/21206/8487	Coordination and Support Services	Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF)	1
Subtotal for OCHA (ERF)			1
OXFAM			
OPT-09/A/21388	Agriculture	Food production at the household level for vulnerable families in the Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	523,000
OPT-09/A/21389	Agriculture	Supporting vulnerable livelihoods in rural areas of the Occupied Palestinian Territory (Humanitarian)	1,648,000
OPT-09/ER/21385	Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	Emergency employment creation for poor unemployed households in the Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	797,800
OPT-09/F/21377	Food Aid and Food Security	Provision of fresh food to vulnerable families in Gaza through a voucher scheme (Humanitarian)	1,365,000
OPT-09/WS/22054	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Meeting urgent water & school sanitation needs in West Bank target communities (Early Recovery)	1,468,144
Subtotal for OXFAM			5,801,944

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Project Code	non-standard sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)			
OPT-09/A/21739	Agriculture	Rehabilitation of damaged agricultural lands within the Buffer Zone in the Gaza strip (Early Recovery)	19,000
Subtotal for OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)			19,000
PARC			
OPT-09/A/20981	Agriculture	Support to vulnerable small-scale farmers in the buffer zone in the Gaza strip (Humanitarian)	403,920
OPT-09/A/20986	Agriculture	Restoration of agricultural destroyed assets in areas beside the Separation Wall (Early Recovery)	529,000
OPT-09/A/20987	Agriculture	Development of backyard agricultural activity to boost food production (Humanitarian)	213,900
OPT-09/A/20988	Agriculture	Improving the living standards of farming families through distributing seeds of feeds for small ruminants (Humanitarian)	200,000
OPT-09/A/21739/1	Agriculture	Rehabilitation of damaged agricultural lands within the Buffer Zone in the Gaza strip (Early Recovery)	275,892
Subtotal for PARC			1,622,712
PCATI			
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21403	Protection	Legal Capacity- Investigating Reported Cases of Torture & Mobile Attorney – From Palestinian Security Detainees (Humanitarian)	100,000
Subtotal for PCATI			100,000
PCOA			
OPT-09/F/21341	Food Aid and Food Security	Fish farming in agricultural pools for food and income security (Early Recovery)	128,250
OPT-09/F/21344	Food Aid and Food Security	Support food processing for Agricultural Women's Cooperatives (Early Recovery)	153,598
Subtotal for PCOA			281,848
PFU			
OPT-09/A/21407	Agriculture	Rehabilitating greenhouses to improve efficiency (Early Recovery)	285,600
Subtotal for PFU			285,600

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Project Code	non-standard sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
PHG			
OPT-09/WS/21860	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Construction of a Water Network to Increase Water Accessibility (Early Recovery)	200,000
OPT-09/WS/21863	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Water tanking to vulnerable Palestinian communities (Humanitarian)	363,943
OPT-09/WS/21865	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Improvement of the accessibility to water for domestic use (Early Recovery)	568,550
Subtotal for PHG			1,132,493
PRCS			
OPT-09/H/21288	Health	Health mobile clinics (Humanitarian)	99,745
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21954	Protection	Improvement of the rehabilitation and ability development for out-of-reach persons with disabilities, elders and patients in Tulkarm District in the West Bank (Early Recovery)	50,200
Subtotal for PRCS			149,945
PU			
OPT-09/A/21304	Agriculture	Recovery of Agricultural Livelihoods for Gaza Fishing Communities Directly Affected by the Conflict (Humanitarian)	264,610
OPT-09/ER/21312	Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	Emergency Livelihood Recovery in Vulnerable Communities in the Northern West Bank (Early Recovery)	1,916,612
OPT-09/ER/21313	Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	Recovery of Agricultural Livelihoods for Gaza Border Communities Directly Affected by the Conflict (Early Recovery)	357,915
OPT-09/WS/21318	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Emergency Water Supply and Sanitation in the Northern West Bank and Northern Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	1,474,684
Subtotal for PU			4,013,821
RWDS			
OPT-09/A/21360	Agriculture	Protecting the food security of the most vulnerable rural households in Salfit by constructing home gardens and drip water irrigation networks (Humanitarian)	394,000
Subtotal for RWDS			394,000
SC - Sweden			
OPT-09/E/21418	Education	Safe Areas for Emergency Education in the Gaza Strip (SAIEE) (Early Recovery)	313,133
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21423	Protection	Community based child protection and psychosocial support of children at risk during emergency and recovery phase in Gaza (Early Recovery)	327,125
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21426	Protection	Post-trauma Rehabilitation of the Palestinian Ex-detainee Children in the West Bank. (Early Recovery)	686,851
Subtotal for SC - Sweden			1,327,109

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SC - UK			
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21691	Protection	Protection for Palestinian Children within schools, homes and communities. (Early Recovery)	248,400
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21879	Protection	Child Rights at the Centre - Enhancing National Capacities to Monitor, Document, and Report on Child Rights Issues in the OPT (Early Recovery)	280,800
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21881	Protection	Protection from Displacement, Support to IDPs (Early Recovery)	166,860
Subtotal for SC - UK			696,060
SCC			
OPT-09/A/21397	Agriculture	Rehabilitation of small agricultural infrastructure in the oPt – Extension of CAP 2008 funded project (Early Recovery)	1,703,000
OPT-09/A/21405	Food Aid and Food Security	Improve and sustain household food security of poor female headed families (Early Recovery)	347,655
Subtotal for SCC			2,050,655
SEAPPI/NEAPPI			
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21541	Protection	Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (Humanitarian)	1,895,000
Subtotal for SEAPPI/NEAPPI			1,895,000
SYF			
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21727	Protection	Emergency Psycho-social therapy in Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	137,720
Subtotal for SYF			137,720
Terre Des Hommes			
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21733	Protection	Psychosocial support to vulnerable children and adolescents. (Humanitarian)	250,000
Subtotal for Terre Des Hommes			250,000
UAWC			
OPT-09/F/21090	Food Aid and Food Security	Improve household food security of vulnerable farmers families (Early Recovery)	375,000
Subtotal for UAWC			375,000

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Project Code	non-standard sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
UCODEP			
OPT-09/A/21565	Agriculture	Emergency support to the local communities relying on livestock for their subsistence in Massafer Yatta, Bedouin Area and Northern Jordan Valley (Humanitarian)	1,621,050
Subtotal for UCODEP			1,621,050
UHCC			
OPT-09/H/21164	Health	Strengthening Emergency Response in Health (Early Recovery)	42,350
Subtotal for UHCC			42,350
UNESCO			
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21516	Protection	Promotion of safety and protection of journalists and media professionals in the West Bank and Gaza (Early Recovery)	250,000
Subtotal for UNESCO			250,000
UNFPA			
OPT-09/ER/21266	Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	Rural Women's Community Empowerment in 10 communities of Hebron and Nablus areas (Early Recovery)	122,000
OPT-09/H/20586/2	Health	Monitoring Health Trends in Emergency (Early Recovery)	221,090
OPT-09/H/20587/2	Health	Nutrition Surveillance System (Early Recovery)	133,750
OPT-09/H/20680	Health	Reduce hospital-acquired infections at key maternity and newborn departments (Early Recovery)	722,250
OPT-09/H/20682	Health	Ensuring access to safe delivery in times of crises (Early Recovery)	240,000
OPT-09/H/20687	Health	Ensuring availability of RH commodities (Early Recovery)	1,000,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/20844	Protection	Coping with GBV for Young Women in Crisis (Early Recovery)	155,150
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/20847	Protection	Psychosocial Support to Palestinian Women (Early Recovery)	518,736
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/20849	Protection	Protection of Marginalized Palestinian Women through advocacy and networking with NGOs (WISAL) in the Gaza Strip (Early Recovery)	54,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/20855	Protection	Support services for protection and prevention of GBV for women in Gaza and Hebron (Humanitarian)	400,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21133	Protection	Psychosocial Counselling for Palestinian Youth (Early Recovery)	137,816
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21325/1	Protection	Support and protection of women in Gaza under UN Resolution 1325 (Early Recovery)	110,160
Subtotal for UNFPA			3,814,952

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Project Code	non-standard sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNICEF			
OPT-09/E/20865	Education	Rehabilitation of damaged schools in Gaza to create safe and healthy learning environments for children (Early Recovery)	1,168,440
OPT-09/E/20870	Education	Maintaining seventy adolescent-friendly learning spaces and empowering adolescents in emergency (Early Recovery)	1,605,000
OPT-09/E/21427	Education	Ensure quality learning and fill in the gaps in education by the prolonged emergency in the occupied territory (Early Recovery)	6,291,600
OPT-09/H/20586/1	Health	Monitoring Health Trends in Emergency (Early Recovery)	21,400
OPT-09/H/20587/1	Health	Nutrition Surveillance System (Early Recovery)	101,160
OPT-09/H/21273	Health	Emergency support to reduce Newborn and Childhood illnesses and deaths	1,097,579
OPT-09/H/21276	Health	Management of severe acute malnutrition and preventing child undernutrition (Humanitarian)	1,716,120
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21539	Protection	Providing sports and recreational opportunities to children and adolescents and psychosocial support in 100 safe play areas (Early Recovery)	1,722,700
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21632	Protection	14 Psychosocial teams providing front line services for families and children (Humanitarian)	3,156,500
OPT-09/WS/21923	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Basic drinking water supply and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in selected schools in the oPt (Early Recovery)	1,116,278
OPT-09/WS/21924	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Emergency water supply and improvement of access to drinking water in vulnerable locations across the West Bank and Gaza (Early Recovery)	832,571
OPT-09/WS/21925	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Rehabilitation of urgent water and wastewater facilities in West Bank and Gaza (Early Recovery)	925,079
Subtotal for UNICEF			19,754,427
UNIFEM			
OPT-09/A/21132	Agriculture	Building the capacity of women farmers in the Jordan Valley (joint project with UNIFEM)	210,576
OPT-09/H/21124/5105	Protection	Mobile Services Clinic for Women in the Jordan Valley (Early Recovery)	349,088
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21110	Protection	Protecting women from Shufat refugee camp and neighbouring villages (Early Recovery)	410,024
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21116	Protection	Protection of Palestinian Female Prisoners and Detainees in Israeli Prisons (Humanitarian)	243,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21126	Protection	Psychosocial support and reintegration assistance for vulnerable women in the Gaza Strip (Humanitarian)	227,439
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21325	Protection	Support and protection of women in Gaza under UN Resolution 1325 (Early Recovery)	106,488
Subtotal for UNIFEM			1,546,615

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Occupied Palestinian territory 2009

List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)

as of 12 November 2008

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

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

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Project Code	non-standard sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNRWA			
OPT-09/CSS/21140	Coordination and Support Services	Emergency Preparedness and Response (West Bank)	982,905
OPT-09/CSS/21219	Coordination and Support Services	Coordination and Management of Emergency Programmes	7,542,885
OPT-09/CSS/21480	Coordination and Support Services	Operations Support Officer Programme (Gaza)	1,448,208
OPT-09/CSS/21870	Coordination and Support Services	Operations Support Officer Programme (West Bank)	1,850,081
OPT-09/ER/21088	Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component 1: Cash-for-work in West Bank (Humanitarian)	24,215,429
OPT-09/ER/21119	Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component 2: Cash assistance for livelihood support and crisis response in West Bank (Humanitarian)	19,054,012
OPT-09/ER/21467	Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (Gaza) (Humanitarian)	57,337,050
OPT-09/ER/21470	Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	Emergency Cash Assistance (Gaza) (Humanitarian)	22,500,000
OPT-09/F/21080	Food Aid and Food Security	Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component3 Food Aid (Humanitarian)	27,976,750
OPT-09/F/21472	Food Aid and Food Security	Emergency Food Assistance (Gaza) (Humanitarian)	88,356,000
OPT-09/H/21122	Health	Emergency Health for Palestine Refugees in the West Bank (Humanitarian)	5,040,768
OPT-09/H/21128	Health	Support to disabled refugees – West Bank (Early Recovery)	125,155
OPT-09/H/21135/5593	Protection	Community Mental Health Programme for West Bank Refugees (Humanitarian)	2,085,337
OPT-09/H/21474	Health	Emergency Health Programme (Gaza) (Early Recovery)	1,789,764
OPT-09/H/21478/5593	Protection	Community Mental Health (Gaza) (Early Recovery)	3,303,360
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21477	Protection	Emergency Support to Community Based Organisations to ensure psychosocial services to refugee children in Gaza (Humanitarian)	6,438,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21868	Protection	Protection of vulnerable West Bank Refugees	862,377
OPT-09/S-NF/21479/5593	Protection	Temporary shelter and shelter repair (Gaza) (Humanitarian)	2,000,000
OPT-09/WS/21161	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Emergency Environmental Health for Palestine Refugees in the West Bank	870,404
OPT-09/WS/21476	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Emergency Environmental Health Programme (Gaza) (Humanitarian)	1,509,600
Subtotal for UNRWA			275,288,085

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Occupied Palestinian territory 2009

List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)

as of 12 November 2008

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

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

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Project Code	non-standard sector	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
Welfare Association			
OPT-09/A/21853	Agriculture	Emergency response to alleviate the hardship of economic crisis of the marginalized farmers in rural areas of West Bank & Gaza Strip by accessing to good quality food and natural resources. (Early Recovery)	1,200,000
OPT-09/A/21858	Agriculture	Emergency land rehabilitation for poor farmers in incursion areas in Gaza. (Early Recovery)	1,140,000
OPT-09/F/21531	Food Aid and Food Security	Daily meals for kindergarten children in marginal areas (Early Recovery)	1,155,000
OPT-09/P-HR-RL/21828	Protection	Protection of Palestinians' social, legal, economic and civil rights in Jerusalem (Early Recovery)	260,000
Subtotal for Welfare Association			3,755,000
WFP			
OPT-09/F/21079	Food Aid and Food Security	Protracted relief and recovery operations for non-refugee Palestinians	75,818,101
OPT-09/F/21083	Food Aid and Food Security	Emergency Urban Voucher Programme (UVP) through a food voucher system. (Humanitarian)	9,095,000
OPT-09/F/21101	Food Aid and Food Security	Socio-economic and food security assessment in 2009 (Joint project with WFP)	170,500
Subtotal for WFP			85,083,601
WHO			
OPT-09/H/20574	Health	Advocacy for access to health as a fundamental human right (Early Recovery)	226,305
OPT-09/H/20576	Health	Strengthen emergency preparedness and response of the health sector in the oPt (Early Recovery)	187,000
OPT-09/H/20584	Health	Improved access of patient and staff to East Jerusalem Hospitals (Humanitarian)	502,900
OPT-09/H/20585	Health	Procurement of pharmaceuticals for MoH strategic buffer stock in Gaza (Humanitarian)	2,824,965
OPT-09/H/20586	Health	Monitoring Health Trends in Emergency (Early Recovery)	52,650
OPT-09/H/20587	Health	Nutrition Surveillance System (Early Recovery)	204,750
OPT-09/WS/20577/122	Health	Protection of Palestinian localities in Nablus, Salfit and Qalqilya from environmental health hazards caused by settlements' waste water. (Early Recovery)	162,640
Subtotal for WHO			4,161,210
Grand Total			462,309,538

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX III. Table V. Summary of Requirements – By IASC Standard Sector**Table I: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2009**

Summary of Requirements - by IASC Standard Sector
as of 12 November 2008
<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	25,991,531
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	15,542,129
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	133,303,318
EDUCATION	9,378,173
FOOD	208,585,399
HEALTH	24,343,764
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	24,780,630
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	1
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	2,580,000
WATER AND SANITATION	17,804,593
Grand Total	462,309,538

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX IV. DONOR RESPONSE TO 2008 APPEAL

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2008
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Appealing Organisation
as of 12 November 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ACF-E	4,757,677	5,918,799	3,437,982	58%	2,480,817	-
ACPP	5,012,400	4,812,300	1,480,298	31%	3,332,002	-
ACS	240,000	240,000	-	0%	240,000	-
ACTED	-	62,009	62,009	100%	-	-
ADA (PARC)	3,523,140	3,523,140	1,182,167	34%	2,340,973	-
AGAS	456,000	456,000	-	0%	456,000	-
AMC	430,600	215,300	-	0%	215,300	-
ARJ	320,700	1,414,869	10,000	1%	1,404,869	-
BADIL	909,200	909,200	-	0%	909,200	-
CARE	-	55,000	-	0%	55,000	-
CHF	1,300,000	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-
CISP	3,934,250	3,384,250	200,000	6%	3,184,250	-
COOPI	3,151,899	2,657,119	4,574,410	100%	(1,917,291)	-
CRIC	-	139,100	-	0%	139,100	-
CRS	-	732,540	-	0%	732,540	-
DPFA	151,000	151,000	-	0%	151,000	-
FAO	7,335,000	5,996,000	8,020,754	100%	(2,024,754)	-
GEO	361,000	280,800	-	0%	280,800	-
IR	2,068,120	2,455,441	919,386	37%	1,536,055	-
IRD	3,393,856	1,866,620	-	0%	1,866,620	-
KAPCA	400,000	400,000	-	0%	400,000	-
LRC	-	551,923	-	0%	551,923	-
Medico Intl.	215,373	215,373	1,059,524	100%	(844,151)	-
MOVIMONDO	608,000	304,000	-	0%	304,000	-
Near East Foundation	-	180,188	180,188	100%	-	-
OCHA	4,188,096	4,188,096	5,258,617	100%	(1,070,521)	-
OCHA (ERF)	2,000,000	2,000,000	877,554	44%	1,122,446	1,779,949
OHCHR	250,000	143,500	250,000	100%	(106,500)	-
OXFAM GB	2,874,472	2,874,472	1,647,490	57%	1,226,982	-
PCOA	1,710,600	1,710,600	-	0%	1,710,600	-
PHG	328,860	361,746	-	0%	361,746	-
PMRS	243,400	243,400	85,000	35%	158,400	-
PU	1,705,880	1,597,140	1,199,907	75%	397,233	-
RCSD	-	199,804	199,804	100%	-	-
SC	455,950	455,950	-	0%	455,950	-
SC - UK	-	230,560	-	0%	230,560	-
SCC	1,570,000	1,709,905	2,043,131	100%	(333,226)	-
SEAPPI	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,451,613	100%	(161,613)	-
SHAMS	-	199,804	199,804	100%	-	-
SOS Kinderdorf	211,200	147,840	-	0%	147,840	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2008
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Appealing Organisation
as of 12 November 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
TCC	330,000	330,000	-	0%	330,000	-
TT	-	247,988	247,988	100%	-	-
UAWC	-	166,400	-	0%	166,400	-
UCODEP	1,711,000	855,500	855,500	100%	-	-
UNDP/PAPP	40,634,815	6,420,714	-	0%	6,420,714	-
UNESCO	162,750	230,000	-	0%	230,000	-
UNFPA	5,962,260	4,142,260	980,392	24%	3,161,868	-
UN-HABITAT	14,768,000	8,902,000	-	0%	8,902,000	-
UNICEF	20,578,980	17,007,810	10,640,521	63%	6,367,289	-
UNIFEM	2,508,330	1,825,617	236,739	13%	1,588,878	-
UNRWA	238,751,056	262,877,107	166,451,362	63%	96,425,745	-
WFP	65,249,000	87,567,210	93,244,455	100%	(5,677,245)	-
WHO	16,068,540	6,935,314	5,693,884	82%	1,241,430	-
GRAND TOTAL	462,121,404	452,781,708	312,690,479	69%	140,091,229	1,779,949

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 12 November 2008. 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 2008

Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Sector

as of 12 November 2008

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

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

	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	22,190,905	21,112,430	11,924,077	56%	9,188,353	-
CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	17,014,559	18,309,446	6,936,031	38%	11,373,415	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	17,542,164	17,949,974	24,401,732	136%	(6,451,758)	-
EDUCATION	7,852,330	5,287,663	3,652,462	69%	1,635,201	-
FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY	156,827,698	204,445,841	158,099,190	77%	46,346,651	-
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	50,312,094	21,731,069	17,701,650	81%	4,029,419	-
JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	158,042,141	138,444,574	74,783,340	54%	63,661,234	-
MULTI-SECTOR	-	780,308	780,308	100%	-	-
PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	4,129,288	4,034,724	2,154,656	53%	1,880,068	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,228,681	311%	(4,228,681)	1,779,949
WATER AND SANITATION	26,210,225	18,685,679	6,028,352	32%	12,657,327	-
Grand Total	462,121,404	452,781,708	312,690,479	69%	140,091,229	1,779,949

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 12 November 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2008

Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)
as of 12 November 2008
<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	64,075,000	20.5 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	50,728,541	16.2 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	50,727,291	16.2 %	-
Sweden	19,103,433	6.1 %	-
Canada	17,899,243	5.7 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	16,681,387	5.3 %	-
Italy	14,248,997	4.6 %	-
Norway	14,010,195	4.5 %	755,059
Netherlands	8,242,641	2.6 %	-
Spain	8,233,551	2.6 %	1,024,890
Australia	7,203,737	2.3 %	-
United Arab Emirates	6,000,000	1.9 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	5,802,186	1.9 %	-
Belgium	5,237,502	1.7 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	4,988,364	1.6 %	-
Germany	4,903,387	1.6 %	-
Switzerland	3,422,492	1.1 %	-
Japan	2,596,154	0.8 %	-
Finland	2,336,449	0.7 %	-
Austria	1,867,589	0.6 %	-
France	1,655,169	0.5 %	-
Denmark	1,369,863	0.4 %	-
Islamic Development Bank	500,000	0.2 %	-
New Zealand	444,313	0.1 %	-
Ireland	157,232	0.1 %	-
Others	255,763	0.1 %	-
Grand Total	312,690,479	100.0 %	1,779,949

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 12 November 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2008

List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal
as of 12 November 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Azerbaijan			
OIC	Towards alleviating the humanitarian crisis facing the Palestinian people in Gaza Strip	50,000	-
Subtotal for Azerbaijan		50,000	-
Denmark			
Danchurchaid	Danish support to the victims of the conflict in Gaza and at the West Bank (46.H.7-2-151.h.)	263,883	-
DRK, ICRC, IFRC (details not yet provided)	International Aid (46.H.7-1-164)	626,492	-
Subtotal for Denmark		890,375	-
Dubai Cares (UAE)			
MSF	Health assistance for 150,000 children	820,896	-
Subtotal for Dubai Cares (UAE)		820,896	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			
ACTED	Emergency food security intervention to support vulnerable households and at-risk small ruminants breeders in the North-Central region of the West Bank (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/01007)	867,508	-
CARE Austria	Emergency Assistance to Sustain Health Care Services in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (West Bank and Gaza Strip) [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01027]	1,270,310	-
CARE Austria	Gaza fresh food assistance project - 2 (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/01019)	3,115,265	-
CRIC	Psychosocial support to preschool aged children and their caregivers in Gaza Strip (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01015)	1,022,013	-
Danish RC	School Based Psychosocial Support Programme (SBPSP) for children and their families/parents/caregivers in Palestine OT. (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01022)	1,399,689	-
HI/France	Support to local stakeholders in order to increase access of persons with disabilities to health and social services in Gaza strip (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01031)	490,483	-
ICRC	ICRC protection and assistance activities (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01019)	4,510,109	-
IOCC	Improved food security for poor farmers in the West Bank (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/01011)	389,408	-
Johanniter Unfallhilfe e.V.	Outreach Mobile Eye Clinic (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01016)	243,711	-
MDM France	Primary Health Care and pre-hospital support in the emergency context of the Palestinian Territories (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01004)	1,179,245	-
MDM France	Psycho-social support for children in public schools of Nablus Governorate (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01021)	409,020	-
Mercy Corps	Economic relief and psychosocial support for vulnerable Gazans (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01007)	2,044,025	-
MERLIN	Improving the overall health of the affected Palestinian population in the West Bank (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01017)	469,387	-
NGOs	Humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable populations affected by frost and drought in the occupied Palestinian territory [ECHO/PSE/BUD/2008/01000]	-	2,196,193
OXFAM Belgium	Enhancing food security and strengthening resilience for vulnerable rural households in the West Bank (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/01040)	512,286	-
OXFAM GB	Shelter - To address the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable segments of the Palestinian population affected by the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the occupied Palestinian territory (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01025)	664,697	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2008

List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal
as of 12 November 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			

European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (Continued)

PHO	Enhancing water supply for marginalized rural communities (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01012)	451,011	-
SC - Netherlands	Cash-for-Work for Poor Households (III) in the West Bank and Gaza (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01006)	1,100,629	-
TdH - IT	Health and Medical - Enhancing access of persons with disability/difficulties in the West Bank (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01026)	443,131	-
TdH - IT	Improving living condition for the most vulnerable people of the oPt granting access to safe and sufficient water (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01009)	909,798	-
TdH (Switzerland)	Psychosocial intervention for children affected by violence in Hebron and Jenin districts (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01020)	388,802	-
UCODEP	Emergency water distribution for human and animal consumption in the most vulnerable communities of southern West Bank (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01014)	311,042	-
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Food aid, short-term food-security support, nutritional support and short-term livelihood support for vulnerable populations in humanitarian crises. (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/01000-uncommitted balance of orig pledge of Euro 40.36 mn)	-	1,583,732
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable populations affected by the ongoing crisis in the occupied Palestinian territories and for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, Jordan and Syria (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01000-uncommitted balance of orig pledge of Euro 23.5 mn)	-	3,294,964
WA-UK	Emergency Intervention to Improve Water Sanitation Situation in al-Mugraqa (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2008/01013)	471,698	-
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office		22,663,267	7,074,889

France

CARE	Apporter une aide et un soutien immédiat aux centres de soins par un approvisionnement en médicaments. CARE est chargé de livrer 15 types de médicaments, soit une quantité totale de 212 210 unités la Pharmacie générale de Gaza	302,572	-
MDM	Améliorer la prise en charge des urgences traumatiques et chirurgicales de la population de la Bande de Gaza : - donation des hôpitaux Shifa, European et Nasser en équipements de chirurgie orthopédique nécessaires au fonctionnement des services de chirurgie ; - programme de formation spécifique et continue des chirurgiens des hôpitaux publics de Shifa, Nasser et Europe	188,679	-
Subtotal for France		491,251	-

Germany

CARE	Provision of medical care in Gaza Strip (VN05-321.50 PSE 03/08)	291,018	-
German RC	Distribution of Family Hygiene Kits (VN05-321.50 PSE 02/08)	265,562	-
ICRC	Assistance and Protection Activities (shelter, non food items, food items, assistance for detainees, wounded and sick) (VN05 321.50 PSE 09/08)	1,293,661	-
ICRC	Protection, Assistance, economic security, humanitarian issues (VN05 321.50 PSE 07/08)	1,479,290	-
WV	Food items (VN05-321.50 PSE 04/08)	501,722	-
Subtotal for Germany		3,831,253	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2008

List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal
as of 12 November 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Italy			
Bilateral (to affected government)	To assist affected population (AID 8941/01/5)	7,320,644	-
Bilateral (to affected government)	To support cooperation activities (AID 9036/01/6)	366,032	-
ICRC	To assist affected population	471,698	-
UNDP	Support to the Community Colleges and NGOs working in the Field of Physical Disability and Rehabilitation	332,349	-
Subtotal for Italy		8,490,723	-
Kuwait			
World Bank	Multi-donor Trust Fund in support of Palestinians	80,000,000	-
Subtotal for Kuwait		80,000,000	-
Luxembourg			
CARITAS	Job creation measures and support to local civil society	188,331	-
HI	Assistance to handicapped and injured persons	77,115	-
ICRC	Humanitarian aid	1,168,224	-
ICRC	Humanitarian aid and promotion of IHL in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Israel	585,652	-
Subtotal for Luxembourg		2,019,322	-
Netherlands			
Netherlands RC	Support of PRCS health services in Gaza (18256 (DMV0108560)	1,564,629	-
Subtotal for Netherlands		1,564,629	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2008

List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal
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Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			

Norway

Kjemisk Forbund, Palestinagruppene	PSE 1083332/Palestinian Children Participation at Norway Cup 2008	46,269	-
NCA	PSE 1083147/Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	1,931,621	-
NF	PSE 1083269/School mediation project	59,289	-
NORWAC	PSE 1083066/NORWAC health projects	4,443,137	-
Norway RC	PSE 1083142/ICRC Israel/OPT emergency medical services	1,653,696	-
Norway RC	PSE 1083143/ICRC Israel/OPT emergency appeal	2,918,288	-
NPA	PSE 1083245/NPA. Emergency support to education	869,565	-
NPA	PSE 1083246/Emergency support to agricultural sector	1,679,842	-
NRC	PSE 1083089/Secondments to the Middle East - Relief co-ordination protection and support services	1,176,471	-
Palestinakomiteen i Norge	PSE 1083251/Midwifery care project	592,885	-
Palestinakomiteen i Norge	PSE 1083325/Psycho-social rehabilitation in Palestine	130,597	-
Right to Play	PSE 1083270/RtPs project in Palestine for Children	442,537	-
Stiftelsen Oljeberget	PSE 1083271/AVH/Jerusalem-Bus transportation programme	142,292	-
Subtotal for Norway		16,086,489	-

Spain

Custodia Franciscana en Tierra Santa	Job creation and medical assistance for vulnerable families in Bethlehem	433,376	-
RLS	Emergency Assistance to Disabled Children in Gaza Strip	388,098	-
Subtotal for Spain		821,474	-

Sweden

ICRC	Humanitarian support through ICRC	851,457	-
SC	Humanitarian support to people affected by the conflict	78,952	-
Subtotal for Sweden		930,409	-

Switzerland

OCHA	OPT-Advocacy Support Officer	87,719	-
Subtotal for Switzerland		87,719	-

United Arab Emirates

UAERC	Supporting hospitals with medicines and generators and distribution of food parcels.	114,769	-
UAERC	Supporting hospitals with medicines and generators and distribution of food parcels; Medical projects (Ref. 66/2008)	510,695	-
Subtotal for United Arab Emirates		625,464	-

Grand Total		139,373,271	7,074,889
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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.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: occupied Palestinian territory 2008
Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other*)
as of 12 November 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Donor Values in US\$	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Kuwait	80,000,000	17.7 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	73,391,808	16.2 %	7,074,889
United States	64,075,000	14.2 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	50,727,291	11.2 %	-
Norway	30,096,684	6.7 %	755,059
Italy	22,739,720	5.0 %	-
Sweden	20,033,842	4.4 %	-
Canada	17,899,243	4.0 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	17,502,283	3.9 %	-
Netherlands	9,807,270	2.2 %	-
Spain	9,055,025	2.0 %	1,024,890
Germany	8,734,640	1.9 %	-
Australia	7,203,737	1.6 %	-
United Arab Emirates	6,625,464	1.5 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	5,802,186	1.3 %	-
Belgium	5,237,502	1.2 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	4,988,364	1.1 %	-
Switzerland	3,510,211	0.8 %	-
Japan	2,596,154	0.6 %	-
Finland	2,336,449	0.5 %	-
Denmark	2,260,238	0.5 %	-
France	2,146,420	0.5 %	-
Luxembourg	2,019,322	0.4 %	-
Austria	1,867,589	0.4 %	-
Islamic Development Bank	500,000	0.1 %	-
Others	907,308	0.2 %	-
Grand Total	452,063,750	100 %	8,854,838

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.

* 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 13 November 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VI: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2008
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by IASC Standard Sector
as of 12 November 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	22,190,905	22,484,957	11,924,077	53%	10,560,880	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	18,291,164	18,336,974	25,344,274	138%	(7,007,300)	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	158,042,141	138,444,574	74,783,340	54%	63,661,234	-
EDUCATION	7,852,330	5,287,663	3,652,462	69%	1,635,201	-
FOOD	156,078,698	202,686,314	157,156,648	78%	45,529,666	-
HEALTH	40,328,654	28,839,877	23,517,528	82%	5,322,349	-
MINE ACTION	234,330	234,330	-	0%	234,330	-
MULTI-SECTOR	5,497,500	7,218,308	1,371,805	19%	5,846,503	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	8,725,009	8,563,032	2,683,312	31%	5,879,720	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,228,681	311%	(4,228,681)	1,779,949
WATER AND SANITATION	42,880,673	18,685,679	6,028,352	32%	12,657,327	-
GRAND TOTAL	462,121,404	452,781,708	312,690,479	69%	140,091,229	1,779,949

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 12 November 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX V. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACH	<i>Accion Contral el Hambre (Action Contre la Faim-Espagne)</i>
ACPP	<i>Asamblea de Cooperacion Por la Paz</i>
ACRI	The Association for Civil Rights in Israel
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AHLC	Ad hoc Liaison Committee for Assistance to the Palestinians
AIDA	Aid Exchange and Development
AMA	Agreement on Movement and Access
ANERA	American Near East Refugee Aid
APIS	Agriculture Project Information System
ARIJ	Applied Research Institute Jerusalem
ASMT	Area Security Management Team
AUSTCARE	Australian Care for Refugees
CA	Consolidated Appeal
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CBO	Community Based Organisations
CCE	Centre for Continuing Education
CDC	Combat Drought Condition
CDP	Centre for the Defence of the Individual
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CHFI	Community Habitat Finance International
CISP	<i>Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli</i>
CMWU	Coastal Municipal Water Utility
COOPI	<i>Cooperazione Internazionale</i>
CPR	Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CRF	Catholic Relief Services
CRIC	<i>Centro Regionale di Intervento per la Cooperazione (NGO)</i>
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CTCCM	Community Training and Crisis Management
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EAPPI	Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
ECS	Emergency Communication System
EFA	Education for All
EMDH	Enfants du Monde - Droits de l'Homme
ER	Early Recovery
ESDC	Economic and Social Development Centre of Palestine
EU	European Union
EWASH	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCMHP	Gaza Community Mental Health Project
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoI	Government of Israel
GVC	<i>Gruppo Volontariato Civile</i>
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Coordinator Team
HI	Handicap International
HRF	Humanitarian Response Fund
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICBS	Israel Central Bureau of Statistics
ICHAD	The Israel Committee Against House Demolitions
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDF	Israel Defence Forces
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International Non-governmental Organisation
ILO	International Labour Organization

IOCC	International Orthodox Christian Charities
IR	Islamic Relief
IUED	<i>Institut Universitaire d'Etudes du Développement</i>
LACS	Local Aid Coordination Secretariat
MAP-UK	Medical Aid for Palestinians-United Kingdom
MDG	Millenium Development Goal
MDM	Médecins du Monde
MDMCH	Médecins du Monde - Switzerland
MI	Medico International
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MTRP	Mid-Term Response Plan
NAF	Needs Analysis Framework
NCCR	National Center for Community Rehabilitation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OGB	Oxfam – Great Britain
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
OSO	Operational Support Officer
PA	Palestinian Authority
PARC	Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees
PCATI	Public Committee Against Torture in Israel
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PCOA	Palestinian Center for Organic Agriculture
PFU	Palestinian Farmers Union
PHG	Palestinian Hydrology Group
PLO	Palestinian Liberation Organisation
PMRS	Palestinian Medical Relief Services
PNA	Palestinian National Authority
PRCS	Palestine Red Crescent Society
PRDP	Palestinian Reform Development Plan
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations
PU	<i>Premiere Urgence</i>
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
RWDS	Rural Women's Development Society
SCC	Swedish Cooperative Centre
SC-S	Save the Children-Sweden
SC-UK	Save the Children-United Kingdom
SEAPPI	Swedish Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel
SEFSec	Socio-economic and Food Security Monitoring System
SMT	Security Management Team
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SYF	Sharek Youth Forum
TDH	<i>Terre Des Hommes</i>
UAWC	Union of Agricultural Work Committees
UHCC	Union of Health Care Committees
UCODEP	Union and Cooperation for the Development of Peoples
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
UNGEI	UN Girl's Education Initiative
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
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNSCO	United Nations Special Coordinator's Office
UNSMS	United Nations Security Management System
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UVP	Urban Voucher Programme
VAT	Value Added Tax
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASH MP	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Monitoring Project
WB	West Bank
WBGS	West Bank and Gaza Strip
WBWD	West Bank Water Department
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and 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;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including 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;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organisation for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts.

In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.

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